

quality of being insubordinate; want of subordination; refractoriness; disobedience; resistance to lawful authority.

The insubordination of the demoralized army was beyond the influence of even the most popular of the generals.

Military insubordination is so grave and, at the same time, so contagious a disease, that it requires the promptest and most decisive remedies to prevent it from leading to anarchy.

insubstantial (in-sub-stan'shəl), *a.* [= F. *insubstantiel* = Sp. *insubstantial*, < ML. *insubstantialis*, not substantial, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *substantialis*, substantial: see *substantial*.] Unsubstantial.

The great globe itself.
Yes, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1, 155.

We elders . . . are apt to smile at the first sorrow of lad or lass, as though it were some insubstantial creature of the element, which has no touch of our afflictions.

E. Dowden, Shelley, l. 98.

insubstantiality (in-sub-stan-shi-āl'-tē), *n.* [*insubstantial* + *-ity*.] The quality of being insubstantial; unsubstantiality.

insubstantiated (in-sub-stan'shi-ā-tēd), *a.* [*in-* + *substantiate* + *-ed*.] Embodied in substance or matter; substantially manifested.

A mind or reason . . . insubstantiated or embodied.

insuccation (in-su-kā'shən), *n.* [*L. insucatus*, pp. of *insucare*, improp. *insuccare*, soak in, < *in*, in, + *sucus*, improp. *succus*, juice: see *succulent*.] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration.

As concerning the medicating and insuccation of seeds, . . . I am no great favourer of it.

Evelyn, Sylva, l. i. § 6.

insuccess (in-suk-sēs'), *n.* Same as *unsuccess*.
insuccessfulness (in-suk-sēs'fūl-nēs), *n.* Unsuccessfulness. Davenant, Gondibert, Pref.

insucken (in'suk-n), *a.* [*in* + *sucken*.] In *Scots law*, in the servitude of thirlage, pertaining to a district restricted to a certain mill: as, an *insucken* millstone or toll. See *millstone*, *outsucken*, *sucken*, and *thirlage*.

insudate, *a.* [*L. insudatus*, pp. of *insudare*, sweat in or at a thing, < *in*, in, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] Accompanied with sweating. Nares.

And such great victories attain'd but sell'd,
Though with more labours, and insudate toyles.

Haywood, Trola Britannica (1699).

insuet, *v.* An obsolete form of *enueue*.
insuetude (in'swē-tūd), *n.* [= It. *insuetudine*, < L. *insuetudo* (-*din*-), < *insuetus*, unaccustomed, < *in-* priv. + *suetus*, accustomed, pp. of *suescere*, be accustomed; cf. *consuetudo*, *desuetudo*.] The state of being unaccustomed or unused; unusualness. [Rare.]

Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or insuetude. Lander.

insufferable (in-suf'ér-g-bl), *a.* [*in-* + *sufferable*.] Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable; unbearable: as, *insufferable* cold or heat; *insufferable* wrongs.

Then turn'd to Thracia from the field of fight
Those eyes that shed insufferable light.

Pope, Iliad, xlii. 6.

Though I say nothing to your own conduct, that of your servants is insufferable.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

The fine sayings and exploits of their heroes remind us of the insufferable perfections of Sir Charles Grandison.

Macaulay, History.

insufferably (in-suf'ér-g-bli), *adv.* In an insufferable manner; to an intolerable degree: as, *insufferably* bright; *insufferably* proud.

His [Persius'] figures are generally too bold and daring; and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, *insufferably* strained.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

insufficiency (in-su-fish'ēns), *n.* [*ME. insufficiens* (in older form *insuffiance*, *q. v.*, < OF. (also F.) *insuffiance*; < OF. *insufficiens* = Pr. Fg. *insufficiencia* = Sp. *insufficiencia* = It. *insufficienza*, < LL. *insufficiencia*, insufficiency, < *insufficiens* (-*ē*), insufficient: see *insufficient*.] Insufficiency. [Rare.]

And I confess my simple insufficiency:
I'll haf I sene, and reportit well less,
Of this materia to haf experience.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 102.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficiency, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.

Shak., W. T., l. i. 1, 16.

insufficiency (in-su-fish'gn-si), *n.* [As *insufficiency*: see *-cy*.] Lack of sufficiency; deficiency in amount, force, or fitness; inadequacy.

ness; incompetency: as, *insufficiency* of supplies; *insufficiency* of motive.

If they shall perceive any insufficiency in you, they will not omitte any occasion to harm you.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 178

At the time when our Lord came, the insufficiency of the Jewish religion, of natural religion, of ancient tradition, and of philosophy, fully appeared.

Jortin, Christian Religion, iv.

Active insufficiency of a muscle, the inability of the muscle to act, owing to too close approximation of the points of origin and insertion, as in the case of the gastrocnemius when the knee is bent.

insufficient (in-su-fish'ent), *a.* [*ME. insufficient* (also *insuffiant*, *q. v.*, < OF. (also F.) *insuffiant*; < OF. *insuffient* = Sp. *insuficiente* = Pg. It. *insufficiente*, < LL. *insufficient* (-*ē*), not sufficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *sufficiens* (-*ē*), sufficient: see *sufficient*.] Not sufficient; lacking in what is necessary or required; deficient in amount, force, or fitness; inadequate; incompetent: as, *insufficient* provision or protection; *insufficient* motives.

All other insufficient [to play in the pageants] personages, either in connyng, voice, or personage, to discharge, ammove, and avoid.

Quoted in York Plays, Int., p. xxxvii.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented may justly reject them as incapable and insufficient.

Spencer, State of Ireland.

It may come one day to be recognized that the number of legs, the villosity of the skin, or the termination of the os sacrum, are reasons insufficient for abandoning a sensitive being to the caprice of a tormentor.

F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 145.

insufficiently (in-su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In an insufficient manner; inadequately; with lack of ability, skill, or fitness.

insufficiency, *n.* [*ME. < OF. insuffiance*, insufficiency: see *insufficiency*.] Insufficiency. Halliwell.

Alle be it that I didde none my self for myne unable insuffiance, now I am comen home.

Manderiville, Travels, p. 315.

insuffisant, *a.* [*ME. < OF. insuffisant*, insufficient: see *insufficient*.] Insufficient.

What may ben ynow to that man, to whom alle the world is insuffisant?

Manderiville, Travels, p. 298.

insufflate (in-suf'lat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insufflated*, ppr. *insufflating*. [*LL. insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, blow or breathe into, < L. *in*, in, into, upon, + *sufflare*, blow from below, < *sub*, below, under, + *flare* = E. *blow*: see *flatus*.] 1. To blow into; specifically, in med., to treat by insufflation. See *insufflation*, 3.—2. Eccles., to breathe upon, especially upon catechumens or the water of baptism. See *insufflation*, 2.

insufflation (in-su-fā'shən), *n.* [= F. *insufflation* = Pg. *insufflacio* = It. *insufflazione*, < LL. *insufflatio* (-*n*-), a blowing into, < *insufflare*, pp. *insufflatus*, blow or breathe into: see *insufflate*.] 1. The act of blowing or breathing on or into.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute observes the method of *insufflation* and evaporation referred to is simply the blowing of streams of air, not necessarily heated, into a liquid warmed by some usual means to some desired temperature, which may or may not be the boiling point of the liquid.

Ure, Dict., IV. 550.

2. Eccles., the act or ceremony of breathing upon (a person or thing), symbolizing the influence of the Holy Ghost and the expulsion of an evil spirit. This ceremony is used in some ancient and Oriental rites, in exorcism of the water of baptism, and in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches and elsewhere in exorcism of catechumens. See *exsufflation*.

Thus St. Basil, expressly comparing the divine *insufflation* upon Adam with that of Christ, John xx. 22, upon the apostles, tells us it was the same Son of God, "by whom God gave the *insufflation*, then indeed together with the soul, but now into the soul."

Ep. Bull, State of Man before the Fall.

They would speak less alightingly of the *insufflation* and extreme unction used in the Romish Church.

Cotteridge.

3. In med., the act of blowing air into the mouth of a new-born child to induce respiration, or of blowing a gas, vapor, or powder into some opening of the body.

insufflator (in-su-fā-tor), *n.* [NL. < LL. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, blow into: see *insufflate*.] 1. A form of injector for impelling air into a furnace. It is practically an injector blower.

By a slight change in the apparatus it becomes a hydrocarbon burner or blower, for delivering a stream of oil mingled with air and steam under pressure to a furnace.

2. A medical instrument for blowing air, or a gas, vapor, or powder, into some opening of the body. See *insufflation*, 3.

insult (in'sūt), *n.* A word found only in the place cited, and undoubtedly a printer's error. Most modern editions have "infinite cunning" in place of the old "insulte comming."

And, in fine,
Her sweet coming with her modern grace,
Subdued me to her rate.

Shak., All's Well, v. 2, 215.

insuitability (in-sū-tā-bil'-tē), *n.* [*insuitable*: see *-bility*.] Unsuitableness; incongruity.

The inequality and the insuitability of his arms, and his grave manner of proceeding.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 19.

insuitable (in-sū-tā-bl), *a.* [*in-* + *suitable*.] Unsuitable.

Many other rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him insuitable to the divine nature.

By Burnet, Life of Rochester.

insula (in'gū-lā), *n.*; pl. *insule* (-lā). [L., an island: see *isole*.] In anat., a portion of the cerebral cortex concealed in the Sylvian fissure, consisting of five or six radiating convolutions, the gyri operi. It lies just out from the lenticular nucleus. Also called *island of Reil*, *lobule of the Sylvian fissure*, *lobule of the corpus striatum*, and *central lobe*. See *under gyrus*.—*Insula Reil*. Same as *insula*.

insular (in'gū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *insulaire* = Sp. Fg. *insular*, < L. *insularis*, of or belonging to an island, < *insula*, an island, perhaps < *in*, in, + *salum*, the main sea, = Gr. *oálōr*, surge, swell of the sea. Hence ult. (< L. *insula*) E. *isole*, *isolate*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an island; surrounded by water: opposed to *continental*.

Their insular situation defended the people from invasions by land.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 605.

2. Hemmed in like an island; standing alone; surrounded by what is different or incongruous: as, an *insular* eminence in a plain.

But how insular and pathetically solitary are all the people we know!

Emerson, Society and Solitude.

3. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of an island; characteristic of insulated or isolated persons; hence, narrow; contracted: as, *insular* prejudices.

England had long been growing more truly insular in language and political ideas when the Reformation came to precipitate her national consciousness.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 140.

4. In entom., situated alone: applied to galls which occur singly on a leaf.—5. In anat., of or pertaining to the insula of the brain, or island of Reil.—*Insular scleremia*. See *scleremia*.

II. *n.* One who dwells in an island; an islander.

It is much to be lamented that our *insulars* . . . should yet, from grossness of air and diet, grow stupid or doat sooner than other people.

Ep. Berkeley, Siris, § 100.

insularism (in'gū-lār-izm), *n.* [*insular* + *-ism*.] The quality of being insular in personal character; narrowness of opinion or conception; mental insularity.

His [Alfred's] freedom from a narrow insularism.

J. H. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 95.

insularity (in'gū-lār'-tē), *n.* [= F. *insularité*; as *insular* + *-ity*.] The state of being an island, or of being insular in situation or character; restriction within or as within an island; that which is characteristic of an island or of the inhabitants of an island; insularism.

In his first voyage to the South Sea, he discovered the Society Islands, determined the insularity of New Zealand, . . . and made a complete survey of both.

Cook, Third Voyage, v. 2.

We may rejoice in and be grateful for the insularity of our position, but we cannot escape from the inherent solidarity of all civilized races.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 25.

Cosmopolitanism is greater than selfish insularity.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 515.

insularly (in'gū-lār-li), *adv.* In an insular manner.

insulary (in'gū-lār-i), *a.* and *n.* [*L. insularis*, insular: see *insular*.] I. *a.* Same as *insular*. [Rare.]

Druma, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other insulary advantages.

Howell.

II. *n.* Same as *insular*. [Rare.]

Clearly, therefore, it is not for us, poor insulars that we are, to judge of the moral aspect of the "Naturalist" movement.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 61.

insulate (in'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insulated*, ppr. *insulating*. [*LL. insulatus*, made like an island, pp. of *insulare* (> It. *isolare* (> ult. E. *isolate*) = F. *insuler*), make like an island, < *insula*, island: see *insular*.] 1. To make an island of (a place) by surrounding it with water.

An impetuous torrent boiled through the depth of the chasm, and, after eddying round the base of the castle rock, which it almost insulated, disappeared in the obscurity of a woody glen.

Peacock, Melincourt, l.

2. To place in an isolated situation or condition; set apart from immediate contact or association with others; detach; r

In Judaism, the special and insulated situation of the Jews has unavoidably impressed an exclusive bias upon its principles. *De Quincey*.

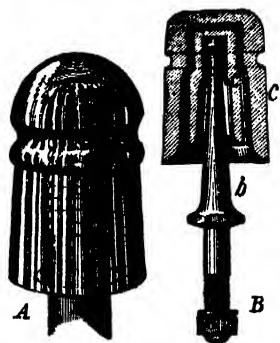
Everything that tends to insulate the individual—to surround him with barriers of natural respect, so that each man shall feel the world as his, and man shall treat with man as a sovereign state with a sovereign state—tends to true union as well as to greatness. *Emerson, Misc., p. 95.*

3. In *elect.* and *thermotics*, to separate, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of a non-conductor; more specifically, in the case of electricity, to separate from the earth (since an electrified body tends to part with its electricity to the earth). This is accomplished by supporting the body by means of silk, glass, resin, or some other non-conductor, or surrounding it with such materials. See *insulator*. Also *isolate*.
4. In *chem.*, to free from combination with other substances.

insulate (in-sū-lāt), *a.* [*L. insulatus*, insulated: see the verb.] In *entom.*, detached from other parts or marks of the same kind.—*Insulate vein*, a discal vein or nervure of the wing not connected with another.

insulation (in-sū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. insulate + -ion*.] 1. The act of insulating or detaching, or the state of being detached, from other objects.—2. In *elect.* and *thermotics*, that state in which the communication of electricity or heat to other bodies is prevented by the interposition of a non-conductor; also, the material or substance which insulates. See *insulate* and *insulator*.—3. The act of setting free from combination, as a chemical body; isolation.

insulator (in-sū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L. insulate + -or*.] One who or that which insulates; specifically,



Insulators.

A, glass insulator used on Western Union lines, usually supported by an oak stalk.
B, double-cup insulator used on English lines: *c, c'*, cups of brown earthenware; *A*, an oak stalk by means of which the insulator is fixed to the cross-arm of the telegraph pole.
In the case of electricity the commonest insulators for supports are glass, porcelain, and vulcanized rubber; and for covering wires conveying currents, silk, cotton, gutta-percha, and rubber. These substances do not absolutely prevent the communication of electricity, but a good glass Leyden jar, for example, will hold a charge for months. No perfect insulator for either electricity or heat is known, and the distinction between conductors and insulators is somewhat arbitrary.

insulous (in-sū-lus), *a.* [*L. insulosus*, full of islands, *L. insula*, island: see *insular*.] Abounding in islands. *Bailey*.

insulet (in-sul'), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. insulso*, *L. insulcus*, unsalted, insipid, *in-* priv. + *salus*, salted, pp. of *salere*, salt: see *salt*, *sauce*.] Dull; insipid; stupid; as, "*insulese* and frigid affectation." *Milton*.

insulity (in-sul'si-ti), *n.* [*L. insulitia* (*-t*), tastelessness, insipidity, *insulcus*, unsalted, insipid: see *insulac*.] Dullness; insipidity; stupidity.

To justify the counsels of God and fate from the insulity of mortal tongues. *Milton, Divorce, ll. 3.*

insult (in-sult'), *v.* [*F. insultor* = *Sp. Pg. insultar* = *It. insultare*, *L. insultare*, leap or spring at or upon, behave insolently toward, insult, *ML.* attack, freq. of *insilire*, leap at or upon, *in-* on, at, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *assault*, *cault*, *result*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To leap upon; specifically, to make a sudden, open, and bold attack upon; attack in a summary manner, and without recourse to the usual forms of war. [Rare.]

An enemy is said to *insult* a coast when he suddenly appears upon it, and debarks with an immediate purpose to attack. *Steuqner*.

2. To offer an indignity to; treat contemptuously, ignominiously, or insolently, either by speech or by action; manifest scorn or contempt for.

Not so Atreides: he, with wonted pride,
The sire insulted, and his gifts deny'd.
Pope, Iliad, l. 483.

A stranger cannot so much as go into the streets of the town [Damascus] that are not usually frequented by them without being insulted.

Pococke, Description of the East, l. 19.

I shall not dare insult your wits so much
As think this problem difficult to solve!
Browning, Ring and Book, ll. 271.

II. intrans. 1†. To leap or jump.

And they know how,
The lion being dead, even hares insult.
Daniel, Funeral Poem.

There shall the Spectator see some insulting with joy;
Others fretting with melancholy. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. To behave with insolent triumph; exult contemptuously; with *on*, *upon*, or *over*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You I afford my pity; baser minds
Insult on the afflicted.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 5.
I insult not over his misfortunes, though he has himself occasioned them. *Dryden, Duke of Guise.*

What then is her reward, that out of perverseness,
Contemns the honest passion of her lover,
Insults upon his virtue? *Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.*

insult (in'sult), *n.* [*LL. insultus*, insult, scolding, lit. a leaping upon, *L. insilire*, pp. *insultus*, leap upon, insult: see *insult*, *v.*] 1†. The act of leaping on anything.

The bull's insult at four she may sustain.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ll. 99.

2. An assault; a summary assault; an attack. [Rare.]

Many a rude tower and rampart there
Repelled the insult of the air.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 2.

3. An affront, or a hurt inflicted upon one's self-respect or sensibility; an action or utterance designed to wound one's feelings or ignominiously assail one's self-respect; a manifestation of insolence or contempt intended to provoke resentment; an indignity.

To refuse a present would be a deadly insult—enough
To convert the would-be donor into an inveterate and implacable enemy. *O'Donovan, Merv, xiv.*

And I heard sounds of insult, shame, and wrong,
And trumpets blown for war. *Tennyson, Fair Women.*

4. Contemptuous treatment; outrage.

Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect.

Gray, Elegy.

To take an insult, to submit without retaliation to something regarded as insulting: as, I will take no insults from you.—*Syn. 3. Indignity*, etc. See *affront*.

insultable (in-sul'ta-bl), *a.* [*in-* + *insult* + *-able*.] Capable of being insulted; apt to feel insulted; quick to take insult.

Civility has not completed its work if it leave us unsocial, morose, insultable. *Alcott, Tablets, p. 71.*

insultance (in-sul'tans), *n.* [*insultant* (*-t*) + *-ce*.] Insult; insolence.

I staid our oars, and this insultance used;
Cyclop! thou shouldst not have so much abuse
Thy monstrous forces. *Chapman, Odyssey, ix.*

insultant (in-sul'tant), *a.* [*L. insultant* (*-t*), pp. of *insultare*, insult: see *insult*, *v.*] Inflicting insult; wounding honor or sensibility; insulting. [Rare.]

Meanwhile for thy *insultant* ambassage,
Cherub, abide in chains, a spy's desert.
Dickens, Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, viii. 376.

insultation (in-sul-tā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. insultation* = *It. insultazione*, *L. insultatio* (*-n*), a leaping upon, a scolding, *insultare*, leap upon: see *insult*, *v.*] The act of insulting or treating with indignity; manifestation of contempt or scorn.

When he looks upon his enemies dead body, 'tis with a kind of noble heaviness, not *insultation*.

Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Worthy Commander.
The impudent *insultations* of the basest of the people.

Prideaux, Euchologia, p. 185.

insulter (in-sul'ter), *n.* 1†. One who attacks.

Her lips are conquerors, his lips obey,
Paying what ransom the *insulter* willeth.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 550.

2. One who insults or offers an indignity.

insulting (in-sul'ting), *p. a.* 1†. Attacking; injurious.

And the fire could scarcely preclude against the *insulting* tyrannic of the cold, to warm them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 484.

2. Containing or inflicting insult; derogatory or abusive: as, *insulting* language.—*Syn. Insolent*, *Insulting* (see *insolent*); abusive, blackguard, ribald.

insultingly (in-sul'ting-li), *adv.* In an insulting manner; with insolent contempt.

insultment (in-sul'tment), *n.* [*in-* + *insult* + *-ment*.] The act of insulting; an insult.

Be on the ground, my speech of *insultment* ended on his dead body.

Shak., Cymbeline, ll. 5, 145.

insumer (in-sūm'), *v. t.* [*L. insumere*, take, assume, *in-* in, + *sumere*, take: see *sumption*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take in; absorb.

In dressing the roots be as sparing as possible of the fibres, . . . which are as it were the sanguiferous veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree.

Boehm, Terra (ed. 1885), p. 25.

insuperability (in-sū'pə-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*in-* + *superable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being insuperable.

insuperable (in-sū'pə-rā-bl), *a.* [*OF. insuperable*, *insuperable* = *Sp. insuperable* = *Pg. insuperavel* = *It. insuperabile*; as *in-* + *superable*.] Not superable; incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted.

Overhead up grew
Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 138.

The difficulties of his task had been almost insuperable, and his performance seemed to me a real feat of magic.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 272.

—*Syn.* Insurmountable, impassable, unconquerable, invincible.

insuperableness (in-sū'pə-rā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being insuperable or insurmountable; insuperability.

insuperably (in-sū'pə-rā-bl), *adv.* In an insuperable manner; insurmountably; inextricably.

Many who toll through the intricacy of complicated systems are *insuperably* embarrassed with the least perplexity in common affairs. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 180.*

insupportable (in-su-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [= *F. insupportable* = *Pg. insupportavel*, *LL. insupportabilis*, not supportable, *in-* priv. + *supportabilis*, supportable: see *supportable*.] 1. Not supportable; incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable.

To those that dwell under or near the Equator this spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* Summer.

Bentley.

Too weak to bear
The *insupportable* fatigue of thought.

Cowper, Task, vi. 108.

2†. Irresistible.

That when the knight he spide, he gan advance,
With huge force and *insupportable* mayne,
And towards him with dreadful fury prance.

Spenser, F. Q., l. vii. 2.

insupportableness (in-su-pōr'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

insupportably (in-su-pōr'ta-bl), *adv.* 1. So as not to be supported or endured; intolerably.

Who follows his desires, such tyrants serve
As will oppress him *insupportably*.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

2†. Irresistibly.

When *insupportably* his foot advanced.

Milton, S. A., l. 136.

insupposable (in-su-pō'za-bl), *a.* [*in-* + *supposable*.] Not supposable; incapable of being supposed.

insuppressible (in-su-pres'i-bl), *a.* [*in-* + *suppressible*.] Not suppressible; incapable of being suppressed or removed from observation.

insuppressibly (in-su-pres'i-bl), *adv.* So as not to be suppressed or concealed.

insuppressive (in-su-pres'iv), *a.* [*in-* + *suppressive*.] Incapable of being suppressed; insuppressible. [Rare.]

But do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor th' *insuppressive* metal of our spirits.

Shak., J. C., ll. 1, 134.

Man must soar;
An obstinate activity within.

An *insuppressive* spring, will toss him up
In spite of fortune's load.

Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

insurable (in-shōr'a-bl), *a.* [*in-* + *insure* + *-able*.] Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, and the like; proper to be insured.—*Insurable interest*. See *insurance*, 2.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable interest* which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof. *Wales*.

insurance (in-shōr'ans), *n.* [= *OF. ensurance*, assurance, *C. ensurer*, insure: see *insure*.] 1.

The act of insuring or assuring against loss; a system of business by which a company or corporation (called an *insurance company*, or, rarely, *assurance company* or *society*) guarantees the insured to a specified extent and under stipulated conditions against pecuniary loss arising from such contingencies as loss of or damage to property by fire or the efforts to extinguish fire (*fire-insurance*), or by shipwreck or disaster at sea (*marine insurance*), or by explosion, breakage, or other accidents to property, or the loss of future earnings, either through disablement (*accident-insurance*) or through death (*life-insurance*), etc. Also called *assurance*. Specifically—2. In law, a contract by which one party, for an agreed consideration (which is proportioned

to the risk involved), undertakes to compensate the other for loss on a specified thing, from specified causes. The party agreeing to make the compensation is usually called the *insurer* or *underwriter*, the other the *insured* or *assured*, the agreed consideration the *premium*, the written contract a *policy*, the events insured against *risks* or *perils*, and the subject, right, or interest to be protected the *insurable interest*. *Bourier*.

8. The premium paid for insuring property, life, etc.—4t. Engagement; betrothal.

Dyd I not knowe afore of the *insurances*
Betweene Gawyn Goodlucke and Christian Custance?
Udall, *Boister Doister*, iv. 6.

Agreement for insurance. See *agreement*.—Co-insurance, insurance in which two or more parties are jointly responsible for any loss which may come upon certain specified property; specifically, a form of insurance in which the insured, in consideration of a reduced rate of premium, agrees to maintain insurance upon his property to a certain specified extent, say 80 per cent. of its actual cash value, and failing to do so becomes his own insurer for the difference, and in case of partial loss is jointly responsible with the insurance company in that proportion.—Graveyard insurance, a method of swindling insurance companies by means of insurance effected on the life of a very old or infirm person, who, through collusion with the medical examiner, may be personated by one of robust health, or otherwise falsely passed upon.—**Hazardous insurance.** See *hazardous*.—Insurance broker, one whose business it is to procure insurance for other persons, or to act as broker between owners of property and insurance companies.—Insurance commissioner, in some of the United States, a State officer who in behalf of the public maintains a supervision over the affairs of insurance companies.—Insurance company, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.—Insurance policy. See *def.* 2, above.—Syn. *Assurance, Insurance*. See the extract.

The terms *insurance* and *assurance* have been used indiscriminately for contracts relative to life, fire, and shipping. As custom has rather more frequently employed the latter term for those relative to life, I have in this volume entirely restricted the word *assurance* to that sense. If this distinction be admitted, *assurance* will signify a contract dependent on the duration of life, which must either happen or fail, and *insurance* will mean a contract relating to any other uncertain event, which may partly happen or partly fail.

Babbage, Comparative View of Institutions for Assurance (of Lives (1836), quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 109.

[The distinction here made has not become established, although it is observed to some extent, especially in Great Britain.]

insurancet (in-shŭr'ən-sēr), *n.* [*insurance* + *-et*.] An insurer; an underwriter.

The far-fam'd sculptor, and the laurell'd bard,
Those bold *insurancers* of deathless fame,
Supply their little feeble aids in vain.

Blair, *The Grave*.

insure (in-shŭr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insured*, ppr. *insuring*. [*Also insure*; ME. *insuren*, *insuren*, *ensuren*, < OF. (AF.) *ensurer*, *assure*, < *en-scur*, *sure*. Cf. *assure*, which is earlier.] I. *trans.* 1. To make sure, certain, or secure; give assurance of; assure: as, to *insure* safety to any one.

The knight *ensured* hym his feith to do in this maner.
Morlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 684.

I *ensure* you, very many godly men in divers places give daily thanks unto God in prayer for you.

T. Lever, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 137.

It is easy to attend debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough.

Swift.

Specifically—2. To guarantee or secure indemnity for future loss or damage (as to a building from fire, or to a person from accident or death) on certain stipulated conditions; make a subject of insurance; assure: as, to *insure* a ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; to *insure* a house against fire.

Take a whiff from our fields, and your excellent wives
Will declare it's all nonsense *insuring* your lives.

O. W. Holmes, *Berkshire Festival*.

3t. To pledge; betroth.

There grew such a secret love between them that at length they were *insured* together, intending to marry.
G. Cavendish, *Wolsey* (ed. Singer, 1825), I. 57.

—Syn. *Assure, Assure*. *Assure* may express the making certain in mind: as, I was *assured* of safety by his friendly manner; *insure* has not this sense. *Insure* is a possible word to express the making certain in fact, and is more common than *assure*: as, his lack of money *insured* his early return; *assure* has not this sense. *Insure* and *assure* are both used of the act of pledging a payment of money upon loss or death, but *assure* is rarely used in that sense in the United States.

II. *intrans.* To undertake to secure or assure against loss or damage on receipt of a certain payment or premium; make insurance: as, the company *insures* at a low premium.

insurer (in-shŭr'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which insures or makes sure or certain.

The mysterious Scandinavian standard of white silk, having in its centre a raven, . . . the supposed *insurer* of victory.
Proble, *Hist. of the Flag*, p. 164.

2. One who contracts, in consideration of a stipulated payment called a *premium*, to in-

demnify a person or company against certain perils or losses, or against a particular event; an underwriter.

That the chance of loss is frequently undervalued, and scarce ever valued more than it is worth, we may learn from the very moderate profit of *insurers*.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, I. 10.

insurge (in-sērj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insurged*, ppr. *insurgir*. [*Early mod. E. insurge*; < F. *insurger* = Sp. Pg. *insurgir* = It. *insurgere*, < L. *insurgere*, rise upon, rise up against, < *in*, upon, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge*.] I. *trans.* To rise against anything; engage in a hostile uprising; become insurgent.

It is the devilish sort of men that *insurge*th and relisteth garbille against the verities. J. Udall, *On Luke* xlii.

What mischief hath *insurged* in realms by intestine division.
Hall, *Hen. IV.*, I, I, Int.

If in the communication or debating thereof, either with her some or his counsell, their shulde *insurge* any doubts or difficultie, . . . she wolde interpone her authority.

State Papers, *Wolsey* to *Hen. VIII.*, 1527.

II. *trans.* To stir up to insurrection. [Rare.]

The news of the dispute between England and Spain about Nootka Sound in 1790 recalled him [Miranda] to England, where he saw a good deal of Pitt, who had determined to make use of him to *insurge* the Spanish colonies, but the peaceful arrangement of the dispute again destroyed his hopes.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 498.

insurgence (in-sēr-jens), *n.* [= F. *insurgence*; as *insurgent* + *-ce*.] Same as *insurgency*.

There was a moral *insurgence* in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome.

George Eliot, *Romola*, lxxi.

insurgency (in-sēr-jen-si), *n.* The state or condition of being insurgent; a state of insurrection.

Our neighbors, in their great revolutionary agitation, if they could not comprehend our constitution, imitated our arts of *insurgency*. I. D'Israeli, *Amen*, of *Lit.*, II. 363.

insurgent (in-sēr-jent), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. insurgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *insurgente*, < L. *insurgens* (t) *n.*, ppr. of *insurgere*, rise up or to, rise up against: see *surge*.] I. *a.* Rising against lawful authority or established government; engaged in insurrection or rebellion: as, *insurgent* chiefs.

In the wildest anarchy of man's *insurgent* appetites and sins, there is still a reclaiming voice.

Chalmers.

Many who are now upon the pension rolls, and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the *insurgent* army, or giving them aid and comfort.

Lincoln, in *Raymond*, p. 174.

II. *n.* One who rises in forcible opposition to lawful authority; one who engages in armed resistance to a government or to the execution of laws.

Rich with her spoils, his sanction will dismay,
And bid the *insurgents* tremble and obey.

Falconer, *The Demagogue*.

The *insurgents* rode about the town, and cried, Liberty! liberty! and called upon the people to join them.

J. Adams, *Works*, I. 108.

To advance is the only safety of *insurgents*.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

—Syn. *Insurgent, Rebel, Traitor*. An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel* chiefly in degree. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or scheme of laws, or the carrying out of some particular measure, or he wishes to make a demonstration in favor of some measure or to express discontent; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. A *traitor* is one who breaks faith or trust by betraying his country or violating his allegiance, especially a sworn allegiance: the word is applied in strong reprobation to one who, even without express breach of faith, makes war upon his sovereign or country, or goes over from the side to which his loyalty is due. See *insurrection*.

insurmountability (in-sēr-moun-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< insurmountable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being insurmountable.

insurmountable (in-sēr-moun'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *insurmountable*; as *in-3* + *surmountable*.] Not surmountable; incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome.

The face of the mountain towards the sea is already by nature, or soon will be by art, an *insurmountable* precipice.

H. Swinburne, *Travels through Spain*, viii.

insurmountableness (in-sēr-moun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being insurmountable.

insurmountably (in-sēr-moun'ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be surmounted or overcome.

insurrect (in-su-rekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. insurrectus*, ppr. of *insurgere*, rise up: see *insurge, insurgent*.] 1t. To rise up.

Richard Franck, in his *Northern Memoirs*, p. 202, uses *insurrect* of "vapour."

F. Hall, *False Philol.*, p. 73.

2. To rise; make an insurrection. [Colloq.]

If there's any gratitude in free niggers, now they'll *insurrect* and take me out of prison.

Venety Fair, April 5, 1862.

insurrection (in-su-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *insurrection* = Sp. *insurrección* = Pg. *insurreição* =

It. *insurrezione*, < L.L. *insurrectio* (n-), (in a gloss), a rising up, insurrection, < L. *insurgere*, pp. *insurrectus*, rise up: see *insurgent*.] 1t. A rising up; uprising.

He [an impulsive man] lies open to every *insurrection* of ill humour, and every invasion of distress.

H. Blair, *Works*, II. II.

2. The act of rising against civil authority or governmental restraint; specifically, the armed resistance of a number of persons to the power of the state; incipient or limited rebellion.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein.

Ezra iv. 13.

In the autumn of 1806 his [Napoleon's] troops penetrated into Prussian Poland, where French agents had stirred up an *insurrection*, and in 1807 the Russians, Prussia's only hope, were defeated at Friedland.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, App. II., p. 403.

It is not the *insurrections* of ignorance that are dangerous, but the revolts of intelligence.

Lowell, *Democracy*.

Whisky Insurrection or Rebellion, an outbreak in Pennsylvania in 1794 against the enforcement of an act of Congress of 1791 imposing an excise duty on all spirits distilled within the United States. A large body of militia was sent to the disturbed district, but the insurrection was suppressed without bloodshed.—Syn. 2. *Insurrection, Sedition, Rebellion, Revolt, Mutiny, Riot*. The first five words are distinguished from the last in that they express action directed against government or authority, while *riot* has this implication only incidentally if at all. They express actual and open resistance to authority, except *sedition*, which may be secret or open, and often is only of a nature to lead to overt acts. An *insurrection* goes beyond *sedition* in that it is an actual rising against the government in discontent, in resistance to a law, or the like. (See *insurgent*, *n.*) *Rebellion* goes beyond *insurrection* in aim, being an attempt actually to overthrow the government, while an *insurrection* seeks only some change of minor importance. A *rebellion* is generally on a larger scale than an *insurrection*. A *revolt* has generally the same aim as a *rebellion*, but is on a smaller scale. A *revolt* may be against military government, but is generally, like *insurrection*, *sedition*, and *rebellion*, against civil government. A *mutiny* is organized resistance to law in an army or navy, or sometimes a similar act by an individual. All these words have figurative uses. When literally used, only *insurrection* and *revolt* may be employed in a good sense. The success of a *rebellion* often dignifies it with the name of a *revolution*. A *riot* is generally a blind and unguided outburst of fury, with violence to property and often to persons: as, the draft-riots in New York city in 1863.

insurrectional (in-su-rek'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *insurrectionnel* = Sp. *insurreccional*; as *insurrection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

insurrectionary (in-su-rek'shon-ē-ri), *a.* [*< insurrection* + *-ary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection; favoring or engaged in insurrection: as, *insurrectionary* acts.

The author writes that on their murderous *insurrectionary* system their own lives are not sure for an hour, nor has their power a greater stability.

Burke, *A Regiole Peace*, iv.

A proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the *insurrectionary* districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade.

Lincoln, in *Raymond*, p. 143.

insurrectionist (in-su-rek'shon-ēr), *n.* An insurrectionist. [Rare.]

What had the people got if the Parliament, instead of guarding the Crown, had colliequed with Venner and other *insurrectionists*?
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 418.

insurrectionize, *v. t.* See *insurrectionize*.

insurrectionist (in-su-rek'shon-ist), *n.* [*< insurrection* + *-ist*.] One who favors, excites, or is engaged in insurrection; an insurgent.

It would tie the hands of Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the *insurrectionists*.

Lincoln, in *Raymond*, p. 143.

insurrectionize (in-su-rek'shon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insurrectionized*, ppr. *insurrectionizing*. [*< insurrection* + *-ize*.] To cause an insurrection in. Also spelled *insurrectionise*. [Rare.]

"The Western Powers," he [Bismarck] wrote, "are not capable of *insurrectionizing* Poland."

Loze, *Bismarck*, I. 201.

insusceptibility (in-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< insusceptible*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility.

The remarkable *insusceptibility* of our household animals to cholera.

Science, III. 557.

insusceptible (in-su-sep-ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *insusceptible*; as *in-3* + *susceptible*.] Not susceptible. (a) Incapable of being moved or affected in some way or by something: with *of*.

It is not altogether *insusceptible* of mutation, but a friend to it.

Holland, *tr.* of *Plutarch*, p. 354.

Who dares struggle with an invisible combatant? . . . It acts, and is *insusceptible* of any reaction.

Coleridge, quoted in Chate's *Addresses*, p. 136.

(b) Not liable to be moved or affected by something: with *to*.

Venomous snakes are *insusceptible* to the venom of their own species.

The Academy, May 25, 1890, p. 332.

insusceptive (in-su-sep-tiv), *a.* [*< in-3* + *susceptive*.] Insusceptible. [Rare.]

The sailor was wholly insusceptive of the softer passions, and, without regard to tears or arguments, persisted in his resolution to make me a man.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 198.

insusurratio (in-sū-sū-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. insusurratio* (n.), a whispering to or into, *< insurrare*, whisper into or to, insinuate, suggest, *< L. in*, in, to, + *surrare*, whisper, murmur: see *sursum*.] The act of whispering into the ear; insinuation.

The other party insinuates their Roman principles by whispers and private insusurrations.

Legenda Ligneæ, Præf. A. 4 b: 1653. (Latham.)

inswathe (in-swā'thē), *v. t.* [*< in*-1 + *swathe*.] Same as *enwathe*.

int. An abbreviation (a) of *interest* and (b) of *introduction*.

intack (in'tak), *n.* Same as *intake*, 4.
intact (in-takt'), *a.* [= *F. intact* = *Sp. Pg. intacto* = *It. intatto*, *< L. intactus*, untouched, uninjured, *< in*-priv. + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*.] Untouched, especially by anything that harms or defiles; uninjured; left complete, whole, or unimpaired.

When the function is needless or even detrimental, the structure still keeps itself intact as long as it can.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

intactable (in-tak'ta-bl), *a.* [*< in*-3 + *tactable*.] Not perceptible to the touch.

intactible (in-tak'ti-bl), *a.* Same as *intactable*.
E. Phillips, 1706.

intactness (in-takt'nes), *n.* The state of being intact or unimpaired; completeness.

The intactness of the cortical motor region is a necessary condition for the development of a complete epileptic attack.

Allen and Neurolog., VI, 449.

Inteniolata (in-tē'ni-ō-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *< in*-3 + *Teniolata*.] A group of *Hydrosora* containing such as the *Campanulariæ* and the *Sertulariæ*: opposed to *Teniolata*. Hamann.

intagliate (in-tal'yāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intagliated*, ppr. *intagliating*. [*< It. intagliato*, pp. of *intagliare*, cut in, carve: see *intaglio*.] To engrave or cut in the surface of, as a stone, or to form by engraving or cutting in, as a design on the stone.

Clay, plaster-of-Paris, or any artificial stone compound may be used, which is pressed into the mould, so that the intagliated lines in this will appear upon the plaque or tile.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 422.

intaglio (in-tal'yō), *n.*; pl. *intagli, intaglios* (-yō, -yōz). [*< It. intaglio* (= *F. entail*), *intaglio*, *< intagliare*, cut in, carve: see *intail, entail*.] 1. Incised engraving as opposed to carving in relief; ornamentation by lines, patterns, figures, etc., sunk or hollowed below the surface.

Two large signet rings, on one of which a hunting scene and on the other a battle were engraved in intaglio.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 263.

Hence—2. A figure or work so produced; an incised representation or design. Specifically—(a) A precious or semi-precious stone in the surface of which a head, figure, group, or other design is cut; an incised gem. (b) Any object ornamented by incised engraving. (c) In a more industrial sense, any incised or sunk design intended as a mold for the reproduction of the design in relief; an incised or countersunk die.

Bas reliefs beaten into a corresponding intaglio previously incised in stone or wood.

C. D. E. Fortnum, S. K. Cat. Bronzes of European Origin.

intaglio (in-tal'yō), *v. t.* [*< intaglio, n.*] To incise; engrave with a sunk pattern or design. [Rare.]

The device intagliated upon it [a finger-ring] is supposed to be flowers bursting from the bud.

Art Jour., N. 8, VIII, 48.

intaglio-rilevato (in-tal'yō-rē-le-vā'tō), *n.* [It.] In *sculp.*, same as *cavo-rilievo*.

intagliotype (in-tal'yō-tīp), *n.* [*< intaglio* + *type*.] A process of producing a design in intaglio on a metallic plate, resembling somewhat the graphotype process. The plate is first coated with zinc acid rendered very uniform and smooth by hydraulic pressure. Upon this surface the design is traced with an oily ink. The coating is then washed with a solution of zinc chloride, the effect of which upon the parts not protected by the ink is to harden them, leaving the parts under the ink-tracings in a friable condition. When these friable parts are removed by brushes or other implements, the design is left in intaglio. From the plate so prepared stereotype or electrolyte plates are obtained for use in printing. Other solutions are sometimes substituted for the zinc chloride.

intail, v. and n. See *entail*.
intake (in'tāk), *n.* [*< in*-1 + *take*.] 1. A taking or drawing in.—2. That which is taken in. Specifically—3. Quantity taken in.

The annual in-take and out-put of these constituents on a hectare of beech forest.

Nature, XXXIX, 511.

4. A tract of land, as of a common, inclosed; an inclosure; part of a common field planted or

sown when the other part lies fallow. *Waltham.* Also *intack*. [North. Eng.]-5. The point at which a narrowing or contraction begins, as in a tube or a stocking.

After the Norman Conquest, when a great part of the first City was turn'd into a Castle by King William I, it is probable they added the last intake southward in the angle of the Witham.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III, 4.

6. In *hydraul.*, the point at which water is received into a pipe or channel: opposed to *outlet*.

The intakes [of the London water-supply] were removed further from sources of pollution, and more efficient arrangements for filtration were adopted.

Nature, XXX, 165.

7. In *mining*: (a) The airway going inbye, or toward the interior of the mine. (b) The air moving in that direction.

intakeholder (in'tāk-hōl'dēr), *n.* One who holds or possesses an intake. Also *intackholder*. [Prov. Eng.]

Poor People, as Collers, Intackholders, Prentices, and the like, who are engaged by Trades [Sale of Man].

Statute (1664), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 446.

intaker (in'tā-kēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which takes or draws in.—2. A receiver of stolen goods. *Spell. Gloss.*

intaminat (in-tam'i-nā-tēd), *a.* [= *It. intaminato*, *< L. intaminatus*, unsullied, *< in*-priv. + **taminatus*, pp. of **taminare* in comp. *contaminare*, sully, contaminate: see *contaminate*.] Uncontaminated.

The inhabitants use the antient and intaminated Frisian language, which is of great affinity with the English Saxon.

Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

intangibility (in-tan'ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< intangibile*: see *bility*.] The quality of being intangible.

intangible (in-tan'ji-bl), *a.* [= *F. intangible* = *Sp. intangible* = *It. intangibile*; as *in*-3 + *tangibile*.] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch: often used figuratively.

Tom was not given to inquire subtly into his own motives, any more than into other matters of an intangible kind.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

A point imperceptible to the eye, a touchstone intangible by the finger, alike of a scholast and a dunce.

Swinnburne, Shakespeare, p. 234.

intangibleness (in-tan'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Intangibility.

intangibly (in-tan'ji-bli), *adv.* So as to be intangible.

intangle (in-tang'gl), *v. t.* See *entangle*.

intanglement (in-tang'gl-ment), *n.* Same as *entanglement*.

intastable (in-tās'tā-bl), *a.* [*< in*-3 + *tastable*.] Tasteless; unsavory.

Something which is invisible, intangible, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense.

Grew.

integer (in'tē-jēr), *n.* [= *F. intègre* = *Pr. intègre*, *entègre* = *Sp. entero* = *Pg. It. integro*, *< L. integer*, untouched, unhurt, unchanged, sound, fresh, whole, entire, pure, honest, *< in*-priv. + *tangere*, touch: see *tangere*, *tact*.] From *L. integer*, through OF., comes *E. entire*: see *entire*.] An entire entity; particularly, in *arith.*, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus, in the number 54.7, 54 is an integer, and .7 a fraction (seven tenths of a unit).

integrability (in'tē-grā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< integrabile*: see *bility*.] The quality of being integrable; capability, as of a differential equation, of being solved by means of known functions.

integrable (in'tē-grā-bl), *a.* [= *F. intégrable* = *Pg. integravel*; as *integrat* (= *able*).] 1. Capable of being integrated; that may be formed into, or assimilated to, a whole.

An organism whose medium, though unceasingly disintegrating it, is not unceasingly supplying it with integrable matter.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 184.

2. In *math.*, capable of being integrated, as a mathematical function or differential equation.—**Integrable function.** See *function*.—**Integrable in finite terms.** See *finite*.

integral (in'tē-grāl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. intégral* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. integral* = *It. integrale*, *< ML. integrālis*, *< L. integer*, entire: see *integer*.] 1. a. 1. Relating to a whole composed of parts spatially distinct (as a human body of head, trunk, and limbs), or of distinct units (as a number).

The integrals partes make perfect the whole, and cause the bigness thereof. Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1552).

A local motion keepeth bodies integral and their parts together.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

An *integral* whole is that which has part out of part. Parts *integral*, because each is endued with his proper quantity, not only differ in themselves, but also in site, or at least order; so that one is not contained in another. For this it is to have part out of part. . . . This whole is termed mathematical, because quantity is of mathematical consideration: vulgarly, *integral*.

Burserianus, tr. by a Gentleman, Monitio Logica, [L. xiv. 12.]

Whole *integral* is that which consisteth of *integral* parts, which though they cleave together yet they are distinct and several in number, as *mana* body, consisting of head, breast, belly, legs, etc.

Blundeville, Arte of Logicke.

Hence, and by a reversion to the classical meaning of *integer*—2. Unmanned; unimpaired.

No wonder if one . . . remain speechless . . . (though of *integral* principles) who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching.

Holder, Elem. of Speech, App., p. 115.

3. *Intrinsic*; belonging as a part to the whole, and not a mere appendage to it.

It is a little uncertain whether the groups of figures at either end of the verandah are *integral*, or whether they may not have been added at some subsequent period.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 261.

All the Teutonic states in Britain became first dependencies of the West-Saxon king, then *integral* parts of his kingdom.

K. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 185.

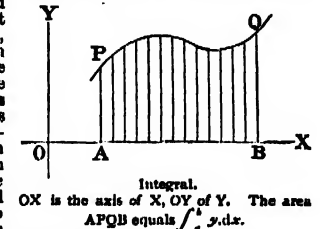
4. In *math.*: (a) Of, pertaining to, or being a whole number or undivided quantity. (b) Pertaining to or proceeding by integration: as, the *integral* method.—**Integral calculus**, a branch of the infinitesimal or differential calculus, which is partly the inverse of the pure differential calculus in the narrower sense. The integral calculus is sometimes taken to include the solution of differential equations, and in that case a comprehensible definition of it can be given: namely, it is the complete discussion of differential equations. So considered, it has the theory of functions as an outgrowth. But the subject of differential equations is sometimes excluded from the integral calculus; and then the latter is left without any clear unity, including the finding and discussion of integrals, a part of the theory of functions, the theory of spherical harmonics, the theory of residuation, etc. The integral calculus is distinguished from the differential calculus in the narrow sense by the far greater importance in it of imaginaries. Compare *calculus*, 3.—**Integral curvature**, function, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. An integral whole; a whole formed of parts spatially distinct, or of numerical parts.—2. An integral part.

They all make up a most magnificent and stately temple, and every *integral* thereof full of wonder.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 372.

3. In *math.*, the result of integration, or the operation inverse to differentiation. An integral is either the integral of a quantity or the integral of an equation; and the latter phrase has two senses. (a) The integral of a function is relative to an independent variable, and is taken between limits, which, however, may remain indefinite. A *definite integral* is conceived as resulting from the multiplication of each value of the function by the corresponding value of the differential of the independent variable, as this variable passes through a continuous series of values from one of the limits, called the *first, lower, or inferior*, to the other, called the *second, upper, or superior*, followed by the addition of all the infinitesimal products so obtained. Suppose, for example, that the value of a quantity *y* depends upon that of another quantity *x*, so that *y = f(x)*, where *F* signifies some operation performed on *x*; then, measuring off *ox* and *oy* upon the axes of a system of two rectangular coordinates, we shall get a plane curve. (See the figure.) Let *OX* and *OY* be the axes of *x* and *y* respectively. Let *A* be the point for which *x = a*, *y = 0*; and *B* the point for which *x = b*, *y = 0*. Let *P* be the point for which *x = a*, while *y = f(a)*; and let *Q* be the point for which *x = b*, while *y = f(b)*. Then conceive the whole space *APQB* to be filled up with lines parallel to the axis of *y*, at infinitesimal distances from one another. Then *y dx* will measure the infinitesimal area between two of these lines, the axis of abscissas and the curve; and the sum of all such infinitesimals, or the integral of *y* relatively to *x* from *x = a* to *x = b*, written $\int_a^b y dx$, will measure the whole area



OX is the axis of *x*, *OY* of *y*. The area *APQB* equals $\int_a^b y dx$.

APQB. It is to be understood that we never pass from one limit to the other through infinity; but if the first limit is greater than the second, the sign of the definite integral is reversed. This gives a distinct idea of a definite integral, in case the variable is real. If the variable is imaginary, the definite integral is still conceived as the sum of all the values of *y dx* from one limit to the other; only there is in this case an infinite variety of different paths by which the variable can pass from one limit to the other. It is found, however, that in the plane of the imaginary variable there are generally certain points such that integration round one of them in a closed contour gives a constant value not zero, and but for that the path of integration does not affect the result, for all ordinary functions. An *indefinite integral* is a function of the independent variable with an arbitrary constant or wholly indeterminate constant added to it, and such that if its value for one value of the independent variable is sub-

tracted from another, the difference is the definite integral from the first value of the independent variable to the second. If A is the indefinite integral of B relative to C, then also B is the differential coefficient of A relative to C. (b) An integral of a differential equation or system of such equations is a system of a lower order (it may be a single equation, and it may be one or more ordinary equations) from which the first system is deducible. If the order of the second system is lower than the first by one, the former is a *first integral*; if by two, a *second integral*, etc. A *complete integral* is one which contains the greatest possible number of arbitrary constants for an integral of that order. A *singular integral* is one which contains a smaller number of arbitrary constants, but is not a particular case of any irreducible complete integral. A *general integral* is one which contains the greatest possible number of arbitrary functions; but the complete integral of an ordinary differential equation is also termed a general integral. A *particular integral* is a particular case of a complete integral having a smaller number of arbitrary constants. (c) A quantity or expression which a system of differential equations makes to be constant is also termed an integral of that system.—**Abelian integral.** See *Abelian*.—**Circular integral.** an integral taken round a circle in the plane of the imaginary variable, any pole of the function being the center.—**Closed integral.** an imaginary integral whose upper and lower limits coincide, a circuit being described by the variable in the course of the integration.—**Complete integral.** See *complete*.—**Cosine integral.** See *cosine*.—**Dirichletian integral.** an integral of the form

$$\int_0^a \phi(x, h) dx,$$

which for $h = \infty$ has a finite and determinate value other than zero and independent of a . Such, for example, is

$$\int_0^a \frac{\sin hx}{x} dx.$$

Elliptic, Eulerian, exponential integral. See the adjectives.—**First integral.** the result of performing the operation of taking the integral once.—**Fourierian integral.** a double integral of the form

$$\int_0^h dy \int_0^a dx \phi(x, y),$$

which, after the performance of the integration relatively to y , becomes a Dirichletian integral.—**Hyperelliptic, imaginary, etc., integral.** See the adjectives.—**Integral of the first kind.** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula vanishes.—**Integral of the second kind.** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula is rational.—**Integral of the third kind.** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula involves a logarithmic function.—**Irreducible integral.** an integral not a rational integral homogeneous function of integrals of lower degree.—**Linear integral.** an integral along one or more straight lines in the plane of the imaginary variable.—**Line-integral.** **surface-integral.** **volume-integral.** having different values at different points of space, the integral obtained by breaking a curve, a surface, or a solid into equal elementary portions, and taking the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each by the value of the quantity integrated at that point.—**Open integral.** an integral whose two limits are unequal.

integralism (in'tē-gral-izm), *n.* [*< integral + -ism.*] Same as *integrality*.

The philosophy developed from universology by [Stephen Pearl Andrews] called *integralism*.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1896, p. 663.

integrality (in'tē-gral'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. intégralité*; as *integral + -ity*.] The quality of being integral; entireness. [Rare.]

Such as in their *integrality* support nature.
Whitaker, Blood of the Grape.

integrally (in'tē-gral-i), *adv.* In an integral manner; wholly; completely.

integrant (in'tē-grant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. intégrante* = *Sp. Pg. It. integrante*, *< L. integrans (-t)s*, *ppr. of integrare*; make whole, repair, renew: see *integrate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Going to the formation of an integral whole.

In the integrate whole of a human body, the head, body, and limbs, its *integrant* parts, are not contained in, but each lies out of, each other. *Hamilton.*

If the sun was not created till the Fourth Day, what becomes of the astronomic teaching that earth has been from the beginning an *integrant* part of the solar system?
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 140.

2. Intrinsic: same as *integral*, 3, but modified in form by an affectionation of precision.

A process . . . of degeneration is an *integrant* and active part of the economy of nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 237.

Integrant molecule. in Hally's theory of crystals, the smallest particle of a crystal that can be arrived at by mechanical division.

II. n. An integral part.

integrate (in'tē-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *integrated*, ppr. *integrating*. [*< L. integratus*, pp. of *integrare* (*> It. integrare* = *Sp. Pg. integrar* = *F. intégrer*), make whole, renew, repair, begin again, *< integer*, whole, fresh: see *integer*.] 1. To bring together the parts of; bring together as parts; segregate and bring together like particles.

All the world must grant that two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man.
South, Works, VII. 1.

There is a property in the horizon which no man has but he whose eye can *integrate* all the parts—that is, the poet.
Emerson, Nature.

2. To perform the mathematical operation of integration. The mean value of a quantity over a space or time is obtained by integrating that quantity: hence, instruments which register the mean values of quantities or the totals of their instantaneous effects are called *integrating instruments*: as, an *integrating thermometer*.—**Integrating factor.** See *factor*.—To *integrate* a differential in the integral calculus, to determine from that differential its primitive function.

integrate (in'tē-grāt), *a.* [*< L. integratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Summed up; resulting from the aggregation of separate parts; complete.

Phi. How liked you my quip to Hedon, about the garret? Wasn't not witty?

Mor. Exceeding witty and *integrate*.
B. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

This whole is termed mathematical, because quantity is of mathematical consideration: vulgarly, *integral*, more properly, *integrate*. *Burgermeister*, tr. by a Gentleman.

integration (in'tē-grā-shn), *n.* [= *F. intégration* = *Sp. integracion* = *Pg. integração* = *It. integrazione*, *< L. L. integratio (-n-)*, a renewing, restoring, *< L. integrare*, renew, restore: see *integrate*.] 1. The act of integrating, or bringing together the parts of an integral whole; the act of segregating and bringing together similar particles.

Integration of parts means the connected play of them, so that, one being affected, the rest are affected.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 95.

The term *integration* we have already partly defined as the concentration of the material units which go to make up any aggregate. But a complete definition must recognise the fact that, along with the *integration* of wholes, there goes on (in all cases in which structural complexity is attained) an *integration* of parts. This secondary *integration* may be defined as the segregation, or grouping together, of those units of a heterogeneous aggregate which resemble one another. A good example is afforded by crystallisation. . . . *Integration* is seen in the rising of cream upon the surface of a dish of milk, and in the frothy collection of carbonic acid bubbles covering a newly-filled glass of ale.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

2. In *math.*, the operation inverse to differentiation; the operation of finding the integral of a function or of an equation.—3. The inference of subcontrariety from "Some A is B" to "Some A is not B."—**Constant of integration.** the constant which must be added to every integral with one limit fixed, in order to get the complete expression for an indefinite integral: denoted by the letter C.—**Finite integration.** the summation of any number of terms of a series whose law is known.—**Gaussian method of approximate integration.** See *Gaussian*.—**Indefinite, definite integration.** See *indefinite integral*, *under integral*.—**Integration by parts.** integration by the formula

$$\int u v dt = u \int v dt - \int (v du) \frac{du}{dt} dt,$$

by means of which many expressions are integrated.—**Integration by quadratures.** the numerical approximation to the value of an integral.—**Limits of integration.** the initial and terminal values of the variable, between which a definite integral is taken.—**Path of integration.** the path on the plane of imaginary quantity along which a complex variable is supposed to vary in integration.—**Sign of integration.** the character \int , modified from a long S for *summa* (sum), used to signify the process of integration. It was invented by Leibnitz.

integrative (in'tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [*< integrato + -ive*.] Tending to integrate or complete; conducive to integration or the formation of a whole.

The *integrative* process which results in individual evolution.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 333.

integrator (in'tē-grā-tor), *n.* [*< integrare + -or*.] An instrument for performing numerical integrations. There are a great variety of such instruments, as planimeters, tide-integrating machines, integrating thermometers, etc.

integripalliate (in'tē-grī-pal'i-āt), *a.* An infrequent but more correct form of *integropalliate*.

integrity (in'teg-ri-ti), *n.* [= *F. intégrité* = *Pr. integritat* = *Sp. Pg. It. integritad* = *Pg. integridade* = *It. integrità*, *< L. integrīta (-t)s*, unimpaired condition, wholeness, entireness, purity, innocence, honesty, *< integer*, untouched, unimpaired, whole: see *integer*. From *L. integrīta (-t)s*, through the OF., comes *E. entirety*, *q. v.*] 1. The state of being integral; unimpaired extent, amount, or constitution; wholeness; completeness.

In Japanese eyes every alien became a Bateria (padre), and therefore an evil person harbouring mischievous designs against the *integrity* of the empire.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XII. 681.

To violate the *integrity* of one part of the Key of India is to impair the value of the whole of it.
Merrin, Gates of Herat, v.

2. Unimpaired condition; soundness of state; freedom from corruption or impurity.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and becomes the state
Of that *integrity* which should become it.
Shak., Cor., III. 1. 158.

We plead for no more but that the Church of God may have the same purity and *integrity* which it had in the primitive times.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

3. Unimpaired morality; soundness of moral principle and character; entire uprightness or fidelity.

The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature.
Buckminster.

Our foe.
Tempting, affronts us with his foul esteem
Of our *integrity*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 329.

There is no surer mark of *integrity* than a courageous adherence to virtue in the midst of a general and scandalous apostasy.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xii.

Law of integrty. in logic, the principle that in any inquiry all the known facts should be taken into account.—**Syn.** 1. Completeness.—2. *Probiti*, *Uprightness*, etc. See *honesty*.

Integropallia (in'tē-grō-pal'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of "*integropallia*": see *integropallial*.] A subdivision of the lamellibranchiate mollusks, in which the pallial line in the interior of the shell is unbroken in its curvature and presents no indentation, and which have either no siphons or short unretractile ones.

integropallial (in'tē-grō-pal'i-ā), *a.* [*< L. integer*, whole, + *pallium*, mantle.] Same as *integropalliate*.

integropalliate (in'tē-grō-pal'i-āt), *a.* [*< L. integer*, whole, + *pallium*, mantle: see *palliate*.] In *conch.*, having the pallial line integral or unbroken by a notch or sinus, as a bivalve mollusk or lamellibranch: opposed to *sinuopalliate*. Also *integripalliate*, *integropallial*.



Left Valve of Oyster (*Ostrea virginiana*), showing unbroken pallial impression, *m. m. m.*

Integropalliate and *sinuopalliate*, . . . applied to lamellibranchs which have the pallial line evenly rounded or notched.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 412.

integument (in'teg-ū-ment), *n.* [= *F. intéguement* = *Sp. It. integumento*, *< L. integumentum*, a covering, *< integere*, cover, *< tñ*, upon, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegmen*, *tegument*.] 1. In general, a covering; that which covers or clothes.

Many and much in price
Were those *integumenta* they wrought, 't adorned thy exequies.
Chapman, Illud, xiii.

Specifically—2. That which naturally covers or invests any animal or vegetable body, as a skin, shell, case, crust, or rind; especially, a continuous investment or covering, as the cutaneous envelop or skin of an animal body, with or without its special appendages. The integument may be thin, soft, and membranous, as a flexible skin, or variously thickened, hardened, crustaceous, chitinous, etc., as the shells of crustaceans and mollusks or the hard cases of insects; and it often bears particular outgrowths or appendages, as hairs, feathers, or scales.

integumental (in'teg-ū-men'tal), *a.* [*< integument + -al*.] Same as *integumentary*.

An *integumental* pit or genital cloaca.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 276.

integumentary (in'teg-ū-men'tā-ri), *a.* [*< integument + -ary*.] 1. Covering or investing in general, as a skin, rind, or peel.—2. Pertaining to or consisting of integument; tegumentary; integumental; cutaneous.

integumentation (in'teg-ū-men-tā'shn), *n.* [*< integument + -ation*.] The act of covering with integument; the covering itself.

intellect (in'te-lect), *n.* [= *F. intellect* = *Sp. (obs.) intelecto* = *Pg. intelecto* = *It. intelletto*, *< L. intellectus*, a perceiving, perception, understanding, *< intellegere*, *intellegere*, perceive, understand: see *intelligent*.] 1. The understanding; the sum of all the cognitive faculties except sense, or except sense and imagination. The Latin word *intellectus* was used to translate the Greek *noûs*, which in the theory of Aristotle is the faculty of the cognition of principles, and that which mainly distinguishes man from the beasts. Hence, the psychologists of the Scotch school use *intellect* as the synonym of *common sense*, or the faculty of apprehending a priori principles. The *agent* or *active intellect*, according to Aristotle, is the impersonal intellect that has created the world (see phrase below); the *passive*, *patient*, or *possible intellect* is that which belongs to the individual and perishes with him. But with St. Thomas Aquinas the distinction is quite different, the *possible intellect* being the faculty receptive of the intelligible species emitted by things, while the *agent intellect* is the power of operative thought. The term *pure intellect*, said to be used by St. Augustine, and certainly as early as Socrates Frigens, had always denoted the divine intellect, unmixed with matter, until Kant (adopting, as was his frequent practice, the terminology of Liebscher) applied it to intellect as separated, in its use or application, from

sense. *Practical intellect* is distinguished from *theoretical* or *speculative*, by Aristotle and all other psychologists, as having an end in view. The Platonists at all periods during the middle ages made intellect a special cognitive faculty, higher than reason and lower than intelligence—namely, the faculty of understanding and conceiving of things natural but invisible, as soul and its faculties and operations. (*Intellectus* more often means the cognitive act, product (concept), or habit than the faculty.) With Kant the intellect is first, in a general sense, the non-sensuous, self-active faculty of cognition; the faculty of producing representations of bringing unity into the matter given in sense, of conceiving objects, and of judging; the faculty of concepts, or rules, of discursive cognition; the faculty of a priori synthesis, of bringing the manifold of given representations under the unity of self-consciousness; and secondly, in a narrower sense, the faculty of conceiving of intuited objects and of forming concepts and judgments concerning them, but excluding the pure use of the understanding, which in the Kantian system is *reason*.

Intellect, sensitivity, and will are the three heads under which the powers and capacities of the human mind are now generally arranged. In this use of the term *intellect* includes all those powers by which we acquire, retain, and extend our knowledge, as perception, memory, imagination, judgment, &c. *Fleming*, *Vocab. of Philos.*

The intellect is only a subtler and more far-seeing sense, and the sense is a short-sighted and grosser intellect. *W. Wallace*, *Episcopalianism*, p. 63.

I was readily persuaded that I had no idea in my intellect which had not formerly passed through the senses. *Descartes*, *Meditations* (tr. by Veitch), vi.

2. Mind collectively; current or collective intelligence: as, the *intellect* of the time.

The study of barbaric languages and dialects—a study that now absorbs so much of the most adventurous intellect of philology. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 255.

3. *pl.* Wits; senses; mind: as, disordered in his *intellects*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]—*Agent intellect* (*L. intellectus agens*, tr. Gr. *νοῦς ποιητικός*, creative reason), in the Peripatetic philosophy, a being, faculty, or function, the highest form of mind, or the highest under the Deity. To determine with precision what Aristotle meant by it is an insoluble problem, and it has been understood in the most widely different senses by different philosophers: sometimes it is regarded as consisting of the intellectual relations really existing in outward things and acting upon the understanding as upon a perceptive faculty; sometimes it is conceived as a divine life which at once animates the soul and creates the objects of its knowledge; sometimes it is believed to be a living being, a sort of angel, imparting knowledge to the mind; sometimes it is made a faculty creative of the ideas which the possible intellect then apprehends; sometimes it is little more than the power of abstracting general notions from singulars; sometimes it is treated as an unconscious activity of thought; and each of the senses of the term has had its varieties. —*Syn. 1. Soul, Spirit*, etc. See *mind*.

intellected (in-te-lek-ted), *a.* [*< intellect + -ed*.] Endowed with intellect; having intellectual powers or capacities. [Rare.]

In body and in bristles they became
All swine, yet *intellected* as before.

Cooper, *Odyssey*, x. 297.

intellectible (in-te-lek'ti-bl), *a.* [*< ML. intellectibilis*, *< L. intelligere*, pp. *intellectus*, understand: see *intellect*.] In *metaph.*, of the nature of a pure self-subsistent form, apprehended only by the reason. See *intelligible*, 2.

intellection (in-te-lek'shon), *n.* [= *F. intellection* = *Pr. intellectio* = *Sp. inteleccon* = *Pg. intelloccio* = *It. intelligenza*, *< L. intellectio* (*n.*), understanding (in *L.* used only in a technical sense, synecdoche, but in *ML.* in lit. sense), *< intellegere*, *intelligere*, perceive, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*.] 1. An act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas; mental activity; exercise of or capacity for thought.

I may say frustra to the comprehension of your *intellection*. *B. Jonson*, *Case is Altered*, i. 2.

The immortality of man is as legitimately preached from the *intellections* as from the moral volitions. *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 301.

So exquisite was his [Spenser's] sensibility that with him sensation and *intellection* seem identical, and we "can almost say his body thought." *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 176.

In thinking, or *intellection*, as it has been conveniently termed, there is always a search for something more or less vaguely conceived, for a clue which will be known when it occurs by seeming to satisfy certain conditions. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 75.

2. In *rhet.*, the figure also called synecdoche.

Intellection . . . is a trope, when we gather or judge the whole by the part or part by the whole. *Sir T. Wilson*, *Art of Rhetoric* (1558), p. 177.

intellective (in-te-lek'tiv), *a.* [= *F. intellectif* = *Pr. intellectivus* = *Sp. intelectivo* = *Pg. intelectivo* = *It. intellectivo*, *< ML.* as if **intellectivus*, *< L. intellegere*, *intelligere*, pp. *intellectus*, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the intellect; having power to understand, know, or comprehend.

According to his power *intellective*, to understand, to will, to will, and such like. *Blunderville*.

For the total man, therefore, the truer conception of God is as "the Eternal Power, not ourselves, by which all things fulfil the law of their being;" by which, therefore, we fulfil the law of our being so far as our being is aesthetic and *intellective*, as well as so far as it is moral. *M. Arnold*, *Literature and Dogma*.

2. Produced by the understanding. *Harris*.—
3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, . . . they present their young unarticulated novices with the most *intellective* abstractions of logic and metaphysics. *Milton*, *Education*.

4. Intellectual; intelligent.

In my judgment there is not a beast so *intellective* as are these Elephants. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 235.

Intellective cognition. See *cognition*.

intellectively (in-te-lek'tiv-ly), *adv.* In an intellectual or intelligible manner.

Not *intellectually* to write
Is learnedly they troe.

Warner, *Albion's England*, ix. 44.

intellectual (in-te-lek'tū-əl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. intellectuel* = *Pr. intellectuel* = *Sp. intelectual* = *Pg. intelectual* = *It. intellettuale*, *< LL. intellectialis*, pertaining to the understanding, *< L. intellectus*, understanding: see *intellect*.] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; appealing to or engaging the intellect or the higher capacities of man; mental: as, *intellectual* powers or operations; *intellectual* amusements.

What is the whole history of the *intellectual* progress of the world but one long struggle of the intellect of man to emancipate itself from the deceptions of nature? *Locky*, *Europ. Morals*, I. 66.

Knowledge of books, and a habit of careful reading, is a most important means of *intellectual* development. *J. P. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 312.

2. Perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene. *Cowley*.

3. Having intellect, or the power of understanding; characterized by intellect, or the capacity for the higher forms of knowledge: as, an *intellectual* being.

Could have approach'd the eternal light as near
As th' *intellectual* angels could have done.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortality*, Int.

Intellectual cognition. See *cognition*.—*Intellectual distinctness*, the separate apprehension of the different marks which enter into any idea.—*Intellectual feelings*. See the extract.

It will also be convenient to include under the one term *intellectual feelings* not only the feelings connected with certainty, doubt, perplexity, comprehension, and so forth, but also what the Herbartian psychologists—whose work in this department of psychology is classical—have called *par excellence* the formal feelings—that is to say, feelings which they regard as entirely determined by the form of the flow of ideas, and not by the ideas themselves. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 69.

Intellectual indistinctness. See *indistinctness*, 2.—*Intellectual intuition*, an immediate cognition, or an intuition of a general truth: a phrase invented by Kant for the purpose of denying the existence of the thing, which was afterward asserted by Michta.

II. n. The intellect or understanding; mental powers or faculties: commonly in the plural. [Now rare.]

By these Extravagancies and odd Chimeras of my Brain you may well perceive that I was not well, but distemper'd, especially in my *Intellectuals*.

Hovell, *Letters*, II. 29.

Her husband . . . not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 483.

A person whose *intellectuals* were overturned, and his brain shaken out of its natural position. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, ix.

intellectualisation, intellectualize. See *intellectualization, intellectualize*.

intellectualism (in-te-lek'tū-əl-izm), *n.* [*< intellectual + -ism*.] 1. Exercise of intellectuality; devotion to intellectual occupation or thought.

The whole course of study is narrowed to a dry *intellectualism*. *The American*, V. 278.

2. Belief in the supremacy of the intellect; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Here again he [Carneades] opposed a free *intellectualism* to what was, in reality, the slavish materialism of the Stoics. *J. Owen*, *Evenings with Skeptics*, I. 314.

intellectualist (in-te-lek'tū-əl-ist), *n.* [*< intellectual + -ist*.] One who intellectualizes; a devotee of the intellect or understanding; one who believes or holds that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Upon these *intellectualists*, which are, notwithstanding, commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Horacitus gave a just censure.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I.

These pure and seraphic *intellectualists* forsooth despise all sensible knowledge as too gross and material for their nice and curious faculties.

Sp. Parker, *Platonick Philos.*, p. 62.

To satisfy all those *intellectualists* who might wish to do the computing and theorizing for themselves.

Piazzi Smyth, *Pyramid*, p. 173.

intellectualistic (in-te-lek'tū-ə-lis'tik), *a.* [*< intellectualist + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to intellectualism, or the doctrine of the intellectualists.

Of what may be called spiritualistic or *intellectualistic* pantheism. *T. Whittaker*, *Mind*, XII. 456.

intellectuality (in-te-lek'tū-əl'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. intellectualité* = *Sp. intelectualidad* = *Pg. intelectualidade* = *It. intellettualità*, *< LL. intellettualitas* (*t-s*), *< intellectus*, intellectual: see *intellect*.] The state of being intellectual; intellectual endowment; force or power of intellect.

A certain plastic or spermatik nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality*.

Hallywell, *Melampus* (1681), p. 84.

He [Hogg] was protected by a fine non-conducting web of *intellectuality* and of worldliness from all those influences which startle and waylay the soul of the poet, the lover, the saint, and the hero. *E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, I. 57.

intellectualization (in-te-lek'tū-əl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< intellectualize + -ation*.] A making intellectual; development of the intellect. Also spelled *intellectualisation*.

A superficial *intellectualization* is to be secured [in schools] at the cost of a deep-seated demoralization. *E. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 272.

intellectualize (in-te-lek'tū-əl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intellectualized*, pp. *intellectualizing*. [= *F. intellectualiser*; as *intellectual + -ize*.] 1. To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner.—2. To inform or endow with intellect; cause to become intellectual; develop the intellect or intellectuality of.—3. To give or attribute an intellectual or ideal character or aspect to; idealize.

Leibnitz *intellectualized* perception, just as Locke sensualized the conceptions of the understanding.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 506.

The biological bond which binds man to the past and to the outer world has an *intellectualizing* effect upon our conceptions. *N. A. Rev.*, CX. 266.

Also spelled *intellectuaise*.

intellectually (in-te-lek'tū-əl-ly), *adv.* In an intellectual manner; by means of the understanding; with reference to the intellect.

intellectualness (in-te-lek'tū-əl-ness), *n.* The quality of being intellectual; intellectuality.

Is it impossible to combine the hardness of these savages with the *intellectualness* of the civilized man?

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 16.

intelligence (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* [*< ME. intelligencia*, *intelligens*, *< OF. (also F.) intelligence* = *Pr. intelligencia*, *entelligencia* = *Sp. inteligencia* = *Pg. intelligencia* = *It. intelligenza*, *< L. intellegentia*, *intelligentia*, discernment, understanding, intelligence, *< intellego* (*t-s*), *intelligo* (*t-s*), discerning, intelligent: see *intelligent*.] 1. The quality of being intelligent; understanding; intellect; power of cognition.

God, of himself incapable to sense,
In 's Works, reveals him t' our *intelligence*.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 1.

The *intelligence* is not one thing among others in the intelligible world, but the principle in reference to which alone that world exists, and . . . therefore, there is nothing in the nature of *intelligence* to prevent it from understanding a universe which is essentially the object of *intelligence*. *E. Caird*, *Hegel*, p. 153.

Intelligence is that which sees itself, or is at once object and subject. *J. Watson*, *Schelling's Transcendental Idealism*, p. 37.

2. Cultivated understanding; acquired knowledge; information stored up in the mind.

An ancient, not a legendary tale,
By one of sound *intelligence* rehear'd.

Cooper, *Tank*, vi. 480.

Common instinct is sufficient to guard against palpable causes of injury; *intelligence* alone can protect us from the latent and deeper agencies of physiological mischief. *Huxley and Yountana*, *Physiol.*, § 380.

3. Exercise of superior understanding; address; skill: as, he performed his mission with much *intelligence*.

Odes sung in the marches tho;
Sagfly hym ruled to *intelligens*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6816.

4. Mutual understanding; interchange of information or sentiment; intelligent intercourse: as, a glance of *intelligence* passed be-

tween them; to have *intelligence* with the enemy.

From whence I found a secret means to have
Intelligence with my kind lord, the King.

Drayton, *Pierce Gaveston*.

The inhabitants could not long live in good *intelligence* among themselves; they fell into dissensions.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 516.

5. Information received or imparted; communicated knowledge; news: as, *intelligence* of a shipwreck.

I can give you *intelligence* of an intended marriage.

Shak., *Much Ado*, I. 3, 44.

6. An intelligent being; intellectual existence; concrete understanding: as, God is the Supreme *Intelligence*.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heaven, angel serene!

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 181.

The great *Intelligences* fair

That range above our mortal state.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxv.

Intelligence department, a bureau of statistics or of information with regard to certain specified matters; especially, in the military and naval establishments of several countries, a department which collects and prepares abstracts of all the information attainable concerning the resources of all the civilized nations for waging offensive or defensive wars. The subjects of information relate chiefly to organization of armies, topography and routes, speed and armament of naval vessels, defenses, strategy and tactics, etc.—*Intelligence* office, an office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.—*Syn.* 1. Understanding, intellect, mind, perception, common sense.—2. Advice, tidings, etc. (see news), notification.

Intelligence (in-tel'i-jens), *v. t.* [*< Intelligence*, *n.*] To convey intelligence; tell tales; tattle.

If you stir far in this, I'll have you whipt, your ears nailed for *intelligencing* o' the pillory, and your goods forfeit.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, III. 1.

Intelligencer (in-tel'i-jen-sér), *n.* [*< intelligence*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who or that which sends or conveys intelligence; one who or that which gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger or spy. [The word was formerly much used in the specific sense of 'a newspaper.']

Alas, I know not how to feign and lie,

Or win a base *intelligencer's* meed.

Middleton, *Father Hubbard's Tales*.

It was a carnival of intellect without faith, . . . when prime ministers and commanders-in-chief could be *intelligencers* of the Pretender, nay, when even Algernon Sidney himself could be a pensioner of France.

Lovell, *Stady Windows*, p. 400.

Intelligency (in-tel'i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *intelligence*.

From flocks, herds, and other natural assemblages or groups of living creatures, to human *intelligency* and correspondence, or whatever is higher in the kind.

Shaftebury, *Misc. Reduct.*, III. 2.

Intelligent (in-tel'i-jent), *a.* [*< I. intelligent* = *Sp. Pg. It. intelligente*, *< L. intellegens* (*-s*), *intelligens* (*-s*), discerning, understanding, *ppr. of intellegere*, *intelligere*, see into, perceive, discern, distinguish, discriminate, understand, *< inter*, between, + *legere*, gather, collect, pick, choose, read: see *legend*.] 1. Having the faculty of understanding; capable of comprehending facts or ideas: as, man is an *intelligent* being.

If worms have the power of acquiring some notion, however rude, of the shape of an object and of their burrows, as seems to be the case, they deserve to be called *intelligent*.

Darwin, *Vegetable Mould*, p. 97.

2. Having an active intellect; possessing aptitude or skill; well informed: as, an *intelligent* artisan or officer.

There is nothing that . . . may more easily deceive the unwary, or that may more amuse the most intelligent observer.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1836), II. 381.

3. Marked by or indicating intelligence; guided by knowledge or comprehension: as, the *intelligent* actions of ants; an *intelligent* answer.

Vallandigham . . . was too far away for *intelligent* and efficient direction.

The Century, XXXVIII. 563.

4. Having knowledge; cognizant: followed by *of*.

The eagle and the stork

On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyries build:

Part loosely wing the region; part, more wise,

In common, ranged in figure, wedge their way,

Intelligent of seasons.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 427.

5. Bearing intelligence; giving information; communicative.

Servants, who seem no less;

Which are to France the spies and speculations

Intelligent of our state.

Shak., *Lea*, III. 1, 25.

—*Syn.* 2. Common-sense, etc. (see *sensible*); quick, bright, acute, discerning, sharp-witted, clear-headed.

Intelligential (in-tel'i-jen-shal), *a.* [*< intelligence* (*L. intelligentia*) + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the intelligence; relating to or capable of understanding; intellectual.

That grand prerogative of our nature, a hungering and thirsting after truth, as the appropriate end of our *intelligential*, and its point of union with our moral, nature.

Coleridge, *The Friend*, II. 9.

The generality of men attend . . . hardly at all to the indications . . . of a true law of our being on its æsthetic and *intelligential* side.

M. Arnold, *Literature and Dogma*, I.

2. Consisting of intelligence or concrete mind.

Food alike those pure

Intelligential substances require.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 408.

3. Intelligent.

In at his mouth

The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,

In heart or head, possessing, soon inspired

With not *intelligential*.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 180.

4. Conveying intelligence; serving to transmit information.

The New York telegraph office, radiating 250,000 miles of *intelligential* nerves to ten thousand mind-centers in America.

The Century, XXVI. 602.

Intelligentiary (in-tel'i-jen-shi-ā-ri), *n.* [*< intelligence* (*L. intelligentia*) + *-ary*.] One who conveys intelligence; one who communicates information; an *intelligencer*. *Holmes*.

Intelligently (in-tel'i-jen-ti), *adv.* In an intelligent manner; so as to manifest knowledge or understanding.

Intelligibility (in-tel'i-jen-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. intelligibilité* = *It. intelligibilità*, *< L.* as if "*intelligibilis* (*-t*), *< intellegibilis*, intelligible: see *intelligible*.] 1. The quality or character of being intelligible; capability of being understood.

I call it outline, for the sake of immediate *intelligibility*; strictly speaking, it is merely the edge of the shade.

Ruskin, *Elem. of Drawing*.

2. The property of possessing intelligence or understanding; intellection.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*.

Glanville.

Intelligible (in-tel'i-jen-bil), *a.* [*< F. intelligible* = *Sp. intelligent* = *Pg. intelligível* = *It. intelligibile*, *< L. intellegibilis*, intelligibilis, that can be understood, *< intellegere*, *intelligere*, understand: see *intelligent*.] 1. That can be understood; capable of being apprehended by the intellect or understanding; comprehensible.

If Charles had been the last of his line, there would have been an *intelligible* reason for putting him to death.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. In the Kantian philosophy, capable of being apprehended by the understanding only; incapable of being given in sense or applied to it. In the middle ages *intelligible* and *intellecible* were carefully distinguished, the former word having its ordinary present sense, and the latter that of being apprehended only by the intellect acting alone, without the senses. The distinction became later somewhat broken down, and finally Kant introduced the use of *intelligible* defined above.

A real division of objects into phenomena and noumena, and of the world into a sensible and *intelligible* world, is therefore quite inadmissible, although concepts may very well be divided into sensible and *intelligible*. No objects can be assigned to noumena, nor can they be represented as objectively valid. . . . With all this, the concept of a noumenon, if taken as problematical only, remains not only admissible, but, as a concept to limit the sphere of sensibility, indispensable. In this case, however, it is not a purely *intelligible* object for our understanding, but an understanding to which it could belong is itself a problem. If we ask how I could know an object not discursively by means of categories, but intuitively, and yet in a non-sensuous intuition—a process of which we could not understand even the bare possibility. . . . If by purely *intelligible* objects we understand things which, without all schemata of sensibility, are thought by mere categories, such objects are simply impossible.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. III.

Intelligible form, in metaph. See form.—*Intelligible* matter, in metaph., that which is distinguished as matter by the understanding.

Aristotle divides matter into *intelligible* and sensible: and *intelligible* is that when in accidents or other simple things the mind distinguishes between material and formal. So letters are said to be the matter of words, words of speech.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Intelligible species. See species.—*Syn.* 1. Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear.

Intelligibleness (in-tel'i-jen-bil-nes), *n.* The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility.

Intelligibly (in-tel'i-jen-bil), *adv.* In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; clearly; plainly: as, to write or speak *intelligibly*.

Intemperate (in-tem'p-er-āt), *a.* [*< OF. intemperé* = *Pg. It. intemperato*, *< L. intemperatus*, undefiled, *< in-priv.* + *temeratus*, pp. of *temerare*, defile: see *temeration*.] Pure; undefiled.

The entire and *intemperate* comeliness of virtues.

Parthenia Sacra, Pr. A. III. b: 1633. (Latham.)

Intemperateness (in-tem'p-er-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being intemperate, pure, or undefiled.

They [letters] shall therefore ever keep the sincerity and *intemperateness* of the fountain whence they are derived.

Doane, *Letters*, x.

Intemperament (in-tem'p-er-ā-mēt), *n.* [*< Pg. intemperamento*; as *in-priv.* + *temperament*.] A physically bad state or constitution. [Rare.]

The *intemperament* of the part ulcerated.

Harvey.

Intemperance (in-tem'p-er-āns), *n.* [*< F. intemperance* = *Sp. intemperancia* = *Pg. intemperança* = *It. intemperanza*, *< L. intemperantia*, want of mildness, inclemency (as of weather), want of moderation, excess (*intemperantia vini*, immoderate use of wine), insolence, arrogance, *< intemperan* (*-s*), immoderate, given to excess, intemperate, incontinent, prodigate: see *intemperant*, *temperance*.] 1. The quality of being intemperate; lack of temperance or moderation; immoderateness or excess in any kind of action; excessive indulgence of any passion or appetite.

Boundless *intemperance*

In nature is a tyranny.

Shak., *Macbeth*, IV. 3, 67.

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by *intemperance*.

Jer. Taylor.

Their fierce and irregular magnificence, their feverish and strenuous *intemperance* of rhetoric.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 536.

2. In a restricted sense, excessive indulgence in intoxicating drink; habitual lack of temperance in drink, with or without actual drunkenness.

The Macedonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance* by bringing a drunken man into their company.

Watts.

Intemperancy (in-tem'p-er-ān-si), *n.* Same as *intemperance*.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 619.

Intemperant (in-tem'p-er-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. intemperant* (*-s*), *ppr.*, intemperate, immoderate, given to excess, prodigate, *< in-*, not, + *temperant* (*-s*), *ppr. of temperare*: see *temper*, *temperate*.] 1. *a.* Intemperate.

Soche as be *intemperant*—that is, folowers of their naughty appetites and lustes.

Udal, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 15.

II. *n.* One who is intemperate; especially, one who uses alcoholic liquors intemperately.

Dr. Richardson.

Intemperate (in-tem'p-er-āt), *a.* [*< ME. intemperat* = *F. intemperé* = *It. intemperato*, *< L. intemperatus*, untempered, inclement (of the weather), immoderate, excessive, *< in-priv.* + *temperatus*, tempered, moderate, temperate: see *temperate*.] 1. Immoderate in conduct or action; not exercising or characterized by proper moderation: as, *intemperate* in labor or in zeal; *intemperate* in study.

They understand it not, and think no such matter, but admire and dote upon worldly riches and honours, with an ease and *intemperate* life.

Milton, *Church-Government*, II. Concl.

2. In a restricted sense, immoderate in the use of intoxicating drink; given to excessive drinking.—3. Immoderate in measure or degree; excessive; inordinate; violent: as, *intemperate* language; *intemperate* actions; an *intemperate* climate.

The fitful philosophy and *intemperate* eloquence of Tully.

Sumner, *Orations*, I. 141.

Intemperate habits, habitual and excessive indulgence in the use of alcoholic drinks; in law, the habit of drinking to intoxication when occasion offers, sobriety or abstinence being the exception.

Stone, J., in *Tatum vs. State*, 68 Ala., 152.

Intemperately (in-tem'p-er-āt-li), *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

As little or rather less am I able to coerce the people at large, who behaved very unwisely and *intemperately* on that occasion.

Burke, *Conduct of the Minority*.

Intemperateness (in-tem'p-er-āt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being intemperate; want of moderation; excessive indulgence: as, the *intemperateness* of appetite or passion.

For a Christian to excuse his *intemperateness* by his natural inclination, and to say I am borne choleric, sullen, amorous, is an apology worse than the fault.

Sp. Hall, *Heaven upon Earth*, § 7.

2. Disturbance of atmospheric conditions; excess of heat or cold.

I am very well aware that divers diseases . . . may be rationally referred to manifest *intemperateness* of the air.

Boyle, *Works*, V. 50.

Intemperature (in-tem'p-er-ā-tūr), *n.* [*< OF. intemperature*; *< in-priv.* + *temperature*, temperature: see *temperature*.] Intemperance; excess.

The prince was layed upon his bed bare headed, in his jerkin, for the great heat and *intemperature* of the weather.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 37.

Yet doth it not follow that any one man, with the multitude, should run to Rome to suck the infection of dissolute intemperature.
Forde, Line of Life.

Great intemperatures of the air, especially in point of heat.
Boyle, Works, V. 68.

intemperous (in-tem'per-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *intemper(ate) + -ous.*] Intemperate.

And rather would, hearts so intemperous
Should not enjoy mee, than employ mee thus.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas.

intempestive (in-tem-pes'tiv), *a.* [= F. *intempestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intempestivo*, < L. *intempestivus*, untimely, unseasonable, < *in-* priv. + *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable: see *tempestive*.] Unseasonable; untimely.

Intempestive laughing, weeping, sighing.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 238.

intempestively (in-tem-pes'tiv-ly), *adv.* Unseasonably.

That sound true opinion that in all Christian professions there is way to salvation (which I think you think) may have been so inconveniently or intempestively sometimes uttered by you.
Donne, Letters, xc.

intempestivity (in-tem-pes-tiv'i-ty), *n.* [< L. *intempestivitas* (-t)-s, untimeliness, < *intempestivus*, untimely: see *tempestive*.] Untimeliness; unseasonableness.

Our moral books tell us of a vice which they call *akopia*, *intempestivitas*; an indiscretion by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions.
Hales, Sermon at Eton, p. 4.

in tempo (in tem'pō), [It.: *in*, in; *tempo*, time: see *tempo*.] *In music*, in strict rhythm.

intenable (in-ten'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *intenable*; as *in-* + *tenable*.] 1. Not tenable; untenable; not to be held or maintained.

His Lordship's proposition may be expressed in plainer terms, "That the more the world has advanced in real knowledge, the more it has discovered of the intenable pretensions of the Gospel." *Warburton, Works, IX. xlii.*

2. Incapable of containing. Also *intensible*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet, in this captious and intensible sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love,
And lack not to lose still.
Shak., All's Well, I. 3. 208.

intend (in-tend'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *entend*; < ME. *intenden*, *entenden*, < OF. *entendre*, F. *entendre* = Pr. *entendre* = Sp. Pg. *entender* = It. *intendere*, *intend*, < L. *intendere*, stretch out, extend, aim at, stretch toward, direct toward, turn to, purpose, intend, ML. also *attend*, < *in*, in, upon, to, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*. Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To stretch forth or out; extend or distend.

With sharpe intended sting so rude him smott
That to the earth him drove, as stricken doo.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 38.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my intended wing.
Milton, P. L., ix. 45.

By this the lungs are intended or remitted. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To direct; turn; fix in a course or tendency. [Archaic.]

Tyre, I now look from thee then, and to Tharuns
Intend my travel. *Shak., Pericles, I. 2. 116.*
Guide him to Fairy-land who now intends
That way his flight. *Crabbe, Works, I. 183.*

For example, a man explores the basis of civil government. Let him intend his mind without respite, without rest, in one direction. *Emerson, Intellect.*

Our forefathers, by intending their minds to realities, have established a harmony of thought with external nature which is a pre-established harmony in our nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 11.

3†. To fix the attention upon; attend to; superintend.

There were Virgins kept which intended nothing but to weave, and spinne, and dye clothes, for their Idolatrous services.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 882.

Herodotus . . . did nothing all his life long but intend his health.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 270.

I pray you intend your game, sir; let me alone.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Intend at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton, P. L., II. 457.*

4. To fix the mind upon, as something to be done or brought about; have in mind or purpose; design: often used with the infinitive: as, I intend to write; no deception was intended.

Whateoever mischief they intend to practise against a man, they keepe it wonderfully secreta.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 55.

When he intends any warres, he must first have leave of the Great Turke. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 38.*

Sir John North delivered me one lately from your Lordship, and I send my humble Thanks for the Venison you intend me.
Housell, Letters, I. iv. 21.

For why should man ever intend to repent, if they did not think it necessary? *Stillington, Sermons, II. iii.*

5. To design to signify; mean to be understood; have reference to.

The words . . . sounded so as she could not imagine what they might intend. *Sir F. Sidney, Arcadia, II.*

By internal war we intend movements more serious and lasting than sedition. *Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 180.*

6†. To pretend; make believe; simulate.

Intend a kind of seal both to the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 2. 85.

Ay, and amid this hurly I intend
That all is done in reverend care of her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 206.

7†. To look for; expect.

I that alle trouble in yow entende.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1649.

8†. To intensify; increase.

The magnified quality of this star [Sirius], conceived to cause or intend the heat of this season.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To stretch forward; extend; move; proceed.

When your mayster intendeth to bedward, see that you have fyre and Candell suffycient.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

He intended homewards. He by this
Needs must have gain'd the city.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, III. 1.

Now breaks, or now directs, intending lines.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 68.

2†. To attend; pay attention.

Ech to his owen nedes gan entende.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 424.

A man that Intendyth to mynstrelle, shalle soone be weddyd to povertie, & his sonne shalle hys derlone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 81.

They were the first that intended to the observation of nature and her works.
Puittenham, Arts of Eng. Poetrie, p. 4.

3. To have intention; be inclined or disposed. [Rare.]

If you intend so friendly as you say, send hence your armes.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 210.

To intend fort, to design to go to.

I shall make no stay here, but intend for some of the electoral courts.
Richardson.

intendable (in-ten'da-bl), *a.* [< *intend* + *-able*.] Attentive. *Halliwel.*

intendence (in-ten'dans), *n.* [< ME. *entendunce*, < OF. (and F.) *intendence* = Sp. Pg. *intendencia* = It. *intendenza*; as *intend* + *-ance*.] 1. Intendancy; superintendence; direction; business management; specifically, in France, official superintending authority, or a body of official intendants, especially of the army.

Probably in the history of modern organisations there is no greater instance of stupendous and abject failure than the French *Intendances*.

Arch. Forbes, Experiences of War, 1871, II. 338.
As to improving the arrangements . . . for making the staff and the intendance [in France, 1867] more efficient, not a thought was bestowed on these important matters.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 808.

2†. Attention; care; guidance.

But the malde whom we would have specially good requieth all intendance both of father and mother.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, I. 1.

intendancy (in-ten'dan-si), *n.* [Formerly also *intendency*; < *intendant* + *-cy*. Cf. *intendence*.] The office or employment of an intendant; the district, duties, direction, etc., committed to the charge of an intendant.

Hence we went to see Dr. Gibbs, a famous poet and countryman of ours, who had some intendancy in an Hospital built on the Via Triumphalis.

Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.
Promoted to the intendancy of Hispaniola.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 234.

intendant (in-ten'dant), *n.* [Formerly also *intendent*; < F. *intendant* = Sp. Pg. It. *intendente*, a steward, surveyor, intendant, < L. *intendens* (-t)-s, ppr. of *intendere*, exert oneself, endeavor, intend, ML. also attend: see *intend*. *Intendant*, after the F., is the common form, while *intendent*, after the L., is the reg. form in the compound *superintendent*. Cf. *dependant*, *dependent*.] One who has the oversight, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendent; a manager: used as a title of many public officers in France and other European countries: as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance.

Subordinate to him are four other *intendents*.
 Evelyn, State of France, Lewis XIV.
Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies.
Arbuthnot.

Yon young gallant—
Your miserly *intendant* and dense noble—
All—all suspected me. *Byron, Werner, III. 1.*

A French medical officer of the navy who was going back to his duties as *Intendant* of Pondicherry.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 5.

Specifically—(a) In *Canadian law*, the second officer in Canada under the French rule, having civil and maritime jurisdiction. (b) In *Mexican law*, the chief officer of the treasury or of the district; a high functionary having administrative and some judicial power: in this use also written, as Spanish, *intendente*.

intended (in-ten'ded), *p. a.* and *n.* 1. *p. a.* Purposed; to be, or to be done, according to an agreement or design: as, an *intended* entertainment; her *intended* husband.

II. *n.* An intended husband or wife: with a possessive pronoun preceding. [Colloq.]

If it were not that I might appear to disparage her intended, . . . I would add that to me she seems to be throwing herself away. *Dickens, David Copperfield, xxii.*

intendently (in-ten'ded-ly), *adv.* With purpose or intention; intentionally.

To add one passage more of him, which is *intendently* related for his credit. *Stypps, Abp. Parker.*

intendancy, **intendant**, *n.* See *intendancy*, *intendant*.

intender (in-ten'dér), *n.* One who intends.

intender (in-ten'dér), *v. t.* Same as *entender*.
Night opens the noblest scenes, and sheds an awe
Which gives those venerable scenes full weight,
And deep reception in th' *intender*'s heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 781.

intendiment (in-ten'di-mənt), *n.* [< ML. *intendimentum*, attention: see *intendunt*.] Attention; patient hearing; consideration; understanding; knowledge; intention.

Into the woods thenceforth in haste shee went,
To seeke for herbes that mote him remedy;
For shee of herbes had great *intendiment*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 82.

The noble Mayd still standing all this vewd,
And mervell at his straunge *intendiment*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 6.

intending (in-ten'ding), *p. a.* Designing or purposing to be or become.

If the *intending* entomologist should content himself with merely learning a string of names by rote, he must expect to find his lesson a hard and repulsive one.
J. G. Wood, Insects at Home, p. 18.

And what to *intending* emigrants will prove very useful.
Contemporary Rev., L. 303.

The construction of a roof for an equatorial room (technically called the "dome," whatever may be its precise form) is a great crux to the *intending* builder of an observatory.
Nature, XXXIII. 57.

intendment (in-tend'mənt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entendment*; < ME. *entendement*, understanding, sense, < OF. (also F.) *entendement* = Pr. *entendement*, *entendemen*, *entendemen* = Sp. *entendimiento* = Pg. *entendimento* = It. *intendimento*, < ML. *intendimentum*, attention, intent, purpose, understanding, < L. *intendere*, intend, ML. also attend: see *intend*. Cf. *intendiment*.] 1†. Understanding; intelligence.

Mannes hedde imaginen ne can,
Ne *entendement* considere, ne tonge teile
The cruel peynes of this sorwful man.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1696.

By corruption of this our flesh, man's reason and *entendment* . . . were both overwhelmed.
Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 464).

2†. Intention; design; purpose.

We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,
But fear the main *intendment* of the foot,
Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to us.
Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 144.

See the privacy of this room, how sweetly it offers itself to our retired *intendments*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

Therefore put in act your resolute *intendments*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

3. True intention or meaning: specifically used of a person or a law, or of any legal instrument.—In the *intendment* of law, in the judgment of law; according to the legal view; by a presumption of law.

The time of their absence is in the *intendment* of law bestowed to the Church's great advantage and benefit.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

intenebrate (in-ten'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *intenebrare*, darken; < L. *in*, in, + *tenebrare*, darken, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] To darken; obscure; make shadowy.

A pretty conjecture *intenebrated* by antiquity.
Sir H. Wotton, Beliquia, p. 251.

intenerate (in-ten'g-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intenerated*, ppr. *intenerating*. [< ML. **inteneratus*, pp. of **intenerare* (> It. *intenerare*), make tender, < L. *in*, in, + *tener*, tender: see *tender*.] To make tender; soften. [Rare.]

So have I seen the little purls of a stream sweat through the bottom of a bank and *intenerate* the stubborn pavement till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons (1651), p. 204.

Thus she [Nature] contrives to *intenerate* the granite and feldspar.
Emerson, Compensation.

intenerate (in-ten'g-rāt), *a.* [< ML. **inteneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Make tender; tender; soft; intenerated.

inteneration (in-ten-sā'shōn), *n.* [*< intensate + -ation.*] The act of intensifying or making soft or tender. [Rare.]

Restoration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 55.

intenable (in-ten-i-bl), *a.* [*< in- + *tenible for tenable.*] Same as *intenable*, 2.

intensate (in-ten'sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intensated*, ppr. *intensating*. [*< intens + -ate.*] To make intense or more intense; intensify. [Rare.]

Poor Jean Jacques! . . . with all misfortunes of Nature *intensated* to the verge of madness by unfavourable fortune. Curlye, Diderot.

intensation (in-ten-sā'shōn), *n.* [*< intens + -ation.*] The act of intensifying; elevation to a higher degree of intensity. [Rare.]

There are cooks too, we know, who boast of their diabolic ability to cause the patient, by successive *intensions* of their art, to eat with new and ever new appetite, till he explodes on the spot. Curlye, Diderot.

intensative (in-ten'sā-tiv), *a.* [*< intensate + -ive.*] Making intense or more intense; adding intensity; intensifying. [Rare.]

intense (in-ten's), *a.* [*< F. intense = Sp. Pg. It. intenso, < L. intensus, stretched tight, pp. of intendere, stretch out: see intend.*] 1. Existing in or having a high degree; strong; powerful: as, *intense* pain; *intense* activity; hence, extreme or absolute of its kind; having its characteristic qualities in a high degree.

I fear that your Love to me doth not continue in so constant and *intense* a degree. Howell, Letters, I. v. 1.

The national and religious prejudices with which the English were regarded throughout India were peculiarly *intense* in the metropolis of the Brahminical superstition. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

From the *intense*, clear, star-sown vault of heaven, O'er the lit sea's unquiet way. M. Arnold, Self-dependence.

A passion so *intense* One would think that it well Might drown all life in the eye. Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 8.

I prefer a winter walk that takes in the nightfall and the *intense* silence that are long follows it. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

2. Exhibiting a high degree of some quality or action.

[He was] studiously *intense* in acquiring more knowledge. N. Morion, New England's Memorial, p. 341.

3. Susceptible to strong emotion; emotional. [Recent cant.]

Scene, a drawing-room in Passionate Brompton. Fair *Bethotic* (suddenly, and in deepest tones, to Smith, who has just been introduced to take her in to dinner). Are you *intense*? Du Maurier, English Society at Home, pl. 49.

4. In *photog.*, same as *dense*, 3.

intensely (in-ten's-ly), *adv.* 1. In an intense degree; with intensity; extremely; very: as, weather *intensely* cold.—2. Attentively; earnestly; intently.

To persons young, and that look *intensely* if it be dark, there appear many strange images moving to and fro. J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 103.

3. With intense feeling or emotion.

He lived *intensely* in his own imaginings, wise or idle, beautiful or feebly extravagant. E. Duval, Shelley, I. 41.

intenseness (in-ten's-ness), *n.* The state or character of being intense, in any sense of that word; intensity.

He was in agony, and prayed with the utmost ardency and *intenseness*. Jer. Taylor.

intensification (in-ten's-i-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< intensify + -ation.*] 1. The act of intensifying or of making intense.

The result of training for prize-fights and races is more shown in the prolongation of energy than in the *intensification* of energy. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 808.

Specifically.—2. In *photog.*, the process of thickening or rendering more opaque the chemical deposits in the film of a picture. Intensification is required to improve the printing quality of a negative, when the exposure has been ill-timed or the subject badly lighted. It is sometimes effected, in the case of too short exposure, by carrying the development to an extreme, but more commonly the negative is intensified by a new chemical process after development.

intensifier (in-ten's-i-fi-er), *n.* One who or that which intensifies. Specifically.—(a) In *photog.*, one of the substances which, when applied to a negative, increase the opacity of the deposit already formed. (b) In physical and mechanical appliances, an apparatus for intensifying or increasing the pressure upon a mass of confined air or other fluid. Two directly connected pistons of different areas, working in separate cylinders supplied with proper valves, constitute the main features of the apparatus. The smaller cylinder receiving the fluid at a given pressure on one side of its piston, the latter is thereby moved to the end of its stroke, and its valve is closed to prevent escape of the fluid. Next, the fluid is, at the same pressure, admitted into the larger

cylinder, on the opposite side of its piston to that upon which the admission was effected in the smaller cylinder. The fluid in the smaller cylinder is thus compressed, and its pressure upon each unit of interior surface of the cylinder is intensified in the exact ratio of the areas of the pistons. By a series of these intensifiers, or by properly proportioning the cylinders and pistons, pressure is thus increased without limit, except such as is introduced by the limits of strength in materials.

intensify (in-ten's-i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intensified*, ppr. *intensifying*. [*= F. intensifier; < L. intensus, intense, + -ficare, < facere, make.*] 1. To render intense or more intense; heighten the action or some quality of.

We have seen the influence of universal empire expanding, and the influence of Greek civilisation *intensifying*, the sympathies of Europe. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 280.

2. Specifically, in *photog.*, to render more opaque, as the chemically affected parts of a negative. See *intensification*, 2.

II. *intrans.* To become intense or more intense; act with greater effort or energy.

intension (in-ten'shōn), *n.* [*= Sp. intension = Pg. intensiondo = It. intensione, < L. intensio(n-), a stretching out, < intendere, pp. intensus, stretch out: see intend, intense.*] 1. Intensity, quantity, or degree of a quality, action, or effect.

The greatness of the glory eternal consists not only in the eternity of its duration, but in its *intension* also, as being supreme. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 370.

Art demands, in addition to the dimension of extension, a dimension of *intension* or degree. J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 348.

2. The act of making intense; intensification. [Rare.]

It is by alternate *intension* and remission of effort that rhythm is made obvious to our senses. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 95.

3. In *logic*, a term used by Sir William Hamilton for the sum of the characters given in the definition of a term: intended to replace the term *comprehension*.—*Intension* and *remission* of forms, in *metaph.*, higher and lower degrees of substantial forms as they exist in the individuals; for instance, one thing may be supposed to possess the elemental form of fire in a more intense state than another thing. This doctrine was held by Duns Scotus and his followers, but was denied by the rest of the scholastic doctors.

intensity (in-ten's-i-ti), *n.* [*= F. intensité = Sp. intensidad = Pg. intensidade = It. intensità, < L. as if *intensita(-)s, < intensus, tight: see intense.*] 1. The character or state of being intense; the quantity or degree of a quality, action, or effect; degree; specifically, a high degree. Intensity (as opposed to *extension*) is a quantity which is not apprehended by a successive synthesis, but all at once; a quantity the parts of which are not separately identifiable, and which has an absolute minimum.

The *intensity* of the heat was tremendous: the tar melted in the seams of the deck; we could scarcely bear it even when we were under the awning. R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 2.

It is no doubt also true that *intensity* of antecedent desire intensifies the pleasure of fruition when that comes—the pleasure not only appears, as Plato thought, but actually is greater. H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 124.

The *intensity* and persistence of grief at the loss of a friend measures the depth of the affection. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 491.

Wealth of expanded and convoluted cerebral hemispheres is, in some general way, a measure of the richness and *intensity* of mental life. G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychol., p. 248.

2. In *physics* and *mech.*, the amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts; effectiveness, as estimated by the result; the magnitude of a force, measured in appropriate units: as, the *intensity* of gravitation. In electricity, the *intensity* of a current is properly its strength (expressed in amperes); in popular language, however, it is often used of the electromotive force or potential difference of the current, as when a voltaic battery, coupled in series, is said to be arranged for *intensity*.

The *intensity* of light depends upon the extent of the vibrations of the height of the waves. Spottiswoode, Polarization, p. 32.

The *intensity* of magnetization of a uniformly magnetized body is defined as the quotient of its moment by its volume. J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Constants, p. 121.

3. Used absolutely: Intense feeling or emotion; also, the exhibition or embodiment of intense feeling or emotion.

But this led him to search the Bible and dwell upon it with an earnestness and *intensity* which no determination of a calmer mind could have commanded. Southey, Bunyan, p. 32.

In proportion to the *intensity* needful to make his (Wordsworth's) nature thoroughly aglow is the very high quality of his best verses. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 248.

4. In *photog.*, opacity or density, as of a negative. See *intensification*, 2.—Chromatic, colorific, magnetic, etc., *intensity*. See the adjectives.—*Intensity* of a pressure or other stress, the total force divided by the area over which it is distributed.

intensive (in-ten'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. intensif = Sp. Pg. It. intensivo, < NL. intensivus, < L. intensus, intense: see intense.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or referable to intensity or degree; increasing in intensity or degree; making or becoming intense; intensifying.

The pressure [of population], from being simply extensive, has also become *intensive*. Amer. Anthropologist, I. 17.

Those persons requiring the *intensive* treatment (in vaccination) have to come again in the afternoon. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 858.

2. Intense.

A very *intensive* pleasure follows the passion or displeasure. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

The elevating force is more *intensive* in the Chilian Andes than in the neighboring countries. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 90.

3. Intent; unremitting; assiduous.

Hereupon Salomon said, kisse me with the kisse of thy mouth, to note the *intensive* desire of the soul. Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

4. In *gram.*, expressing intensity or a high degree of action or quality; serving to give force or emphasis: as, an *intensive* particle or prefix. Many particles and prefixes, as well as verbs, are called *intensive*, especially in Latin and Greek grammar, even when their force is not expressible by paraphrase or translation. Prefixes originally intensive often become neutral.—*Intensive distance*, difference in the degree of some quality.

The *intensive distance* between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. Sir M. Hale.

Intensive distinctness, distinctness and completeness in logical depth.—*Intensive gas-burner*. See *gas-burner*.—*Intensive proposition*, a proposition in which the subject is viewed as the containing whole.—*Intensive quantity*. (a) A continuous quantity the parts of which cannot be separately identified, and which has an absolute minimum; degree; intensity.

That quantity which can be apprehended as unity only, and in which plurality can be represented by approximation only to negation = 0, I call *intensive quantity*. Every reality therefore in a phenomenon has *intensive quantity*—that is, a degree. Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

(b) Logical comprehension or depth; the sum of the characters predicable of a term; the sum of consequences from a given fact.—*Intensive sublimity*, sublimity due to the high degree of some quality.

II. *n.* Something serving to express intensity, or to give force or emphasis; specifically, in *gram.*, an intensive particle, word, or phrase. **intensively** (in-ten'siv-ly), *adv.* In an intensive manner; by increase of degree; as regards intensity or degree.

An object is *intensively* sublime when it involves such a degree of force or power that the imagination cannot at once represent, and the Understanding cannot bring under measure, the quantum of this force; and when, from the nature of the object, the inability of the mind is made at once apparent, so that it does not proceed in the ineffective effort, but at once calls back its energies from the attempt. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xvi.

Frequently the linguistic material available is of a precarious quality, *intensively* and extensively. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. App., p. xii.

intensiveness (in-ten'siv-ness), *n.* The character or quality of being intensive; intensity.

He chose a solitary retired garden, where nothing might or could interrupt or divert the *intensiveness* of his sorrow and fear. Sir M. Hale, Christ Crucified.

intent (in-ten't'), *a.* [*= OF. intent = Sp. Pg. It. intento, < L. intensus, stretched, strained, eager, intent, pp. of intendere, stretch, intend, attend: see intend. Cf. intent, n.*] 1. Firmly or steadfastly fixed or directed (upon something); fixed with strained or earnest attention: as, an *intent* look or gaze; his thoughts are *intent* upon his duty.

People whose hearts are wholly bent towards pleasure, or *intent* upon gain, never hear of the noble occurrences among men of industry and humanity. Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

But this whole hour your eyes have been *intent* On that veiled picture. Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Having the mind bent or earnestly fixed upon something; sedulously engaged or settled: usually with *on* or *upon*: as, a person *intent* upon business or pleasure.

The patient fisher takes his silent stand, *Intent*, his angle trembling in his hand. Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 123.

Her head erect, her face turned full to me, Her soul *intent* on mine through two wide eyes. Browning, King and Book, l. 302.

3. Earnestly attentive; strongly devoted: with *to*.

Distractions in England made most men *intent* to their own safety. Elton Bastille.

intent (in-ten't'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entent*; < ME. *intent*, usually *entent*, *entente*, < OF. *entent*, *m.*, *entente*, *F.* *entente*, *f.*, = Pr. *entem*, *m.*, *ententa*, *f.*, = Sp. Pg. It. *intento*, *m.*, *intent*, < L.

intendus, *m.*, purpose, intent, *ML.* also a stretching out, < *L. intendere*, *pp. intensus*, stretch out, intend: see *intend*. Cf. *intent*, *a.*] 1. That which is intended; purpose; aim; design; intention; meaning.

Ne no thing wist that what it ment
That that bound with gude intent.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

I ask therefore for what intent ye have sent for me?
Acts x. 29.

He [my guide] too went readily in with me; it may be
not knowing my intent was to buy.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 91.

But Dante recked not of the wine;
Whether the women stayed or went,
His visage held one stern intent.

D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

2. In *law*: (a) Personal intention; the state of mind in respect of intelligent volition; the voluntary purposing of an act: often distinguishable from the motive which led to the formation of the intent. See *criminal intent*, below. (b) The tendency imputable by law to an act; the constructive purpose of an action, for which the doer may be responsible, although the actual intent was not wrongful: as when a conveyance is said to be intended to defraud creditors, because, although it may have been without actual dishonest intention, it necessarily has that tendency.—3†. Notion; idea; thought; opinion.

To myn intent ther is best abyding,
I wote he will be gladd of your cunying.

Geoffrey Chaucer (E. E. T. S.), l. 629.

4†. Attention; heed.

Awake, daughter myne,
And to my talking take intent.

Early Eng. Poems, p. 141.

The lesse lyght all-way to the nyght sail take intent.

York Plays, p. 11.

Criminal intent, the intent to do the criminal act or to omit the duty, if the law makes the act or omission an offense, irrespective of whether the person knew of the law, and in many cases irrespective of whether he knew the facts which bring the act or omission within the law, and irrespective of motive. Thus, for example, if a person, whether from the motive of pleasure in the noise, or anger at a cat, discharges a firearm from his window in a city with reckless disregard of human life, and kills a person who is unknown to him, within range, the *criminal intent* is the intelligent purpose to discharge the gun in a highly dangerous manner, as distinguished alike from the motive, from any purpose to violate law, and from any purpose to kill a human being. If he was insane in the legal sense, or if the discharge was accidental, there was no criminal intent; otherwise the intent was criminal, although he had an innocent motive, and was ignorant of the law and of the existence of the bystander.—**Specific intent**, actual intent.—To all intents and purposes, in every respect; in all applications or senses; in a looser use, practically; substantially, but not literally.

To all intents and purposes, he who will not open his eyes
is for the present as blind as he that cannot.

South, Sermons.

intenti, *v. t.* [*L. intendere*, stretch out toward, freq. of *intendere*, stretch out: see *intend*.] To accuse; charge. *Nares*.

For of some former she had now made known
They were her errors, whilst she intended Browne.

Verbes prefixed to Browne's Pastorals.

intentionat (in-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [= *It. intenzione*, < *L. intentio(n)-*], a stretching out toward; < *intendere*, stretch out toward: see *intend*.] The act of intending, or the result of such an act; intention. *Bp. Hall, Ahab and Naboth*.

intention (in-ten'shi-ō), *n.* [*L.*, a stretching out: see *intention*.] In *anc. music*, the process or act of passing from a lower to a higher pitch.

intention (in-ten'shon), *n.* [*< ME. intencion, entencion, < OF. intencion, entencion, intention, F. intention = Pr. entencio, entencio = Sp. intencion = Pg. intenção = It. intenzione*, < *L. intentio(n)-*], a stretching out, exertion, attention, design, purpose, intention, < *intendere*, *pp. intensus*, stretch out, intend: see *intend*.] 1. Direction of the mind; attention; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness. [*Archaic.*]

O, she did so course o'er my exterior with such a greedy
intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch
me up like a burning-glass! *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, l. 3, 73.

I suffer for their guilt now, and my soul
(like one that looks on ill-affected eyes)
Is hurt with mere intention on their follies.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 5.

When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice,
fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will
not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas,
it is that we call *intention* or study.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

It [reading well] requires a training such as the athletes
underwent, the steady intention almost of the whole life
to this object. *Thoreau, Walden*, p. 110.

2. The act of intending or purposing.

It is evident that "good intention" is of the very essence
of an act of duty, and not "good results" nor "pleas-
urable feelings" felt in its performance.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

3. That which is intended, purposed, or meant; that for which a thing is made, designed, or done; intent; purpose; aim; meaning; desire: often in the plural, especially (in colloquial use) with regard to marriage.

The chief intention of pillars, in Egyptian buildings, being
to support a weighty covering, it was necessary they
should be very strong.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 216.

Therefore have they ever been the instruments of great
designs, yet seldom understood the true intention of any.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

So little intention had we of shooting bears that we had
not brought rifle or even gun with us.

Froutie, Sketches, p. 79.

He unbosomed himself with the simplicity of a rustic
lover called upon by an anxious parent to explain his
intentions.

O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 100.

4†. A straining or putting forth of action; exertion; intension.

The operations of agents admit of intention and remis-
sion. *Locke*.

5. In *surg.*, and figuratively in other uses, natural effort or exertion; course of operation; process: as, the wound healed by first or by second intention. See below.

The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts
so joined together. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

You discern at a glance that it is only what was natural
to him and reached by the first intention.

Steinman, Vict. Poets, p. 45.

6†. A mental effort or exertion; notion; conception; opinion.

A monk, by our lordes gras,
Of Malliers it is myn intention.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2648.

7†. Understanding; attention; consideration.

This passoun & thi mercy
We take to oure entencion.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

8. In *law*, intent; the fixing of the mind upon the act and thinking of it as of one which will be performed when the time comes. *Stephen; Harris*. It depends on a joint exercise of the will and the understanding.—9. In *scholastic logic*, a general concept of the mind. [This use of the word (*Latin intentio*), first found in a translation from Avicenna, was common throughout the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Aquinas says that the intelligible species or first apprehension is the beginning, while the intention is the end of the process of thought.]

—**Declaration of intention**. See *declaration*.—**First intention**, in *logic*, a general conception obtained by abstraction from the ideas or images of sensible objects.—**Second intention**, in *logic*, a general conception obtained by reflection and abstraction applied to first intentions as objects. Thus, the concepts man, animal, and thing are first intentions; but if we reflect that man is a species of animal, and animal a species of organism, we see there is no reason why this process should not be continued until we have a concept embracing every other object or being (ens); and this concept, not obtained by direct abstraction from the species offered by the imagination, but by thinking about words or concepts, is a second intention. In particular, the concepts of a genus, of a species, of a specific difference, of a property, and of an accident were considered to be derived from the consideration of particular genera, species, differences, properties, and accidents, and so to be second intentions par excellence. At the present day such terms as *being*, *nothing*, *identity*, *negation*, and the like are called terms of second intention when it is desired to emphasize the fact that they are obtained by abstraction from the logical relations of other terms.—**Special intention**, the celebration of the eucharist for a specific object. *Lee's Glossary*.—To heal by first intention, in *surg.*, to cicatrize without suppuration, as a wound.—To heal by second intention, in *surg.*, to unite after suppuration, as the borders of a wound.

intentional (in-ten'shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. intencional = It. intenzionale = F. intentionnel*; as *intention* + *-al*.] 1. Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and intentional service. *Rogers*.

2. In *metaph.*, pertaining to an appearance, phenomenon, or representation in the mind; phenomenal; representational; apparent.—**Intentional abstraction**, being, etc. See the nouns.—**Intentional exist.** Same as *intentional, n.*—**Intentional existence**, existence as an immediate object of consciousness.—**Int.** 1. Premeditated, contemplated, studied.

2. In *metaph.*, an appearance having no substantial existence.

To a true being are opposed beings of reason, as genus, species, etc., . . . secondly, the fictitious or feigned, as chimeras, centaurs, etc., . . . thirdly, appearances, or as they commonly say *intentionals*, as the rainbow, colours appearing, species and spectres of the senses and under-

standing, and other things whose essence only consists in their apparition.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

intentional (in-ten'shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< intentional + -ity*.] The character or fact of being intentional; designedness.

To render the analysis here given of the possible states of the mind in point of intentionality absolutely complete, it must be pushed to such a farther degree of minuteness, as to some eyes will be apt to appear trifling.

Bentham, Intro. to Principles of Morals, viii.

intentionally (in-ten'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an intentional manner; with intention or design; of purpose; not casually.

intentioned (in-ten'shon-d), *a.* [*< intention + -ed*.] Having intentions or designs, of a kind specified by some qualifying term: as, well-intentioned; ill-intentioned.

intention (in-ten'tiv), *a.* [*< ME. ententif, < OF. ententif = Pr. ententiu = It. intenzio, < LL. intensus*, intensive (said of adverbs), < *L. intendere*, *pp. intensus*, stretch out: see *intend*. Cf. *intensive*.] 1. Having an intent or purpose; intent; attentive.

Who is so trewe and eke so ententif

To kepe him, syk and hool, as is his make?

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 44.

While Vortimer was thus *intention* for his Country's liberty, Rowena the former King's Wife, being Daughter to Hengist, was as *intention* to bring it into Servitude.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 4.

But her most *intention* care was how to unite England and Scotland in a solid friendship.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 367.

Objects

Worthy their serious and *intention* eyes.

E. Johnson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Of or pertaining to attention.

Our souls for want of spirits cannot attend exactly to so many *intention* operations. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 256.

intentionly (in-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* [*< ME. ententifly; < intensive + -ly*.] Attentively; intently.

And for his grete bewte the maydenys be-hilde hym
often *intentionly*. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 608.

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *intentionly*.

Shak., Othello, I. 3, 155.

intentionness (in-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* Closeness of attention or application of mind; attentiveness. *W. Montague, Devoute Essays*, ii. 224.

intently (in-ten'ti), *adv.* In an intent manner; with close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; fixedly.

And he be-helde hym *intently* that he looked on noon
other, and after that he be-helde his fellows, that were
stille and koy, that seiden not a worde, but be-helde hym
that spake. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 318.

intentionness (in-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being intent; close or earnest attention or application.

inter (in-ter'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interred*, ppr. *interring*. [Formerly *enter*; < *ME. enteren*, < *OF. enterrer*, *F. enterrer* = *Pr. Pg. enterrar* = *It. interrare*, < *ML. interrare*, put in the earth, bury, < *L. in*, in, + *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] 1. To place in the earth and cover with it. [Rare in this general sense.]

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

Specifically—2. To bury; inhumate; place in a grave, or, by extension, in a tomb of any kind.

The princes entred in to the town gladd and joyfull,
and dide *entere* the dead corpe.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 608.

To be *enterit* in a townebe, as a trist qweue,

And laid by hir legis, that the lond aght.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11608.

The evil that men do lives after them;

The good is oft *interred* with their bones.

Shak., J. C., III. 2, 81.

inter (in-ter'), *prep.* [*L.*, in the midst, between, during, among (in comp. also under, down: see *inter-*) (= *Skt. antar*, within), < *in*, in, within, + *-ter*, a compar. suffix, = *E. -der, -ther, -ter*, in under, other, after, etc. Cf. *under*.] A Latin preposition meaning 'between' or 'among,' used in some Latin phrases occurring in English books, as in *inter nos* (between or among ourselves), *inter arma silent leges* (laws are silent among arms—that is, in time of war), etc., and very common as a prefix. See *inter-*.

inter, *v.* A Middle English form of *enter*.
inter-, [Early mod. E. also *enter-* (a form still extant in *entertain*, *enterprise*, etc.); *ME. enter-*, *entra-*, rarely *inter-*, < *OF. entre-, inter-*, < *F. entre-, inter-* = *Sp. Pg. entre-, inter-* = *It. enter-, inter-*, < *L. inter-* (changed to *intel-* before *l*, namely, in *intellegere*, *intelligere*, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*, etc.), a very common pre-

fix, being the adv. and prep. *inter* used with verbs and nouns, with the meaning 'between, among, amid, during,' in some instances 'under, down': see *inter*². A common prefix meaning 'between' or 'among' or 'during,' occurring in many English words taken from the Latin, either directly or through Middle English and Old French or French forms (being then in Middle English also *enter*-, and so retained in some modern forms: see *enter*-), or formed in English on the Latin model. Words formed in English with this prefix may have the second element of non-Latin origin, as in *interdash*, *interknow*, *intertangle*, *interweave*, etc. The second element is (in the original) either a verb, as in *interact*, *v.*, *intercalate*, *intercept*, *interchange*, etc., or a noun, as in *interact*, *n.*, *intercalation*, *intercalary*, etc. The prefix is freely used in English in the making of new compounds, often without immediate reference to its Latin status. In such cases, in the following etymologies, it is for the sake of brevity, usually treated as an English prefix, and not carried back to the Latin preposition, as in other cases. For the relation of *inter*- to the second element in adjectives, compare the similar relation of *ante*-, *anti*-, etc.

interaccessory (in-tér-ak-ses'-q-ri or in-tér-ak'-se-ə-ri), *a.* [*< inter- + accessory.*] In anat., situated between accessory processes of vertebrae: as, an *interaccessory* muscle.

interacineous (in-tér-as'-i-nus), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *NL. acinus*, q. v.] Situated or occurring between the acini.

The growth (of a tumor) is accompanied by a strong vascularization of the *interacineous* connective tissue. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III, 353.

interact (in-tér-akt'), *n.* [= *F. entracte* = *Sp. Pg. entracte*; as *inter- + act*, *n.*] In the drama, the interval between two acts, or a short piece between others; an interlude; hence, any intermediate employment or time.

interact (in-tér-akt'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + act*, *v.*] To act reciprocally; act on each other.

The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the perceptive class, and the practical finality class—are ever in counterpoise, *interacting* mutually.

Nimerson, English Traits, xiv.

interaction (in-tér-ak'shon), *n.* [*< interact*, *v.*, after *action*.] Mutual or reciprocal action; action or influence of things upon each other.

The interaction of the atoms throughout infinite time rendered all manner of combinations possible. *Tyndall*.

There can be no morality when there is not interaction between the moral subject and the moral object. *H. N. Day, Princeton Rev.*, Sept., 1879, p. 311.

interactional (in-tér-ak'shon-al), *a.* [*< interaction + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of interaction. [Rare.]

The sum of being consists of the two systems of substantial forms and interactional relations, and it reappears in the form of concept and judgment, the concept representing being and the judgment being in action. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI, 412.

interactive (in-tér-ak'tiv), *a.* [*< inter- + active*.] Mutually active; acting upon or influencing each other.

These phenomena are ever intermingled and interactive. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos.*, I, 39.

interadditive (in-tér-ad'i-tiv), *a.* [*< inter- + additive*.] Inserted parenthetically, or between other things, as a clause in a sentence. *Cole-ridge*.

interagency (in-tér-ā'-jen-si), *n.* [*< inter- + agency*.] The act or acts of one acting as an interagent; intermediate agency.

interagent (in-tér-ā'-jent), *n.* [*< inter- + agent*.] An intermediate agent.

Domitian . . . tried by secret *interagents* to corrupt the fidelity of Cerialia. *Gordon, tr. of Tacitus*.

inter alia (in-tér ā'lī-ā), [*L.*: *inter*, among; *alia*, neut. pl. acc. of *alius*, other: see *alias*.] Among other things or matters: as, he spoke, *inter alia*, of the slavery question.

interall, *n.* An obsolete variant of *entail*.

When sephyr breathed into the watery *interall*. *G. Fletcher*.

interalveolar (in-tér-al-vē'ō-lār), *a.* [*< inter- + alveolar*.] 1. In zool., situated between the alveoli: applied to the transverse muscles which connect the apposed surfaces of the five alveoli of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—2. In anat., situated between or among the alveoli of the lungs.

interambulacra, *n.* Plural of *interambulacrum*. **interambulacral** (in-tér-am-bū-lā'krā), *a.* [= *F. interambulacral*; as *inter- + ambulacral*.] 1. In echinoderms, situated between ambulacra; interradial. See out under *Astrophyton*.

Transverse muscles connect the two *interambulacral* plates, the oral edges of which are articulated with a long narrow plate, the torus angularis. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 433.

2. Of or pertaining to *interambulacra*.

interambulacrum (in-tér-am-bū-lā'krum), *n.*; pl. *interambulacra* (-krā). [*< inter- + ambulacrum*.] In zool., one of the imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforate plates, or ambulacra, in the shells of echinoderms. See *ambulacrum*.

interamniian (in-tér-am'ni-ān), *a.* [*< L. interamnis*, between two rivers, *< L. inter*, between, + *amnis*, a river.] Situated between two rivers: applied specifically to Mesopotamia.

From one end of the *interamniian* country to the other. *Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid*, p. 75.

interanimate (in-tér-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interanimated*, ppr. *interanimating*. [*< inter- + animate*.] To animate mutually.

When love with one another so *interanimates* two souls. *Donne, The Ecstasy*.

interantennal (in-tér-an'ten'al), *a.* [*< inter- + antennae + -al*.] Situated between the antennae: as, the *interantennal* clypeal region of a myriapod.—**Interantennal ridge**, a longitudinal ridge or carina between the antennae, seen in many *Hymenoptera*.

interarboration (in-tér-ār-bō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< inter- + arbori + -ation*.] The intermixture of the branches of trees standing in opposite ranks.

And though the *interarboration* do imitate the *Arcstylas*, or thin order, not strictly answering the proportion of intercolumnations: yet in many trees they will not exceed the intermission of the columns in the court of the Tabernacle. *Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*, iv.

interarticular (in-tér-ār-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. interarticulaire*; as *inter- + articular*.] Situated in a joint (that is, between the articular ends of the bones that compose the joint).—**Interarticular cartilage**, **fibrocartilage**. See *cartilage*.

interarytenoid (in-tér-ari-tē'noid), *a.* [*< inter- + arytenoid*.] Situated between the arytenoids.

This inflammatory action in the *interarytenoid* space is responsible for the spasmodic attacks characterizing pertussis. *Medical News*, LII, 801.

interatomic (in-tér-a-tom'ik), *a.* [*< inter- + atom + -ic*.] Existing or acting between atoms, especially those of a single molecule.

It may be also [admitting] an *interatomic* energy, between the atoms of the individual molecules. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 611.

interaulic (in-tér-ā'lik), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *aula*, a hall: see *aulic*.] Existing between royal courts: as, "*interaulic* politics," *Motley*. [Rare.]

interauricular (in-tér-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< inter- + auricula*, auricle, + *-ar*.] In anat., situated between the auricles of the heart: as, the *interauricular* septum.

interaxial (in-tér-ak'si-al), *a.* [*< interaxis + -al*.] In arch., situated in an interaxis.

interaxillary (in-tér-ak'si-lār), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *axilla*, axil, + *-ary*.] In bot., situated between the axils of leaves.

interaxis (in-tér-ak'sis), *n.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *axis*, axis: see *axis*.] In arch., the space between axes.

interbastation (in-tér-bas-tā'shon), *n.* [*< inter- + bastis + -ation*.] Patchwork. [Rare.]

A metaphor taken from *interbastation*, patching or piecing, sowing or clapping close together.

J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age (1666), p. 184.

interbedded (in-tér-bed'ed), *a.* Same as *interstratified*.

Interbedded or contemporaneous [rock]. *Geibis, Encyc. Brit.*, X, 307.

interblend (in-tér-blend'), *v. t.*; pret. *interblended*, pp. *interblended* or *interblent*, ppr. *interblending*. [*< inter- + blend*.] To blend or mingle so as to form a union.

Three divisions of the Apocalypse, though the first and second *interblend* imperceptibly with each other. *E. H. Sears, Fourth Gospel* (the Heart of Christ), p. 100.

interbrachial (in-tér-brā'ki-al), *a.* [*< inter- + brachium + -al*.] Situated between brachia, arms, or rays, as of a starfish; interradial; *interambulacral*: as, the *interbrachial* area of an ophiurian.

The reproductive organs . . . open by orifices on the ventral surface of the body or in the *interbrachial* areas. *H. A. Nicholas, Zool.* (5th ed.), p. 196.

interbrain (in-tér-brān), *n.* [*< inter- + brain*.] The diencephalon.

interbranchial (in-tér-brang'ki-al), *a.* [*< inter- + branchia + -al*.] Situated between or among branchiae or gills.

interbreed (in-tér-brēd'), *v.* [*< inter- + breed*.] *I. trans.* To breed by crossing species or varieties; cross-breed.

II. intrans. 1. To practise cross-breeding, as a farmer.—2. To procreate with an animal of a different variety or species: as, hens and pheasants *interbreed*.

interbreeding (in-tér-brē'ding), *n.* The process of breeding between different species or varieties; cross-breeding; hybridization.

interbring (in-tér-bring'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + bring*.] To bring mutually.

Bless'd pair of swans, oh may you *interbring* Daily new joys, and never sing. *Donne, Elegia*, Dec. 23, 1613.

intercalary (in-tér-kā-lār), *a.* [= *F. intercalaire* = *Sp. Pg. intercalare* = *It. intercalare*, *< L. intercalaris* (also *intercalarius*), of or for insertion (dies or mensis *intercalaris*, an inserted day or month), *< intercalare*, insert: see *intercalate*.] *Intercalary*.

Which is the cause that the king's reputed the third of these *intercalary* dates to be disastrous and dismal. *Holland, tr. of Flutarch*, p. 1082.

intercalare (in-tér-kā-lār), *n.*; pl. *intercalaria* (-ri-ā). [*NL.*, neut. of *L. intercalaris*: see *intercalary*.] The opisthotic bone of the skull. *Gegenbaur; Cope*.

intercalary (in-tér-kā-lār), *a.* [= *It. intercalario*, *< L. intercalarius*, equiv. to *intercalaris*: see *intercalate*.] 1. In chron., inserted in the calendar out of regular order, as an extra day or month; having an additional day or month, as one of a cycle of years. The lunar reckoning and other features of the Greek, Roman, and other ancient calendars made the year of twelve months too short, and intercalary days and months were officially added at intervals to adjust the difference. Since the reformation of the calendar by Julius Caesar, in 46 B. C., only one intercalary day in every fourth year, or leap-year, has been required, the 29th of February.

Ve Adar was an *intercalary* month, added, some years, unto the other twelve, to make the solar and lunar year agree. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, II, iii, § 6.

The names of the Parthian months were as follows: . . . together with an *intercalary* month inserted occasionally, called Embolimus.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 692.

Hence—2. Inserted or coming between others; introduced or existing interstitially: as, *intercalary* beds in geology.

How shall these chapters be annominated? *Intercalary* they shall not. That word will send some of my readers to Johnson's Dictionary for its meaning; and others to Sheridan or Walker for its pronunciation.

Southey, Doctor, interchapter I.

The truth was that the poet began his career at an *intercalary* transition period. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 200.

3. In *biol.*, intermediate in character between two types, yet not representing the actual genetic passage from one form to the other; interposed or intercalated, yet not biologically transitional.

It seems not improbable that these ancient corals represent an *intercalary* type between the Hexacorallia and the Octocorallia. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 140.

Intercalary days. (a) In chron., see def. 1, and *biacutus*. (b) In med., the days intervening between the critical days or crises of a disease.—**Intercalary growth**. In bot., a form of growth observed in certain fungi and algae, in which the new part is intercalated into the old. In *Edogonium*, for example, the cells frequently present a striated appearance at one extremity, the striation being the result of *intercalary growth*—that is, just below the septum of the cell a ring or cushion of cellulose is formed, and at this point the cell-wall splits, as if by a circular cut, into two pieces, which separate from each other, but remain attached to the ring or cushion. The process is repeated, the next ring forming a little further away from the septum.

The typical form of *intercalary growth* takes place in definite belts which surround the cell.

Beesey, Botany, p. 22.

Intercalary verse, a refrain.

intercalate (in-tér-kā-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intercalated*, ppr. *intercalating*. [*< L. intercalatus*, pp. of *intercalare* (> *It. intercalare* = *Sp. Pg. intercalare* = *F. intercaler*), proclaim the insertion of a day or month in a calendar, *< inter*, between, + *calare*, call: see *calende*.] 1. In chron., to insert in the calendar by proclamation or authority, as an extra day or month. See *intercalary*, 1.

In the time of Solon, and probably that of Herodotus also, it was the custom with Greeks to add, or, as it is termed, to *intercalate* a month every other year. *Priestley, History*, xiv.

Hence—2. To insert between others; introduce interstitially; interject or interpolate, as something irregular or unrelated.

So wrote Theodoret in days when men had not yet *intercalated* into Holy Writ that fine line of an obscure modern hymn, which proclaims . . . that "There is no repentance in the grave." *C. Kingsley, Hypatia*.

intercalation (in-tér-kā-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. intercalation* = *Sp. intercalacion* = *Pg. intercalação* = *It. intercalazione*, *< L. intercalatio* (n-), *<*

intercalare, **intercalate**: see **intercalate**.] 1. In *chron.*, an official insertion of additional time, as a day or a month, in the regular reckoning of the calendar, to make the year of the right length. See **intercalary**, 1.

The number of days required to bring the lunar year into correspondence with the solar had been supplied by irregular **intercalations** at the direction of the Sacred College. *Froude, Caesar*, p. 472.

Hence—2. The insertion of anything between other things; irregular interposition or interjection, as, in geology, the intrusion of layers or beds between the regular rocks of a series.

Intercalations of fresh-water species in some localities. *Mantch.*

Effective scale of intercalations, in *math.* See *effective*.

intercalative (in-tér-ká-lá-tiv), *a.* [**< intercalate + -ive.**] Tending to intercalate; that intercalates; in *philol.*, same as *incorporative*.

intercanal (in-tér-ka-nal'), *n.* [**< inter- + canal.**] In sponges, an incurrent canal.

These canals are the **intercanals** of Haeckel, now generally known by their older name of incurrent canals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

intercarotid (in-tér-ka-rót'ik), *a.* [**< inter- + carotid + -ic.**] Situated between the external and internal carotid arteries; as, the **intercarotid** ganglion or glandule. See **ganglion**.

This gland (Luschka's) should be considered as an arterial gland, of which the **intercarotid** ganglion is another example. *Holden, Anat.* (1888), p. 507.

intercarotid (in-tér-ka-rót'id), *a.* [**< inter- + carotid.**] Same as **intercarotid**.

intercarpal (in-tér-kár-pál), *a.* [**< inter- + carpus + -al.**] Situated between or among carpal bones; as, **intercarpal** ligaments.

intercede (in-tér-séd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. **interceded**, ppr. **interceding**. [= **F. intercedere** = **Sp. Pg. interceder** = **It. intercedere**, **< L. intercedere**, come between, intervene, interpose, become surety, etc., **< inter**, between, + **cedere**, go: see **cede**.] 1. **Intrans.** 1. To come between; pass or occur intermediately; intervene.

Miserable losses and continual had the English, by their frequent eruptions, from this time till the Norman conquest: 'twixt which **interceded** two hundred and seventy-nine years.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, I. 2. To make intercession; act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; plead in favor of another; interpose; mediate: followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

I to the lords will **intercede**. *Milton, S. A.*, I. 920. She being certainly informed, that they first sued to the French K. for help, denied the Request, yet promised to **intercede** earnestly with the K. of Spain for Peace.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 351.

II. trans. To pass between.

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which **intercede** mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton, Opticks*, II. III. 1.

intercedence (in-tér-séd'ens), *n.* [**< intercede + -ence.**] Intercession; intervention; intermediation.

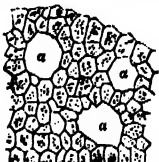
Without the **intercedence** of any organ. *Ep. Reynolds, The Passions*.

intercedent (in-tér-séd'ent), *a.* [= **OF. intercedent**, **< L. intercedent** (t-s), ppr. of **intercedere**, go between: see **intercede**.] Passing between; mediating; pleading. *Ash.* [Rare.]

interceder (in-tér-séd'ér), *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator; an intercessor.

intercellular (in-tér-sel'ü-lär), *a.* [**< L. inter**, between, + **NL. cellula**, cellule, + **-ar**.] Situated between or among cells; interstitial in a cellular tissue; as, the **intercellular** substance or matrix of cartilage. In a broad sense, all tissues or histological structures consist of intercellular substance except in so far as they are composed of cells themselves.—**Intercellular passages**, in *anat.*, the ultimate ramifications of the lobular bronchial tubes, beset with air-cells or alveoli.—**Intercellular spaces**, in bot., spaces or passages of greater or less size which occur within the tissues of plants. They are formed by the separation of the walls of the cells through unequal growth, or by the breaking down of intermediate cells. These spaces may contain only air or watery sap, or some of the substances usually formed in cells, as resin, crystals, etc. The intercellular spaces occurring within plants of loose tissue are generally connected with one another, and with the outer air by means of stomata.

intercensal (in-tér-sen'sal), *a.* [**< L. inter**, between, + **census**, census: see **census**.] Occurring between the taking of one census and another. [Rare.]



a, a, a, Intercellular Spaces.

Experience, however, has shown the rate of increase of the London population to have been very steady in previous **intercensal** periods. *The Lancet*, No. 3438, p. 26.

intercentra, *n.* Plural of **intercentrum**. **intercentrum** (in-tér-sen'trál), *a.* [**< intercentrum + -al.**] Passing between or connecting centers; situated between vertebral centra; having the character of an intercentrum.

Intercentral Nerve-Fibres. These, which do not convey impulses to or from peripheral parts and nerve-centres, but connect one centre with another, form a final group in addition to efferent and afferent nerve-fibres.

Martin, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 187.

intercentrum (in-tér-sen'trüm), *n.*; pl. **intercentra** (-trá). [**NL.**, **< L. inter**, between, + **centrum**, center (centrum).] In *anat.*, an intermediate vertebral centrum; a centrum interpolated between two others, as in the extinct batrachian order *Ganocephala*. Such a centrum occupies the position, and to some extent has the relations, of the intervertebral substance of ordinary vertebrae.

intercept (in-tér-sept'), *v. t.* [**< F. intercepter** = **Sp. Pg. interceptar** = **It. intercettare**, **< L. interceptare**, pp. **interceptus**, take between, intercept, **< inter**, between, + **capere**, take: see **capable**.] 1. To take or seize by the way; interrupt the passage or the course of; bring to a halt or a stop: as, to **intercept** a letter or a messenger; to **intercept** rays of light.

I then . . . March'd toward Saint Alban's to **intercept** the queen. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., II. 1, 114.

I believe in my conscience I **intercept** many a thought which heaven intended for another man. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, viii. 11.

If we take any gas, such as oxygen, and pass light through it, we find that that gas **intercepts**, or weakens, certain particular colors. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, I. 109.

2. To interrupt connection with or relation to; cut or shut off by interposition or interference; obstruct: as, to **intercept** one's view or outlook.

We must meet first and **intercept** his course. *Dryden*.

From the dry fields thick clouds of dust arise, Shade the black host, and **intercept** the skies. *Pope, Iliad*, xl. 198.

3†. To interrupt; break off; put an end to.

To **intercept** this inconvenience, A piece of ordinance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., I. 4, 14.

God will shortly **intercept** your breath. *Joyce, Expos. of Daniel*, x.

4. In *math.*, to hold, include, or comprehend.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, **intercepted** between the beginning of Aries and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Bailey*.

Intercepted axis, in *geom.*, the abscissa.—**Intercepting trochanter**, a trochanter intervening between the coxa and the femur so as to separate them entirely.

intercept (in-tér-sept'), *n.* [**< intercept, v.**] That which is intercepted; specifically, in *geom.*, the part of a line lying between the two points at which it is intersected by two other lines, by a curve, by two planes, or by a surface.

intercepted (in-tér-sept'ed), *p. a.* In *astronol.*, included between two cusps.—**Intercepted sign**, in *astronol.*, a sign found between the cusps of two houses and not in either of them.

interceptor (in-tér-sep'tér), *n.* One who or that which intercepts; an opponent.

Thy **interceptor**, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end. *Shak.*, T. N., III. 4, 242.

interception (in-tér-sep'shön), *n.* [= **F. interception** = **Fr. interception** = **Sp. interceptio** = **Pg. interceptio** = **It. intercettazione**, **< L. interceptio** (n-), a taking away (interception), **< interceptare**, take between, intercept: see **intercept**.] 1. The act of intercepting; a stopping or cutting off; obstruction; hindrance.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by **interception** of the sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth.

Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

Loving friends, as your sorrows & afflictions have bin great, so our crosses & **interceptions** in our proceedings hear have been small. Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 128.

2†. Intrusion; intervention.

We might safely suppose the ice to be as solid as entire pieces of ice are wont to be with us, and not to be made up of icy fragments cemented together, with the **interception** of considerable cavities filled with air. *Boyle, Works*, II. 542.

interceptive (in-tér-sep'tiv), *a.* [**< intercept + -ive.**] Serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercerebral (in-tér-ser'é-brál), *a.* [**< inter- + cerebral.**] Situated between the right and left cerebral hemispheres, or connecting two cerebral ganglia: as, an **intercerebral** commissure.

intercession (in-tér-sesh'ön), *n.* [= **F. intercession** = **Sp. intercesion** = **Pg. intercessio** = **It.**

intercessione, **< L. intercessio** (n-), a coming between, intervention, intercession, **< intercedere**, pp. **intercessus**, come between, intercede: see **intercede**.] 1. The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties; solicitation or entreaty in behalf of, or sometimes against, a person or an action.

And when he was in tribulation, he besought the Lord his God, and humbled himself exceedingly before the God of his fathers, and made **intercession** to him. *Bible of 1551*, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 18.

His perpetual **intercession** for us (which is an article of faith contained in plainest words of Holy Scripture) does not interfere with that one atonement made upon the Cross. *Pusey, Eirenicon*, p. 35.

2. In *liturgies*, a petition or group of petitions for various orders of men and classes in the church, whether living or departed; a form of conjoint or mutual prayer for or with the living, the departed, saints, and angels.—**Great intercession**, in *liturgy*, the intercession in the canon of the liturgy, as distinguished from intercessions outside the canon.—**Intercession of Christ**, the pleading of Christ with God in heaven on behalf of the redeemed (Heb. vii. 25).—**Intercession of saints**, prayer offered in behalf of Christians living on earth by saints—that is, by the faithful departed in the intermediate state or in heaven (especially those canonized as saints) and by angels. The doctrine of the intercession of saints was generally believed in among the Jews and early Christians, and is authoritatively taught by the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches and by the Roman Catholic Church.

intercessional (in-tér-sesh'ön-ál), *a.* [**< intercession + -al.**] Of, pertaining to, or containing intercession or entreaty: as, an **intercessional** hymn.

intercessionate (in-tér-sesh'ön-ät), *v. t.* [**< intercession + -ate**.] To intercede with. [Rare.]

To **intercessionate** God for his recovery. *Nash, Terrors of the Night*.

intercessor (in-tér-ses'ör), *n.* [= **F. intercesseur** = **Sp. intercesor** = **Pg. intercessor** = **It. intercessore**, **< L. intercessor**, one who intervenes, a mediator, surety, fulfiller, performer, etc., **< intercedere**, pp. **intercessus**, intervene, intercede: see **intercede**.] 1. One who intercedes or makes intercession, especially with the stronger for the weaker; a person who pleads with one in behalf of another, or endeavors to reconcile parties at variance; a mediator.

Christ doth remain everlastingly a gracious **intercessor**, even for every particular penitent. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vi. 5.

The generality of the Moonlins regard their deceased saints as **intercessors** with the Deity. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, I. 304.

2. *Eccles.*, in the early African Church, an officer who during a vacancy of a see administered the bishopric till a successor was elected. Also called *interventor*.

intercessorial (in-tér-se-só'ri-ál), *a.* [**< intercessory + -al.**] Pertaining to an intercessor or to intercession; intercessory. [Rare.]

intercessory (in-tér-se-só'ri), *a.* [= **OF. intercessoire**, **< ML. intercessorius**, intercessory, **< L. intercessor**, intercessor: see **intercessor**.] Containing intercession; interceding.

The Lord's prayer has an **intercessory** petition for our enemies. *Barbery, Modern Fanaticism* (1780), p. 39.

interchain (in-tér-chän'), *v. t.* [**< inter- + chain.**] To chain or link together; unite firmly.

Two bosoms **interchained** with an oath. *Shak.*, M. N. D., II. 3, 49.

interchange (in-tér-chän'), *v.*; pret. and pp. **interchanged**, ppr. **interchanging**. [Formerly also **entchange**; **< ME. entcheragen**, **entcheaungen**, **< OF. entrechangier**, **< entre**, between, + **changer**, **changer**, change: see **change**, *v.*] 1. **Trans.** 1. To exchange mutually or reciprocally; put each of in the place of the other; give and take in reciprocity: as, to **interchange** commodities; to **interchange** compliments or duties.

The hands she sears that lately grasp'd, Still in the mailed gauntlet clasp'd, Were **interchanged** in greeting dear. *Scott, L. of L. M.*, v. 6.

With whom, friends And foes alike agree, throughout his life He never **interchanged** a civil word. *Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 179.

Sweet is the scene where genial friendship plays The pleasing game of **interchanging** praise. *O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem*.

2. To cause to follow one another alternately: as, to **interchange** cares with pleasures.

But then hee had withall a strange kind of **interchanging** of large and unexpected pardons with severe executions. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 236.

II. intrans. To change reciprocally; succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Eucarchus came so mightily to his succor that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war the best child—peace.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

interchange (in'tér-chán'), *n.* [= OF. *entrechange*; from the verb.] 1. The act of exchanging reciprocally; the act or process of giving and receiving with reciprocity: as, an *interchange* of civilities or kind offices.

Ample *interchanges* of sweet discourse.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 8, 39.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royal, ly attended with *interchange* of gifts, letters, loving em-
Shak., W. T., I. 1, 30.

It is this recognition of something like our own con-
scious self, yet so widely sundered from it, which gives
something of their exquisite delight to the *interchanges*
of feeling even of mature men and women.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 262.

2. Alternate succession: as, the *interchange* of
light and darkness.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains.
Milton, P. L., ix. 115.

interchangeability (in'tér-chán-jú-bil'i-ti), *n.*
[*< interchange*: see *-bility*.] The state of
being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

interchangeable (in'tér-chán-já-bl), *a.* [= OF. *entrechangeable*; as *interchange* + *-able*.] 1.
Capable of being interchanged; admitting of
exchange.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and
counterfoliots, running through the hands and resting
in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to
argue and convince all manner of falsehood.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

2. Appearing in alternate succession.

Darkness and light hold *interchangeable* dominions.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus.

interchangeableness (in'tér-chán-já-bl-nes), *n.*
The state of being interchangeable.

interchangeably (in'tér-chán-já-bl-i), *adv.* In
an interchangeable manner; reciprocally; al-
ternately.

The lovers *interchangeably* express their loves.
L. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

The terms clearness and distinctness seem to be em-
ployed almost *interchangeably*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 223.

interchangeably posed, in *her*,
placed or lying across one another, as
three fishes, three swords, three arrows,
etc., the head of each appearing be-
tween the tails, hilts, or butts of the
others.

interchanged (in'tér-chán-já-d'), *a.*
In *her*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

interchangeable (in'tér-chán-já-bl-i), *adv.* In
an interchangeable manner; reciprocally; al-
ternately.

A contract . . .
Strengthen'd by *interchangeable* of your rings.
Shak., T. N., v. 1, 162.

interchanger (in'tér-chán-jér), *n.* One who or
that which interchanges; specifically, in artifi-
cial ice-making, a tank containing a coil of pipes,
or its equivalent, through which the brine cooled
by the ice-machine, after extracting all the
heat possible from the ice-molds in the ice-
making tank, is caused to flow. Water placed in
the interchanger in contact with the exterior surface of
the coil is cooled preparatory to being placed in the molds for
freezing it, thus increasing the economical efficiency of the
apparatus.

interchapter (in'tér-chap-tér), *n.* [*< inter-*
+ *chapter*.] An interpolated chapter. *Southey.*

interchondral (in'tér-kon'drál), *a.* [*< inter-*
+ *chondrus* + *-al*.] Situated between any two
costal cartilages: as, an *interchondral* articula-
tion.

intercidence (in'tér-si-dens), *n.* [*< inter-*
+ *cedere* (to go).] A coming or falling between;
an intervening occurrence.

Talking of the instances, the insults, the *intercurrences*,
communities of diseases, and all to shew what books we
have read, and that we know the words and terms of
physick.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 508.

intercident (in'tér-si-dent), *a.* [*< inter-*
+ *cedere* (to go).] 1. *Intercedent*, fall between, *< inter-*
between, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*.] 2.
Falling or coming between other things; inter-
vening.

Nature rouses herself up to make a crisis, not only upon
improper, and as physicians call them, *intercurrent* days,
such as the third, fifth, ninth, &c., . . . but also when
there appear not any signs of coction.
Boyle, Free Enquiry, p. 220.

intercillium (in'tér-sil'i-um), *n.* [*< inter-*
+ *cilium*.] The space between the eyebrows;
the glabella. See *cut* under *craniometry*.

intercipient (in'tér-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.*
intercipiens (to intercept), ppr. of *intercipere*, intercept: see
intercept.] 1. *a.* Intercepting; seizing or stop-
ping on the way.

2. *n.* One who or that which intercepts or
stops on the way. *Wiseman.*

intercision (in'tér-sizh'on), *n.* [= OF. *inter-*
cision = *it. intercisione*, *< L. intercisio* (to cut), a cut-
ting through, *< L. intercidere*, pp. *intercisus*, cut
through, cut asunder, *< inter*, between, + *cadere*,
cut.] A cutting off; interception. [Rare.]

Whenever such *intercision* of a life happens to a vicious
person, let all the world acknowledge it for a judgment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 257.

Some sudden *intercisions* of the light of the sun.
J. Spencer, Prodiges, p. 233.

intercitizenship (in'tér-sit'i-zn-ship), *n.* [*< inter-*
+ *citizenship*.] The principle of citizenship
of a person in different political communities
at the same time; the right to the privileges of
a citizen in all the states of a confederation.

The Articles of Confederation were framed with the
grand principle of *intercitizenship*, which gave to the
American confederation a superiority over every one that
preceded it.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 121.

interclavicle (in'tér-klav'i-kl), *n.* [*< inter-*
+ *clavicle*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a median mem-
brane bone developed between the clavicles,
or in front of the breast-bone, in many *Ver-*
tebrata. Different names have been given to a bone
answering to this definition. In the monotremes, where
alone in *Mammalia* a true interclavicle occurs, it is the large T-shaped
bone which pro-
longs the sternum
anteriorly, bearing
upon its arms the
small splint-like
clavicles. In a
bird, when de-
veloped, it is al-
ways incorporated
with the clavicles,
as the *hypocleidum*.
(See *cut* under *furcula*.)
In a reptile, when
developed, it is
distinct from the
clavicles, and in a
turtle it is the en-
toplaston or ento-
sternum, the me-
dian anterior piece
of the plastron.
(See *second cut* un-
der *Chelonia*.) In
a frog it appears
to be represented
by the *omosternum*.
(See *cut* under *omosternum*.) Certain pre-
sternal elements
in placental mam-
mals are sometimes
called *interclavicles*.
In some fishes the
interclavicle is an
intermediate element
of the scapular arch,
and like the supra-
clavicle and post-
clavicle, is variously
homologized by
different writers.
See *postclavicle*, and
quotation under *supraclavicle*.

interclavicular (in'tér-klav'ik-ü-lär), *n.*; pl. *in-*
terclaviculæ (-lë). [*< NL*, *< L. inter*, between, +
NL. clavícula, *q. v.*] Same as *interclavicle*.

In many Vertebrata, the inner ends of the clavicles are
connected with, and supported by, a median mem-
brane bone which is closely connected with the ventral face of
the sternum. This is the *interclavicle*, frequently called
episternum.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 36.

interclavicular (in'tér-klav'ik-ü-lär), *a.* [= *F. interclaviculaire*; *< L. inter*, between, + *NL. clavícula*, *q. v.*, + *-ar*.] 1. Situated between
clavicles: as, the *interclavicular* space; *inter-*
clavicular ligament. Specifically used—(a) In *herpet.*,
with reference to the entoplaston of *t. tortoise* or turtle:
as, the *interclavicular* suture. See *plastron*, and *cut* under
carapace (fig. 2). (b) In *ornith.*, with reference to the in-
ternal inferior air-sac of the neck of birds.

2. Of or pertaining to an interclavicle.

interclose (in'tér-klöz'), *v. t.* [Also *enterclose*
(cf. OF. *entreclos*, pp.); *< inter-* + *close*. Cf.
interclude.] To shut in or within; confine.

I see not why it should be impossible for art to *inter-*
close some very minute and restless particles, which, by
their various and incessant motions, may keep a metalline
body in a state of fluidity.
Boyle, Works, I. 638.

intercloud (in'tér-kloud'), *v. t.* [*< inter-*
+ *cloud*.] To shut within clouds.

None the least blackness *interclouded* had
So fair a day, nor any eye look'd mad.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

interclude (in'tér-klüd'), *v. t.* [= OF. *entre-*
clorre, *entreclore* = *it. intercludere*, *intercludere*,
< L. intercludere, shut off, shut in, *< inter*, be-
tween, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*. Cf.
interclose.] To shut off from a place or course
by something intervening; intercept; cut off.

Laying siege against their cities, *intercluding* their ways
and passages, and cutting off from them all commerce with
other places or nations.
Pococke, On Hoses, p. 53.

interclusion (in'tér-klüz'on), *n.* [= Sp. *inter-*
clusión, *< L. interclusio* (to shut), *< intercludere*, pp.

intercludere, shut off: see *interclude*.] Intercep-
tion; a cutting or shutting off.

The *interclusion* of commerce. *Bleett, Burke, I. 411.*

intercoecygeal (in'tér-kok-sij'ë-äl), *a.* [*< inter-*
+ *coecyge* (coecyge) + *-al*.] Situated between
portions of the coecyx.—*Intercoecygeal* *striae*.
See *striae*.

intercoecygean (in'tér-kok-sij'ë-an), *a.* Same
as *intercoecygeal*.

intercollegiate (in'tér-kol-ë-jä-ät), *a.* [*< L. inter-*
ter, between, + *collegium*, college: see *collegi-*
ate.] Between colleges: of or pertaining to dif-
ferent colleges in participation: as, an *intercol-*
legiate contest or discussion.

intercolline (in'tér-kol'in), *a.* [*< L. inter*, be-
tween, + *collis*, a hill: see *colline*.] Lying be-
tween hills or hillocks: as, an *intercolline* ham-
let. Specifically, in geology, applied by Lyell to the hol-
lows which lie between the conical hillocks made up of
accumulations from volcanic eruptions. [Rare.]

intercolonial (in'tér-kol-ë-ni-äl), *a.* [= F. *inter-*
colonial; *< L. inter*, between, + *colonia*, colony,
+ *-al*.] Between colonies: of or pertaining
to different colonies in intercourse: as, *inter-*
colonial commerce.

Happily for the national interests of British North
America, its public men agreed at this critical juncture
in their affairs to a political union, which has stimulated
intercolonial trade.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 404.

intercolonially (in'tér-kol-ë-ni-äl-i), *adv.* As
between colonies.

intercolumnar (in'tér-kol-um-när), *a.* [= F. *inter-*
columnaire = *Fr. intercolumnar*, *< L. inter*,
between, + *columna*, column: see *column*.] Be-
tween two columns; specifically, in *anat.*,
extending between the pillars or columns of
the external abdominal ring.

Recurrent figures fill the spandrels of the arches thrown
over the *intercolumnar* spaces.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 190.

intercolumnar fascia. See *fascia*.—*Intercolumnar*
fibers, transverse fibers on the surface of the spongy
of the external oblique muscle, extending across the up-
per part of the external abdominal ring, between its pillars
or columns.

intercolumniation (in'tér-kol-um-ni-ä-shon),
n. [*< L. intercolumnium*, the space between
two columns (*< inter*, between, + *columna*,
column: see *column*), + *-ation*.] 1. In *arch.*,
the space between two columns, measured at
the lower part of their shafts, usually taken as
from center

to center. This
space, in the
practice of the
ancients, varied
in proportion
in almost every
building. Vitru-
vius enumerates
five varieties of
intercolumnia-
tions, and as-
signs to them
definite propor-
tions expressed
in measures of
the inferior di-
ameter of the
column. These are: the *pycnostyle*, of one diameter and
a half; the *synstyle*, of two diameters; the *diastyle*, of three
diameters; the *aeostyle*, of four or sometimes five diam-
eters; and the *eustyle*, of two and a quarter diameters.
It is found, however, on examining the remains of ancient
architecture, that the *intercolumniations* rarely if ever
agree with the Vitruvian dimensions, which must there-
fore, like nearly all other theories of Vitruvius, be regarded
as arbitrary.

2. The system of spacing between columns,
particularly with reference to a given building.
The position of the other two [columns] must be de-
termined either by bringing forward the wall enclosing
the stairs, so as to admit of the *intercolumniation* east and
west being the same as that of the other columns, or of
spacing them so as to divide the inner roof of the pronaos
into equal squares.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 208.

intercombat (in'tér-kom'bat), *n.* [*< inter-*
+ *combat*.] A combat; fight.

The combat granted, and the day assign'd,
They both in order of the field appear,
Most richly furnish'd in all martial kind,
And at the point of *intercombat* were.
Daniel, Civil Wars, I.

intercome (in'tér-kum'), *v. t.* [*< inter-*
+ *come*.] To intervene; interpose; interfere.

Notwithstanding the pope's *intercoming* to make him-
self a party in the quarrel, the bishops did adhere to their
own sovereign. *Proc. against Garnet (1606), 2r. 3. (Rak.)*

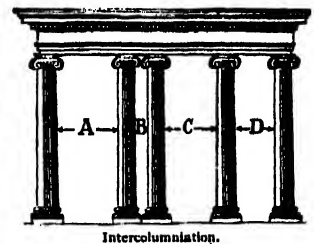
intercommon (in'tér-kom'on), *v.* [*< ME. en-*
tercommonen, *entercommonen*, *< OF. entrecommer*,
entrecommer, *intercommon*; as *inter-* + *com-*
mon, *v. Cf. intercommune*.] 1. *Intercommune*. 1. To
participate or share in common; act by *inter-*
change; also, to keep commons or eat together.
[Rare.]



Ventral View of Shoulder-girdle of a Young Duckbill (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).
ic, interclavicle, or taubone; *cl*, clavicle; *cr*, coracoid; *cr*, coracoid; *o*, omosternum; *r*, two pairs of lateral ribs; *rl*, glenoid fossa of shoulder joint.



Intercolumniation.



A, areostyle; B, coupled columns; C, diastyle; D, eustyle.

That thow cannot nat, percase anoder can,
To onygroon as a brodyr dothe with a noder.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

To this add that precept of Aristotle, that wine be for-
borne in all consumptions: for that the spirits of the wine
do prey upon the rascid joyce of the body, and *intercom-*
mon with the spirits of the body, and so deceiver and rob
them of their nourishment. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 55.

2. In *Eng. law*, to graze cattle reciprocally on
each other's common; use two commons inter-
changeably or in common.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, in
where the inhabitants of two townships which lie con-
tiguous to each other have usually *intercommoned* with
one another. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

II. *trans.* To denounce for criminal commu-
nication or fellowship. See *intercommoning*.

But it appeared that there had been no such designs,
by this, that none came into it but those desperate *inter-*
commoned men who were as they were hunted from their
houses into all those extravagances that men may fall in.
Sp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1679.

intercommonage (in-tér-kom'gn-áj), *n.* [*< inter-*
common + -age.] Mutual commonage; in
Eng. law, a privilege enjoyed by the inhabi-
tants of two or more contiguous manors or
townships of pasturing their cattle in com-
mon.

intercommoner† (in-tér-kom'gn-ér), *n.* One
who intercommons or intercommones; specifi-
cally, a joint communicant.

They are *intercommoners* by suifrance with God, chil-
dren, and servants. *Gaaker*.

intercommoning† (in-tér-kom'gn-ing), *n.* [Ver-
bal *n.* of *intercommon*, *v.*] Denunciation or out-
lawing for criminal communication or fellow-
ship.

And upon that great numbers were outlawed; and a
writ was issued out, that was indeed legal, but very sel-
dom used, called *intercommoning*; because it made all
that harboured such persons, or did not seize them, when
they had it in their power, to be involved in the same
guilt. *Sp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1676.

intercommune (in-tér-kq-mün'), *v. i.*; pret.
and pp. *intercommuned*, ppr. *intercommuning*.
[In older form *intercommon*, *v.*; < OF. *entre-*
communier, < ML. *intercommunicare*, communi-
cate, < L. *inter*, between, + *communicare*, com-
municate, commune: see *commune*.] 1. To
commune together or jointly; unite in com-
munion or intercourse: as, to *intercommune* with
rebels. [Scotch.]—*Letters of intercommuning*,
in *Scotch Hist.*, letters from the Privy Council prohibiting
all persons from holding any kind of intercourse or com-
munication with those therein denounced, under pain of
being regarded as art and part in their crimes. *E. D.*

In the year 1676 *letters of intercommuning* were pub-
lished. *Hallam*.

intercommunicability (in-tér-kq-mü'ni-kä-
bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< intercommunicable*: see *bil-ity*.]
The quality of being intercommunicable; ca-
pability of being mutually communicated.

The *intercommunicability* of scarlet fever and diphthe-
ria. *Quoted in Mullan's Morbid Germs*, p. 23.

intercommunicable (in-tér-kq-mü'ni-kä-bl), *a.*
[*< intercommunicate* + *-able*. Cf. *communi-*
cable.] Capable of being mutually communi-
cated. *Coleridge*.

intercommunicate (in-tér-kq-mü'ni-kät), *v.*;
pret. and pp. *intercommunicated*, ppr. *intercommuni-*
cating. [*< ML. intercommunicatus*, pp. of
intercommunicare, communicate: see *intercom-*
mune and *communicate*.] I. *intrans.* To have
or hold reciprocal communication.

II. *trans.* To communicate reciprocally;
transmit to and from each other.

The rays coming from the vast body of the sun, and
carried to mighty altitudes, receive one from another and
intercommunicate the lights, as they be sent to and fro.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 364.

intercommunication (in-tér-kq-mü'ni-kä-
shon), *n.* [= F. *intercommunication*, < ML.
intercommunicatio (*n.*), < *intercommunicare*, com-
municate: see *intercommunicate*.] Reciprocal
communication or intercourse.

The free *intercommunication* between the basal spaces
into which the auricles open and from which the arteries
proceed. *Owen*, Anat.

It is hard to say what . . . may be due to the more
highly organized state of society, the greater activity of
its forces, the readier *intercommunication* of its parts.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 133.

Common felons are allowed almost unrestricted *inter-*
communication and association in the forwarding prisons,
and are deported as speedily as practicable to Siberia.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 761.

intercommunion (in-tér-kq-mü'nyon), *n.* [*< inter-*
 + communion.] Communion one with
another; intimate intercourse.

That seemingly insensible spirit so necessary in them
to prevent . . . an entire *intercommunion* with the idola-
trous religions round them. *Low*, Theory of Religion, II.

intercommunity (in-tér-kq-mü'ni-ti), *n.* [*< inter-*
 + community.] 1. Reciprocal communi-
cation or possession; community.

It admits of no tolerance, no *intercommunity* of various
sentiments, not the least difference of opinion.

Sp. Louth, To Warburton, p. 13.
2. The state of living or existing together in
harmonious intercourse.

When, in consequence of that *intercommunity* of Pagan-
ism, . . . one nation adopted the gods of another, they
did not always take in at the same time the secret wor-
ship or mysteries of that god.

Warburton, Divine Legation, II. 4.
intercomplexity (in-tér-kq-m-plok'gí-ti), *n.* [*< inter-*
 + complexity.] A mutual involvement
or entanglement.

Intercomplexities had arisen between all complications
and interweavings of descent from three original strands.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 20.

intercondylar (in-tér-kon'di-lär), *a.* [*< inter-*
 + condyle + -ar.] Same as *intercondyloid*.

intercondyloid (in-tér-kon'di-löid), *a.* [*< inter-*
 + condyle + -oid.] In anat., situated between
two condyles: as, the *intercondyloid* fossa of
the femur, a depressed space between the inner
and the outer condyle of that bone.

interconnect (in-tér-kq-nekt'), *v. t.* [*< inter-*
 + connect.] To connect or conjoin mutually
and intimately.

So closely *interconnected*, and so mutually dependent.
H. A. Nicholson.

interconnection (in-tér-kq-nek'shon), *n.* [*< inter-*
 + connection.] The state or condition
of being interconnected; intimate or mutual
connection.

There are cases where two stars dissemble an *intercon-*
nection which they really have, and other cases where
they simulate an *interconnection* which they have not.

De Quincey, System of the Heavens.

intercontinental (in-tér-kon-ti-nen'täl), *a.* [= F.
intercontinental, etc.; < *inter-* + *continental*.]
Subsisting between different continents: as,
intercontinental trade.

intercontradictory (in-tér-kon-tra-dik'tö-ri),
a. [*< inter-* + *contradictory*.] Contradictory
one of the other, as statements or depositions.

interconversion (in-tér-kon-ver'shon), *n.*
[*< inter-* + *conversion*.] Reciprocal conver-
sion; interchange of form or constitution.

Till it shall be shown . . . how their *interconversion*
(that of forms of molecular movement) is effected.
Sir J. Herschel, Pop. Lects., p. 473.

interconvertible (in-tér-kon-ver'ti-bl), *a.* [*< inter-*
 + convertible.] Convertible each into the
other; capable of being exchanged equiva-
lently, the one for the other: as, *interconvertible*
terms.

intercoracoid (in-tér-kor'a-köid), *a.* [*< inter-*
 + coracoid.] Situated between the coracoids:
as, the *intercoracoid* part of the sternum.

intercorallite (in-tér-kor'a-lit), *a.* [*< inter-* +
corallite.] Situated between corallites; noting
space or substance so placed: as, *intercorallite*
walls; *intercorallite* tissue.

intercosmic, intercosmical (in-tér-köz'mik,
-mi-käl), *a.* [*< inter-* + *cosmos*, the universe:
see *cosmical*.] Between the constituent parts
of the universe.

The doctrine of attenuated matter scattered through
the *intercosmic* spaces of organized systems is distinct.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 49.

intercostal (in-tér-kos'täl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inter-*
costal = Sp. Pg. *intercostal* = It. *intercostale*,
< NL. *intercostalis*, < L. *inter*, between, + *costa*,
rib: see *costal*.] I. *a.* Situated or interven-
ing between successive ribs of the same side
of the body: as, *intercostal* muscles, vessels,
spaces.—**Intercostal artery**, an artery, generally a
branch of the thoracic aorta, situated in an intercostal
space. There are generally as many such arteries as there
are such spaces, and the artery usually hugs the under bor-
der of a rib. In man there are 11 pairs, the one or two up-
permost of which are branches of the subclavian artery,
the remaining pairs being derived directly from the aorta.
They run to some extent in a groove inside the lower bor-
der of the rib, and between the external and the internal
layer of intercostal muscles.—**Intercostal fascia**. See
fascia.—**Intercostal gland**, a lymphatic gland situated
in an intercostal space. In man there are several inter-
costal glands, of small size, near the heads of the ribs, and
between the layers of intercostal muscles. They empty
for the most part into the thoracic duct.

We have seen these *intercostal glands* enlarged and dis-
eased in phthisis. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 213.

Intercostal keelson, muscle, etc. See the nouns.—**Inter-**
costal nerve, an anterior branch of any spinal nerve
which runs in an intercostal space to a greater or less
extent. In man there are 12 pairs of such nerves. They
are sometimes divided into upper and lower, or pectoral
and abdominal, sets of 6 pairs each.—**Intercostal neu-**
ralgia, neuralgia of an intercostal nerve.—**Intercostal**
vein, a vein running with and corresponding to an inter-
costal artery, and usually emptying into an axillary vein.

—**Intercostal vessel**, an intercostal artery, vein, or lym-
phatic duct.

II. *n.* An intercostal structure, as an artery,
and especially a muscle; an intercostalis.
The intercostals are two layers of muscular fibers occu-
pying the intercostal spaces, running obliquely, and for
the most part between any two successive ribs. They are
respiratory in function.—**External intercostals**, the
outer layer of intercostal muscles, running obliquely
downward and forward from one rib to another. In man
there are 11 on each side of the chest.—**Internal inter-**
costals, the inner layer of intercostal muscles, the direc-
tion of whose fibers crosses that of the external layer.
Some of them usually run over more than one intercostal
space; such are called *subcostals* or *infra-costals*.

intercostalis (in-tér-kos-tä'lis), *n.*; pl. *inter-*
costales (-lész). [NL.: see *intercostal*.] In anat.,
an intercostal; one of the intercostal muscles.

intercostohumeral (in-tér-kos-tö-hü'mq-räl),
a. and *n.* [*< intercostal* + *humeral*.] I. *a.*
Proceeding from an intercostal space to the up-
per arm; specifically applied to certain nerves.

II. *n.* An intercostohumeral nerve.

The posterior lateral branch of the second intercostal
nerve . . . is larger than the others, and is called the *inter-*
costohumeral, because it supplies the integuments of
the arm. . . . The corresponding branch of the third in-
tercostal is also an intercostohumeral nerve.

Holden, Anat. (1885), p. 332.

intercostohumeralis (in-tér-kos-tö-hü-mq-rä-
lis), *n.*; pl. *intercostohumerales* (-lész). [NL.:
see *intercostohumeral*.] An intercostohumeral
nerve.

intercourse (in-tér-körs), *n.* [Formerly also
entrecourse; < ME. *entrecourse*, *entrecourse* (also
entrecours, after L.), < OF. *entrecours*, *entrecours*,
entrecours, *entrecours*, < L. *intercursus*, a run-
ning between, intervention, interposition (ML.
also *intercommunication*), < *intercurrere*, pp.
intercursum, run between, intervene: see *inter-*
cur, *intercurrent*.] 1. Communication between
persons or places; frequent or habitual meet-
ing or contact of one person with another, or
of a number of persons with others, in conver-
sation, trade, travel, etc.; physical interchange;
reciprocal dealing: as, the *intercourse* between
town and country.

At the last shall ye come to people, cities, and towns,
wherein is continual *intercourse* and occupying of mer-
chandise and chaffare.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.
Even then when in Assyria it selfe it was corrupted by
entrecourse of strangers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
With easy *intercourse* pass to and fro.
Milton, P. L., II. 1081.

2. Mental or spiritual interchange; reciprocal
exchange of ideas or feelings; intercommu-
nion.

Food of the mind [talk] or this sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 233.

Thou wast made for social *intercourse* and gentle greet-
ings. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 84.

The neighboring Indians in a short time became accus-
tomed to the uncouth sound of the Dutch language, and
an *intercourse* gradually took place between them and the
new comers. *Irvine*, Knickerbocker, p. 101.

His *intercourse* with heaven and earth becomes part of
his daily food. *Emerson*, Nature.

Sexual intercourse, coition.

intercoxal (in-tér-kok'säl), *a.* [*< inter-* + *coxa*
+ *-al*.] In entom., situated between the coxae
or bases of the legs.—**Intercostal process**, a pro-
jection of the hard integument between the coxae: spe-
cifically applied to a process of the first ventral segment
of the abdomen extending between the posterior coxal
cavities. It is found especially in many *Coleoptera*.

intercross (in-tér-kros'), *v.* [*< inter-* + *cross*.]
I. *trans.* To cross reciprocally; specifically, in
biol., to fertilize by impregnation of one spe-
cies or variety by means of another; inter-
breed.

These plants [those capable of self-fertilization] are fre-
quently *intercrossed*, owing to the propensity of pollen
from another individual or variety over the plant's own
pollen. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 2.

Natural species . . . are nearly always more or less ster-
ile when *intercrossed*.

A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. 8, XL. 801.

II. *intrans.* In *biol.*, to become impregnated
by a different variety or species, or, in the case
of hermaphrodites, by a different individual.

Cultivated plants like those in a state of nature fre-
quently *intercross*, and will thus mingle their constitu-
tional peculiarities.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 255.

intercross (in-tér-kros'), *n.* [*< intercross*, *v.*] An
instance of cross-fertilization. *Darwin*.

intercrural (in-tér-krü'äl), *a.* [*< inter-* + *crura*
+ *-al*.] In *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the space
between the crura or rami of the under jaw; in-
terramal; submental. (b) Situated between
the crura cerebri, as the interpeduncular space
or area at the base of the brain.

bercultural (in-tér-kul'túr-ál), *a.* [*< inter- + culture + -al.*] Intermediate in the process of altivation.

By "intercultural tillage," Dr. Sturtevant means tilling, tiring the soil, while the plant is growing. The value of *bercultural* tillage has long been understood.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII, 376.

The *intercultural* tillage should be applied whenever the poor soil has regained . . . its connection with the lower strata.
Nature, XXXVII, 534.

bercurt (in-tér-kér'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *encorre*, *< OF. entrecorre, entrecorre*, *< L. inter-rere*, run between, run along with, mingle with, intercede, *< inter*, between, + *curre*, run: see *current*. Cf. *concur, decur, incur*, etc.] To in or come between; intervene.

I [Wolsey] as your lieutenant being awakes propies and dy to *entrecorre*, as a loving mynister for the establishing of good amitye betwene your highnes and hym.
State Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII, 1537.

So that there *entrecor* no sin in the acting thereof.
Shallum, tr. of Don Quixote, II, iv, 9.

bercurl (in-tér-kér'l'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + curl.*] *a.* To curl or twine between; entwine.

Queen Helen, whose Jacinth-hair curled by nature, but *bercurled* by art (like a fine brook through golden sands), id a rope of fair pearl.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

bercurrence (in-tér-kur'gna), *n.* [*< intercur- + -ence.*] 1. A running or coming between; intervention. [Rare.]

We may . . . consider what fluidity salt-petre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor.
Boyle, Hist. Fluidity, xvi.

bercurrence (in-tér-kur'gna), *n.* [*< intercur- + -ence.*] 1. A running or coming between; intervention. [Rare.]

To be sagacious in such *intercurrences* is not superfluous, but wary and pious discretion.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I, 29.

bercurrent (in-tér-kur'gnt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. tercurrent* = *Sp. intercurrente* = *Pg. intercorrente*, *< L. intercurrent* (*-is*), ppr. of *intercurrere*, in between, intervene: see *intercur*.] *I. a.* Running between or among; occurring between; intervening. [Rare.]

Transacts with the Dane, with the French, the rupture (th both; together with all the *intercurrent* exploits at (thy, the Mediterranean, West Indies, and other signal riculars.
Boyle, To my Lord Treasurer.

The ebbing and flowing of the sea Des Cartes scribeth the greater pressure made upon the air by the moon, d the *intercurrent* ethereal substance, at certain times f the day, and of the lunar month) than at others.
Boyle, Works, I, 41.

Specifically, in *pathol.*, occurring in a patient already suffering from some disease: said 'a second disease.
He died of *intercurrent* disease.
Athen. and Neurol., VI, 404.

II. n. Something that intervenes; an intervention; an incident.

[Fortune] having diversified and distinguished even om the beginning our enterprise, like a play or ente- de, with many dangerous *intercurrents*, was assistant d ran with us, at the very point and upshot of the ex- olation thereof.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 908.

bercurset, *n.* An obsolete form of *intercourse*.
bercut (in-tér-kut'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + cut.*] To terrace.

The country whence he sprung . . . is so inlaid and everywhere so *intercut* and indented with the sea or sah navigable rivers that one cannot tell what to call it, ther water or land.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 5.

bercystic (in-tér-sis'tik'), *a.* [*< inter- + cyst- + -ic.*] Lying or occurring between cysts: as, *is intercystic* tissue of a cystic tumor.
berdash (in-tér-dash'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + dash.*] To intersperse. [Rare.]

A prologue *interdash'd* with many a stroke.
Cooper, Table-Talk, I, 538.

berdeal (in-tér-dél'), *n.* [Also *enterdeal*; *< ter- + deal*.] 1. Intercourse; conduct.

To learn the *enterdeals* of Princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsells, and the change
Of states.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I, 785.

Commerce; traffic.

The trading and *interdeals* with other nations rounde out have chaunged and greatly altered the dialect ther.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

berdental (in-tér-den'tál'), *a.* [*< L. inter- + den- + -tal*] = *F. tooth*: see *dental*.] Occurring or produced between the teeth.

The *interdental* sound of *s*.
Braye, Brit., XXII, 350.

berdental space, the space or interval between the *is* of a geared wheel.

berdental, interdental (in-tér-den'til, -tel), [*< inter- + dental, dental.*] In *arch.*, the space between two dentils.

interdependence, interdependency (in'tér-pen'dgns, -dgn-si), *n.* [= *F. interdépen-*

dance; as *inter- + dependence, dependency.*] Mutual dependence.

There is an intimate *interdependence* of intellect and morals.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

The wonderful *interdependences* shown by Darwin to exist between insects and plants in the fertilization of the latter.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 145.

interdependent (in'tér-dē-pen'dent), *a.* [*< inter- + dependent.*] Mutually dependent.

And this because phenomena are independent not less than *interdependent*.
G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, I, 88.

Ignorance, intemperance, immorality, and disease—these things are all *interdependent* and closely connected.
Westminster Rev., CXXV, 16.

Painting, for example, is an *interdependent* process, and both in its execution and results its interdependence lies in purely physical combinations of visible and touchable materials.
Argyll, Nineteenth Century, XXIII, 152.

interdestructiveness (in-tér-dē-struk'tiv-nēs), *n.* [*< inter- + destructiveness.*] Mutual destructiveness.
Godwin, Mandeville, II, 103.

interdict (in-tér-dikt'), *v. t.* [In ME. *entrediten*, *< OF. entredit* (pp. of *entredire*); *< L. interdicitus*, pp. of *interdicere* (*> It. interdicer*, *interdicere* = *Sp. entredicer*, *interdecir* = *Pg. entredizer*, *interdicir* = *OF. entredirc*, *F. interdirc*), interpose by speaking, contradict, forbid, *< inter*, between, + *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction*.] 1. To declare authoritatively against, as the use or doing of something; debar by forbidding; prohibit peremptorily.

Let the brave chiefs their glorious toils divide,
And whose the conquest, mighty Jove decidu;
While we from *interdicted* fields retire,
Nor tempt the wrath of heav'n's avenging ire.
Pope, Iliad, v, 43.

Nature, however, . . . is an excellent friend in such cases; sealing the lips, *interdicting* utterance, commanding a placid dissimulation. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

2. To prohibit from some action or proceeding; restrain by prohibitory injunction; estop; preclude.

To prevent their seeking relief from the slow agonies of this torture, they would be *interdicted* the use of knives and forks, and every other instrument of self-destruction.
Kierulff, Orations, I, 500.

They [the Plantagenets] were *interdicted* from taxing; but they claimed the right of begging and borrowing.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

Specifically—3. *Eccles.*, to cut off from communion with a church; debar from ecclesiastical functions or privileges.

The reame was therefore nygh thre yere *enderdicted*, and stode a-cursed that neuer manns body ne womanis was byried in noon halowed place.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III, 406.

Becket had gotten him more friends at Rome, and by their means prevailed with the Pope to give him power to *interdict* some Bishops in England that had done him wrong.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 57.

= *Syn. Prohibit*, etc. See *forbid*.
interdict (in'tér-dikt'), *n.* [In ME. *entredit*, *< OF. entredit*, *F. interdicit* = *Fr. entredich* = *Sp. entredicho*, *interdicto* = *Pg. interdito* = *It. interdito*; *< L. interdicium*, a prohibition, neut. of *interdicere*, pp. of *interdicere*, forbid, prohibit: see *interdict*, *v.*] 1. An official or authoritative prohibition; a prohibitory order or decree.

No *interdict*
Defends the touching of these vlands pure.
Milton, P. R., II, 369.

2. In *Rom. law*, an adjudication, by a solemn ordinance issued by the pretor, in his capacity of governing magistrate, for the purpose of quieting a controversy, usually as to peaceable possession, between private parties. More specifically—(a) in earlier times, a prohibition or injunction incidental or introductory to an action, forbidding interference with possession until the right should have been determined; (b) in later times, the extension of this remedy so as to include not merely such injunctive relief, but also production or discovery (called *exhibitory interdict* or *interdict for production*), and the delivery of possession, the reinstatement of a previous situation, or other undoing of a wrong (called *interdict of restitution*). Throughout the various extensions of the term the characteristic idea seems to have been the act of the pretor in assuming in some sense the functions of a plaintiff or a prosecutor on grounds of public policy, somewhat as in modern practice the court makes orders or decrees upon some subjects, which, though made in a private controversy, it will enforce in the name of the people by proceedings for contempt.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical sentence which forbids the right of Christian burial, the use of the sacraments, and the enjoyment of public worship, or the exercise of ecclesiastical functions. *Interdicts* may be *general*, as applied to a country or city, or *particular*, as applied to a church or other locality; they may be *local*, as applied to places, *personal*, as applied to a person or some class of persons, or *mixed*, as directed against both places and persons. General and local *interdicts* have rarely been pronounced since the middle ages.

The pope sent his nuncio to no purpose, and then put the city under an *interdict*.
J. Adams, Works, V, 32.

4. In *Scots law*, an injunction. See *suspension*.
interdiction (in-tér-dik'shon), *n.* [= *F. interdiction* = *Sp. interdiccion* = *Pg. interdiccio* = *It. interdizione*, *< L. interdictio* (*-n*), a prohibiting, *< interdicer*, pp. *interdicere*, prohibit, forbid: see *interdict*, *v.*] 1. The act of interdicting; authoritative prohibition; declaratory estoppel.

The truest issue of thy throne
By his own *interdiction* stands secure'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv, 3, 106.

Sternly he pronounced
The rigid *interdiction*, which rebounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton*, P. L., viii, 334.

By this means the Kingdom was released of the *interdiction*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 73.

2. In *law*, judicial restraint imposed upon one who, from unsoundness of mind, weakness, or improvidence, is incapable of managing his own affairs, or is liable to imposition. An inquisition of lunacy relates to the present or past. The interdiction expressed or implied by the confirmation of the inquisition and the appointment of a guardian relates to the future, and from the time of interdiction no act of the person is valid without the intervention of the court.

3. In *Rom. law*, an edict or decree of the pretor to meet the circumstances of a particular case, but granted usually from considerations of a public character. See *interdict*, *n.*, 2.—4. Same as *interdict*, *n.*, 4.—*Interdiction of fire and water*, banishment by an order that no man should supply the person banished with fire or water, the two necessities of life. *Rapallo* and *Laurenco*.

interdictive (in-tér-dik'tiv), *a.* [*< interdict + -ive.*] Of the nature of an interdict; constituting an interdict; prohibitory.

A timely separation from the flock by that *interdictive* sentence; lest his conversation unprohibited, or unbranded, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.

interdictory (in-tér-dik'tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. interdictorius*, prohibitory, *< L. interdicer*, pp. *interdicere*, prohibit: see *interdict*, *v.*] Serving to interdict or prohibit.

interdifferentiation (in-tér-dif-gren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*< inter- + differentiation.*] Differentiation between or among.

interdiffuse (in'tér-di-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interdiffused*, ppr. *interdiffusing*. [*< inter- + diffuse.*] To diffuse or spread among or between. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

interdiffusion (in'tér-di-fū'zhon), *n.* [*< inter- + diffusion.*] The act of interdiffusing; mutual diffusion.

In the case of molten metals the *interdiffusion* may be extremely rapid.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8738.

interdigital (in-tér-dij-i-tál'), *a.* [= *F. interdigital*; *< L. inter*, between, + *digitus*, finger: see *digital*.] Situated between digits; connecting fingers or toes one with another. The webbing of a duck's foot is *interdigital*; so is most of the membrane of a bat's wing.

interdigitate (in-tér-dij-i-tāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interdigitated*, ppr. *interdigitating*. [*< L. inter*, between, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] *I. trans.* To insert between the fingers; interweave like the joined fingers of the two hands. [Rare.]

II. intrans. 1. To be interwoven; commingle like interlocked fingers.

The groups of characters that are essential to the true definition of a plant and animal *interdigitate*, so to speak, in that low department of the organic world from which the two great branches rise and diverge.
Owen.

2. In *anat.*, specifically, to interpose finger-like processes or digitations between similar processes of another part, as one muscle may do to another; inosculate by means of reciprocal serrations: followed by *with*. Thus, the human serratus magnus muscle *interdigitates* by several of its serrations with similar processes of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.

In certain species of *Mustelus* . . . a rudimentary placenta is formed, the vascular walls of the umbilical sac becoming plaited, and *interdigitating* with similar folds of the wall of the uterus.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 120.

interdigitation (in-tér-dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< interdigitate + -ation.*] 1. The act of inserting between the fingers, or of inserting the fingers of one hand between those of the other; hence, the state of being inextricably interwoven or run into each other, as is the case with the characters of the lowest classes of plants and animals; intermixture.—2. In *anat.*, specifically—(a) Reciprocal digitation; the state or quality of being interdigitated or reciprocally interposed by means of digitate processes. Interdigitation presents an appearance as of two saws with the teeth of one set in the spaces between the teeth of the other. (b) The set of spaces between digits or finger-like processes.

interduce (in'tér-dūs), *n.* [*L. inter*, between, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] *In carp.*, same as *intertio*.

interepimeral (in-tér-ep-i-mé'ral), *a.* [*L. inter* + *epimera* + *-al*.] Situated between epimera: as, the *interepimeral* membrane. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 289.

interepithelial (in-tér-ep-i-thé'li-al), *a.* [*L. inter* + *epithelial*.] Situated between or among epithelial cells. Also *intra-epithelial*.

interequinoctial (in-tér-é-kwi-nók'shal), *a.* [*L. inter* + *equinoctial*.] Coming between the equinoxes.

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *Astoric Researches*.

interest (in'tér-es), *v. t.* [Also *interesse*; < OF. *interesser*, F. *intéresser* (formerly chiefly in pp. *intéressé*), interest, concern, OF. also damage, = Pr. *interessar* = Sp. *interesar* = Pg. *interessar* = It. *interessare*, concern, interest, < L. *interesse*, be between, be distant, be different, be present at, be of importance, import, concern (impers. *interest*, it concerns), < *inter*, between, + *esse*, be: see *be*. Cf. *interest*.] To interest; concern; affect; especially, to concern or affect deeply.

To whose young love
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy
Strive to be *interested*. *Shak.*, *Learn*, i. 1, 187.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interested* in its concerns, is natural to all men, and is indeed our common duty. *Dryden*, *Epic Poetry*.

interest (in'tér-es), *n.* [Also *interesse*; < ME. *interesse* (= G. Dan. *interesse* = Sw. *intresse*), < OF. *interesse* = Pr. *interesse* = Sp. *interés* = Pg. *interesse*, < ML. *interesse*, *n.*, concern, interest, premium on money lent, right, etc., < L. *interesse*, *v.*, concern: see *interest*, *v.*] Interest; concern; deep concern.

That false forswearing have there noon *interesse*.
Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 210.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titaness,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge ought in Heavens *interesse*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 33.

interesse termini (in-tér-es' té' mī-nī), [ML. *interesse*, interest (see *interesse*, *n.*); *termini*, gen. of *terminus*, end, ending: see *term*, *n.*] The right of entry upon land vested in a lessee. It is not an estate, but an interest for the term; and the right may be exercised by the executors or administrators of the owner if he dies without having entered.

interest (in'tér-es), *n.* [Late ME. *interest* (= D. *interest*), < OF. *interest*, interest, concern, also damage, prejudice, F. *intéret*, interest, profit, advantage, < L. *interest*, it concerns, it is to the advantage, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. impers. of *interesse*, concern: see *interest*, *v.* Practically *interest* is a later var. of *interest*, *n.*] 1. That which concerns or is of importance; that which is advantageous, or connected with advantage or welfare; concern; concernment; behoof; advantage: as, the common *interests* of life; to act for the public *interest*.

We destroy the Common-wealth, while we preserve our own private *Interests*, and neglect the Publick.
Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 58.

'Tis for the fowler's *interest* to beware
The bird intended should not 'scape the snare.
Dryden, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*, l. 444.

Inglorious slave to *int'rest*, ever join'd
With fraud, unworthy of a royal mind!
Pope, *Iliad*, l. 195.

By the term *interests* I mean not only material well-being, but also all those mental luxuries, all those grooves or channels for thought, which it is easy and pleasing to follow, and painful and difficult to abandon.

Lacky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 203.

The provinces were ruled, or rather plundered, in the *interest* of the privileged class, above all in the *interest* of the leading members of the privileged class.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 832.

2. The feeling that something (the object of the feeling) concerns one; a feeling of the importance of something with reference to one's self; a feeling of personal concernment in an object, such as to fix the attention upon it; appreciative or sympathetic regard: as, to feel an *interest* in a person; to excite one's *interest* in a project; a subject of absorbing *interest*.

From all a closer *interest* flourish'd up,
Tenderness touch by touch.
Tennyson, *Princess*, vii.

Something further is necessary to that lively interaction of mind and object which we call a state of attention; and this is *interest*. *J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 92.

A little more than a year ago the whole world was following with intense *interest* the fortunes of the English

flying column dispatched by Lord Walseley from Korti to cross the desert of Matammeh.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 557.

3. Personal or selfish consideration; regard to private benefit or profit: as, his actions are controlled by *interest*; the clashing of rival *interests*.

"Interest and passion" may "come in, and be too strong for reflection and conscience," but still reflection and conscience are always present with us to bear witness against them.

Powder, *Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 145.

A man never pleads better than where his own personal interest is concerned. *Addison*, *Trial of the Wine-brewers*.

Interest . . . ought in reason to be treated as an objection to the credit of a witness, and not to his competence. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 455.

4. Influence from personal importance or capability; power of influencing the action of others: as, he has *interest* at court; to solicit a person's *interest* in behalf of an application.

Come, come, Lydia, hope for the best—Sir Anthony shall use his *interest* with Mrs. Malaprop.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, l. 2.

Ingeniously made *interest* with the Pope
To set such tedious regular forms aside.

Bransby, *Ring and Book*, l. 191.

5. Personal possession or right of control; share or participation in ownership: as, to have great *interests* in a county; an *interest* in a stock company; also, anything that is of importance from a commercial or financial point of view; a business; property in general: as, the mining *interests*.

Anjou, a Dutchy, Maine, a County great,
Of which the English long had been possess;
And Manau, a city of no small repute,
To which the duke pretended *interest*.

Drayton, *Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

All your *interest* in those territories
Is utterly bereft you: all is lost.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 84.

The Priests and Levites they bid consider what would become of them all if the Law of Moses was abrogated, by which their *interest* was upheld.

Stillington, *Sermons*, I. iii.

The contest was for an *interest* then riding at single anchor.

De Quincey, *Essays*, ii.

6. In law, in the most general sense, legal concern of a person in a thing or in the conduct of another person, whether it consist in a right of enjoyment in or benefit from property, or a right of advantage, or a subjection to liability in the event of conduct; more specifically, a right in property, or to some of those uses or benefits from which the property is inseparable. In a narrower sense it was used in the English common law of real property, to designate a right less than an estate, such as a lease or an easement, etc.

7. Payment, or a sum paid, for the use of money, or for forbearance of a debt. The interest bears a fixed rate (agreed upon by the parties) to the sum loaned, and is to be paid at certain stated times, as once or twice a year. The money lent or due is called the *principal*, the sum paid for the use of it the *interest*, the fixed ratio, which is so many units in one hundred, the *rate per cent.*, or simply the *per cent.* The rate per cent. is usually so much a year, or per annum. Sometimes the rate is mentioned as so much per month; \$100 at 1 per cent. per month is equal to \$100 at 12 per cent. per annum. *Legal interest* is the rate established by law, and it is always understood that legal interest is intended when no specific rate is mentioned. Interest greater than the legal rate is usury, and is prohibited by law. In certain jurisdictions, however, it is allowable to give and receive higher than legal rates by special contract between the parties. Interest may be either *simple* or *compound*. *Simple interest* is the interest arising from the principal sum only, and, though not paid, is not itself chargeable with interest. *Compound interest* is the interest paid not only on the original or principal sum, but also on the interest as it falls due and, remaining unpaid, is added to the principal.

Who pawn their souls and put them out at *interest* for a very small present advantage, although they are sure in a very little time to lose both their *interest* and the Principal too. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, I. xii.

Hence—8. Something added or thrown in by way of premium or enhancement; an added quantity over and above what is due, deserved, or expected.

With all speed,
You shall have your desires, with *interest*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 49.

Beneficial interest, a right or interest to be enjoyed for one's own benefit, as distinguished from the right of a trustee for the benefit of another.—**Chattel interest**. See *chattel*.—**Equitable interest**, such an interest as is recognized and protected by courts of equity, although it might not be at common law.—**Insurable interest**. See *insurance*.—**Interest or no interest**, a provision in a policy of insurance signifying that the contract will be executed even though the insured have no insurable interest in the subject-matter.—**Landed interest**. See *landed*.—**Maritime interest**. See *maritime*.—**Party in interest**, a person who, though he may not be named in a contract as a contracting party, or in a suit as a party on the record, has a legal interest in the subject.—**To make interest** for a person, to secure influence on his behalf.

I made *interest* with Mr. Bogg the beetle to have him as a Minder. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, l. 12.

Vested in interest, conferred in title or ownership, although it may be as yet expectant, and not with a present right of possession. See *vested*.—**Vested interest**, an interest completely assured, and constituting such a right as a change in the law generally ought not to take away except for public use and upon compensation.

interest (in'tér-es), *v. t.* [A var. of earlier *interesse*, *t.*, prob. through confusion of *interested* = *interest*, pret. and pp. of the verb, with *interest*, *n.*: see *interest*.] 1. To concern; affect; be of advantage or importance to.

After his return for England, he endeavored by his best abilities to *interest* his Country and state in those faire Regions. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 266.

(Or rather, gracious sir,
Create me to this glory, since my cause
Doth *interest* this fair quarrel. *Ford*.

2. To engage the attention of; excite concern in; stimulate to feeling or action in regard to something.

The multitude is more easily *interested* for the most unmeaning badge, or the most insignificant name, than for the most important principle. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

To *interest* the reader in a contest against heresy in the East, and then transport him to a battle against Christianity in the West. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, l. 8.

We are *interested* in a thing when we are affected by it either pleasantly or painfully.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 88.

3. To cause to take a personal concern or share; induce to participate: as, to *interest* a person in an enterprise.—4. To place or station.

Interested him among the gods. *Chapman*.

interested (in'tér-es-ted), *p. a.* 1. Concerned in a cause or in consequences; hence, biased by personal considerations; concerned chiefly for one's private advantage; also, springing from or influenced by self-interest or selfishness: as, an *interested* witness.

His familiars were his entire friends, and could have no *interested* views in courting his acquaintance.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 497.

All successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people.

Arbutnot, *Anc. Coins*.

We have no *interested* motive for this undertaking, being a society of gentlemen of distinction.

Goldsmith, *Magazine in Miniature*.

2. Having an interest or share; having money involved: as, one *interested* in the funds.

interestedly (in'tér-es-ted-li), *adv.* In an interested manner; with interest.

interestedness (in'tér-es-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being interested, or of having an interest in a question or an event; hence, regard for one's own private views or profit.

I might give them what degree of credit I pleased, and take them with abatement for Mr. Solmes's *interestedness*, if I thought fit. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, II. 243.

interesting (in'tér-es-ting), *p. a.* Exciting or adapted to excite interest; engaging the attention or curiosity: as, an *interesting* story.

Our pleasures and pains make up the *interesting* side of our experience. *J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 450.

interestingly (in'tér-es-ting-li), *adv.* In an interesting manner.

interestingness (in'tér-es-ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being interesting.

No special beauty or *interestingness* of the locality can directly cause the delight.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 54.

interface (in'tér-fās), *n.* [*L. inter* + *facies*.] A plane surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies.

The *interface* of the two liquids in the arial line.

Boyc, *Brid.*, XV. 204.

interfacial (in-tér-fā'shal), *a.* [*L. inter*, between, + *facies*, face: see *facial*, and cf. *interfacies*.] 1. In *geom.*, included between two faces: thus, an *interfacial* angle is formed by the meeting of two planes.—2. Pertaining to an interface.

interfascicular (in'tér-fa-sik'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. inter* + *fascicle* + *-ar*.] 1. In *anat.*, situated or occurring between fascicles: as, *interfascicular* veins; *interfascicular* spaces.—2. In *bot.*, lying between the fascicles or fibrovascular bundles. *Interfascicular* cambium is that part of the cambium zone which lies between the fibrovascular bundles in the stems of gymnosperms and dicotyledons. *Bastin*.

interfection (in-tér-fek'shon), *n.* [*L. interfectio* (*n.*), a killing, < *interficere*, pp. *interfectus*, kill, destroy, interrupt, lit. put between, < *inter*, between, + *facere*, do: see *fact*.] Killing; murder. *Bailey*.

interfemoral (in-tér-fem'ō-rāl), *a.* [*L. inter*, between, + *femur*, pl. *femora*, thigh: see *femoral*.] Situated between the thighs; connecting the hind limbs: as, the *interfemoral* membrane of a bat.

interfere (in-tér-fér'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interfered*, ppr. *interfering*. [Formerly also *entferre*; < ME. *entferren*, < OF. *entferer*, exchange blows, F. *interferer*, interfere, < ML. **interferre*, strike between, < L. *inter*, between, + *ferre*, strike.] 1. To take a part in the affairs of others; especially, to intermeddle; act in such a way as to check or hamper the action of other persons or things.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to interfere with party disputes in the state. *Swift*.

Our war no interfering kings demands,
Nor shall be thrust to Barbarian hands.

Rome, tr. of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, viii.

A Sheik Arab, who lives here [Suez], has really all the power, whenever he pleases to interfere.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 188.

2. To clash; come in collision; be in opposition: as, the claims of two nations may *interfere*; the two things *interfere* with each other.

Nature is ever interfering with Art. *Emerson*, Art.

3. In *farriery*, to strike one hoof or the shoe of one hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg (of the same pair): said of a horse.—4. In *physics*, to act reciprocally upon one another so as to modify the effect of each, by augmenting, diminishing, or nullifying it: said of waves of light, heat, sound, water, etc. See *interference*, 5.

When two similar and equal series of waves arrive at a common point, they *interfere*, as it is called, with one another, so that the actual disturbance of the medium at any instant is the resultant of the disturbances which it would have suffered at that instant from the two series separately.

P. G. Tait, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 608.

—*Syn.* 1. *Intermeddle*, *Intervene*, etc. See *interpose*. **interference** (in-tér-fér'ens), *n.* [= F. *interférence* = Pg. *interferencia* = It. *interferenza*; as *interfere* + *-ence*.] 1. The act of interfering; interposition; especially, intermeddling.

This circumstance, which is urged against the bill, becomes an additional motive for its *interference*.

Burke, On Fox's East India Bill.

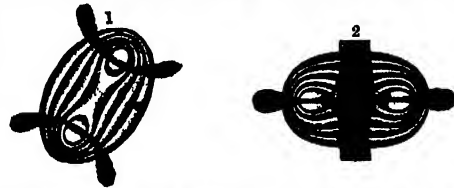
A part of the European powers have attempted to establish a right of *interference* to put down revolutionary principles in that continent.

Woolsey, *Introduct.* to *Inter. Law*, § 46.

2. A clashing or collision; the act of coming into violent contact.—3. In *farriery*, a striking of one foot against the one next to it, as one hind foot against the other.—4. In *Amer. patent law*, the conflict between two patents or applications for patent which claim in whole or in part the same invention. Hence, to *go into interference* (of an application for a patent) is to be reserved for the purpose of litigating the question in the patent office before the application shall be granted.

5. In *physics*, the mutual action of waves of any kind (whether those in water, or sound, heat, or light-waves) upon one another, by which, under certain conditions, the vibrations and their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized. The term was first employed by Dr. Young to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on one another. In general, if two systems of waves come together, they *interfere*; that is, they unite to reinforce or destroy one another, the actual disturbance of the medium at any instant being the resultant of the two disturbances considered separately. For example, if the two systems are of equal intensity and in the same phase, the result will be a doubled disturbance; if, however, they are half a wave-length apart, the result will be rest. Thus, two sounds of the same pitch and intensity produce a note of double the intensity when they meet in the same phase, the point of condensation of one corresponding to that of the other; when, on the other hand, the point of maximum condensation of the first corresponds to that of rarefaction of the other, they destroy each other. Again, if two notes differing but slightly in pitch (say one vibration per second) are sounded together, there will be one instant in each second when the two wave-systems will nearly coincide in phase, and one when they will be half a wave-length apart; the result is that they alternately strengthen and weaken each other at these moments, and the ear perceives the pulsations in the tone called *beats* (see *beat*, 7). The same principles hold true in the case of light, as was first shown by Young. The interference of light-waves is illustrated in the phenomena of diffraction (see *diffraction*); thus, a diffraction grating gives with monochromatic light a series of light and dark bands (*interference fringes*), corresponding respectively to the points of maximum and minimum motion resulting from the mutual action of the two wave-systems; for the former they are in the same phase, for the latter they differ in phase by half a wave-length. If white light is employed, a series of spectra (*interference spectra*) of different orders is obtained. Newton's rings, obtained, for example, when ordinary light is reflected from a convex lens of long focus pressed upon a plate of glass, are circular interference spectra. The colors of thin films, as of oil on water or of a soap-bubble, are due to interference, as is also the iridescence of some antique glass or of mother-of-pearl. Still again, the beautiful figures produced when a sec-

tion of a uniaxial crystal cut normal to the axis, or of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the bisectrix, is viewed in converging polarized light are similar phenomena, and are hence called *interference figures*. Recently (1888-9) Hertz



Interference Figures of a Biaxial Crystal: (1) when the axial plane (passing through the two ovals) is inclined 45° to the vibration-planes of the polarizer and analyzer, and (2) when it is respectively parallel and perpendicular to them.

has shown that electric waves, produced, for example, by induction discharges between two metal surfaces and propagated through space, also exhibit under proper conditions interference phenomena. These waves may have a length of several feet. See *wave*. —*Syn.* 1. *Mediation*, *Intercession*, etc. See *interposition*.

interferer (in-tér-fér'ér), *n.* One who or that which interferes.

interferingly (in-tér-fér'ing-li), *adv.* In an interfering manner; by interference; by intermeddling.

interfibrillar (in'tér-fi-bril'ár), *a.* [= F. *interfibrillaire*; as *inter* + *fibrilla* + *-ar*.] Situated between fibrils.

Tumours in which we have . . . a swollen and semi-liquid condition of the *interfibrillar* substance.

Kluger, *Pathol. Anat.* (trans.), I. § 148.

interfibrillary (in-tér-fi'bril-lár-i), *a.* Same as *interfibrillar*.

interfibrous (in-tér-fi'brus), *a.* [*< inter* + *fibro* + *-ous*.] Situated between fibers.

Pressing the combined lime and *interfibrous* matter out of the tissue.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 884.

interfilamentar (in-tér-flá-men'tár), *a.* [*< inter* + *filament* + *-ar*.] Situated between filaments. *E. R. Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 689.

interfillet (in-tér-flét), *v. t.* [*< inter* + *fillet*.] To bind in and over; weave. [Rare.]

There is an actual predominance of the practical or ethical aim, not only as the immediate motive and ultimate goal of his endeavor, but constantly *interfilleted* and interwoven with the theoretical tissue.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 387.

interflow (in-tér-fló'), *v. i.* [*< inter* + *flow*.] To flow between.

What way the current cold
Of Northern Ocean with strong tides both *interflow* and swell.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 12.

interfluent (in-tér-flú-ént), *a.* [*< L. interfluens*, ppr. of *interfluere*, flow between, < *inter*, between, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Flowing between; flowing back and forth.

The agitation of some *interfluent* subtle matter.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 503.

2. Flowing together; harmoniously blending: of sounds, forms, etc.

As written by Chaucer, it was picturesque, full of music and color—the *interfluent*, luxurious pentameter couplet, revived by Hunt and Keats.

Sedman, *The Century*, XXIX. 508.

interfluous (in-tér-flú-us), *a.* [*< L. interfluous*, flowing between, < *interfluere*, flow between: see *interfluent*.] Same as *interfluent*.

Hated to hear, under the stars or moon,
One nightingale in an *interfluous* wood
Saturate the hungry dark with melody.

Shelley, *The Woodman and the Nightingale*.

interfold (in-tér-fóld'), *v. t.* [*< inter* + *fold*.] To fold one into the other; fold together.

Life's most beautiful Fortune
Kneels before the Eternal throne; and, with hands *interfolded*,
Praises thankful and moved the only Giver of blessings.

Longfellow, tr. of Tegner's *Children of the Lord's Supper*.

interfoliaceous (in-tér-fó-li-á'shi-us), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous*.] In bot., situated between opposite leaves: as, *interfoliaceous* stipules in the *Rubiaceae*.

interfoliate (in-tér-fó-li-át), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interfoliated*, ppr. *interfoliating*. [*< L. inter*, between, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] To interleave.

So much [improvement of a book] as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your *interfoliated* copy.

Evelyn, To Mr. Place, Aug. 17, 1696.

Almost immediately upon receiving information that a new work is to be produced, he [the stage-manager] *interfoliates* the piano score with blank leaves, upon which he notes what is to occur simultaneously with the playing of certain bars of music on the page opposite.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 443.

interfretted (in-tér-fret'ed), *a.* [*< inter* + *fret* + *-ed*.] In her., same as *interlaced*, but applied especially to objects which are closed

so that the interlacing cannot be separated: as, two keys *interfretted* by their bows.

interfriction (in-tér-frik'shən), *n.* [*< inter* + *friction*.] A rubbing together; mutual friction. [Rare.]

Kindling a fire by *interfriction* of dry sticks.

De Quincey, *Spanish Nun*, § 18.

interfrontal (in-tér-fron'tál), *a.* [= F. *interfrontal*; as *inter* + *frontal*.] Situated between the right and left frontal bones, or the right and left halves of the frontal bone: as, an *interfrontal* suture.

interfulgent (in-tér-ful'jént), *a.* [*< L. interfulgens*, ppr. of *interfulgere*, shine between, < *inter*, between, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent*.] Shining between. *Bailey*.

interfuse (in-tér-fúz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interfused*, ppr. *interfusing*. [*< L. interfusus*, ppr. of (LL.) *interfundere*, pour between, < *inter*, between, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*, *fuse*.] 1. To pour or spread between or among; diffuse throughout; permeate or cause to permeate.

The kingdom of China is in all parts thereof *interfused* with commodious rivers.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. li. 89.

The ambient air, wide *interfused*,
Embracing round this florid earth.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 80.

Ice upon ice, the well-adjusted parts
Were soon conjoin'd, nor other cement ask'd
Than water *interfus'd* to make them one.

Cooper, *Taak*, v. 148.

And through chaos, doubt, and strife,
Interfuses Thy calm of life

Whittier, *Andrew Rykman's Prayer*.

2. To fuse together or interblend; associate; make interdependent.

A people amongst whom religion and law were almost identical, and in whose character both were so thoroughly *interfused*.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, II.

interfusion (in-tér-fú'zhən), *n.* [*< LL. interfusio*(n), < *interfundere*, pp. *interfusum*, pour between: see *interfuse*.] The act of pouring or spreading between; an intimate intermingling.

I foresaw that I should find him a true American, full of that perplexing *interfusion* of refinement and crudity which marks the American mind.

H. James, Jr., *Pasa. Pilgrim*, p. 24.

interganglionic (in-tér-gan'gli-on'ik), *a.* [*< inter* + *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Situated between ganglia; connecting ganglia: specifically applied to the commissures or connecting nervous cords of ganglia, especially of the sympathetic system.

intergatory (in-tér-gū-tō-ri), *n.* A contraction of *interrogatory*.

Let us go in;
And charge us there upon *intergatories*,
And we will answer all things faithfully.

Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1, 90.

I have an entrapping question or two more
To put unto them, a cross *intergatory*.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, v. 2.

intergenital (in-tér-jen'i-tál), *a.* [*< inter* + *genital*.] Situated between the genitals: applied to the calcareous plates of echinoderms which are attached to and come more or less between those which bear the orifices of the genital organs.

intergerm (in-tér-jérn'), *v. t.* [*< inter* + *germ*.] To exchange grins or snarls. *Davies*.

The angry beast [a badger] to his best chamber flies,
And (angled there) sits grimly *intergerming*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, *The Decay*.

interglacial (in-tér-glá'shi-ál), *a.* [*< inter* + *glacial*.] In geol., formed or occurring between two periods of glacial action: as, *interglacial* beds; an *interglacial* period.

interglandular (in-tér-glan'dū-lár), *a.* [*< inter* + *glandular*.] Situated between glands.

interglobular (in-tér-glob'ū-lár), *a.* [*< inter* + *globular*.] Situated between globules.

Interglobular spaces are represented as black marks.

Micra. Sciences, XXIX. 1. 16.

intergradation (in'tér-grā-dā'shən), *n.* [*< intergrade* + *-ation*.] Intermediate gradation.

intergrade (in-tér-grād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intergraded*, ppr. *intergrading*. [*< inter* + *grade*, *v.*] To become alike gradually, or approach in character by degrees, as one animal or plant compared with another; be graduated with diminishing degrees of difference, or graded into one another, as two or more species. See the extract.

I compromised the matter by reducing to the rank of varieties the nominal species that were known or believed to *intergrade*. . . . We treat as "specific" any form, however little different from the next, that we do not know or believe to *intergrade*.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 79.



Interference Figure of a Uniaxial Crystal.

ergrade (in'tér-grād), *n.* [*< inter- + gradel*,] An intermediate grade.

That nephels, north of the belt, breeds true, is certain, cause the *intergrades* and alope are not found here. *Nature*, XXXIX, 194.

ergrowth (in'tér-grōth), *n.* [*< inter- + owt*.] A growing together; a growth between.

There are not wanting signs of an *intergrowth* of the o minerals. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV, 449.

ergyral (in-tér-jí'ral), *a.* [*< inter- + gyrus -al*.] Situated between gyri of the brain.

erhemal, interhemal (in-tér-hē'mal), *a.* [*< inter- + hemal*.] *I. a.* Situated between hemal spines. — **Interhemal bone, interhemal spine**, in *scat.*, one of the dermal bones or spines which support the rays of the median or unpaired fins of the hemal or lower side of the body: so called in their situation deep in the flesh between hemal spines. *e. interhemal*.

II. n. An interhemal bone.

A series of *interhemals*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 641.

erhemispherical (in-tér-hem-i-sér'ē-bral), *a.* [*inter- + hemispherical*.] Situated between e hemispheres of the brain.

erhyal (in-tér-hí'al), *a.* and *n.* [*< inter- + (oid) + -al*.] *I. a.* Situated between or among erts of the hyoid arch of a fish, in relation ith the hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

The lower part of the (hyoid) arch retains its connection with the upper part, by means of an *inter- al* piece. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III, 21.

II. n. An intermediate osseous or cartilaginous element of the hyoid arch of a fish, connecting its upper and lower parts, in relation ith the hyomandibular and symplectic bones; i element connecting the hyomandibular with e branchiostegal arch.

erim (in'tér-im), *adv.* [*L.*, in the mean hile, meantime, *< inter*, between, + **im*, equiv. *eum*, acc. of *is*, that: see *hel*.] In the mean hile; meantime.

I hope some gentleman will soon be appointed in my om here who is better able to serve the publick than I m. *Interim*. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

Benedict Arnold, Letter, May 23, 1775 (Amer. Archives).

erim (in'tér-im), *n.* and *a.* [*< interim, adv.*] *n.* 1. The mean time; time intervening.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing And the first motion, all the *interim* is Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream. *Shak.*, J. C., II, 1, 64.

. A provisional arrangement for the settlement of religious differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany during e Reformation epoch, pending a definite settlement by a church council. There were three interim: the Ratisbon Interim, promulgated by the emperor Charles V., July 25th, 1541, but ineffective; the Augsburg Interim, proclaimed also by Charles V., May 15th, 1548, it not carried out by many Protestants; and the Leipzig interim, carried through the diet of Saxony December 22d, 48, by the efforts of the elector Maurice, and enlarged id published as the Greater Interim in March, 1549; it et with strenuous opposition. Religious toleration was eured for the Lutherans by the peace of Passau, 1562.

II. a. Belonging to or connected with an intervening period of time; temporary; as, an *interim* order.

The first and second *interim* reports of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Depression of Trade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII, 161.

interim decree, in *Scots law*, a decree disposing of part of cause, but leaving the remainder unexecuted. — **Interim factor**, a receiver or curator appointed for temporary rvice. In *Scots law* it was formerly usual for creditors a bankrupt to appoint a manager, called an *interim fac-*, to preserve the estate until a trustee should be chosen. his practice was superseded by that of the court appoint- g a judicial factor.

erimist (in'tér-im-ist), *n.* [*< interim + -ist*.] *ecles.*, a German Protestant who accepted one f the interims.

erimistic (in'tér-i-mis'tik), *a.* [*< interimist -ic*.] Pertaining to the decree of Charles V. 1548 at Augsburg, known as the Interim, or e subsequent agreement of Melancthon and others partially in accord with this.

The Emperor had strongly urged upon the ambassadors e settling of a form of religion agreeable to the *inter-* stic doctrine. *Byromann*, to Bullinger, Dec., 1549, in R. W. Dixon, *Hist.* (Church of Eng., III, 98, note).

erinhibitive (in'tér-in-hib'it-iv), *a.* [*< in- + -inhibitive*.] Mutually inhibitive. An impairment of the *inhibitive* functions.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 287.

erior (in-tér-ri-or), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *terior*, *< OF. interior*, *interieur*, F. *intérieur* = R. Sp. Pg. *interior* = It. *interiore*, *< L. interior*, ner, compar. of **interus*, *< inter*, within, be- tween: see *inter*.] *I. a.* 1. Being within; in-

side of anything that limits, incloses, or con- ceals; internal; further toward a center: op- posed to *exterior* or *superficial*: as, the *interior* parts of a house or of the earth.

Aiming, belike, at your *interior* hatred, That in your outward action shows itself. *Shak.*, Rich. III., I, 3, 65.

This fall of the monarchy was far from being preceded by any exterior symptoms of decline. . . . The interior were not visible to every eye. *Burke*, A Regicide's Peace, I.

2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore: as, the *interior* parts of a country; an *interior* town. — 3. Of or pertaining to that which is within; inside: as, an *interior* view.

O that you could . . . make but an *interior* survey of your good selves! *Shak.*, Cor., II, 1, 48.

4. Pertaining to the immediate contents of consciousness; relating to that which one can perceive within one's self; inward; inner; in- most; mental.

The Earle of Northumberland . . . began secretly to communicate his *interior* imaginations and priate thoughts with Richard Scrop, Archbishop of York. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Rather desir'ing sooner to die then longer to live, and peraventure for this cause, that her *interior* lye sawe priully, and gane to her a secrete monition of the great calamities and adversities which then did hang over her head. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 10.

Sense, inmost, *interior*, internal. This was introduced, as a convertible term with consciousness in general, by the philosophers of the Cartesian school, and thus came to be frequently applied to denote the source, complement, or revelation of immediate truths. It is however not only in itself vague, but is liable to be confounded with internal sense in other very different significations. We need not therefore regret that in this relation it has not (though Hutcheson set an example) been naturalized in British Philosophy. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

5. In *entom.*, inner; lying next to the body or the median line. — **Interior angle**. See *angle*, 1. — **Interior epicycloid**, in *geom.*, a hypocycloid. — **Interior palpi**, in *entom.*, the labial palpi. — **Interior planets**, in *astron.*, the planets that are between the earth's orbit and the sun. — **Interior screw**, a screw cut on the interior surface of anything hollow, as a nut or a tap-hole. — **Interior slope**, in *fort.*, the slope from the superior slope to the tread of the banquette. See cut under *parapet*.

= *Syn. Inward, Internal*, etc. See *inner*.

II. n. 1. The internal part; the inside.

The fool multitude, that chooses by show, Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach, Which prides not to th' *interior*. *Shak.*, M. of V., II, 9, 28.

2. In *art.*: (a) An inside part of a building, considered as a whole from the point of view of artistic design or general effect, convenience, etc.

There is a grandeur and a simplicity in the proportions of this great temple (the Pantheon) that render it still one of the very finest and most sublime *interiors* in the world. *J. Perugiam*, *Hist. Arch.*, I, 311.

(b) A picture of such an inclosed space, or of any subject considered as within such an inclosure, or under the conditions of lighting, etc., obtaining therein. — 3. That part of a country or state which is at a considerable distance from its frontiers.

Her frontier was terrible, her *interior* feeble. *Burke*, A Regicide's Peace, II.

In some regions . . . rivers afford, if not the only means of access to the *interior*, still by far the easiest means. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 112.

4. The internal or domestic affairs of a country as distinguished from its external or foreign affairs. — **Department of the Interior**. See *department*. — **Interiority** (in-tér-ri-or'it-i), *n.* [= F. *intérieurité* = Sp. *interioridad* = It. *interiorità*, *< ML. interiorita* (-t)s, *< L. interior*, being within: see *interior*.] The quality of being interior; inwardness. [Rare.]

He had been a breaker of the law in its essential spirit, in its *interiority*, still by the way through. *H. W. Beecher*, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 408.

interiorly (in-tér-ri-or-li), *adv.* In the interior part; internally; inwardly.

The divine nature sustains and *interiorly* nourisheth all things. *Donne*, *Hist. Septuagint*, p. 205.

interj. An abbreviation of *interjection*.

interjacence (in-tér-ják'sen), *n.* [*< interjacen* (t) + -ce.] A lying or being between.

interjacency (in-tér-ják'sen-si), *n.* 1. Same as *interjacence*.

England and Scotland [are] . . . divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground. *Sir M. Hale*.

2. That which is interposed or lies between. [Rare.]

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient; which winds, storms, shores, . . . and every *interjacency* ir- regulates. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii, 17.

interjacent (in-tér-ják'sent), *a.* [= Pg. *interjacent*; *< L. inter*, between, + *jacen* (-t)s, ppr. of

jacere, lie: see *jacent*. Cf. *adjacent*, etc.] Lying or being between; intervening: as, *interjacent* isles.

Observations made at the feet, tops, and *interjacent* parts of high mountains. *Boyle*, Works, I, 89.

The Saxon forces were employed in subduing the mid- land parts of Britain, *interjacent* between their two first established colonies. *Sir W. Temple*, *Hist. England*, Int.

interjaculate (in-tér-ják'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interjaculated*, ppr. *interjaculating*. [*< inter- + jaculate*.] To ejaculate in the midst of conversation; interject (a remark).

"O Dieu! que n'ai-je pu le voir?" *interjaculates* Made- moiselle. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, vii.

interjangle (in-tér-jang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interjangled*, ppr. *interjangling*. [*< inter- + jangle*.] To make a dissonant, harsh noise one with another.

The divers disagreeing cords Of *interjangling* ignorance. *Daniel*, *Musophilus*.

interject (in-tér-jekt'), *v.* [*< L. interjectus*, pp. of *interjacere*, *interjacere*, throw between, put between, *< inter*, between, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*.] Cf. *abject*, *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, *eject*, *in-* *ject*, etc.] *I. trans.* To throw in between other things; insert; interpolate.

But Athryllatus, the physician, a Thasian born, *inter-* *jected* some stay of farther searching into this cause. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 564.

II. intrans. To come between; interpose. [Rare.]

The confluence of soldiers, *interjecting*, rescued him. *Sir G. Buck*, *Hist. Rich.* III., p. 61.

interjection (in-tér-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *interjection* (n) = Pr. *interjectio* = Sp. *interjaccion* = Pg. *interjeção* = It. *interiezione*, *< L. interjec- tio* (n), a throwing or placing between, in gram. an interjection, in rhet. a parenthesis, *< inter-* *jacere*, *interjacere*, throw between: see *inter-* *ject*.] 1. The act of throwing between; an interjecting. — 2. The act of ejaculating, exclaim- ing, or forcibly uttering.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laugh- ing. *Bacon*.

3. In *gram.*, an interjected or exclamatory word; a word thrown in between other words or expressions, but having no grammatical relation to them, or used independently, to indi- cate some access of emotion or passion, and commonly emphasized to the eye in writing by a mark of exclamation, as *oh! ah! alas! hur-* *rah!* Interjections are regarded as constituting a part of speech by themselves, although they are properly no "part of speech," but holophrastic utterances, originally mere or less instinctive, though coming like the rest of speech, to be used conventionally. Some interjections, however, are transformations or abbreviations of ordinary words, as *alas*, *wounds*, *death*, *gad*. Abbreviated *interj.*

Dij vestram fidem, O good Lord, it standeth always in the place of an *interjection* of merrynaying, and not of call- yng on. *Udall*, *Flowers* (trans.), fol. 98.

As I am choleric, I forbear not only swearing, but all *interjections* of fretting, as *pugh! pish!* and the like. *Tatler*, No. 1.

4. A manner or means of expressing emotion with the effect of an interjection. [Rare.]

"He rent his garments" (which was the *interjection* of the country, and custom of the nation).

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 238.

interjectional (in-tér-jek'shon-al), *a.* [*< inter-* *jection + -al*.] 1. Thrown in between other words or expressions; interjected: as, an *inter-* *jectional* remark.

Another explanation understands this clause as an *inter-* *jectional* suggestion of the evangelist himself. . . . But why should both evangelists make the same *interjectional* sug- gestion at the same place? *J. A. Alexander*, On Mark xiii, 14.

2. Partaking of the character of an interjec- tion; consisting in or characterized by excla- mations.

Demosthenes, . . . in an *interjectional* form, . . . in- vokes the vengeance of the gods on Philip of Macedon. *G. P. Marsh*, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xiii.

The staccato sharpness of *interjectional* croaks and brit- tle calls from the river edge and swamp. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII, 48.

interjectionally (in-tér-jek'shon-āl-i), *adv.* In an interjectional manner; by way of interjec- tion.

She had said *interjectionally* to her sister, "It would be a mercy, Fanny, if that girl were married!" *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, ix.

interjectionary (in-tér-jek'shon-ār-i), *a.* [*< inter-* *jection + -ary*.] Same as *interjectional*.

interjectural (in-tér-jek'tjū-ral), *a.* [*< *inter-* *jectura* (*< L. interjectura*, an insertion, *< inter-* *jacere*, *interjacere*, throw between: see *inter-* *ject*) + -al]. Same as *interjectional*. [Rare.]

He started back two or three paces, *rap* out a dozen *interjectural* oaths, and asked what the devil had brought you here. *Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.*

interjoin (in-tér-join'), *v. t.* [*< OF. entrejoindre, < L. interjungere, join together, < inter, between, + jungere, join; see join. Cf. interjunction.*] To join one with another; combine.

So, fellest foes . . . shall grow dear friends,
And interjoin their issues. *Shak., Cor., IV. 4, 22.*

interjoint (in-tér-join'), *n.* [*< inter- + joint.*] In building, the space or interval between two joints.

interjunction (in-tér-junk'-shon), *n.* [*< inter- + junction. Cf. interjoin.*] A mutual joining. *Smart.*

interknit (in-tér-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interknitted* or *interknit*, ppr. *interknitting*. [*< inter- + knit.*] To knit together. [*Rare.*]

interknot (in-tér-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interknotted*, ppr. *interknitting*. [*< inter- + knot.*] To knot together mutually and intricately. [*Rare.*]

Millennial oaks *interknotted* their python roots below its surface, and vouchsafed protection to many a frailer growth of shrub or tree. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 743.*

interknow (in-tér-nô'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + know.*] Same as *enter-know*.

How familiarly do these prophets *interknow* one another! *Bp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah.*

interknowledge (in-tér-nôl'-ej), *n.* [*< inter- + knowledge.*] Reciprocal knowledge.

See them in mutual *inter-knowledge*, enjoying each other's blessedness. *Bp. Hall.*

interlace (in-tér-lās'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interlaced*, ppr. *interlacing*. [Formerly also *entrelace*; *< ME. entrelacen, < OF. entrelacier, entrelacer, entrelasser, interlace, < entre-, between, + lacer, lacer, tie, entangle, lace; see lace, v.*] *I. trans.* To cross one with another; interweave: as, to *interlace* wires; hence, to mingle; blend. In the mathematical theory of knots, to *interlace* three or more closed bands is to put them together so that no two are linked together, and yet so that they cannot be separated without a breach of continuity.

St. Paul, when he boasts of himself, doth oft *interlace* "I speak like a fool." *Bacon, Prause (ed. 1887).*

Very rich flesh coloured marble *interlaced* with veins of white. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 62.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, whereby they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

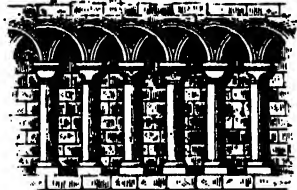
The innermost layer . . . is composed wholly of fine *interlaced* fibres of the optic nerve. *Le Conte, Sight, p. 55.*

II. intrans. To cross one another as if woven together, as interlacing branches; intertwine; blend intricately.

Her bashful shamefastness wrought
A great increase in her faire blushing face,
As roses did with lilies *interlace*.

Spenser, F. Q., V. III. 23.

Interlacing arches, in *arch.*, an arcade of which the arches intersect as in the figure. They are frequent in mediæval architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.



Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral, England.

interlaced

(in-tér-lāst'), *p. a.* In her, represented as interwoven: said of sickles, crescents, and the like, two or three in number. Compare *interfretted*.

interlacement (in-tér-lās'-ment), *n.* [*< OF. entrelacement, entrelasement, an interlacing, < entrelacer, interlace; see interlace and -ment.*] An interlacing; interweaving; intertwining. *Imp. Dict.*

interlacing (in-tér-lās'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *interlace, v.*] The act of interweaving or crossing threads or lines; the threads or lines so interwoven or crossed.—*Animal interlacings*, a name given to the decoration of early Northern and especially Irish manuscripts, and other works of art, distinguished by a free employment of interwoven bands which are finished with heads, paws, etc., of animals.

interlamellar (in-tér-lām'-e-lār), *a.* [*< inter- + lamella + -ar.*] Between lamellæ: as, the *interlamellar* spaces of the cornea.

interlaminar (in-tér-lām'-i-nār), *a.* [*< inter- + laminar.*] Same as *interlamellar*.

interlaminated (in-tér-lām'-i-nā-ted), *a.* [*< inter- + laminated.*] Placed between laminae or plates; inclosed by laminae.



Three Crescents Interlaced.

interlamination (in-tér-lām-i-nā'-shon), *n.* [*< inter- + lamination.*] The state of being interlaminated.

interlap (in-tér-lap'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interlapped*, ppr. *interlapping*. [*< inter- + lap.*] To fold or infold mutually; lap one with another.

Thus, in case of any serious accident, the whole of the mains can, by one turn of a screw, be disconnected from the dynamo, the *interlapping* pieces all dropping out. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 281.*

interlapse (in-tér-laps), *n.* [*< inter- + lapse.*] The lapse or flow of time between two events; interval. [*Rare.*]

These dreams are calculated into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

interlard (in-tér-lārd'), *v. t.* [*< OF. entrelarder, mix in between, mingle (different things, as fat and lean) together, lit. put fat in between (the loan), < entre, between, + lard, fat; see lard, n. and v.*] 1. To mix, as fat with lean; hence, to insert between or among other things; sandwich.

Your fourth [verse] of one bisyllable, and two monosyllables *interlarded*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 103.

2. To mix; diversify by mixture or by interjection: as, to *interlard* discourse with oaths.

Those other Epistles less question'd are yet so *interlarded* with Corruptions as may justly induce us with a wholesome suspicion of the rest. *Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.*

Ignorant and illogical persons are naturally very prone to *interlard* their discourse with these fragmentary expressions [expletives].

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

-Syn. 2. To intersperse, intermix.

interlardment (in-tér-lārd'-ment), *n.* [*< OF. entrelardement, an interlarding, < entrelarder, interlard; see interlard and -ment.*] The act of interlarding, or the state of being interlarded; intermixture.

I know thou cheerest the hearts of all thy acquaintance with such detached parts of mine [letters] as tend not to dishonour characters or reveal names; and this gives me an appetite to oblige thee by *interlardment*.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 89.

interlay (in-tér-lā'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + lay.*] To lay or place among or between. *Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.*

interleaf (in-tér-lēf'), *n.*; pl. *interleaves* (-lēvz). [*< inter- + leaf.*] One of a number of (blank) leaves inserted between the leaves of a book for notes and additions.

interleague (in-tér-lēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interleaguied*, ppr. *interleaguining*. [*< inter- + league.*] To combine in a league; engage in joint action.

Their strength the Fire, the Water gave
In *interleaguied* endeavor.

Bulwer, Fridolin (tr. from Schiller).

interleave (in-tér-lēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interleaved*, ppr. *interleaving*. [*< inter- + leaf (leave).*] 1. To insert a leaf or leaves in: as, to *interleave* a book with blank leaves or with illustrations.

If he may be said to have kept a commonplace, it was nothing more than a small *interleaved* pocket-almanack, of about three inches square.

Bp. Hurd (Warburton's Works, I. 87).

An *interleaved* copy of Bailey's Dictionary, in folio, he [Johnson] made the repository of the several articles.

Sir J. Hawkins.

2. To insert between leaves: as, to *interleave* engravings, or blank leaves for notes or additions, in a book.

interlibel (in-tér-lī'-bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlibeled*, *interlibelled*, ppr. *interlibeling*, *interlibelling*. [*< inter- + libel.*] To libel mutually or reciprocally. *Bacon.*

interline (in-tér-līn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlined*, ppr. *interlining*. [*< OF. entrelinier, < ML. interlineare, write between lines, < L. inter, between, + linea, line; see line.*] 1. To insert between lines: as, to *interline* corrections in a writing.—2. To write or print between the lines of, as of something already written or printed.

Then the accuser will be ready to *interline* the schedules of thy debts, thy sins, and insert false debts.

Donne, Sermons, ix.

The minute they had signed was in some places dashed and *interlined*. *Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1580.*

3. To write or print in alternate lines: as, to *interline* Greek with Latin.

When, by . . . *interlining* Latin with English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced.

Locks, Education, § 108.

interline (in-tér-līn'), *n.* [*< OF. entrelinne; as inter- + line.*] 1. (f. *interline*, v.) A line between two other lines.

There is a network of wrinkles at the temple, and lines and *interlines* about the brow and side of the nose.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 11.

interline (in-tér-līn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlined*, ppr. *interlining*. [*< inter- + line.*] To insert, as a thickness of fabric or material, between the lining and the outer surface of (a garment): as, a cloak lined with silk, and *interlined* with flannel.

interlineal (in-tér-līn'-ē-āl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *interlineal*; as *inter- + line* + *-al*. (f. *lineal*.)] Between lines; interlinear. *Imp. Dict.*

interlinear (in-tér-līn'-ē-ār), *a.* [= F. *interlinéaire* = Sp. *interlineal* = It. *interlineare*, < ML. *interlinearis*, being between lines, < L. *inter, between, + linea, line; see line.*] 1. Situated between the lines; inserted between lines; hence, intermediate: as, *interlinear* corrections. Also *interlineary*.

He sometimes saved his cash
By *interlinear* days of frugal hash.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 110.

2. Having interpolated lines; interlined: as, an *interlinear* translation (one in which a line of the translated text is followed by a corresponding line of the translation).—**Interlinear system**, the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, by using texts with interlined translations.

interlinearly (in-tér-līn'-ē-ār-ē-ly), *adv.* Same as *interlinearly*. *Bp. Hall, Great Impostor.*

interlinearly (in-tér-līn'-ē-ār-ē-ly), *adv.* In an interlinear manner; by interlineation.

interlineary (in-tér-līn'-ē-ār-ē-ly), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. interlinearis; see interlinear.*] *I. a.* Same as *interlinear*.

Devotion is no marginal note, no *interlineary* gloss, no parenthesis that may be left out; it is no occasional thing, no conditional thing. *Donne, Sermons, xxiii.*

II. n.; pl. *interlinearies* (-rīz). A book having interlined matter. [*Rare.*]

The infinit helps of *interlinearies*, brevities, synopses, and other loitering gear. *Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 41.*

interlineation (in-tér-līn'-ē-ā'-shon), *n.* [*< ML. interlineatio(n)-, < interlineare, interline; see interline.*] The act of interlining; alteration or correction, as of written or printed matter, by interlinear insertion; also, that which is interlined; specifically, in *law*, an alteration made in a written instrument by inserting any matter after it is engrossed.

Of these lines, and of the whole first book, I am told that there was yet a former copy, more varied, and more deformed with *interlineations*.

Johnson, Pope.

Gerald took a slip of manuscript from his hand. It was written in pencil and showed many corrections and *interlineations*.

The Century, XXXVII. 308.

interlining (in-tér-lī'-ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *interline*, v.] Same as *interlineation*.

We blot out this hand-writing of God's ordinances, or mingle it with false principles and *interlineations* of our own.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 800.

interlining (in-tér-lī'-ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *interline*, v.] A layer of textile fabric or other material placed between the lining and the outer surface, as of a garment.

interlink (in-tér-līng'-k'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + link.*] To join together by or as by links; unite by strong ties, as of interest or affection.

These are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain and are at the same time contained.

Dryden, tr. of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting, § 71.

Many an incomparable lovely pair
With hand in hand were *interlinked* seen,
Making fair honour to their sovereign queen.

Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

interlink (in-tér-līng'-k'), *n.* [*< inter- + link.*] A link in a chain; hence, an intermediate step in a process of reasoning. *Coleridge.*

interlobular (in-tér-lōb'-ū-lār), *a.* [*< inter- + lobule + -ar.*] Situated between or among lobules: specifically said of structures in the liver, and correlated with *intra-lobular*.—**Interlobular veins**, branches of the portal vein which ramify between the lobules of the liver. Also called *peripheral veins*, as distinguished from *central* or *intra-lobular veins*.

interlocation (in-tér-lō-kā'-shon), *n.* [*< inter- + location.*] A placing between; interposition.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an *interlocation* of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun.

Buckingham, Rehearsal.

interlock (in-tér-lok'), *v.* [*< inter- + lock.*] *I. intrans.* To be locked together; mutually engage, clasp, or cling; embrace: as, the *interlocking* boughs of a wood.

In the first, the edges of the bones are in close contact, often *interlocking* by means of projections of one bone fitting into corresponding depressions of the other.

W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 2.

Interlocking system of signals, in *railroading*, any system of devices whereby signals denoting the positions of switches at stations, junctions, and bridges are, by means of locking mechanism, connected with and controlled by the switch mechanism, in such manner that any movement of the switches operates the proper signal to indicate to engine-drivers and others the position in which the switch is set. Various systems have been introduced, and they have added greatly to the safety of modern railway traffic.

II. trans. To lock or clasp together; lock or hitch one in another: as, cattle sometimes *interlock* their horns.

My lady with her fingers *interlocked*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

interocular (in-tér-lok'ŭ-lār), *a.* [*< inter- + oculus + -ar.*] Situated between loculi; of or pertaining to an interoculus.

The internal cavity of the corallites is divided into a series of closed longitudinal chambers or *interocular* spaces.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 209.

interoculus (in-tér-lok'ŭ-lus), *n.*; pl. *interoculi* (-li). [*NL., < inter- + oculus.*] A space or chamber between any two loculi, as of a coral.

This matrix usually infills the cups and some of the *interoculi* in the specimens.
Geol. Jour., XLV. 130.

interlocution (in-tér-lō-kū'shon), *n.* [= *F. interlocution = Sp. interlocucion = Pg. interlocução = It. interlocuzione, < L. interlocutio(n), a speaking between, < interloqui, speak between, interrupt, < inter, between, + loqui, speak; see locution.*] 1. Interchange of speech; alternation in speaking; dialogue.

It [rehearsal of the Psalms] is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 37.

A good continued speech, without a good speech of *interlocution*, shewes slowness.
Bacon, Discourses.

The Hearer of prayer invites *interlocution* with man.
Is. Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm (ed. 1853), p. 47.

2. Intermediate discussion or argument; in law, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

interlocutor (in-tér-lok'ŭ-tor), *n.* [= *F. interlocuteur = Sp. Pg. interlocutor = It. interlocutore, < L. as if *interlocutor, < interloqui, speak between; see interlocution.*] 1. One who speaks in a dialogue or takes part in a conversation.

The *interlocutors* in this dialogue are Socrates and one Minos, an Athenian, his acquaintance.
Bentley, On Phalaris.

2. In *Scots law*, a judgment or sentence pronounced in the course of a suit, but which does not finally determine the cause. The term, however, in Scotch practice, is applied indiscriminately to the judgments or orders of any court of record, whether they exhaust the question at issue or not.

interlocutory (in-tér-lok'ŭ-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. interlocutoire = Sp. Pg. It. interlocutorio, < L. as if *interlocutorius, < interloqui, speak between; see interlocutor.*] 1. Consisting in or pertaining to the character of dialogue; pertaining to, characterized by, or participating in conversation; conversational: as, *interlocutory* instruction; an *interlocutory* encounter.

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures.
Fiddes.

The recitative consequently is of two kinds, narrative and *interlocutory*.
Jago, Adam, an Oratorio.

2. Spoken intermediately; interjected into the main course of speech; specifically, in law, uttered or promulgated incidentally; not determinative or final in purport: as, an *interlocutory* argument; an *interlocutory* order, decree, or judgment (that is, one relating to a particular question or point in a case, but not to the final issue).

It is easy to observe that the judgment here given is not final, but merely *interlocutory*.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiv.

The effect of the Governor's eloquence was much diminished, however, by the *interlocutory* remarks of De Herpt and a group of his adherents.
Molloy, Dutch Republic, II. 259.

3. In law, intermediately transacted; taking place apart from the main course of a cause.

The *interlocutory* hearings before the judges in chambers were numerous.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leader, p. 321.

Interlocutory injunction. See *injunction*.—*Interlocutory judgment or decree*, a judgment or decree which, though it may determine the substantial rights of the parties, yet is preliminary to a further hearing and decision on details, or amounts, or other questions involving such matters, and necessary to be determined before a judgment can be awarded that can be executed or appealed from: as, a decree adjudging that plaintiff is entitled to an accounting from defendant, and directing the account to be taken, in order that he may have a final decree for the balance found due.

interlocutress (in-tér-lok'ŭ-trees), *n.* [*< interlocutor + -ess. Cf. interlocutrice.*] A female interlocutor.

For ten minutes Longmore felt a revival of interest in his *interlocutress*.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 307.

interlocutrice (in-tér-lok'ŭ-tris), *n.* [= *F. interlocutrice = It. interlocutrice, < L. as if *interlocutrix: see interlocutrice.*] An interlocutress.

Have the goodness to serve her as *auditrice* and *interlocutrice*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiv.

interlocutrix (in-tér-lok'ŭ-triks), *n.* [As if *L., fem. of *interlocutor: see interlocutor.*] An interlocutress.

interlope (in-tér-lōp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interloped*, *pp. interloping*. [*< interloper, q. v.*] 1. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; traffic without a proper license; forestall.

Saints may not trade, but they may *interlope*.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 41.

The patron is desired to leave off his *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

2. To obtrude one's self into a business in which one has no right.

interloper (in-tér-lō-pér), *n.* [*D. enterlooper, a coaster, a coasting vessel, hence a smuggler, smuggling vessel (one that runs in and out along the coast), < F. entre, between (see enter-, inter-), + D. looper (= E. leaper), a runner, < loopen = E. leap, run: see leap, lope.* The *F. interlope, Sp. interlope, an interloper (vessel), interloping, are from E.*] 1. One who trades without license.

Whatever privileges are allowed your company at Dort will be given by the other towns, either openly or covertly, to all those *interlopers* who bring their woollen manufacture directly thither.

Sir W. Temple, To the Gov. and Comp. of Merchant Adventurers, March 26, 1675.

2. One who interferes obtrusively or officiously; one who thrusts himself into a station to which he has no claim, or into affairs in which he has no interest.

The untrained man, . . . the *interloper* as to the professions.
Is. Taylor.

interlucate (in-tér-lū-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. interlucatus, pp. of interlucare, let the light through (sc. trees, by cutting away some of the branches), < inter, between, + lux (luc-), light: see light.*] To admit light through, as by removing branches of trees. *Cockeram.*

interlucation (in-tér-lū-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. interlucation(n), < interlucare: see interlucate.*] The act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Evelyn.*

interlucen (in-tér-lū-sent), *a.* [*< L. interlucen(t)-s, pp. of interlucere, shine through, be visible, < inter, between, + lucere, be light, shine: see lucid.*] Shining between.

interlude (in-tér-lūd), *n.* [Formerly also *entrelude*; *< ME. entrelude, < OF. entrelude, < ML. interludium, an interlude, < L. inter, between, + ludus, play: see ludicrous.*] 1. In *dramatic art*, an intermediate entertainment; a short independent performance introduced on the stage between the parts or in the course of the main entertainment; also, any similar by-play or episode or incident occurring in other circumstances.—2. In the early English drama, a play; particularly, a play from real life, distinguished from the mysteries and moralities. They were generally short and coarse. The first plays distinctly so called were those of John Heywood, beginning about 1521, although the name had previously been applied occasionally to dramas of any kind, and at an early date to the moralities.

Their new comedies or chival *entreludes* were played in open pavilions or tents of linen cloth or leather, half displayed that the people might see.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

Comedy is the immediate successor of the *Interludes*, which are themselves only a popularized form of the Moralities, abstractions having been converted into individual types. *A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxi.*

The *Interlude*—a short humorous piece, to be acted in the midst of the Morality for the amusement of the people—had been frequently used, but Heywood isolated it from the Morality, and made of it a kind of farce. Out of it, we may say, grew English comedy.

Singford Brooke, Primer of Eng. Lit., p. 79.

3. In *music*, a subordinate passage or composition inserted between the principal sections of a work or performances. Specifically—(a) A short instrumental or vocal piece inserted between the acts of a drama or an opera; an intermezzo. (b) An instrumental passage between the stanzas or the lines of a hymn or metrical psalm.

Interludes are played, in Germany, not between the verses of the Choral, but between the separate lines of each verse.
Grove, Dict. Music.

(c) An instrumental piece between successive parts of a church service.

interluded (in-tér-lūd-ded), *a.* Inserted as an interlude; having interludes.

interluder (in-tér-lūd-der), *n.* One who performs in an interlude. [Rare.]

They make all their scholars play-boys! Is 't not a fine sight to see all our children made *interluders*?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, III. 2.

Here are a certain company of players— . . . Country comedians, *interluders*, str.

Middletown (and another), Mayor of Queensborough, v. 1.

interludial (in-tér-lū-di-āl), *a.* [*< ML. interludium, interlude, + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an interlude.

At first [comedy was] wholly unregarded as a sphere for art uses, then admitted for *interludial* purposes in a fabrication styled intermezzo, that was played between the acts of a serious composition. *Shays, Brk., XVII. 94.*

interlucency (in-tér-lū-en-si), *n.* [*< L. interlucen(t)-s, pp. of interlucere, wash under, flow between, < inter, between, + luere, wash: see lave, lotion.*] A flowing between; interposition of water. [Rare.]

Those parts of Asia and America which are not disjoined by the *interlucency* of the sea might have been formerly in some age of the world contiguous to each other.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 128.

interlunar (in-tér-lū-nār), *a.* [= *F. interlunairo = Pg. interlunar; < L. inter, between, + luna, the moon: see lunar.*] Pertaining to the moon's monthly interval of invisibility; between the periods of moonlight: as, *interlunar* nights. The *interlunar cave* is the place of seclusion into which the moon was anciently supposed to retire at such times.

And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave.
Milton, S. A., l. 93.

Prometheus . . . repairs to a certain exquisite *interlunar* cave, and there dwells in tranquillity with his beloved Asia.
S. Lamer, The English Novel, p. 100.

interlunary (in-tér-lū-nār-i), *a.* Same as *interlunar*.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions, eclipses of sun, etc.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

interly, *adv.* A Middle English form of *entirely*.

He telles tham so that like aman may fele,
And what thei may *interly* knowe
Yf thei were dymc [obscure],
What the prophetis saide in their sawe,
All longis to hym.
York Plays, p. 206.

intermarriage (in-tér-mar'ij), *n.* [*< inter- + marriage.*] 1. Marriage contracted between members of two families, classes, tribes, or races; connection or relation by virtue of such marriage: as, the estates of the families were united by *intermarriage*.—2. Consanguineous marriage; marriage between persons nearly related by blood. [Rare.]

Intermarriage certainly predisposes to disease.
Quain, Dict. of Med., p. 324.

intermarry (in-tér-mar'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intermarried*, *pp. intermarrying*. [*< inter- + marry.*] To become connected by marriage, as two families, clans, classes, or tribes.

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift, Contests in Athens and Rome.*

As the Gentoos tribe never *intermarry*, India may properly be said to contain four different nations.

Macle, Inq. into the Bramin Philosophy.

intermaxilla (in-tér-mak-sil'ā), *n.*; pl. *intermaxillæ* (-ē). [*< inter- + maxilla.*] The intermaxillary or premaxillary bone; the premaxilla. See *intermaxillary, n.*

intermaxillary (in-tér-mak'sil-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. inter, between, + maxilla, jaw: see maxillary.*] 1. *a.* (a) Situated between the maxillary or upper jaw-bones: specifically applied to the intermaxilla or premaxilla. (b) Of or pertaining to the intermaxilla: as, *intermaxillary* teeth (that is, in mammals, incisors). (c) In *Crustacea*, situated between those somites of the head which bear the maxillæ: as, the *intermaxillary* apodeme (which is developed from the membrane connecting the two maxillary somites).—*Intermaxillary lobe*, in *entom.*, a name given by Straus-Durckheim to the maxillary lobe or apex of the maxilla.

II. *n.*; pl. *intermaxillaries* (-riz). 1. The intermaxilla or premaxilla; one of a pair of bones of the upper jaw, situated between or rather in front of the maxillary bones, and in relation with its fellow of the opposite side. In man it is small, and speedily unites with the supramaxillary, with obliteration of all signs of its previous distinctness. In most mammals it is large, permanently distinct, and prominent; and, being usually rather in front of the superior maxillaries than between them, it is often called *premaxillary*. Whatever its size, shape, or situation, it is the bone of the upper jaw which bears the incisor teeth, when these occur. In birds it is by far the largest and principal bone of the upper mandible. It is single and median, representing a coalesced pair of bones; it represents that part of the upper jaw which is sheathed in horn, and its shape conforms with that of the beak. It has usually three prongs, one of which mounts to the forehead, the other two running along the palate. See *outs* under *Awara, Balamida, Crotalus, and Gallina*.

2. One of the foremost pair of the upper jaw-bones in most teleostean fishes, once generally supposed to be homologous with the intermaxillary of the higher vertebrates.—3. The intermaxillary lobe of an insect. See I.
intermean (in-tér-mén), *n.* [*< inter- + mean³.*] Something done in the mean time; an intercat.

The propensity to laugh at the expense of good sense and propriety is well ridiculed in the *Intermean* at the end of the first act of the "Staple of News" by Jonson.
Strut, Sports and Pastimes, p. 232.

intermeation (in-tér-mé-á-shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *intermeatio(n), < intermeare, pass through or between, < inter, between, + meare, pass: see meatus.*] A flowing or passing between. *Bailey*, 1731.

intermeddle (in-tér-med'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermeddled*, ppr. *intermeddling*. [*< ME. entermedlen, entermedlen, < OF. entermedler, entermedler, < ME. intermollen: see intermell.*] F. *entremêler* (= Pr. *entremesclar* = Sp. *entremezclar* = It. *intramischiare*), *intermeddle*, *< entre, between, + medler, mesler, etc., mix, meddle: see inter- and meddle.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To take part in some matter; especially, to interfere officiously or impertinently; take part in business with which one has no concern.
 Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who, though on King Richard's side, *intermeddled* not in the Battle, was incontinently taken into favour, and made of the Council.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 233.

And [they] over boldly *intermeddled* with duties whereof no charge was ever given them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.
 It is usually thought, with great justice, a very impertinent thing in a private man to *intermeddle* in matters which regard the state.
Steele, Guardian, No. 123.

2. To give one's self concern.
 Through desire a man, having separated himself, seeketh and *intermeddled* with all wisdom.
Prov. xviii. 1.
 = *Syn. Interfere, Intervene, etc. See interpose.*

II. *trans.* To intermix; mingle; mix up.
 Again the people of Pounce Anthony, that all were *intermeddled* with the people of Arthur, that foughten full hard on that oo part and the tother.
Morlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 402.
 He hath *intermeddled* in his historie certain things contrary to the trueth.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 572.
 This kynde of workmanhippe *intermeddled* of stone and timber . . . is no enill syght.
Golding, tr. of Caesar, fol. 191.

Veritie is perfect when it is not *intermeddled* with falsehood.
Devil Confuted (1598).
intermeddler (in-tér-med'ler), *n.* One who intermeddles; a meddler in affairs which do not concern him, or with which he cannot properly interfere.
 Nor did I ever know a Man that touch'd on Conjugal Affairs could ever reconcile the jarring Humours, but in a common hatred of the *intermeddler*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, I. 1.
 "The consequence was, as but too often happens," wrote the afflicted *intermeddler*, "that all concerned became inimical to me."
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 104.

intermeddlesome (in-tér-med'li-sum), *a.* [*< intermeddle + -some.*] Prone to intermeddle; meddlesome. *Imp. Dict.*

intermeddlesomeness (in-tér-med'li-sum-ness), *n.* The quality of being intermeddlesome. *Imp. Dict.*

intermedia, *n.* Plural of *intermedium*.
intermediacy (in-tér-mé-di-á-si), *n.* [*< intermediat(e) + -cy.*] The state of being intermediate, or of acting intermediately; intermediate agency; interposition; intervention.
 In birds the auditory nerve is affected by the impressions made on the membrane by only the *intermediacy* of the opiumella. *Berham, Physico-Theology*, iv. 3, note 20.

intermedial (in-tér-mé-di-ál), *a.* [*< L. intermedium, that is between (see intermedium), + -al.*] Intermediate; intervening; intervenient.
 Since all thy creatures obey thy word, I alone may not disorder the creation, and cancel those bands and *intermedial* links of subordination.
Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

Black, white, red, or any other of the *intermedial* colours.
Evelyn, Sculptura, I. 3.
intermedian (in-tér-mé-di-gn), *a.* [*< L. intermedium, that is between (see intermedium), + -an.*] Lying between; intermediate. *Blount*.

intermediary (in-tér-mé-di-á-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermédiaire* = Sp. *intermediario* = It. *intermediario*; < L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + -ary.] I. *a.* Being or occurring between; having an intermediate position or action: as, an *intermediary* process.—*Intermediary function*, in *math.*, a function homologous in the whole plane which satisfies the conditions

$$f(x + u) = ax + b \text{ or } f(x + u) = ax + b' \text{ or } f(x + u) = ax + b''$$

where *a* and *a'* are quasi-periods.
 II. *n.*; pl. *intermediaries* (-ris). One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an intermediate agent; a go-between.
 They [senates] have been instruments, but never *intermediaries*.
Landor.
 England was acting only as an *intermediary*.
The Atlantic, XLIX. 701.
 Sometimes two or three *intermediaries* would be employed.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 183.
 The enterprising Hellenes becoming the *intermediaries* between the native Libyan population of the interior and the outer world. *B. V. Head, Historia Numorum*, p. 725.

intermediate (in-tér-mé-di-át), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intermediated*, ppr. *intermediating*. [*< ML. intermediatus, pp. of intermediare, come between, act as a mediator, < L. intermedius, that is between: see intermedium. Cf. mediate.*] To act intermediately; intervene; interpose.
 I'll tell ye what conditions threaten danger, Unless you *intermediate*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, v. 1.
 By interposing your *intermediating* authority, endeavour to avert the horrid cruelty of this edict.
Milton, Letters of State, Oliver to Gustavus Adolphus.

intermediate (in-tér-mé-di-át), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermédiaire*, < ML. *intermediatus*: see *intermediate, v.*] I. *a.* Situated between two extremes; coming between, in either position or degree; intervening; interposed; generally followed by *between* when the extremes are mentioned: as, an *intermediate* space; *intermediate* obstacles.
 Arviragus, the king's son, . . . having escaped with life in the late battle, had employed the *intermediate* time in privately collecting his father's scattered forces, to put him again into a condition of facing the enemy.
W. Mason, Caractacus, Arg.

These plants are beautifully *intermediate* between the oxlip and the primrose.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 70.
Intermediate area, a part of an insect's wing between the subcostal and the internal vein.—**Intermediate genus**, in *logic*, a genus narrower than the widest and wider than the narrowest class.—**Intermediate grade** or *school*, in the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department next above the primary and below the grammar grade. See *grammar-school*.—**Intermediate palpi**, the maxillary palpi of those insects in which the outer lobes of the maxillae are palpiform, so that apparently there are three pairs of palpi, two on the maxillae and one on the labium, as in the *Cicadellidae* and *Carabidae*.—**Intermediate rafter**. See *rafter*.—**Intermediate state**, in *theol.*, the state or condition of souls after death and before the resurrection of the body; by extension of meaning, the place of departed spirits, as distinct from both earth and heaven; Hades.—**Intermediate terms**, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the terms of a progression or proportion between the first and last, which are called the *extremes*: thus, in the proportion 2:4::6:12, four and six are the *intermediate terms*.—**Intermediate witness** or *authority*, one who witnesses to a thing not by virtue of his own direct knowledge of it, but resting on other testimony.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*, a syzygetic function: thus, if *U* and *V* are quantities of the same order, and if *λ* and *μ* are indeterminate constants, *λU + μV* is an *intermediate* of *U* and *V*.—2. An intermediary. [*Rare.*]
 That sea he had read of, though never yet beheld, . . . gladly would he have hailed it as an *intermediate* betwixt the sky and the earth.
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

intermediately (in-tér-mé-di-át-l), *adv.* In an intermediate manner; by way of intervention. *Johnson*.

intermediation (in-tér-mé-di-á-shon), *n.* [*< intermediat(e) + -ion, after mediation.*] The act of intermediating, or the state of being intermediate; intervention; interposition; intermediacy.
 An external action being related to a feeling only through an intermediate nervous change, the *intermediation* cannot well be left out of sight.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 77.

The latter consists of a lateral arch upon each side, united . . . by the *intermediation* of medial basal elements below.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 114.

intermediator (in-tér-mé-di-á-tor), *n.* [*< ML. intermediator, a middleman, < L. inter, between, + LL. mediator, one who mediates: see mediator.*] A mediator between parties; any person or thing that acts intermediately.
 In touch, it is the epidermis . . . which is the *intermediator* between the nerve and the physical agent.
Huxley and Young, Physiol., § 240.

intermedietto (in-tér-mé-di-et-ò), *n.* [It., dim. of *intermedio*, an interlude: see *intermediosus*.] A short interlude.
intermedioust, *a.* [= F. *intermédiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *intermedio*, intermediate, as a noun, an interlude; < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*.] Intermediate.
 There was nothing *intermedioust*, or that could possibly be thrust in between them.
Outworth, Intellectual System.

intermedium (in-tér-mé-di-um), *n.*; pl. *intermedia* (-i). [*< L. intermedium, neut. of intermedius, that is between, < inter, between, + medius, middle: see medium.*] 1. Intermediate space. [*Rare.*]—2. That which intervenes; an intervening agent or medium.
 The influence of the elastic *intermedium* on the voltaic arc.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 7.

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a median carpal or tarsal bone of the proximal row, so called from its situation between the ulnare and the radiale in the carpus, and between the tibiale and the fibulare in the tarsus. See cuts under *carpus* and *Ichthyosaurus*.

intermeti, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *entremete*; appar. < *inter- + meti*, but perhaps for *intermete*, old form of *intermit*, mingle.] To meet together; mingle.
 Upon her cheeks the Lillies and the Rose Did *entremete* with equal change of hews.
Gascogne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

intermell (in-tér-mel'), *v.* [*< ME. intermollen, entermellen, < OF. entremoller, var. of entremesler (F. entremêler), intermix: see intermeddle.*] I. *trans.* To intermix; intermingle.
 II. *intrans.* To interfere; meddle.
 But they loved echo other passynge well, That no spyer durst with theme *intermell*.
MS. Lanol. 908, f. 19. (Halliwell)

To . . . boldly *intermell* With sacred things.
Marsden, Scourge of Villains, Satire, ix. 110.
intermembral (in-tér-mem'brál), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + membrum, member, + -al.*] Existing (as a relation) between the limbs: as, *intermembral* homology (the homological correspondence between the fore and hind limbs of vertebrates or the corresponding members of other animals).

intermenstrual (in-tér-men'strú-ál), *a.* [*< inter- + menstruus + -al.*] Occurring between the menstrual periods.
interment (in-tér'ment), *n.* [*< ME. enterrment, enterrment, < OF. enterrment, < ML. interramentum, burial, < interrare, bury, inter: see inter- and -ment.*] The act of interring or depositing in the earth; burial; sepulture.
 Achilles had appetite, & angardly disreist, The Cille for to se, and the solemne farre At the enterrment full triot of the tri prinse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 910a.

interment in churches of favourite martyrs and apostles was at one time much sought after. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 833.
intermention (in-tér-men'shon), *v. t.* [*< inter- + mention.*] To mention among others; include in mentioning. [*Rare.*]
 There is scarce any grievance or complaint come before us in this place wherein we do not find him [Archbishop Laud] *intermentioned*.
Grindstone, (Latham).

intermesenteric (in-tér-mez-en-ter'ik), *a.* [*< inter- + mesentery + -ic.*] Situated between mesenteries; in *Actinostion*, noting specifically the chambers between the partitions or mesenteries which radiate from the gastric sac to the body-wall. See cut under *Actinostion*.
 As the mesenteries increase in number, the tentacles grow out as diverticula of the *intermesenteric* spaces.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

intermesst, *n.* [*< OF. entremes, F. entremets, something put between, a side dish: see entremets.*] An interlude.
 I likewise added my little History of Chalcography, a treatise of the perfection of Paynting . . . with some other *intermessts* which might divert within doores.
Boelyn, To Lady Sunderland.

intermeti, *v.* [*< ME. intermetten: see intermit.*] Same as *entormit*.
 For Ioue of hir even cristens thei *intermettid* hem with worldly besynes in helpynge of hir augettis; and sothy that was charite.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

intermetacarpal (in-tér-met-a-kár'pal), *a.* [*< inter- + metacarpus + -al.*] Situated between metacarpal bones: as, *intermetacarpal* ligaments.

intermetatarsal (in-tér-met-a-tár'spal), *a.* [*< inter- + metatarsal.*] Situated between metatarsal bones: as, *intermetatarsal* ligaments.

intermew (in-tér-mū'), *v. i.* [*< inter- + mew².* Cf. I.L. *intermutatus*, interchanged.] To molt while in confinement; said of hawks.

intermezze (in-tér-med'zò), *n.* [It., < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*.] 1. A light and pleasing dramatic entertainment

introduced between the acts of a tragedy, comedy, or grand opera; later, a ballet divertissement introduced in like manner.

The theatre itself came to supplement its waning attractions by every species of illegitimate *intermeso*.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 10.

2. In music: (a) A short musical work of light character inserted between the acts of a serious drama or opera; a burlesque or comedy. The *intermeso* was the germ of the opera bouffe or comic opera. (b) A short composition, without any definite musical form, introduced in an extended musical work, or a piece composed in a similar style.

intermicat (in-tér-mi-kát), *v. t.* [*L. intermicatus*, pp. of *intermicare*, glitter among, < *inter*, between, among, + *micare*, glitter, shine; see *micra*.] To shine between or among. *Blount*.

intermication (in-tér-mi-ká-shon), *n.* [*< intermicat + -ion*.] A shining between or among. *Blount*.

intermigration (in-tér-mi-grá-shon), *n.* [*< inter + migration*.] Reciprocal migration; exchange of persons or populations between districts or countries.

Nay, let us look upon men in several climates, though in the same continent, we shall see a strange variety among them in colour, figure, stature, complexion, humour; and all arising from the difference of the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access and mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 200.

interminable (in-tér-mi-ná-bl), *a.* [= *F. interminable* = *Sp. interminable* = *Pg. interminable* = *It. interminabile*, < *L. interminabilis*, endless, < *in-priv.* + **terminabilis*, terminable; see *terminable*.] Without termination; endless; having no limits or limitation; unending; long drawn out; as, *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*,
And tie him to his own proscript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.
Milton, S. A., I. 307.

The word
Unoccupied, has filled the void so well.
Cresper, Task, v. 556.

=*Syn.* Limitless, illimitable.
interminableness (in-tér-mi-ná-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being interminable; endlessness.

The *interminableness* of those torments which after this life shall incessantly vex the impious.
Annotations on Glanville, etc. (1682), p. 59.

interminably (in-tér-mi-ná-bl-ly), *adv.* In an interminable manner or extent; endlessly.

interminate (in-tér-mi-nát), *a.* [= *OF. interminé* = *It. interminato*, < *L. interminatus*, unbounded, < *in-priv.* + *terminatus*, bounded; see *terminate*, *a.*] Not terminated; unbounded; unlimited; endless.

Within a thicket I repose; when round
I ruffled up false leaves in heaps, and found
(Let fall from heaven) a sloop *interminate*.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii.

The Epicurean hypothesis admits not of such an *interminate* division of matter, but will have it stop at certain solid corpuses, which, for their not being further divisible, are called atoms, *átomoi*.
Boyle, Works, III. 601.

interminate decimal, a decimal conceived as carried to an infinity of places; thus, the decimal .010010001 +, where the number of ciphers between successive ones is conceived to increase in arithmetical progression to infinity, is an *interminate decimal*.

interminate (in-tér-mi-nát), *v. t.* [*< L. interminatus*, pp. of *interminari*, also *interminare*, threaten, < *inter*, between, + *minari*, threaten; see *menace*.] To menace.

Enough, enough of these *interminated* judgements,
wherewith . . . I might strike your hearts with just horror.
Sp. Hall, Remains, p. 168.

intermination (in-tér-mi-ná-shon), *n.* [*< L. interminatio(n)*, < *L. interminari*, threaten; see *interminate*.] A menace or threat.

It were strange that it should be possible for all men to keep the commandments, and required and exacted of all men with the *intermination* or threatening of horrid pains.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 430.

intermine (in-tér-mín'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intermined*, ppr. *intermining*. [*< inter + mine*.] To intersect or penetrate with mines.

Her large oaks so long green, as summer there her bowers
Had set up all the year, her air for health refin'd,
Her earth with allom veins so richly *intermin'd*.
Dryden, Polyolbion, xxviii. 344.

intermingle (in-tér-ming-gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermingled*, ppr. *intermingling*. [*< inter + mingle*.] *I. trans.* To mingle or mix together; mix up; intermix.

I'll *intermingle* everything he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shak.*, Othello, III. 3. 25.

II. intrans. To be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to *intermingle* with them.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 64.

So sportive is the light
Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,
Shadow and sunshine, *intermingling* quick.
Cresper, Task, I. 347.

intermingledom (in-tér-ming-gl-dum), *n.* [*< intermingle + -dom*.] Something which intermingles. [Humorous.]

The case is filled with bits and ends to ribbons, patterns, and so forth, of all manner of colours, faded and fresh; with *intermingledoms* of gold-beater's skin plasters for a cut finger.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 184.

interministerium (in-tér-min-is-tér-ri-um), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of *interregnum*; < *L. inter*, between, + *ministerium*, ministry; see *ministry*.] The period between the dissolution of one ministerial government and the formation of another. [Rare.]

The regency is so temporizing and timid, especially in this *interministerium*, that I am in great apprehension of our having the plague. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 31, 1743.

intermiset (in-tér-miz), *n.* [*< F. entremise*, intervention, interference, < *entremettre*, pp. *entremis*, intervene; see *intermit*.] Interference; interposition. *Bacon*.

intermisist, *n.* [*< L. intermissus*, an intermission, < *intermittere*, pp. *intermisus*, intermit; see *intermit*.] Intermission.

In which short *intermisist* the King relapseth to his former error.
E. Fennant, Hist. Edw. II. (1680), p. 94.

intermission (in-tér-mish-on), *n.* [= *F. intermission* = *Pr. intermissio* = *Sp. intermisión* = *Pg. intermisão* = *It. intermissione*, < *L. intermissio(n)*, a breaking off, interruption, intermission, < *intermittere*, pp. *intermisus*, break off; see *intermit*.] 1. The act of intermitting, or the state of being intermitted; temporary cessation; pause; as, to labor without *intermission*; *intermission* of the pulse.

Thou hast no *intermission* of thy sin,
But all thy life is a continued ill.
Beau. and Fl., Moll's Tragedy, v. 4.

The spirit of man cannot demean it selfe lively in this body without some recreating *intermission* of labour, and serious things.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., II.

2. In med., the temporary cessation or subsidence of a disease, as fever; interval between paroxysms. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from remission or abatement of fever.

3. Period of cessation; an intervening time; interval; specifically, recess at school.

But, gentle heavens,
Cut short all *intermission*; front to front
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 232.

Times have changed since the jockets and trouters used to draw up on one side of the road, and the pottloots on the other, to salute with bow and courtesy the white neckcloth of the parson or the squire, if it chanced to pass during *intermission*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 242.

4†. Interference.

No other . . . towns, whom those Countries did no way concern, shall in any part meddle by way of friendly *intermission* tending to an accord.

Huylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 126.
=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Rest*, *Suspension*, etc. (see *stop. n.*) interval, interruption, respite.

intermissive (in-tér-mis-iv), *a.* [*< L. intermissus*, pp. of *intermittere*, intermit, + *-ive*.] Intermitting; coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continuous.

Wounds will I lend the French, instead of eyes,
To weep their *intermissive* miseries.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 88.

Make pleasure thy recreation or *intermissive* relaxation, not thy Diana, life, and profession.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 23.

intermit (in-tér-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermitted*, ppr. *intermitting*. [*< ME. intermetten*, *entremettre*, < *OF. entremettre*, *entremettre*, *F. entremettre* = *Pr. entremettre* = *It. intermettere*, < *L. intermittere*, pp. *intermisus*, leave off, break off, interrupt, omit, leave an interval, cease, pause, < *inter*, between, + *mittere*, send; see *mission*. Cf. *omit*, *admit*, *commit*, *omit*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To put a temporary stop to; suspend or delay; interrupt; as, to *intermit* one's efforts.

Yet once again, my muse, I pardon pray,
Thine *intermitted* song if I repeat.
Wyatt, Death of the Countess of Pembroke.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws, . . . what would become of man himself?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 8.

Thou *intermittest* not
Thine everlasting journey.
Byron, River by Night.

2†. To omit; pass by or over; neglect.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude.
Shak., J. C., I. 1. 58.

Wer't your case,
You being young as I am, would you *intermit*
So fair and sweet occasion?
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. intrans. To cease or break off for a time; come to a temporary stop; stop or pause at intervals: as, a spring that *intermits* once in three minutes; an *intermitting* pulse.

Why *intermits*, of what thou hast to do?
Cartwright, Ordinary, iv. 2.

That power [of self-dissolution] by which a sequence of words that naturally is directly consecutive commences, *intermits*, and reappears at a remote part of the sentence.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

=*Syn.* *Subside*, etc. See *abate*.
intermittence (in-tér-mit-ens), *n.* [*< intermit(ten) + -ce*.] The state or condition of being intermittent; intermitting character or quality; as, the *intermittence* of a fever, or of a spring.

The *intermittence* [of the heart] continued until the end of the voyage. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 471.

intermittency (in-tér-mit-én-si), *n.* Same as *intermittence*.

Thirteen [tobacco-users] had *intermittency* of the pulse.
Science, XII. 223.

intermittent (in-tér-mit-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. intermittent* = *Sp. intermitente* = *Pg. It. intermitente*, < *L. intermit(ten) + -s*, ppr. of *intermittere*, leave off, cease, pause; see *intermit*.] *I. a.* Ceasing at intervals; that alternately stops and starts; intermitting; as, an *intermittent* fever; an *intermittent* spring.

As to me, I was always steadily of opinion that this disorder was not in its nature *intermittent*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, II.

Good water is spoiled and bad water rendered worse by the *intermittent* system of supply.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 557.

Intermittent current. See *electric current*, under *current*.—**Intermittent earth**, fever, etc. See the nouns.—**Intermittent gear**, any arrangement of geared wheels, as a mutilated gear, or a cog-wheel with a part of the cogs left out, or a rack, pinion, segment, or cam, devised to produce a regular pause or change of speed in the motion of any machine, as in many printing-presses, motors, counters, etc.; an intermittent wheel.—**Intermittent or intermitting spring**, a spring which flows for a time and then ceases, again begins to flow after an interval, and again ceases, and so on. Such alternations may depend directly on the rainfall; but the name of *intermittent spring* is more properly applied to a spring whose periods of flowing are pretty regular, and are determined by the fact that the water is conveyed from a reservoir in the interior of a hill or rising ground by a siphon-shaped channel which is able to discharge a greater quantity of water than the reservoir regularly receives. When the cavity is filled till the surface of the water is as high as the bend of the siphon, the water begins and continues to flow till it sinks as low as the inner aperture of the siphon, whereupon the outflow ceases till the water is again as high as the bend of the siphon, and so on.—**Intermittent wheel**, a general name for all kinds of escape-wheels, counting-wheels in registers and meters, stop-motions in watches, clocks, etc.

II. n. [*L. febris intermit(ten) + -s*, an intermittent fever.] Intermittent fever.

The symptoms of *intermittents* are those of a decided and completely marked "cold stage." After this occurs the "hot stage."
Dungham.

intermittently (in-tér-mit-ent-li), *adv.* In an intermittent manner; by alternate stops and starts.

intermitting (in-tér-mit-ing), *p. a.* Ceasing for a time; stopping or pausing at intervals.

The vast intervals between the local points from which the *intermitting* voice ascends proclaim the storm-like pace at which he travels.
De Quincey, Style, II.

Intermitting spring. See *intermittent*.

intermittingly (in-tér-mit-ing-li), *adv.* In an intermitting manner; with intermissions; at intervals.

intermix (in-tér-miks'), *v.* [*< inter + mix*, after *L. intermiscere*, mix among, < *inter*, between, + *miscere*, mix.] *I. trans.* To mix together; intermingle.

They sing praises unto God, which they *intermix* with instruments of music.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 11.

He doth ever *intermix* the correction and amendment of his mind with the use and employment thereof.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 97.

II. intrans. To be mixed together; become intermingled.

intermix (in-tér-miks), *n.* [*< intermix + -s*.] An intermixing or intermixture. [Rare.]

Just so are the actions or dispositions of the soul, angry or pleasant, lustful or cold, querulous or passionate, according as the body is disposed by the various *intermixtures* of natural qualities. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 61.

intermixedly (in-tér-mik-sed-li), *adv.* In an intermixed manner; with intermixture; indiscriminately. *Locke*.

intermixtion, *n.* [*< intermix + -tion.*] Same as *intermixture*.

The whole congregation of true christen people in this world, which, without *intermixture* of obstinate heretics, profess the right catholic faith.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 302.

intermixture (in-tér-miks'tyūr), *n.* [*< intermix + -ture, after mixture.*] 1. The act of intermixing or intermingling.

But for *intermixture* of rivers, and contiguity of situation, the islands of Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecknock are partly infolded.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, vi.

2. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.—3. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

intermobility (in-tér-mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< inter + mobility.*] Capability of moving amongst each other, as the particles of fluids. *Brande.*

intermodillion (in-tér-mō-dil'yōn), *n.* [*< inter + modillion.*] In *arch.*, the space between two modillions.

intermolecular (in-tér-mō-lek'q-lār), *a.* [*< inter + molecule + -ar.*] Between molecules; among the smallest particles of a substance: as, "*intermolecular action.*" *A. Daniell.*

intermontane (in-tér-mon-tān), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + mont-, a mountain: see mountain.*] Lying between mountains: as, *intermontane soil.* *Moose.*

intermundane (in-tér-mun'dān), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + mundus, world: see mundane.*] Lying between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies [sun, planets, and fixed stars] are called *intermundane spaces.*

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., ii.

intermundian (in-tér-mun'di-ān), *a.* [*< L. intermundia, neut. pl., spaces between the worlds (in which, according to Epicurus, the gods reside), < inter, between, + mundus, world. Cf. intermundane.*] Intermundano. *Coleridge.*

intermural (in-tér-mūr'al), *a.* [*< Pg. intermural, < L. intermuralis, between walls, < inter, between, + murus, a wall: see mural.*] Lying between walls.

intermure (in-tér-mūr'), *v. t.* [*< L. inter, between, + murus, a wall. Cf. immure.*] To surround with walls; wall in.

A bulwark *intermured* with walls of brass,
A like can never be, nor ever was.

Ford, Faunt's Memorial.

intermuscular (in-tér-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + musculus, muscle: see muscular.*] Situated between muscles or muscular fibers.—**Intermuscular fascia.** See *fascia*.—**Intermuscular ligaments.** In lower vertebrates, tendinous bands separating myocommata.—**Intermuscular septum.** (a) An interspace between muscles, or between myotomes.

The interspaces between them appearing as *intermuscular septa.*

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

(b) A fascia of white fibrous connective tissue separating two muscles or muscular fibers.

intermusculary (in-tér-mus'kū-lār-i), *a.* Same as *intermuscular*. *Beverley.*

intermutation (in-tér-mū-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. L. as if "intermutatio(n), < intermutare, interchange, < L. inter, between, + mutare, change: see mutate, mutation.*] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

Mutation is the replacement or substitution of elements, and when the change occurs between vowels we may term it *intermutation*.

S. S. Haldeman, Etymology, p. 17.

intermutual (in-tér-mū'tū-āl), *a.* [*< inter- + mutual.*] Mutual.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause for danger, hope, or fear.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

intermutually (in-tér-mū'tū-āl-i), *adv.* Mutually. *Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.*

intern (in-térn'), *a. and n.* [*Also interno (as F.); < F. interno = Sp. Pg. It. interno, < L. internus, inward, internal, < inter, between, < in, in, within: see in¹, in², inter², interior, etc. Cf. extern.*] 1. *a.* Internal. [*Rare.*]

Your predicaments, substance and accident,
Series *extern* and *intern*, with their causes.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

II. *n.* An inmate, as of a school; especially, an assistant resident physician or surgeon in a hospital, usually a student or recent graduate, acting in the absence of the attending physician or surgeon. [A recent use, from the French.]

intern (in-térn'), *v. t.* [*< F. interner = Sp. Pg. internar = It. internare, send into the interior,*

confine in a certain locality, < *L. internus, internal: see intern, a.*] 1. To send into the interior of a country, as merchandise.—2. To confine within fixed or prescribed limits; specifically, to cause to reside in an interior locality without permission to leave it. [Chiefly used in connection with French subjects, in either sense.]

Calderon is a greater poet than Goethe, but even in the most masterly translation he retains still a Spanish accent, and is accordingly *interned* (if I may Anglicise a French word) in that provincialism which we call nationality.

Lowell, Wordsworth.

internal (in-tér-nal), *a.* [= *OF. internal; as intern + -al.*] 1. Situated or comprised within, or in an inner part or place; inclosed; on the finite side of a bounding surface or line; within the outer boundary of; visceral.

If all depended upon the frame of our bodies, there must be some *internal* organs within us as far above the organs of brutes as the operations of our minds are above theirs.

Stillingfleet, Works, III. vii.

2. Pertaining to the subject itself, and independent, or relatively so, of other things. Thus, the *internal* affairs of a country are the affairs of its people with one another. [This is the most proper sense of the word, which no other expresses so well.]

Mine eyes he closed, but open left the cell
Of fancy, my *internal* sight.

Milton, P. L., viii. 461.

His [Warren Hastings's] *internal* administration, with all its humbles, gives him a title to be considered as one of the most remarkable men in our history.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The question of *internal* improvement within the States by the federal government took a new and large development after the war.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 3.

3. Inner; pertaining to the mind, or to the relations of the mind to itself. [In this sense the word *interior* is preferable.]

With our Saviour *internal* purity is everything. *Paley.*

Inasmuch as consciousness is the condition of all *internal* experience whatsoever, we cannot deduce or explain the essential nature of consciousness from other forms of such experience.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 544.

4. In *anat.* and *zool.*, in general, inner or interior; not superficial; deep-set; away from the surface or next to the axis of the body or of a part: as, the *internal* carotid or iliac artery; the *internal* head of the gastrocnemius.—5. In *entom.*: (a) Nearest the axis of the body: as, the *internal* angles of the elytra; the *internal* surfaces of the tibia. (b) On that surface of the tegumentary parts or organs which is opposed to the external or visible surface: as, the *internal* plicæ of the elytra in certain *Coleoptera*. [In all senses opposed to *external*.]—**Internal adjunct.** an adjunct which belongs to its subject irrespective of other things.

Adjuncts are divided into *internal* and *external*. *Adjuncts internal* are those which inhere in the subject. *External*, which are ordered and disposed externally about it. A subject receives *adjuncts internal* into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge;—*external* to itself: as the sight, colour; soldiers, arms, etc.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Internal bisector, capsule, carotid, etc. See the nouns.—**Internal cause,** a cause constituting a part of its effect: the matter or form, according to the peripatetic philosophy. See *internal proximate cause*, below.—**Internal cell,** a cell behind the internal vortice distinguished in many *Hymenoptera*. It is sometimes divided into two.

Internal criticism, judgment concerning the authenticity of a writing based on the contents thereof.—**Internal denomination:** See *denomination*.—**Internal epicondyle.** See *epicondyle*.—**Internal evidence,** evidence in regard to a thing or a subject afforded by its intrinsic character or quality.

There is strong *internal evidence* that he himself wrote the last part of the work.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 144.

Internal forces. See *force*.—**Internal friction.** See *friction*.—**Internal gage, gear, good, etc.** See the nouns.—**Internal intercostals.** See *intercostal*.—**Internal multiplication,** that kind of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent. See *multiplication*.—**Internal necessity,** a necessity springing from the very nature of the subject.—**Internal proximate cause,** a cause which resides in the same subject in which the effect is produced, as the emanative and syncretic or continent cause of Galen and the physicians.—**Internal quantity,** in *logic*, the sum of the marks of a logical term; logical depth or comprehension.—**Internal revenue.** See *revenue*.—**Internal sense, or inner sense,** the impressions produced on the mind by what is within the soul or organism; immediate empirical consciousness; self-consciousness; the apprehension of what passes in the world of thought; reflex perception.

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actions of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas, as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not

sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called *internal sense*. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this reflection.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.

Internal or spiritual sense of the Word, according to Swedenborg, the symbolic or spiritual meaning of those parts of the Bible which are written according to the correspondence of all natural things with spiritual principles or things in the spiritual world, and which alone, therefore, he regards as constituting the true Divine Word. These parts are the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, the books of Samuel and Kings, the Psalms and the prophets, the Gospels, and the Apocalypse.—**Internal triangle,** a small triangular cell, adjoining the inner side of the larger or discoidal triangle, found in the wings of some dragon-flies.—**Internal vein,** a longitudinal vein, nearly parallel with and close to the inner margin, found in the wings of many *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—**Internal wheel,** an annular cogged wheel, with presentation of the cogs on the interior periphery.—**Internal work, in physics.** See *work*.—**Policy of internal improvements.** See *improvement*.—**Syn. 1 and 2.** *Inward, Interior, etc.* See *inner*.

internality (in-tér-nal'i-ti), *n.* [*< internal + -ity.*] The quality of being internal; the state of being interior; inwardness.

All ligaments (of bivalve shells) are external (in relation to the body of the animal), and their *internality* or *externality* is in respect of the hinge-line.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 408.

internally (in-tér-nal-i), *adv.* 1. Interiorly; within or inside of external limits; in an inner part or situation; in or into the interior parts: as, to take or administer medicine *internally*.—2. With regard to internal affairs.

There never was seen so strong a government *internally* as that of the French municipalities.

Burke, On French Affairs.

3. Inwardly; spiritually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the Spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Jer. Taylor.*

internasal (in-tér-nā'si-āl), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + naris, nostrils: see nasal.*] Situated between or separating the nostrils; internasal.

internasal (in-tér-nā'si-āl), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + naris, nose: see nasal.*] Situated between nasal parts or passages, or dividing them right and left.

A thin vertical lamella—the *internasal septum*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 546.

internation (in-tér-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< Sp. internacion; as intern + -ation.*] The act of interning; internment.

Importations and *internations* which are made from the 1st of April to the date on which this ordinance takes effect, through the frontier custom-house of Paso del Norte, shall be subjected to the provisions in the tariff laws of November 8, 1890.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 584 (1896), p. 282.

international (in-tér-nash'ōn-āl), *a. and n.* [= *F. international = Sp. Pg. internacional = It. internazionale* (all after E.); as *inter- + national*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or mutually affecting two or more nations; concerning different nations in common: as, an *international* exhibition; *international law*; *international relations*.

With regard to the political quality of the persons whose conduct is the object of the law. These may, on any given occasion, be considered either as members of the same state, or as members of different states: in the first case, the law may be referred to the head of internal, in the second case, to that of *international jurisprudence*. . . . The word *international*, it must be acknowledged, is a new one; though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible. It is calculated to express, in a more significant way, the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the law of nations: an appellation so uncharacteristic that, were it not for the force of custom, it would seem rather to refer to *international jurisprudence*. The Chancellor D'Aguesseau has already made, I find, a similar remark: he says that what is commonly called *droit des gens* ought rather to be termed *droit entre les gens*.

Bentham, Introd. to Principles of Morals, xvii. 29, note.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the society called the International.

The essence of the *International* movement was a federal association, a combination of movements in part already begun, with the social end in view of raising the operatives up over against the employers and capitalists.

Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 133.

International alphabet. See *More's alphabet*, under *alphabet*.—**International copyright.** See *copyright*.—**International embargo.** See *embargo*.—1.—**International law,** the law of nations; those maxims or rules which independent political societies or states observe, or ought to observe, in their conduct toward one another; "the system of rules which regulates the intercourse and determines the rights and obligations of sovereign states" (*Minor*). More specifically, *international law* is the aggregate of the rules which Christian states acknowledge as obligatory in their relations to each other's subjects. The rules also which they unite to impose on their subjects, respectively, for the treatment of one another, are included here, as being in the end rules of action for the states themselves.

The classical expression for *international law* is *Jus Fœdiale*, or the law of negotiation and diplomacy.

Maine, Ancient Law, p. 58.

International law, as we have viewed it, is a system of rules adopted by the free choice of certain nations for the

purpose of governing their intercourse with each other, and not inconsistent with the principles of natural justice. Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 203.

Private international law, the rules by which the laws of one state are recognized and applied, in the courts of another, to civil or private rights of persons, or of property within the former.

It is the province of *private international law* to decide which of two conflicting laws of different territories is to be applied in the decision of cases; and for this reason this branch is sometimes called the conflict of laws. It is called private, because it is concerned with the private rights and relations of individuals. Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 69.

II. n. [cap.] 1. A society (in full, "the International Workingmen's Association"), formed in London in 1864, designed to unite the working classes of all countries in promoting social and industrial reform by political means. Its chief aims were: (1) the subordination of capital to labor through the transference of industrial enterprises from the capitalists to bodies of workmen; (2) the encouragement of men on strike by gifts of money, or by preventing laborers of one locality from migrating to another when the laborers in the latter are on strike; (3) the overthrow of all laws, customs, and privileges considered hostile to the working classes, and the encouragement of whatever aids them, as the shortening of hours of labor, free public education, etc.; (4) the end of all wars. By 1867 the International had become a powerful organization, though strenuously opposed by the continental European governments; but its manifestation in 1872 of sympathy with the doings of the Paris Commune in the preceding year, and internal dissensions, caused a great loss of reputation and strength.

Of the *International Marx* was the inspiring and controlling head from the beginning; and the German social democracy, though originated by Lassalle, before long fell under Marx's influence. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 214.

2. A member of the International, or a believer in its principles and methods.

Internationalism (in-tér-nash'ón-gl-izm), *n.* [*< international + -ism.*] The principles, doctrine, or theory advocated by Internationalists.

Internationalist (in-tér-nash'ón-gl-ist), *n.* [*< international + -ist.*] 1. A student, expounder, or upholder of international law.

In the days of Elizabeth, the publicists of England, both as constitutionalists and internationalists, in so far as international law was then understood, had nothing to fear from a comparison with their continental rivals. *North British Rev.*

2. [cap.] A member of or a believer in the International.

internationalize (in-tér-nash'ón-gl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *internationalized*, ppr. *internationalizing*. [*< international + -ize.*] To make international; cause to affect the mutual relations of two or more countries; as, to *internationalize* a war.

internationally (in-tér-nash'ón-gl-i), *adv.* With reference to the mutual relations or interests of nations; from an international point of view.

Internationally speaking, they may be looked upon as export duties. *J. S. Mill*.

interne, n. Same as *intern*.

internecary (in-tér-né'shi-á-ri), *a.* [*< L. internecium, slaughter (see intersecion), + -ary.*] Same as *internecine*. [Rare.]

internecinal (in-tér-né'shi-nál), *a.* [*< internecine + -al.*] Same as *internecine*. [Rare.]

internecine (in-tér-né'shi-n), *a.* [*< L. internecinus, another reading of internecivus, deadly, murderous: see intersecive.*] Destructive; deadly; accompanied with much slaughter.

Th' Egyptians worshipped dogs, and for Their faith made *internecine* war. *S. Butler, Hudibras*, I. i. 772.

intersecion (in-tér-né'shi-n), *n.* [*< L. internecio(n-), internecio(n-), slaughter, destruction, < internecare, slaughter, kill, < inter, between, + necare, kill.*] General slaughter or destruction. [Rare.]

The number of *internecions* and slaughters would exceed all arithmetical calculation. *Str. M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 215.

internecive (in-tér-né'shi-v), *a.* [*< L. internecivus, deadly, destructive, < internecare, kill: see internecion.*] Internecine. [Rare.]

intersecion (in-tér-né'shi-n), *n.* [*< L. internecio(n-), bind together, < inter, between, + necere, tie, bind. Cf. connecion, etc.*] Reciprocal connection; interrelation.

He coupled his own goodness and man's evils by so admirable an *intersecion* that ev'n the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them. *W. Montague, Devoute Essays*, II. iv. 1.

internesural (in-tér-nú'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< inter + neural.*] 1. *In anat.*, situated between the neural spines or spinous processes of successive vertebrae.—*Internesural spine*, in *ichth.*, one of the spiniform bones more or less interspersed between the neural spines, and usually connecting with rays or spines

of the dorsal fin or fins of fishes. They are generally dagger-shaped, and are plunged, as it were, up to the hilt in the flesh between the neural spines. See *interhemal*.

II. n. An internesural part or formation, as in a fish.

Groups of cartilaginous parts representing *internesurales*. *Beau, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1887, p. 682.

A series of flat spines . . . called *internesurales*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 640.

internity (in-tér-ní-tí), *n.* [= *It. internità*, *< L. internus*, inner, internal: see *intern* and *-ity*.] The state or condition of being internal; inwardness. [Rare.]

The intensity of His ever living light kindled up an extensity of corporeal irradiation. *Brooke, Fool of Quality*, II. 249.

internment (in-tér-n'ment), *n.* [*< intern + -ment.*] The state or condition of being interned; confinement, as of prisoners of war, in the interior of a country.

internodal (in-tér-nó'dál), *a.* [*< internode + -al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated on an internode, as a flower-stalk proceeding from the intermediate space of a branch between two leaves.—2. Constituting or including an internode, as the space between two nodes or joints in a plant or an animal.

internode (in-tér-nód), *n.* [= *F. entrenœud* = *Sp. It. internodio*, *< L. internodium*, the space between two knots or joints, *< inter*, between, + *nodus*, a knot, joint: see *node*.] A part or space between two knots or joints. (a) *In bot.*, the space which intervenes between two nodes or leaf-joints in a stem. (b) *In anat.*: (1) The continuity of a part, as a bone, between two nodes or joints. (2) Especially, one of the phalangeal bones of the fingers or toes, as extending between the nodes or joints of the digits.

The individual bones of the fingers and thumb are termed *internodes*. *F. Warner, Physical Expression*, p. 155.

(c) *In zool.*, the part of a jointed stem between any two joints, as of a polyp, a polyzoon, etc.

internodia, n. Plural of *internodium*.

internodial (in-tér-nó'di-ál), *a.* [*< L. internodium, internode, + -al.*] Same as *internodal*.

But the *internodial* parts of vegetables, or spaces between the joints, are contrived with more uncertainty. *Str. T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*, iii.

internodium (in-tér-nó'di-um), *n.*; pl. *internodia* (-â). [*NL.: see internode.*] *In anat.* and *zool.*, an internode; specifically, one of the phalanges or bones of a finger or toe.

internomedial (in-tér-nó-mé'di-ál), *a.* [*< L. internus, inner, internal, + (LL.) medialis, middle: see medial.*] Same as *internomedian*.

internomedian (in-tér-nó-mé'di-án), *a.* [*< L. internus, inner, internal, + medianus, middle: see median.*] *In entom.*, within the median line or vein; between the median and the internal vein.

Internomedian cell, a basal cell of the wing, between the median and internal veins, distinguished in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *submedian cell*.—**Internomedian vein or nervure**, a strong longitudinal vein in the tegmina of orthopterous insects, running from the base obliquely or in a curve to the posterior margin beyond the middle, and limiting the anal or posterior area.—**Internomedian veinlet**, in *Lepidoptera*, a longitudinal veinlet between the internal and the median vein, found in a few butterflies.

inter nos (in-tér nôs). [*L.: inter*, between, among; *nos*, acc. pl. of *ego*, I: see *I*.] Between ourselves; a parenthetical phrase implying that something is said in confidence. *In French form, entre nous.*

internuclear (in-tér-nú'klé-är), *a.* [*< inter + nucleus + -ar*.] Situated between or among nuclei.

By a parity of reasoning, muscular tissue may also be considered a cell aggregate, in which the *inter-nuclear* substance has become converted into striated muscle. *Huxley, Crayfish*, p. 190.

internuncial (in-tér-nun'shál), *a.* [*< internuncio, internuncius, + -al.*] 1. Of or belonging to an internuncio or his office.—2. *In physiol.*, pertaining to, resembling, or possessing the function of the nervous system as communicating between different parts of the body.

It is more probable that "Kleinberg's fibres" are solely *internuncial* in function, and therefore the primary form of nerve. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 63.

internuncio (in-tér-nun'shi-ô), *n.* [Formerly also *internuncio*; *< L. internuncius*, now *internuncio*, *< L. internuntius*, less prop. *internuncius*, a messenger, mediator: see *internuncius*.] 1.

An official representative or ambassador of the papacy at a minor court, in distinction from a *nuncio*, who is its representative at a more important court.

The *internuncio* at Brussels proceeded to censure those that were for it, as enemies to the papal authority. *Sp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times*, an. 1662.

Hence—2. A messenger between two parties. [Rare.]

They only are the *internuncios* or the go-betweens of this trim devis'd mummy. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

internuncius (in-tér-nun'shi-us), *n.* [*F. internonce* = *Sp. Pg. internuncio* = *It. internuncio*, formerly *internuncio*; *< L. internuntius*, less prop. *internuncius*, a messenger between two parties, a mediator, *< inter*, between, + *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*.] Same as *internuncio*.

interoceanic (in-tér-ô-shé-an'ik), *a.* [*< inter + ocean + -ic.*] Between oceans; extending from one ocean to another: as, *interoceanic* traffic; an *interoceanic* canal or railroad.

Difficulties concerning *interoceanic* transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. *London, in Raymond*, p. 417.

interocular (in-tér-ok'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *oculus*, eye.] Situated between the eyes, as the antennæ of some insects; *interorbital*.

interolivary (in-tér-ol'i-vä-ri), *a.* [*< inter + olivary.*] Lying between the olivary bodies of the brain.

interopercle (in-tér-ô-pér'kl), *n.* Same as *interoperculum*.

interopercula, n. Plural of *interoperculum*.

interopercular (in-tér-ô-pér'kü-lär), *a.* [*< interoperculum + -ar*.] Situated among opercular bones in the gill-cover of a fish; having the character of an interoperculum; pertaining to an interoperculum: as, an *interopercular* bone.

Interoperculum (in-tér-ô-pér'kü-lum), *n.*; pl. *interopercula* (-lä). [*< inter + operculum.*] *In ichth.*, one of the four bones of which a teleost fish's gill-cover usually consists. It lies behind the angle of the jaw, is more or less covered by the preoperculum, and generally has a posterior process interposed between the preoperculum in front and the suboperculum and operculum behind. In some types it is rudimentary or lost. Also *interopercle*. See cut under *teleost*.

interoptic (in-tér-op'tik), *a.* [*< NL. interopticus*, *< L. inter*, between, + *NL. opticus*, optic (lobe).] Situated between the optic lobes of the brain: applied to a lobe of the brain of some reptiles.

interopticus (in-tér-op'ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *interoptici* (-â). [*NL.: see interoptical.*] The interoptie lobe of the brain of some reptiles.

interorbiseptha (in-tér-ôr-bi-sép'tum), *n.*; pl. *interorbiseptha* (-tâ). [*< L. inter*, between, + *orbis*, orb (orbit), + *septum*, partition.] An interorbital septum; a partition between the right and left orbits of the eyes.

interorbital (in-tér-ôr-bi-täl), *a.* [*< inter + orbit + -al.*] *In anat.* and *zool.*, situated between the orbits of the eyes: as, the *interorbital* septum. See cut under *Esox*.—**Interorbital foramen**. See *foramen*.

interosculant (in-tér-os'kü-lant), *a.* [*< inter + osculant.*] Interosculating; connecting by or as if by osculation. The epithet is sometimes applied to a genus or family connecting two groups or families of plants or animals by partaking somewhat of the characters of each.

interosculate (in-tér-os'kü-lät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interosculated*, ppr. *interosculating*. [*< inter + osculate.*] To form a connecting-link between two or more objects; be interosculant.

interosculation (in-tér-os'kü-lä'shôn), *n.* [*< interosculate + -ion.*] Interconnection by or as if by osculation.

Without allowing nearly enough for the intermediate stages and the infinite *interosculation* of emotional, intellectual, and associational disturbances. *G. Allen, Mind*, XII, 121.

interosseal (in-tér-os'ê-ál), *a.* Same as *interosseous*. [Rare.]

interossei, n. Plural of *interosseus*.

interosseous (in-tér-os'ê-us), *a.* [= *F. interosseux* = *It. interosseo*, *< NL. interosaeus*, *< L. inter*, between, + *os (oss-)*, bone: see *ossous*.] Situated between two bones, or among several bones: specifically applied to different ligaments, as the various intercarpal ligaments, the radio-ulnar and the tibiofibular ligaments, and others.—**Interosseous cartilage, ganglion, etc.** See the nouns.—**Interosseous muscle**. Same as *interosseus*.—**Interosseous saw**, a fine thin saw with which surgeons work between bones, as those of the forearm, the ribs, etc.

interosseus (in-tér-os'ê-us), *n.*; pl. *interossei* (-â). [*NL.: see interosseous.*] An interosse-



Portion of Stem of *Ayenia*, showing *a*, internode.

ous muscle; a muscle lying in an interosseous space, as between the metacarpal bones of the hand or the metatarsal bones of the foot. Those which appear upon the back of the hand or instep of the foot are called *dorsal interossei* or *dorsales*; those appearing on the palm and sole are respectively called *palmar* and *plantar interossei* or *palmares* and *plantales*. In man there are 7 interossei of the hand, 4 dorsal and 3 palmar. They all arise from the sides of the metacarpals, and are inserted into the bases of the proximal phalanges and into the aponeuroses of the extensor tendons. They flex the proximal phalanges on the metacarpal bones, and extend the second and third phalanges. The dorsal interossei abduct the fingers from an imaginary line drawn through the middle finger, and the palmar adduct them toward the same. There are in man the same number of both dorsal and plantar interossei of the foot, arranged like those of the hand. In birds there are two muscles of the manus, called *interossei palmaris* and *interossei dorsalis*, which respectively flex and extend the phalanges of the longest digit.

interpage (in-tér-páj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *interpaged*, ppr. *interpaging*. [*< inter- + page¹.*] 1. To insert intermediate pages in.—2. To insert on intermediate pages.

"*Troilus and Cressida*" is *interpaged* between histories and tragedies. *Athenaeum*, No. 3187, p. 707.

interpale (in-tér-pál'), v. t. [*< inter- + pale¹.*] To divide by pales, as in horadry; arrange with vertical divisions.

He wore upon his head a diadem of purple *interpaled* with white. *J. Brenda*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 161.

interpapillary (in-tér-pap'i-lá-ri), a. [*< inter- + papilla + -ary.*] Lying or occurring between the papillae; as, the *interpapillary* portion of the epidermis (that which lies between the papillae of the corium).

interparenchymal (in-tér-pa-réng'ki-mal), a. [*< inter- + parenchyma + -al.*] Situated in the parenchyma of an infusorian, as a vacuole. *S. Kent*.

interparietal (in-tér-pá-ri-o-tal), a. and n. [*< inter- + parietal.*] I. a. Situated between the right and left parietal bones of the skull; as, the *interparietal* suture.—**Interparietal bone**, a membrane bone lying between the supraoccipital and the parietal bones. It is peculiar to mammals. In man it coossifies with the rest of the occipital, and forms the uppermost part of the supraoccipital. It is occasionally separate, as in the Peruvian mummies, where it has been termed *os Inca*. It is frequently separate in mammals other than man. The bone in fishes so called by some old authors is the supraoccipital. See cut under *Pisces*.—**Interparietal crest**. Same as *parietal crest* (which see, under *crest*).

II. n. In *ichth.*, the median bone of the posterior part of the roof of the skull, now generally called *supraoccipital*. See cut under *parasphenoid*.

interparietale (in-tér-pá-ri-e-tá'lé), n.; pl. *interparietalia* (-li-á). [NL.: see *interparietal*.] An interparietal bone.

interpariet (in-tér-pá-ri), n. Same as *enterpariet*.
interparietal (in-tér-pá-ri), n. [*< inter- + pariet.*] A stop or pause between; a temporary cessation.

Outwardly these inward hates agreed,
Giving an *interpariet* to pride and spite;
Which breath'd but to break out with greater might. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, vi.

interpel (in-tér-pél'), v. t. [*< OF. entrepeler*, interrupt: see *interpel*. Cf. *appeal*.] 1. Same as *interpel*.—2. To intercede with.

Here one of us began to *interpel*
Old Mnemon. *Dr. H. More*, *Psychosia*, iii. 31.

interpeduncular (in-tér-pé-dung'kü-lär), a. [*< inter- + pedunculus + -ar².*] Situated between peduncles; intercrural: specifically applied in anatomy to the space or area between the right and left crura cerebri.

interpelt (in-tér-pél'), v. t. [*< F. interpellator*, OF. *interpellor*, *entrepeler* (> E. *interpel*) = Sp. *interpelar* = Pg. *interpellar* = It. *interpellare*, < L. *interpellare*, interrupt in speaking, disturb, address, < *inter*, between, + *pellere*, drive, urge; see *appeal*, *compel*, *expel*, *impel*, *propel*, *repel*, etc.] To interrupt; break in upon; distract.

Why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpelt* that fulness? *B. Jonson*, *Underwoods*, cii.

No more now, for I am *interpelted* by many Businesses. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 1.

interpellate (in-tér-pel'át), v. t.; pret. and pp. *interpellated*, ppr. *interpellating*. [*< L. interpellatus*, pp. of *interpellare*, interrupt in speaking; see *interpel*.] To address with a question; especially, to question formally or publicly; demand an answer or explanation from: used originally in connection with French legislative proceedings: as, the ministry were *interpellated* with regard to their intentions.

In the Chamber the Government was angrily *interpellated* as to the Convention between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, which was described as highly detrimental to the interests of the Empire. *Lowe*, *Bismarck*, I. 492.

interpellation (in-tér-pe-lá'shqn), n. [*< F. interpellation* = Sp. *interpelacion* = Pg. *interpellacio* = It. *interpellazione*, < L. *interpellatio*(n-), an interruption, < *interpellare*, interrupt: see *interpel*.] 1. The act of interpellating, or of interrupting or interfering by speech; verbal interruption.

Good sir, I crave pardon,
If I so chance to break that golden twist
You spin by rude *interpellation*. *Dr. H. More*, *Psychosia*, ii. 44.

2. The act of interceding; interposition by entreaty or request; solicitation.

"Praying without ceasing," St. Paul calls it; that is, with continual addresses, frequent *interpellations*, never ceasing renewing the request till I obtain my desire. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 231.

He was to mention the urgent *interpellations* made to him by the electors and princes of the Empire in their recent embassy. *Molloy*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 269.

3. A summons; a citation.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe*, *Paragon*.

4. A question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government: used originally with reference to proceedings in the French legislature.

Interpellation followed upon *interpellation*, and Rignor Mancini could only answer that the Red Sea expedition was a first step in the way to that colonial expansion which the country had shown its desire to achieve. *Contemporary Rev.* (trans.), LI. 289.

interpenetrate (in-tér-pen-é-trát), v.; pret. and pp. *interpenetrated*, ppr. *interpenetrating*. [*< inter- + penetrate.*] I. *trans.* 1. To penetrate or pass into reciprocally; unite with by mutual penetration.

We feel that in a work of art [classical poetry] thought and language, idea and form, so *interpenetrate* each other that the impression produced is a result of substance and expression subtly interblended. *J. Caird*.

2. To penetrate between or among (the component parts of a body or substance); pass into or within the different parts of (a body); penetrate in various directions or throughout.

II. *intrans.* To penetrate mutually; become united by mutual penetration.

interpenetration (in-tér-pen-é-trá'shqn), n. [*< interpenetrate + -ion.*] 1. The act of interpenetrating; reciprocal or mutual penetration; the occupation of the same space by the parts of two bodies.

We meet as water meets water, or as two currents of air mix, with perfect diffusion and *interpenetration* of nature. *Emerson*, *Compensation*.

The view of Kant that matter is not absolutely impenetrable, and that chemical union consists in the *interpenetration* of the constituents.

C. S. Peirce, *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1863.

2. In late medieval arch., from the end of the fifteenth century, the system of continuing moldings which meet each other independently past the intersection, and generally of considering the identity of various architectural members as preserved after one has come to coincide partly with another or to be swallowed up in it, so that, for instance, the angles and edges of a square member which has become united with a member having a curved surface are shown on the curved surface as if projecting through it. *Interpenetration* is characteristic of the so-called continuous impost. (See *impost*.) It is inartistic, and contrary to sound architectural principles, as purporting to represent a false method of construction.

interpenetrative (in-tér-pen-é-trá-tiv), a. [*< interpenetrate + -ive.*] Reciprocally penetrating; mutually penetrative.

interpersonal (in-tér-pér'son-al), a. [*< inter- + person + -al.*] Existing or occurring between individuals. [Rare.]

A very pleasant chatty tea with the Owens, talking over phrenology, mesmerism, and *interpersonal* influence. *Caroline Fox*, *Journal*, p. 171.

interpetalary (in-tér-pet'a-lá-ri), a. [*< inter- + petal + -ary.*] In bot., between the petals. *Thomas*, *Med. Dict.* [Rare.]

interpetaloid (in-tér-pet'a-lóid), a. [*< inter- + petal + -oid.*] Intervening between petaloid parts, as of an echinoderm.

The *interpetaloid* spaces [on parts of recent and fossil crinoids] are plain, and devoid of sculpture. *Science*, IV. 223.

interpetiolar (in-tér-pet'i-ó-lär), a. [*< inter- + petiole + -ar².*] In bot., situated between the petioles.

interphalangeal (in-tér-fá-lan'jé-al), a. [*< inter- + phalanx (-ang-) + -al.*] Situated between any two successive phalanges of a finger or toe; nodal, of a digit: as, an *interphalangeal* articulation (one of the joints of a finger or toe).

interpilaster (in-tér-pi-lás'tér), n. [*< inter- + pilaster.*] In arch., the interval between two pilasters.

interplace (in-tér-plás'), v. t. [*< inter- + place.*] To place between or among.

Your nature, virtue, happy birth,
Have therein highly *interplaced* your name,
You may not run the least course of neglect. *Daniel*, *To Lady Anne Clifford*.

interplanetary (in-tér-plan'et-á-ri), a. [*< inter- + planet + -ary¹.*] Situated between the planets; within the solar system, but not within the atmosphere of the sun or any planet.

Light moves in *interplanetary* spaces with a speed of nearly 186,000 miles per second. *Tait*, *Light*, § 64.

interplay (in-tér-plá), n. [*< inter- + play.*] Reciprocal action or influence; interchange of action and reaction, as between the parts of a machine; concurrent operation or procedure; interaction.

Indicating rhythms merely with the *interplay* of strokes between hands and thighs, feet and floor, is capable of a considerable degree of complexity.

S. Lawler, *Sci. of Eng. Verse*, p. 247.

The *interplay* of manly affection in the two admirals. *The Century*, XXVI. 291.

interplead (in-tér-pléd'), v. [Formerly also *enterplead*; < *inter- + plead¹.*] I. *intrans.* In law, to litigate with each other, in order to determine who is the rightful claimant. See *interpleader²*.

Two several persons being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *interplead*; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowell*.

II. *trans.* In law, to cause to litigate with each other.

interpleader¹ (in-tér-plé'dér), n. [*< interplead + -er¹.*] A party who interpleads.

interpleader² (in-tér-plé'dér), n. [Formerly also *enterpleader*; < *inter- + pleader²*, a plea, < OF. *plaidier*, plead, inf. as a noun; see *plead*.]

1. A suit by which a person having property belonging to or subject to the claim of others, but uncertain which of adverse claimants is entitled, brings the adverse claimants before the court, that the right may be determined and himself exonerated: as, a bill of *interpleader*. The court usually allows him to surrender the property or pay the debt into the custody of the law, and be discharged, and allows the claimants to interplead—that is, to proceed to trial against each other.

2. The process of trial between adverse claimants in such a case: as, the court awarded an *interpleader*.

interpledge (in-tér-plej'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *interpledged*, ppr. *interpledging*. [*< inter- + pledge.*] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In all distress of various courts and war,
We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart. *Sir W. Davenant*, *Gondibert*, l. 5.

interpleural (in-tér-plü'ral), a. [*< inter- + pleura + -al.*] Situated between the right and left pleurae or pleural cavities.—**Interpleural space**, the mediastinum.

A space is left between them [the right and left pleura] extending from the sternum to the spine. . . . This interval is called by anatomists the *interpleural space* or the mediastinum. *Holden*, *Anat.* (1885), p. 151.

inter pocula (in-tér pok'ü-lä), [L.: *inter*, between, among; *pocula*, acc. pl. of *poculum*, a cup; see *poculent*.] Literally, between cups; during a drinking-bout.

interpunct (in-tér-point'), v. t. [*< inter- + punct.*] To distinguish by stops or marks; punctuate.

Her heart commands her words should pass out first,
And then her sighs should *interpunct* her words. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, li.

interpolable (in-tér-pó-lá-bl), a. [*< L. as if *interpolabilis*, < *interpolare*, interpolate: see *interpolate*.] Capable of being interpolated or inserted; suitable for interpolation. *De Morgan*.

interpolar (in-tér-pó-lär), a. [*< inter- + pole² + -ar².*] Situated between or connecting the poles, as of a galvanic battery.

Connect them by a certain *interpolar* wire of which the wire of a galvanometer forms a part.

J. Troubridge, *New Physics*, p. 216.

interpolarity (in-tér-pó-lä-ri), a. [*< interpolate (ate) + -ary.*] Pertaining to interpolation.—**Interpolarity function**. See *function*.

interpolate (in-tér-pó-lát), v. t.; pret. and pp. *interpolated*, ppr. *interpolating*. [*< L. interpolatus*, pp. of *interpolare* (> It. *interpolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *interpolare* = F. *interpoler*), polish, furnish, or dress up, corrupt, < *interpolis*, also *interpolis*, dressed up, altered in form or appear-

ance, falsified, < *inter*, between, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*.] 1. To insert in a writing; introduce, as a word or phrase not in the original text; especially, to foist in; introduce surreptitiously, as what is spurious or unauthorized.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, interpolated by him for that purpose. *Pope*.

I should give here what I have thus found so strangely interpolated among the fragmentary remains of the Returns sent up by the old Gilds.

T. Smith, English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 134, note.

2. To alter, as a book or manuscript, by insertion of new matter; introduce new words or phrases into; especially, to corrupt or vitiate by spurious insertions or additions.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled and interpolated you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Latin.

Bp. Barine, Romains, p. 116.

3. In *math.* and *physics*, to introduce, in a series of numbers or observations (one or more intermediate terms), in accordance with the law of the series; make the necessary interpolations in: as, to interpolate a number or a table of numbers.

The word *interpolate* has been adopted in analysis to denote primarily the interposing of missing terms in a series of quantities supposed subject to a determinate law of magnitude, but secondarily and more generally to denote the calculating, under some hypothesis of law or continuity, of any term of a series from the values of other terms supposed given.

Boole, Finite Differences (2d ed.).

4. To carry on with intermissions; interrupt or discontinue for a time.

The alluvion of the sea upon these rocks might be eternally continued, but *interpolated*.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 96.

5. To interpose; place in an intermediate position.

It is quite certain that one can pass from a high state of pleasure to one of intense pain without any interpolated neutral feeling.

G. T. Ladd, Psychol. Psychology, p. 610.

interpolation (in-tér-pô-là'shən), *n.* [= *F. interpolation* = *Pr. interpolacio* = *Sp. interpolacion* = *Pg. interpolação* = *It. interpolazione*, < *L. interpolatio* (*n.*), a dressing up, alteration, < *interpolare*, dress up, alter: see *interpolate*.] 1. The act of interpolating; the insertion of new words or expressions in a book or manuscript; especially, the falsification of a text by spurious or unauthorized insertions.—2. That which is interpolated; new or (especially) spurious matter inserted; an unannounced or unauthorized insertion in a text.

Sir, I beseech you to accept or pardon these trifling interpolations which I have presumed to send you: not that they add any thing to your work, but testify the disposition I have to serve you.

Erskyn, To Mr. Aubrey, Feb. 1675.

3. In *math.*, the process of finding, from the given values of a function for certain values of the variable, its approximate value for an intermediate value of the variable. The formulae ordinarily used for this purpose assume that the function is expressible as a polynomial in powers of the variable of the lowest order consistent with the given values.

interpolator (in-tér-pô-là-tôr), *n.* [*L. interpolator*, one who corrupts or spoils, < *L. interpolare*, dress up, alter, spoil: see *interpolate*.] One who interpolates; one who inserts in a book or manuscript new or spurious words or passages; one who adds something deceptively or without authority to an original text.

interpolish (in-tér-pol'ish), *v. t.* [*< inter- + polish*, after *L. interpolare*, polish, furbish, or dress up: see *interpolate*.] To furbish up, as a writing; improve by interpolation or alteration.

All this will not fadge, though it be cunningly interpolated by some second hand with crooks and emendations.

Milton, Church-Government, l. 6.

interpolity (in-tér-pol'i-ti), *n.* [*< inter- + polity*.] Intercourse between communities or countries; interchange of citizenship. [Rare.]

An absolute sermon upon emigration, and the transplanting and *interpolity* of our species.

Bulwer, Cartons, xlii. 1.

interponer (in-tér-pôn'), *v. t.* [= *Sp. interponer* = *Pg. interponer* = *It. interporre*, < *L. interponere*, put, lay, or set between, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *poner*. Cf. *interpose*.] To set or insert between; interpose.

Porphyrius interposed it (the Psyche or soul) betwixt the Father and the Son, as a middle between both.

Cudworth, Intellectual System.

interponent (in-tér-pô'nent), *n.* [*< L. interponens* (*-t-*), *pp. of interponere*, put between: see *interpone*.] One who or that which interposes or interposes.

Lop down these interponents that withstand
The passage to our throne.

Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

interportal (in-tér-pôr'tal), *a.* [*< inter- + port* + *-al*.] Existing between ports; specifically, carried on between ports of the same country or region.

The total exports by sea exceeded 57 millions, of which 32 millions represent *interportal*, and 25 millions foreign trade.

Encyc. Brit., xlii. 764.

(Owing to the competition by foreigners in the *interportal* trade of the East, it is the cargo steamers which "rule the freight market."

The Engineer, LXVI. 517.

interposai (in-tér-pô'zai), *n.* [*< interpose + -al*.] The act of interposing; interposition.

How quickly all our designs and measures, at his [God's] *interposai*, vanish into nothing.

H. Blair, Works, II. xiii.

interpose (in-tér-pôz'), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. interponere*, *pp. interponing*. [*< OF. interposer, entreposer, F. interposer*, < *L. inter*, between, + *F. ponere*, place: see *inter-* and *poner*, and cf. *interpone*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To place between; cause to intervene: as, to *interpose* an opaque body between a light and the eye.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak., J. C., II. 1, 96.*

Were not this banke *interposed* like a bulwark betwixt the Citty and the Sea, the waves would utterly overthrow and deface the Citty.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

The sun, though so near, is never seen, but a thick screen of watery clouds is constantly *interposed*, and yet the heat is such that Fahrenheit's thermometer rises to 100° in the shade.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 495.

2. To place between or among; intrude; present as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience, or for succor, relief, or the adjustment of differences: as, the emperor *interposed* his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties.

The Queen *interposed* her Authority, and would not suffer it to be enacted.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 345.

You, Sir, who listen but *interpose* no word,
Ask yourself, had you borne a halting thus?

Browning, King and Book, I. 89.

II. intrans. 1. To come between other things; assume an intervening position or relation; stand in the way.

Clouds *interpose*, waves roar, and winds arise.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 246.

2. To step in between parties at variance; interfere; mediate: as, the prince *interposed* and made peace.

A stout seaman who had *interposed* and saved the Duke from perishing by a fire-ship in the late war.

Evelyn, Diary, May 25, 1673.

With clashing falchions now the chiefs had clod'd,
But each brave Ajax heard, and *interposed*.

Pope, Iliad, xvii. 601.

3. To put in or make a remark by way of interruption.

The office of this goddess consisted in *interposing*, like the Roman tribunes, with an "I forbid it" in all courses of constant and perpetual folly.

Bacon, Political Fables, v., Expl.

=**Syn.** 2. *Interpose, Interferer, Intermeddle, Intervene.* To *intermeddle* is both unwelcome and unpertinent. To *interfere* is unwelcome to the one interfered with, and often but not necessarily improper: as, the court *interfered* to prevent further injustice. In this sentence *interposed* would have been a very proper word to express the benevolence and helpfulness of the action of the court, while *interfere* suggests the chocking of what was going on and the balking of selfish plans. *Interpose* in its personal application is generally used in a good sense. *Interfere* may be used of a person or of a thing; *intermeddle* only of a person or the act of a person. *Intervene* is used only of things literally or figuratively coming between, and hence without either praise or blame: as, several weeks *intervened*; an *intervening* piece of woods. A piece of woods may *interfere* with a view; we must *interfere* in a quarrel when life is threatened. See *intrude*.

interposer (in-tér-pôz'), *n.* [*< interpose, v.*] *Interposai*; interposition.

Such frequent breakings out in the body pollicke are indications of many noxious and dangerous humours therein, which, without the wise *interpose* of state physicians, pressage ruin to the whole.

J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 119.

interposer (in-tér-pô-zér), *n.* One who interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

I must stand first champion for myself
Against all *interposers*.

Beau, and Fl., Laws of Candy.

interposit (in-tér-pôz'it), *n.* [*< L. interpositus*, a putting between, < *interponere*, *pp. interpositus*, put between: see *interpone*, *interpose*.] A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another. *Mitford*.

interposition (in-tér-pô-zish'qn), *n.* [= *F. interposition* = *Pr. interposicio* = *Sp. interposicion* = *Pg. interposiço* = *It. interposizione*, < *L. interpositio* (*n.*), < *interponere*, *pp. interpositus*, put

between, interpose: see *interpone*, *interpose*.] 1. A being, placing, or coming between, as of something that obstructs or interferes; intervention.

It is a mere privation of the sun's light by reason of the *interposition* of the earth's opacous body.

Sp. Wilkins, That the Moon may be a World.

2. Interventient agency; agency between parties; interference; mediation.

Great and manifold have the instances been of God's *interposition* to rescue this church and nation, when they most needed it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

This overhanded retribution of justice, so uncommon in human affairs, led many to discern the immediate *interposition* of Providence.

Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 8.

3. That which is interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud.

Milton, P. R., III. 322.

=**Syn.** 2. *Interposition, Interference, Intervention, Mediation.* The first three of these have the same differences as the corresponding verbs. (See *interpone*.) *Interposition* and *interference* are used of persons or things; *intervention* and *mediation* only of persons. *Mediation* is a friendly act performed in order to reconcile those who are estranged or opposed: as, France refused all offers of *mediation*, and seemed bent upon war. The word *mediation* is rarely used where the friendly *interposition* is not consented to by the parties to the controversy, or where it is not at least in some degree successful.

interposur (in-tér-pô'gür), *n.* [*< interpose + -ur*.] *Interposition*.

Some extraordinary *interposures* for their rescue.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

interpret (in-tér'prot), *v.* [*< ME. interpreten*, < *OF. interpreter*, *F. interpréter* = *Fr. interpréter*, *interpretar* = *Sp. Pg. interpretar* = *It. interpretare*, < *L. interpretari*, explain, expound, interpret, < *interpres* (*interpres*), an agent, broker, explainer, interpreter, < *inter*, between, + *-pres* (*-pret-*), prob. connected with *Gr. φράσσω*, point out, show, explain, declare, speak, > *φράσσω*, understanding, *φράσις*, speech: see *phrase*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To expound the meaning or significance of, as by translation or explanation; elucidate or unfold, as foreign or obscure language, a mystery, etc.; make plain or intelligible.

There were none that could *interpret* them [his dreams] to Pharaoh.

Gen. xli. 15.

Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is, God with us.

Mat. I. 23.

A third *interprets* motions, looks, and eyes.

Pope, E. of the L., III. 15.

2. To show the purport of; develop or make clear by representation: as, to *interpret* a drama or a character by action on the stage.—3. To construe; attribute a given meaning to: as, the company *interpreted* his silence unfavorably.

Nothing new is free from detraction, and when Princes alter customs, even heave to the subject, best ordinances are *interpreted* innovations.

Habington, Castara, Author's Preface.

No evil can befall the Parliament or City, but he positively *interprets* it a judgement upon them for his sake.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

=**Syn.** 1. *Render, Construe*, etc. (see *translate*); *Expound, Elucidate*, etc. (see *explain*).

II. intrans. To practise interpretation; make an interpretation or explanation; tell or determine what something signifies.

Do all speak with tongues? do all *interpret*?

1 Cor. xii. 30.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can *interpret* further.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 6, 2.

interpretable (in-tér'pre-ta-bl), *a.* [= *F. interprétable* = *Sp. interpretable*, < *L. interpretabilis*, that can be explained or translated, < *L. interpretari*, explain, translate: see *interpret*.] Capable of being interpreted or explained.

But howsoever the law be in truth or *interpretable* (for it might ill become me to offer determination in matter of this kind), it is certain that, etc.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii. 307.

Even the differences arising among the limbs, originally alike, were seen to be *interpretable* by a principle mentioned.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 335.

interpretament (in-tér'pre-ta-ment), *n.* [*< L. interpretamentum*, explanation, < *interpretari*, explain: see *interpret*.] Interpretation. [Rare.]

This bold *interpretament*, how commonly soever sided with, cannot stand a minute with any competent reverence to God or his law, or his people.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

interpretate (in-tér'pre-tât), *v. t.* [*< L. interpretatus*, *pp. of interpretari*, interpret: see *interpret*.] To interpret.

How dare they *interpretate* these words, "my sheep," "my lamb," to be the universal church of Christ?

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1855), II. 148.

If one consult the critics thereupon,
Some places have a note, some others none;
And when they take interpreting pains,
Sometimes the difficulty still remains.

Byron, Critical Remarks on Horace.

interpretation (in-tér-pre-tá'shən), *n.* [*< ME. interpretacio, interpretacioun, < OF. entrepretation, interpretation, F. interpretation = Pr. interpretacio = Sp. interpretacion = Pg. interpretacão = It. interpretazione, < L. interpretatio(-n-), explanation, < interpretari, explain: see interpret.*] 1. The act of interpreting, expounding, or explaining; translation; explanation; elucidation: as, the *interpretation* of a difficult passage in an author; the *interpretation* of dreams or of prophecy.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our lyrics.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 13.

This habit, carried into the *interpretation* of things at large, affects it somewhat as the mathematical habit affects it.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 321.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; assumed meaning; apparent meaning; signification: as, varying *interpretations* of the same passage or event; to put a bad *interpretation* upon anything. In law, *interpretation* in this sense usually implies either (1) that a word or phrase, read in the light of other parts of the instrument or of extrinsic evidence, is found to have a meaning different from that first apparent on its face; or (2) that a word or phrase not clear in itself is found, by transposition or reconstruction of the order of words or by different punctuation, to have a clear meaning; and hence the maxim that it is not allowable to interpret that which has no need of interpretation.

Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private *interpretation*.
2 Pet. I. 20.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy.
Bacon.

3. The representation of a dramatic part or character, or the rendering of a musical composition, according to one's particular conception of it: as, an original and spirited *interpretation* of "Hamlet."—**Allegorical interpretation.** See *allegorical*.—**Interpretation clause.** See *clause*.—**Interpretation of nature.** In Bacon's philosophy, scientific reasoning leading to discovery. This Bacon teaches, consists in successive inductive inferences, each carrying irresistible and immediate conviction, the entire series leading up to widely general principles.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. Elucidation, construction, version, rendering. See *translation*.

interpretative (in-tér-pre-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. interprétatif = Pr. interpretatiu = Sp. Pg. interpretatiu, < L. as if "interpretativus, < interpretari, explain: see interpret.*] 1. Designed or fitted to explain; explaining; explanatory.

The rigour of *interpretative* lexicography requires that the explanation and the word explained should be always reciprocal.
Johnson, Eng. Dict., Pref.

So that by this *interpretative* compact each party hath made that lawful in time of war which is unlawful in time of peace.
Sir M. Hale, Cont. Mat. vil. 12.

2. Inferential; implied; constructive.

The rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* sliding with heresies.
Hammond.

interpretatively (in-tér-pre-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By interpretation; so as to interpret or give ground for interpretation; inferentially.

They have *interpretatively* joined in opposing his authority.
Clarke, To Mr. Dodwell.

interpreter (in-tér-pre-tér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *interpretour*, < OF. *interprèteur, entrepretour, < LL. interpretator, an explainer, < L. interpretari, explain: see interpret.*] One who or that which interprets; one who explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator; especially, one who explains what is said in a different language.

And they knew not that Joseph understood them; for he spake to them by an *interpreter*.
Gen. xli. 23.

It is therefore an error to suppose that the judiciary is the only *interpreter* of the Constitution, for a large field is left open to the other authorities of the government.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 385.

interprise, *n.* An obsolete form of *enterprise*.
interprovincial (in-tér-prō-vin'shəl), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + provincia, province: see provincial.*] Existing between provinces.

The state council . . . was to superintend all high affairs of government, war, treaties, foreign intercourse, internal and interprovincial affairs.
Moley, Dutch Republic, I. 309.

interpublic (in-tér-pū'bik), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + pubes, pubes: see public.*] Situated between the right and left pubic bones; as, the *interpublic* articulation, or symphysis pubis; an *interpublic* ligament or cartilage.—**Interpublic fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.

interpunction (in-tér-pungk'shən), *n.* [*< L. interpunctio(-n-), a placing of points between words, < interpungere, place points between words, < inter, between, + pungero, point: see pungent, point.*] The pointing of sentences, or

a point or mark placed between the parts or members of a sentence; intermediate punctuation.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpunctions* or commas; death is but the period or full point.
Jackson, Works, III. 409.

A various *interpunction*, a parenthesis, a letter, an accent, may much alter the sense.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 333.

Interpunction in the wider sense of the insertion of a distinguishing point is as old as the Moabite Stone, in which every word is divided from the rest by a single point; a fashion which we find occurring in Greek MSS. of late date.
J. Rendel Harris.

interpunctuation (in-tér-pungk-tū-ā'shən), *n.* [*< inter- + punctuation.*] Same as *interpunction*.

The device of the letter, which by the false *interpunction* of the parasite conveys to the heroine the directly opposite meaning to that which his master intended it to bear, is amusing enough.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 142.

interracial (in-tér-rā'shəl), *a.* [*< inter- + race + -al.*] Existing or taking place between races, or members of different races.

If *interracial* marriages were legalized (as they are not yet), such unions would always be too exceptional to give ground for alarm.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 380.

interradial (in-tér-rā'di-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. inter, between, + radius, ray: see radial.*] I. *a.* Situated between the radii or rays: as, the *interradial* petals in an echinoderm. Compare *adradial*.

II. *n.* A ray situated between rays, as in some crinoids; an *interradiale*.

interradiale (in-tér-rā-di-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *interradialia* (-li-ā). [NL.: see *interradial*.] That which is situated between rays, as of an echinoderm; specifically, in *Crinoidea*, a plate or part between radialia.

In the calyx of the Tesselata there are plates, *interradialia*, present between the radialia.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 636.

interradially (in-tér-rā'di-āl-i), *adv.* Between or among rays: as, "an *interradially* placed madreporite," *Encyc. Brit.*

interradius (in-tér-rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *interradii* (-i). [*< inter- + radius.*] An *interradial* part; specifically, one of the secondary or intermediate rays or radiating parts or processes of a hydrazoon, alternating with the perradii or primary rays.

The madreporite lies in the right anterior *interradius* of the sea-urchin.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 670.

interramal (in-tér-rā'māl), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + ramus, a branch, + -al.*] In zool., situated between the forks or rami of the lower jaw; submental; interocular.

interramicorn (in-tér-rām'i-körn), *n.* [*< L. inter, between, + ramus, a branch, + cornu, a horn.*] In ornith., a separate piece of the horny sheath of the bill which is found in some birds, as the albatrosses, between the rami of the lower mandible.

The *interramicorn* forms the gonial element of the bill.
Cuvier, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1806, p. 276.

interreceive (in-tér-rē-sūv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interreceived*, ppr. *interreceiving*. [*< inter- + receive.*] To receive between or within.
Carliule. [Rare.]

interregal (in-tér-rō'gāl), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + rex (reg-), a king: see regal.*] Existing between kings.

When the crime (the massacre of the Huguenots) came at last, it was as blinding as it was bloody; at once premeditated and accidental; the isolated execution of an *interregal* conspiracy, existing for half a generation, yet exploding without concert.
Moley, Dutch Republic, I. 261.

interregency (in-tér-rē'jen-si), *n.* [*< inter- + regency.*] The space of time, or the government, while there is no lawful sovereign on the throne; an interregnum. *Blount*.

interregent (in-tér-rē'jent), *n.* [*< inter- + regent.*] One who governs during an interregnum; a regent. *Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 201.*

interreges, *n.* Plural of *interrex*.

interregnum (in-tér-reg-nūm), *n.* [*< L. interregnum, < inter, between, + regnum, reign: see reign. Cf. interregn.*] 1. An intermission between reigns; an interval of time elapsing between the end of one reign and the beginning of the next, as in the case of a disputed or uncertain succession.

A great meeting of noblemen and gentlemen who had property in Ireland was held, during the *interregnum*, at the house of the Duke of Ormond in Saint James's Square.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xli.

Hence—2. An intermission in any order of succession; any breach of continuity in action or influence.

Thousand worse Passions then possess
The *Inter-regnum* of my breast.

Conway, The Chronicle, st. 2.

Between the last dandelion and violet . . . and the first spring blossom . . . there is a frozen interregnum in the vegetable world.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 179.

interregni (in-tér-rān), *n.* [*< F. interregne = Sp. Pg. It. interregno, < L. interregnum, interregnum: see interregnum.*] An interregnum.

Comparing that confused anarchy with this *interregni*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

interrelate (in-tér-rē-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interrelated*, ppr. *interrelating*. [*< inter- + relate.*] To bring into reciprocal relation; connect intimately. [Rare.]

Spaces intervening between the areas may readily be conceived to be filled with fibrils and cells that *interrelate* these and other functions complexly.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 616.

It is a *sine qua non* that the experiments made with the object of solving such problems be throughout logically *interrelated*.
Nature, XXXVII. 267.

interrelation (in-tér-rē-lā'shən), *n.* [*< inter- + relation.*] Reciprocal relation or correspondence; interconnection. *Athenæum*.

interrelationship (in-tér-rē-lā'shən-shīp), *n.* [*< interrelation + -ship.*] The state of being interrelated; the condition of reciprocal relation or correspondence.

The *interrelationship* between Matthew, Mark, and Luke is perhaps the most complicated . . . problem in the history of literature.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 79.

interrepellent (in-tér-rē-pel'ent), *a.* [*< inter- + repellent.*] Mutually or reciprocally repellent. *De Quincey*. [Rare.]

interrer (in-tér'ér), *n.* One who interrs or buries.
Colgrave.

interrex (in-tér-reks), *n.*; pl. *interreges* (in-tér-rē'jēz). [*< inter, between, + rex, king: see rex.*] In ancient Rome, a regent; a magistrate who governed during an interregnum. On the death of a king ten interreges were appointed by the senate, each holding the chief power five days, until a new king nominated by them was approved by the curia. Under the republic interreges were appointed to hold the comitia when successors to the consulate failed to be elected at the proper time, or a vacancy occurred otherwise.

interrogate (in-tér'ō-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interrogated*, ppr. *interrogating*. [*< L. interrogatus, pp. of interrogare (> It. interrogare = Sp. Pg. interrogar = Fr. interroger, enterrer = F. interroger), ask, question, < inter, between, + rogare, ask: see rogation.*] I. *trans.* To question; examine by asking questions: as, to *interrogate* a witness.

The traveller . . . coming to the fortified habitation of a chieftain, would probably have been *interrogated* from the battlements.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

=*Syn.* *Inquire, Question*, etc. (see *ask*); *catechize*.

II. *intrans.* To ask questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

interrogate (in-tér'ō-gāt), *n.* [*< interrogate, v.*] A question; an interrogation. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.*

interrogatedness (in-tér'ō-gā-ted-nes), *n.* That character of testimony which consists in its having been elicited, or at least supplemented and checked, by interrogation. *Bentham, Judicial Evidence, II. iv. § 6.*

interrogatee (in-tér'ō-gā-tē'), *n.* [*< interrogate + -ee.*] One who is interrogated. [Rare.]

interrogation (in-tér'ō-gā'shən), *n.* [= *F. interrogation = Pr. interrogatiu, enterragaciō = Sp. interrogacion = Pg. interrogacão = It. interrogazione, < L. interrogatio(-n-), a questioning, a question, < interrogare, question: see interrogate.*] 1. The act of questioning; examination by questions.

Pray you, spare me
Further *interrogation*, which boots nothing
Except to turn a trial to debate.
Byron.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights?
Government of the Tongue.

3. Any proposition doubted or called in question in the disputations with which, during the prevalence of scholasticism, boys were exercised in the schools.—4. See *interrogation-point*.—**Fallacy of interrogations.** See *fallacies in things* (?), under *fallacy*.—**Note or mark of interrogation.** Same as *interrogation-point*.

We are compelled to read them with more alertness, and with a greater number of mental notes of *interrogation*.
The Academy, Nov. 8, 1893, p. 262.

=*Syn.* 2. *Query, Inquiry*, etc. See *question*, *n.*

interrogation-point (in-ter-ō-gā-shon-point), *n.* A note, mark, or sign (?) placed after a question (or in Spanish both before and after it, in the former position inverted) in writing or printing.

interrogative (in-ter-rog'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. interrogatif* = *Pr. interrogatiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. interrogativo*, < *L. interrogativus*, serving to question, < *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.] *I. a.* Asking or denoting a question; pertaining to inquiry; questioning: as, an *interrogative* phrase, pronoun, or point; an *interrogative* look or tone of voice.

The regular place of the *interrogative* word, of whatever kind, is at the beginning of the sentence, or as near it as possible. *Whitney, Essentials of Eng. Grammar*, § 470.

Interrogative accent. See *accent*, 7.—**Interrogative judgment**, in *logic*, a mental product corresponding to an interrogative sentence: opposed to *determinative judgment* (which see, under *determinative*).

II. n. 1. In *gram.*, a word (pronoun, pronominal adjective, or adverb) implying interrogation, or used for asking a question: as, *who? what? which? why?*—2. A question; an *interrogation*. [*Rare.*]

"Who are you, sir, and what is your business?" demanded the Marquis. . . . "That is a fair *interrogative*, my lord," answered Delagety.

Scott, Legend of Montrose, xii.

interrogatively (in-ter-rog'ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an *interrogative* manner; in the form of a question; questioningly.

interrogator (in-ter-rog'ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. interrogateur* = *It. interrogatore*, < *LL. interrogator*, < *L. interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.] One who interrogates or asks questions.

interrogatory (in-ter-rog'ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. interrogatoire* = *Pr. interrogatori* = *Sp. Pg. It. interrogatorio*, < *LL. interrogatorius*, consisting of questions, < *L. interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.] *I. a.* Interrogative; containing or expressing a question; pertaining to or consisting of questions: as, an *interrogatory* sentence; the *interrogatory* method of instruction.

II. n.; pl. *interrogatories* (-riz). A question or inquiry; in *law*, usually, a question in writing: as, to file *interrogatories* to be answered by a party or a witness. Formerly also *interrogatory*.

Their speech was cut off with this one brief and short *interrogatory*: whether Philip would quit those throned cities aforesaid or no? *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 332.

Cross interrogatory. See *cross*, 4.—**Demurrer to interrogatory.** See *demurrer*, 2.—**Syn. Query, Inquiry**, etc. See *question*, *n.*

in terrorem (in te-rō'rem). [*L. in, in, to, for; terrorem*, acc. of *terror*, terror: see *terror*.] As a warning; by way of intimidation.

interrule (in-ter-rū'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inter-ruled*, pp. *interruling*. [*< inter- + rule*.] To rule between; mark with intervening ruled lines.

The picture being completed, it is ruled over in squares, each of about twelve inches. These are again *interruled* with small squares. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 303.

interrupt (in-ter-rup't), *v. t.* [*ME. interruyten* (corruptly *intrippe*), < *L. interrumpere*, pp. of *interrumpere* (> *It. interrompere* = *Pg. interromper* = *Sp. interrumpir* = *Pr. entrompre* = *F. interrompre*), break apart, break to pieces, break off, interrupt, < *inter*, between, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, etc.] 1. To make a break or gap in; break the course or continuity of; hence, to break off; bring to a pause or cessation; hinder the continuation of.

He *interrupt* his reading. *Shak., T. and C.*, III. 3, 93.

This would surpass Common revenge, and *interrupt* his joy In our confusion. *Milton, P. L.*, II. 371.

2. To break in upon or disturb the action of; stop or hinder in doing something.

Intrippe no man where so that thou wende, No man in his tale, till he have made an ende. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

I'll hear you more, to the bottom of your story, And never *interrupt* you. *Shak., Pericles*, v. 1, 167.

Th' emphatic speaker . . . had a world of talk With one he stumbled on, and lost his walk. I *interrupt* him with a sudden bow, Adieu, dear sir! lest you should lose it now.

Cowper, Conversation, l. 231.

interrupt' (in-ter-rup't'), *a.* [*ME. interrupt*, *interript*, < *OF. interrumpit*; < *L. interrumpit*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Gaping; spreading apart, as the sides of anything.

Our adversary, whom no bounds Prescribed, no bars of hell, nor all the chains Heap'd on him there, nor yet the main abyss Wide, *interrupt*, can hold. *Milton, P. L.*, III. 84.

3. Irregular; interrupted.

Mourning, ghastly looks; broken pace; *interrupt*, pre-
cipitate, halt turns. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 612.

3. Disturbed; interrupted.

We will do to you our homage and of you holds our honours, and we beseech you to respite your sacrifice in to Pentecoste, ne therefore shall ye nothing be *interrupt*, but that ye shall be our lords and our kynge.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 106.

They are in paradise for the time, and cannot well endure to be *interrupt*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 244.

interrupted (in-ter-rup'ted), *p. a.* 1. Broken; intermitted; fitful; acting irregularly or unequally.

How is it that some wits are *interrupted*, That now they daisied are, now clearly see? *Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul*, xlii.

All is silent, save the faint And *interrupted* murmur of the bee. *Dryden, Summer Wind*.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Having the principal leaflets divided by intervals of smaller ones: applied to compound leaves. (b) Having the larger spikes divided by a series of smaller ones: applied to flowers: opposed to *continuous*.—3. In *soöl.*, suddenly stopped; having a gap or hiatus: as, an *interrupted* stria.—**Interrupted cadence**, current, screw, etc. See the nouns.

interruptedly (in-ter-rup'ted-li), *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.—**Interruptedly pinnate**, in *bot.*, same as *abruptly pinnate* (which see, under *abruptly*).

interrupter (in-ter-rup'ter), *n.* One who or that which interrupts. Also *interruptor*.

For, on the theater of France, The tragedy was ment Of England too: wherefore our queene Her *interruptors* sent. *Warner, Albion's England*, x.

Specifically.—(a) In *elect.*, any instrument for interrupting an electrical current, as the automatic arrangement used with the induction-coil.

The *interruptors* of induction coils are usually self-acting. *S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag.*, p. 364.

(b) In *induct. engin.*, an electrical device which forms part of a system of apparatus for determining the velocity of projectiles, used in connection with wire targets and chronographs. The passage of the ball or shell through a target serves to interrupt a closed electrical circuit, and thus release the automatic registering mechanism of the chronograph at the instant of passage. Often a number of targets are used, placed at accurately measured and uniform intervals in the path of the projectile, and the registered data serve as a basis for determining the variation of velocity in different parts of the path.

interruption (in-ter-rup'shon), *n.* [*< ME. interrupcion*, < *OF. (also F.) interrupcion* = *Sp. interrupcion* = *Pg. interrumpido* = *It. interruzione*, < *L. interrumpere* (> *It. interrompere*, < *interrumpere*, pp. *interrumpit*, interrupt: see *interrupt*.] 1. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon anything.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*.

Dissonance, and capricious art, And snip-snap short, and *interruption* smart. *Pope, Dunciad*, II. 240.

2. The state of being interrupted; the state of being impeded, checked, or stopped.

Had they held a steady hand upon his Majesty's restoration, as they might easily have done, the Church of England had emerged and flourished without *interruption*.

Evelyn, Diary, March 12, 1672. Persons who eminently love, and meet with fatal *interruptions* of their happiness when they least expect it. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 82.

3. Obstruction or hindrance caused by a breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stoppage: as, *interruptions* in the execution of a work.

They shall have full power to give sentence upon ye same, & that sentence to be obeyed wout *interruption*. *Fabian, Cur. & an.* 1377. (*Richardson*.)

4. Cessation; intermission; interval.

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his point overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison, Spectator*.

No one, in the face of Church-history, can or does maintain that all *interruptions* of intercommunion destroy unity. *Pusey, Eirenicon*, p. 62.

5. A prerogation of Parliament: used in the seventeenth century. *Nares*.

interruptive (in-ter-rup'tiv), *a.* [*< interrupt + -ive*.] Tending to interrupt; interrupting.

Interruptive forces. *Bushnell*.

interruptively (in-ter-rup'tiv-li), *adv.* By interruption; so as to interrupt.

interruptor (in-ter-rup'tor), *n.* See *interruptor*. **interscalm** (in-ter-skalm), *n.* [*< L. interscalmum*, the space between two oars in a galley, < *inter*, between, + *scalmus*, a peg to which an oar was strapped, a thole, a thole-pin.] In an ancient Roman galley, the space between any two successive oars.

interscapulum (in-ter-skā-pil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *interscapula* (-ā). [*L.*, the space between the

shoulders, < *inter*, between, + *scapula*, shoulder-blades: see *scapula*.] Same as *interscapulum*. **interscapula**, *n.* Plural of *interscapulum*.

interscapular (in-ter-skāp'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*< inter- + scapula + -ar*.] *I. a.* Situated between the scapulae or shoulder-blades.

II. n. In *ornith.*, an interscapular feather; one of the feathers of the interscapulum.

interscapulary (in-ter-skāp'ū-lār-i), *a.* and *n.* Same as *interscapular*.

interscapulum (in-ter-skāp'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *interscapula* (-ā). [*NL.*, < *L. inter*, between, + *scapula*, shoulder-blades: see *scapula*. Cf. *interscapulum*.] In *ornith.*, the fore part of the back; the dorsum anticum; the region of the upper back between the shoulder-blades. Also *interscapillum*. See cut under *bird* 1.

intersecent (in-ter-sen'sent), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *secent* (-s), ppr. of *secentere* (in comp. *secentere*), climb: see *scan*.] In *alg.*, containing radicals in the exponents: thus, x^2 or x^3 is an *intersecent* expression: so called by Leibnitz as being intermediate between algebraic and transcendental quantities, but properly belonging to the latter category. **intersece** (in-ter-sen), *n.* [*< inter- + sece*.] A pause, interval, or transition between two scenes, as in a play. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 343.

interseind (in-ter-sind'), *v. t.* [*< L. interseindere*, cut off, separate, break down, < *inter*, between, + *seindere*, cut: see *seision*. Cf. *seind*.] To cut in two in the midst. *Bailey*, 1731.

interscribet (in-ter-skrib'), *v. t.* [*< L. interscribere*, write between, < *inter*, between, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To write between; interline. *Bailey*, 1731.

interscription (in-ter-skrip'shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **interscriptio* (-n), < *interscribere*, pp. *interscriptus*, write between, < *inter*, between, + *scribere*, write.] A writing between, or interlining. *Bailey*, 1731.

inter se (in-ter sē). [*L.*] Among or between themselves.

intersecant (in-ter-sē'kant), *a.* [= *OF. intersequant*, < *L. intersecant* (-s), ppr. of *intersecare*, cut between, cut off: see *intersect*.] Dividing into parts; cutting across; crossing. [*Rare.*]

intersect (in-ter-sekt'), *v.* [*< L. intersectus*, pp. of *intersecare* (> *It. intersecare* = *Sp. (obs.) intersecar*), cut between, cut off, < *inter*, between, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] *I. trans.* 1. To cut or divide into parts; lie or pass across: as, the ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

The surface of Norway, as it is shown flat upon a chart, is lined and *intersected* by these water-ways as the surface of England is by railways. *Froude, Sketches*, p. 64.

2. To cut apart; separate by intervening. [*Rare.*]

Lands *intersected* by a narrow frith Abhor each other. *Cowper, Task*, II. 16.

II. intrans. To cut into one another; meet and cross each other; have, as two geometrical loci, one or more points in common: as, *intersecting* lines. In the ordinary language of geometry a curve and its tangent are not said to *intersect*, but in a more careful use of language they no doubt would be said to do so. See extract under *intersection*, 2.

intersection (in-ter-sek'shon), *n.* [= *F. intersection* = *Sp. interseccion* = *Pg. interseccão* = *It. intersecazione*, < *L. intersecchio* (-n), < *intersecare*, cut between, intersect: see *intersect*.] 1. The act of intersecting; a cutting or dividing, or cutting across: as, the *intersection* of a map by lines of latitude and longitude.

The frequent *intersections* of the sense which are the necessary effects of rhyme. *Johnson, Thomson*.

2. A place of crossing; specifically, a point common to two lines or a line and a surface, or a line common to two surfaces: as, a house at the *intersection* of two roads; the *intersection* of two geometrical lines or figures.

The locus (if any) corresponding to a given aggregate relation is the locus common to and contained in each of the loci corresponding to the several constituent relations respectively, or, what is the same thing, it is the *intersection* of these loci. *Cayley, On Abstract Geometry*, § 27, *Phil. Trans.*, 1870, p. 55.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two classes each of which partly excludes and partly includes the other.—**Apparent intersection**, a point where two curves not in one plane appear to intersect when viewed from any center of projection.

intersectional (in-ter-sek'shon-al), *a.* [*< intersection + -al*.] Relating to or formed by an intersection or intersections.

intersegmental (in-tér-seg'men-tál), *a.* [*L. inter*, between, + *segmentum*, segment, + *-al*.] Pertaining to two or more segments; situated between, separating, or connecting segments: as, an *intersegmental* septum between myotomes or other metameric parts.

interseminate (in-tér-sem'i-nát), *v. t.* [*L. interseminatus*, pp. of *interseminare*, sow between or at intervals, < *inter*, between, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] To sow between or among. *Bailey*, 1731.

interseptal (in-tér-sep'tál), *a.* [*< inter* + *septum* + *-al*.] Situated between septa.

The interruption of the cavities of the loculi [in *Otocrallus*] may be more complete by the formation of shelves stretching from septum to septum, but lying at different heights in adjacent loculi. These are *interseptal* dissepiments. *Huxley*, *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 130.

insert (in-tér-sért'), *v. t.* [*L. interserere*, pp. of *inserere* (> *It. interserere* = *Sp. insertar*), put or place between, < *inter*, between, + *serere*, join, weave: see *series*. Cf. *insert*.] To insert, or set or put in between other things.

If I may *insert* a short speculation. *Brewster*.

insertion (in-tér-sér'shún), *n.* [*< L. as if "insertio(n)"*, < *inserere*, put or place between: see *insert*.] The act of inserting between other things, or that which is inserted.

They have some *insertions* which are plainly spurious, yet the substance of them cannot be torn off their then holy and ancient. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

insert (in-tér-sét'), *v. t.* [*< inter* + *set*.] To set or put between. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii.

intershock (in-tér-shók'), *v. t.* [*< inter* + *shock*.] To shock mutually. *Daniel*, Chorus in Philotas.

intersidereal (in-tér-si-dé-ré-ál), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *sidus* (*sider-*), star: see *sidereal*.] Situated between or among the stars; interstellar: as, *intersidereal* space.

intersocial (in-tér-só'shál), *a.* [*< inter* + *social*.] Pertaining to intercourse or association; having mutual relations or intercourse; social. [Rare.]

intersomnious (in-tér-som'ni-us), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] Occurring between periods of sleep; done or happening in a wakeful interval. *Dublin Rev.* [Rare.]

internant (in-tér-sō-nant), *a.* [*< L. internant* (-), pp. of *internare*, sound between or among, < *inter*, between, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] Sounding between. *Imp. Dict.*

intersour (in-tér-sour'), *v. t.* [*< inter* + *sour*.] To mix with something sour. *Daniel*, Octavia to M. Antonius.

interspace (in-tér-spās), *n.* [*< ME. entespaco*, < *LL. interspatium*, space between, interval, < *L. inter*, between, + *spatium*, space: see *space*.] 1. A space between objects; an intervening space; an interval.

Thyne *entespaco* in oon maner thou keps. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Posteriorly to the mouth, we come, in the larva, to a rather wide *interspace* without any apparent articulation or organ. *Darwin*, *Cirripedia*, p. 28.

The lucid *interspace* of world and world, Where never creeps a cloud. *Tennyson*, *Lucretius*.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*, the space between two longitudinal veins or veinlets of the wings: used especially in describing the *Lepidoptera*.

interspace (in-tér-spās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interspaced*, pp. *interspacing*. [*< interspace*, *n.*] To make or fill the space between; occupy the interval between.

Fog and storms blur the glory of the sky, and foul days . . . *interspace* the bright and fair. *Bushnell*, *Nature and the Supernat.*, p. 192.

A series of circular zinc plates *interspaced* with the platinum. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.)*, XXIV. 58.

interspatial (in-tér-spā'shál), *a.* [*< LL. interspatium*, interspace, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an interspace; in *entom.*, situated on the interspaces of the wing: as, *interspatial* dots.

interspatially (in-tér-spā'shál-lí), *adv.* In the interspace or interspaces; in *entom.*, so as to correspond to the interspaces of an insect's wing: as, a mark *interspatially* angulated.

interspecific (in-tér-spé-sif'ik), *a.* [*< inter* + *specific*.] Existing between species.

As the description of the relations of organs characterized the physiology of the individual, so that of *interspecific* adaptations is the physiology of the race. *Nature*, XXXIX. 287.

interspeech (in-tér-spéch), *n.* [*< inter* + *speech*.] A speech interposed between others. *Blount*.

intersperse (in-tér-spér's'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interspersed*, pp. *interspersing*. [*< L. interspersus*, pp. of *interspergere*, scatter or sprinkle between or among, < *inter*, between, + *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle: see *spare*. Cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] 1. To scatter between; place here and there among other things: as, to *intersperse* shrubs among trees.

There, *interspersed* in lawns and opening glades, Thin trees arise, that shun each other's shades. *Pope*, *Windsor Forest*, l. 21.

2. To diversify by scattering or disposing various objects here and there.

The actors . . . *interspersed* their hymns with sarcastic jokes and altercation. *Gudmund*, *Origin of Poetry*.

interspersion (in-tér-spér'shún), *n.* [*< intersperse* + *-ion*. Cf. *aspiration*, *dispersion*, etc.] The act of interspersing, scattering, or placing here and there.

These sentiments have obtained almost in all ages and places, though not without *interspersions* of certain corrupt additions. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 62.

For want of the *interspersions* of now and then an elegiac or a lyric ode. *Watts*, *Improvement of Mind*.

interspicular (in-tér-spik'ul-ér), *a.* [*< inter* + *spicula* + *-ar*.] Situated between or among spicules, as of a sponge.

interspinal (in-tér-spi-nál), *a.* [= *It. interspinale*, < *NL. interspinalis*, < *L. inter*, between, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] In anat., situated between spines—that is, between spinous processes of successive vertebrae: as, an *interspinal* muscle.

interspinalis (in-tér-spi-nál'is), *n.*; pl. *interspinales* (-léz). [*NL. see interspinal*.] One of a number of small muscles situated between the spinous processes of any two contiguous vertebrae.

interspinous (in-tér-spi-nus), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *spina*, spine: see *spinous*.] Situated between spines; interspinal. Specifically applied in ichthyology to certain bones of the dorsal fin of a teleost fish which are developed between the spines of the vertebrae. See the quotation. See also *shankle-joint*.

When the dorsal fin exists in the trunk, its rays are articulated with, and supported by, elongated and pointed bones—the *interspinous* bones. . . . Not unfrequently, the articulation between the fin-rays and the *interspinous* bone is effected by the interlocking of two rings, one belonging to the base of the fin-ray and its included dermal cartilage, the other to the summit of the *interspinous* bone—like the adjacent links of a chain. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 181.

interspiration (in-tér-spi-rá'shún), *n.* [*< L. interspiratio(n)*, < *interspirare*, fetch breath between, < *inter*, between, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirant*. Cf. *inspiration*, etc.] A breathing-spell; an interval of rest or relief.

What gracious respite are here, what favourable *interspirations*, as if God bade me to recollect myself. *Sp. Hall*, *Satan's Merry Darts Quenched*, ll.

interstaminal (in-tér-stam'i-nál), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *stamen*, a thread (*NL. stamen*), + *-al*.] In bot., situated between the stamens. *Thomas*, *Med. Dict.* [Rare.]

interstate (in-tér-stát), *a.* [*< inter* + *state*.] Existing or taking place between different states, or persons in different states; especially, carried on between the States of the American Union, or by persons in one State with persons in another.—*Interstate commerce*. See *commerce*.—*Interstate Commerce Commission*, a body of five commissioners appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, under act of Congress of February 4th, 1887. The commission is charged with the regulation of the business of common carriers as provided for under this act, with the investigation of complaints, and is required to render an annual report to the Department of the Interior.

interstellar (in-tér-stel'ér), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *stella*, star: see *stella*.] Existing between stars; situated among the stars: as, *interstellar* spaces or worlds.

Such comets as have, by a trajectory through the ether, for a long time wandered through the celestial or *interstellar* part of the universe. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 379.

interstellary (in-tér-stel'g-ri), *a.* Same as *interstellar*.

internatal (in-tér-stér-nál), *a.* [*< inter* + *sternum* + *-al*.] 1. In anat., situated between the pieces of which the breast-bone is composed: as, an *internatal* articulation.—2. In zool., situated between the sternites or inferomedian parts of the successive somites of an arthropod.

When the abdomen is made straight, it will be found that these *internatal* membranes are stretched as far as they will yield. *Huxley*, *Crayfish*, p. 97.

interstice (in-tér-stis or in-tér'stis), *n.* [*< F. interstice* = *Sp. Pg. intersticio* = *It. interstizio*, < *L. interstitium*, a space between, < *intersta-*

tere, pp. *interstitus*, stand between, < *inter*, between, + *stare*, stand: see *sist*, *assist*, etc.] 1. An intervening space; an opening; especially, a small or narrow space between apposed surfaces or things; a gap, chink, slit, crevice, or cranny.

Net. . . . Texture woven with large *interstices* or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals. . . . Anything made with interstitial vacuities. . . . *Network*. . . . Anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with *interstices* between the intersections. *Johnson*, *Dictionary*.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Aylife*, *Parergon*.

Every change of atmospheric pressure produces, from day to day, exits or entrances of the air into all the *interstices* of the soil. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 7.

2. In *canon law*, the interval of time required for promotion from a lower to a higher degree of orders.

intersticed (in-tér-stist or in-tér'stis), *a.* [*< interstice* + *-ed*.] Having an interstice or interstices: as, an *intersticed* ceiling; *intersticed* columns.

interstinctive (in-tér-sting'ktiv), *a.* [*< L. interstinctus*, pp. of *interstingere*, separate, divide, distinguish, mark off by pricking, < *inter*, between, + *stingere*, prick: see *distinguish*, *extinguish*.] Distinguishing; dividing.

The business of this letter . . . is to ask the favour of you . . . to consult that piece of Cyprian called "Expositio Bilecti" . . . whether the notes of Parenthesis () be used; and what care is taken of the *interstinctive* points; . . . *Wallis*, To Dr. Smith (Aubrey's Letters, I. 78).

interstitial (in-tér-stish'ál), *a.* [*< L. interstitium*, interstice, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to, situated in, or constituting an interstice or interstices: as, *interstitial* change.

How many chams he would find of wide and continued vacuity, and how many *interstitial* spaces rambled, even in the most tumultuous hurries of business. *Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 8.

These snatches and *interstitial* spaces—moments literal and fleet—these are all the chances that we can borrow or create for the luxury of learning. *R. Choate*, *Addresses*, p. 211.

2. In *entom.*, situated between striae, etc.: as, *interstitial* punctures on the elytra of beetles.—*Interstitial emphysema*. See *emphysema*.—*Interstitial growth* or *absorption* (as of bone), growth or absorption taking place throughout the substance of the organ, and not merely on its surface.—*Interstitial inflammation*, inflammation in which the morbid changes are diffuse and involve mainly the interstitial connective tissue, as distinct both from a circumscribed abscess and from parenchymatous inflammation. In this sense we have such terms as *interstitial hepatitis*, *interstitial nephritis*, *interstitial pneumonia*.—*Interstitial lines*, in *entom.*, the spaces between striae.—*Interstitial tissue*, the fine connective tissue which occurs between the cells of other tissues and binds them together and supports their blood- and lymph-vessels.

interstitially (in-tér-stish'ál-lí), *adv.* In or by interstices; in interstitial spaces.

It (water) may be deposited *interstitially*. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 308.

This thickening takes place . . . *interstitially*. *R. Bentley*, *Botany*, p. 19.

Chalcedonic quartz is also present, sometimes *interstitially*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 85.

interstition, *n.* [*ME.*, < *L. interstitio(n)*, a pause, interval, < *interstare*, pause: see *interstice*.] Interval.

The firste periferie of all Engendred mist, and ouermore The dewes, and the frostes here, After thilke *interstition*, In whiche thel take impression. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant*, vii.

interstratification (in-tér-strat'i-fiká'shún), *n.* [*< interstratify*: see *-fication*.] The state of being interstratified, or of lying between other strata; in *geol.*, the condition of a bed, stratum, or member of an aqueous deposit, with reference to the overlying and underlying beds.

The *interstratification* . . . of loess with layers of pumice and volcanic ashes. *Sir C. Lyell*, *Manual of Elem. Geology*, x.

interstratified (in-tér-strat'i-fid), *a.* [*< interstratify* + *-ed*.] Inclosed between or alternating with other strata; forming part of a group of stratified rocks. Also *interbedded*.

interstratify (in-tér-strat'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interstratified*, pp. *interstratifying*. [*< inter* + *stratify*.] 1. *trans.* In *geol.*, to cause to occupy a position among or between other strata; intermix as regards strata.

Adjacent to Milford the red sand is abundantly *interstratified* with the white, with which are also occasional seams of coarse pebbles. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 43.

Dolomitic limestone is *interstratified* with the gneissic rocks. *Nature*, XXX. 43.

But *interstratified* with these [sandstones and shales] are many beds containing marine fossils.

A. H. Green, *Phys. Geol.*, p. 302.

II. intrans. To assume a position between or among other strata.

interstitial (in-tér-strí'al), *a.* [*< inter- + stria + -al.*] In *entom.*, situated between striae; interstitial: as, *interstitial* punctures on the elytra.

internapticular (in-tér-sin-ap-tík'q-lär), *a.* [*< inter- + synapticaula + -ar.*] Situated between or among synapticaulae.

These ligaments passing down through the *internapticular* spaces to be fastened, according to their position.

G. C. Bourne, *Microsc. Science*, XXVII, 303.

intertalk (in-tér-ták'), *v. i.* [*< inter- + talk.*] To talk to one another; exchange conversation.

Among the myrtles as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus *intertalk'd*.

Carew, *Enquiry*.

intertangle (in-tér-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intertangled*, ppr. *intertangling*. [Formerly also *entertangle*; *< inter- + tangle.*] To intertwist; tangle together.

Now also have ye in every song or ditty con corde by compass & con corde *intertangled* and a mixt of both.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 69.

Their *intertangled* roots of love.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, l. 3.

intertarsal (in-tér-tär'sal), *a.* [*< inter- + tarsus + -al.*] 1. Situated between the proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones; mediotarsal: as, the *intertarsal* joint of a bird or a reptile. — 2. Situated between or among any tarsal bones: as, *intertarsal* ligaments.

intertentacular (in-tér-ten-tak'q-lär), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + NL. tentaculum, tentacle, + -ar.*] Placed between tentacles. — *Intertentacular* organ of Farre, a ciliated passage opening between two tentacles of the lophophore in *Membranipora*, *Alcyonidium*, and other forms of polychaeta.

intertergal (in-tér-tér'gal), *a.* [*< L. inter, between, + tergum, back, + -al.*] Situated between successive terga or tergites of an arthropod.

The transparent layer of the cuticle and the uppermost layer of the cells of the hypodermis are continued into the *intertergal* membrane.

Microsc. Science, XXIX, ill. 280.

interterritorial (in-tér-tér-i-tó'ri-al), *a.* [*< inter- + territory + -al.*] Between or among territories, or the people of different territories.

A call for an *interterritorial* convention of the four north-western Territories — the two Dakotas, Montana, and Washington.

Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 4, 1888.

intertext (in-tér-tek's), *v. t.* [*< L. intertexere, intertwine, < inter, between, + texere, weave; see text.*] To interweave; intertwine.

Idles and roses, flowers of either sex,
The bright bride's path, embellished more than thine,
With light of love this pair doth *intertext*.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xciv.

intertexture (in-tér-tek's-tür), *n.* [*< intertex, after texture.*] The act of interweaving; the condition of being interwoven; joint or combined texture.

They understood not the salt and ingenuity of a witty and useful answer or reply, as is to be seen in the *intertextures* of Aristophanes' comedies.

Jer. Taylor, *Works*, l. xciii.

And the close *intertexture* of the several parts is as strong a proof of unity in the design and execution as the intense life and consistency in the conception of Achilles.

De Quincey, *Homer*, ill.

intertidal (in-tér-tí-dal), *a.* [*< inter- + tide + -al.*] Living between high-water mark and low-water mark.

At low tide the limpet (being a strictly *intertidal* organism) is exposed to the air.

Encyc. Brit., XVI, 648.

intertile (in-tér-tí), *n.* [*< inter- + tile.*] A short piece of timber used in roofing, and in timber-framing generally, to bind upright posts together.

intertissued (in-tér-tish'éd), *a.* [*< inter- + tissued.*] Same as *entertissued*.

intertabecular (in-tér-trä-bek'q-lär), *a.* [*< inter- + trabecula + -ar.*] Situated between the cranial trabeculae.

intertafic (in-tér-traf-ik), *n.* [*< inter- + traf-ic, n.*] Traffic between two or more persons or places; reciprocal trade.

intertafficked, ppr. *intertafficking*. [*< inter- + traffick, v.*] To trade together.

And *intertafficks* with them, tune for pound.

Devin, *Microcosmos*, p. 61.

intertanspicuous (in-tér-trans-pik'q-us), *a.* [*< inter- + transpicuous.*] Transpicuous between. *Shelley*. [Rare.]

intertransversalis (in-tér-trans-vér-sä'lis), *n.*; pl. *intertransversales* (-lêz). [NL., *< intertransversus, q. v.*] In *anat.*, one of a series of muscles situated between the transverse processes of successive vertebrae.

intertransversarius (in-tér-trans-vér-sä'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *intertransversarii* (-i). [NL., *< intertransversus, q. v.*] Same as *intertransversalis*.

intertransverse (in-tér-trans-vér's), *a.* [*< NL. intertransversus, q. v.*] Situated between the transverse processes of successive vertebrae: specifically applied to ligaments and muscles of the spinal column so placed.

intertransversus (in-tér-trans-vér'sus), *n.*; pl. *intertransversi* (-si). [NL., *< L. inter, between, + transversus, transverse; see transverse.*] Same as *intertransversalis*.

The anterior lymph-heart: lying in an interspace between the small muscles (*intertransversalis*).

Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p. 95.

intertribal (in-tér-trí-bal), *a.* [*< inter- + tribe + -al.*] Existing or taking place between tribes; passing from tribe to tribe: as, *intertribal* war or commerce.

It must ever be borne in mind that African slavery is of two distinct kinds: first, inland or *intertribal* slavery or servitude, which . . . is the normal condition of all rude nations divided into petty contiguous tribes.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV, 443.

intertrigo (in-tér-trí-gô), *n.* [L., a chafing or galling of the skin in riding, walking, etc., *< inter, between, + terere, pp. tritus, rub; see trite.*] A slight inflammation of the skin, occurring in creases or folds where one part of skin rubs on another. B. W. Richardson, *Prevent. Med.*, p. 252.

intertrochanteric (in-tér-trô-kan-ter'ik), *a.* [*< inter- + trochanter + -ic.*] In *anat.*, situated between two trochanters: specifically applied to a line or ridge between the greater and the lesser trochanter of the femur. See cut under *trochanter*.

The posterior *intertrochanteric* ridge.

N. Y. Med. Jour., XL, 621.

intertrochlear (in-tér-trok'lô-jär), *a.* [*< inter- + trochlear.*] Fitting into the middle of a trochlear or pulley-like surface of a joint: as, the *intertrochlear* ridge along the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna.

A tongue and groove ("intertrochlear crest") in the elbow-joint.

K. D. Cope, *Origin of the Miteat*, p. 348.

intertropical (in-tér-trop'i-kal), *a.* [*< inter- + tropic + -al.*] Situated between the tropics.

Round many *intertropical* islands, . . . the bottom of the sea is entirely coated by irregular masses of coral.

Darwin, *Coral Reefs*, p. 79.

Intertropical portions of the old world. *Science*, III, 600.

intertubular (in-tér-tü'bü-lär), *a.* [*< inter- + tubule + -ar.*] Situated between tubes: as, the *intertubular* cells.

interturb, *v. t.* [*< L. interturbare, disturb by interruption, < inter, between, + turbare, disturb, trouble; see trouble, disturb.*] To disturb.

Even so do I *interturb* and trouble you with my babbling.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1855), II, 22.

interturbor, *n.* A disturber.

The world perforce fantasizing us to be an *interturbor* of the peace rather than an indifferent mediator.

Henry VIII., To Wyatt, May, 1538.

intertwine (in-tér-twin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intertwined*, ppr. *intertwining*. [*< inter- + twine, v.*] 1. *trans.* To unite by twining or twisting one with another; interlace.

Wherever, under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwined* might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.

Milton, P. R., iv, 405.

II. intrans. To twine together; be interwoven: as, *intertwining* vines.

My dwelling stands — a sweet recluse abode!

And o'er my darken'd casement *intertwine*

The fragrant brier, the woodbine, and the vine.

Scott, *Eclogues*, l.

intertwine (in-tér-twin'), *n.* [*< intertwine, v.*] A mutual or reciprocal twining or winding. [Rare.]

III

Such *intertwine* besseems triumphal wreaths

Strewed before thy advancing.

Cokeridge, To Wordsworth.

intertwistingly (in-tér-twí'ning-li), *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

intertwist (in-tér-twist'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + twist.*] To twist one with another; twist or twine together.

Ye, with your tough and *intertwisted* roots,

Grasp the firm rocks ye sprung from.

W. Mason, *Caractacus*.

intertwistingly (in-tér-twí'ning-li), *adv.* By intertwisting or being intertwined.

interunion (in-tér-ü'nyon), *n.* [*< inter- + union.*] An interblending. [Rare.]

The . . . more eloquent *interunion* of human voices in the choir.

G. W. Cable, *Creole Days*, p. 18.

interval (in-tér-val), *n.* [Formerly also *interval*; = F. *intervalle* = Pr. *entrevall* = Sp. *intervalo* = Pg. It. *intervallo*, *< L. intervallum*, space between, interval, distance, interval of time, pause, difference, lit. space between two palisades or walls, *< inter, between, + callum*, palisade, wall: see *wall*.] 1. A vacant or unobstructed space between points or objects; an intervening vacancy; an open reach or stretch between limits: as, the *intervals* between the ranks of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful *interval*.

Milton, P. L., vi, 106.

2. Specifically, a low level tract of land, as along a river, between hills, etc. Also *interval*. [U. S.]

The winding Pemigewasset, . . .

whitening down its rocks,

Or lastly gliding through its *intervals*.

Whittier, *Bridal of Pennacook*.

In a green rolling *interval*, planted with noble trees and flanked by moderate hills, stands the vast white caravan-sary.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 210.

There was no wind, except in the open glades between the woods, where the frozen lakes spread out like meadow *intervals*.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 22.

3. Any dividing tract in space, time, or degree; an intervening space, period, or state; a separating reach or stretch of any kind: with reference either to the space itself or to the points of separation or division: as, an *interval* of rocky ground between meadows; to fill up an *interval* in conversation with music; an *interval* of ease or of relapse in disease; a lucid *interval* in delirium; to set trees at *intervals* of fifty feet; to breathe only at long *intervals*; the clock strikes at *intervals* of an hour.

This is the freshest, the most busy and stirring *interval* or time between, that husbands have.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii, 26.

Short as the *interval* is since I last met you in this place on a similar occasion, the events which have filled up that *interval* have not been unimportant.

Canning.

There seems to be no *interval* between greatness and meanness.

Emerson, *Horolam*.

4. Specifically, in *entom.*, one of the spaces between longitudinal striae of the elytra. When the striae are regular, both they and the intervals are numbered from the suture outward. — 5. In *music*, the difference or distance in pitch between two tones. If the tones are sounded simultaneously, the interval is *harmonic*; if successively, *melodic*. An interval is acoustically described by the ratio between the vibration-numbers of the two tones: thus, an octave is represented by the ratio 2:1; a fifth, by the ratio 3:2, etc. Musically the intervals between the key-note of a major scale and its several tones are regarded as the standards with which all possible intervals are compared and from which they are named. The standard intervals are as follows: do to do (C to C, F to F, etc.) is called a *first, prime, or unison*; do to re (C to D, F to G, etc.), a *second*; do to mi (C to E, F to A, etc.), a *third*; do to fa (C to F, F to B, etc.), a *fourth*; do to so (C to G, F to C, etc.), an *eighth or octave*, etc. These intervals are usually further designated thus: standard firsts, fourths, fifths, and octaves are *perfect*; standard seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc., are *major*. If an interval is a half-step longer than the corresponding standard interval, it is called *augmented* (or *sharp, superfluous, extreme, redundant*); thus, do to fa (C to F, F to B, etc.) is an *augmented fourth*; do to so (C to G, F to C, etc.) is an *augmented sixth*. If an interval is a half-step shorter than the corresponding major interval, it is called *minor* (or *flat*): thus, do to me (C to D, F to A, etc.) is a *minor third*, etc. If an interval is a half-step shorter than the corresponding perfect or minor interval, it is called *diminished*: thus, do to so (C to G, F to C, etc.) is a *diminished fifth* (also called *imperfect*); do to le (C to B, F to D, etc.) is a *diminished sixth*, etc. (This nomenclature is obviously inconsistent, and another is also in use, according to which all standard intervals are called *major*, all a half-step longer than the corresponding major intervals are called *augmented*, all a half-step shorter than the corresponding major are called *minor*, and all a half-step shorter than the corresponding minor are called *diminished*.) A given interval is measured and named by comparison with a major scale based on the lower tone of the interval. Intervals not greater than an octave are called *simple*; those greater than an octave, *compound* — compound intervals being reducible to simple ones by subtracting one or more octaves. When the upper tone of a simple interval is transposed an octave downward or its lower tone an octave upward, the interval is said to be *inverted*; inverted firsts become octaves, seconds become sevenths, thirds become sixths, etc.; and perfect intervals remain perfect, major intervals become minor, minor intervals become major, augmented intervals become diminished, and diminished intervals become augmented. Intervals are *consonant or discordant*; the *perfect consonances* are standard firsts, fourths, fifths, and octaves; the *imperfect consonances* are major or minor thirds and sixths; and the *dissonances* are major or minor seconds and sevenths, with all augmented and diminished

intervals. The acoustical values of the more important recognised intervals are as follows:

	Pure.	Tempered.
Prime or unison.....(C to C, F to F)	1:1	1:1
Augmented prime.....(C to C \sharp , F to F \sharp)	24:25	1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minor second.....(C to D \flat , F to G \flat)	15:16	
Major second.....(C to D, F to G)	8:9 (or 9:10)	1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Augmented second.....(C to D \sharp , F to G \sharp)	64:75	1:2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Minor third.....(C to E \flat , F to A \flat)	5:6	
Major third.....(C to E, F to A)	4:5	1:2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Perfect fourth.....(C to F, F to B \flat)	3:4	1:2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Augmented fourth (tritone).....(C to F \sharp , F to B \sharp)	32:45 (or 18:25)	1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Diminished fifth.....(C to G \flat , F to C \flat)	45:64 (or 25:36)	
Perfect fifth.....(C to G, F to C)	2:3	1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Augmented fifth.....(C to G \sharp , F to C \sharp)	16:25	1:2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Minor sixth.....(C to A \flat , F to D \flat)	5:8	
Major sixth.....(C to A, F to D)	3:5	1:2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Augmented sixth.....(C to A \sharp , F to D \sharp)	128:225	1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minor seventh.....(C to B \flat , F to E \flat)	9:16 (or 5:9)	
Major seventh.....(C to B, F to E)	8:15	1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Diminished octave.....(C to C \flat , F to F \flat)	135:256	
Octave.....(C to C, F to F)	1:2	1:2

The values given in the first column are those of the ideal intervals, such as are secured by using pure intonation; those given in the second column are those of equally tempered intonation, such as is used on keyed instruments, like the pianoforte and the organ. (See *intonation* and *temperament*.) A *diatonic* interval is one that occurs between two tones of a normal major or minor scale. A *chromatic* interval is one that occurs between a tone of such a scale and a tone foreign to that scale. An *enharmonic* interval is one on an instrument of fixed intonation, that is apparent only in the notation, being in fact a unison, as, on the pianoforte, the interval from F \sharp to G \flat . In musical science the theory of intervals is introductory to that of chords and to harmony in general.

6. In *logic*, a proposition. [Rare.]—**Angular intervals**, in *astron.* See *angular*.—**At intervals**. (a) After intervals. See def. 3. (b) During or between intervals; between whistles or by turns; occasionally or alternately: as, to rest at intervals.

Miriam watch'd and dozed at intervals.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

Consecutive or parallel intervals. See *consecutive*.—**Direct interval**, in *music*, an interval in its usual position: opposed to *inverted interval*. See def. 5.—**Implied interval**. See *imply*.—**Natural intervals**, in *music*, the intervals of the diatonic scale.—**The extremes of an interval**. See *extreme*.

Intervale (in-tér-vál'), n. [A var. of *interval*, as if < *inter-* + *valé*.] A low level tract of land, especially along a river; an interval. See *interval*, 2. [Local, U. S.]

At one place along the bank of a stream, there was a broad tract which Albert thought would make . . . "a beautiful piece of *intervale*."

Jacob Abbott, *Mary Erskine*, II.

The woody *intervale* just beyond the marshy land.

The Century, XXXI, 709.

Intervallic (in-tér-val'ik), a. [< *interval* (L. *intervallum*) + *-ic*.] In *music*, pertaining to intervals; pertaining to pitch as distinguished from force, duration, or quality.

Intervallum (in-tér-val'um), n. [< L. *intervallum*, an interval: see *interval*.] An interval.

I will devise matter enough out of this shallow to keep Prince Harry in continual laughter the wearing out of six fashions, which is four terms, or two actions, and I shall laugh without *intervallum*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1, 91.

Intervined (in-tér-vánd'), a. [< *inter-* + *veined*.] Intersected with or as if with veins.

Fair champagne with less rivers *intervin'd*.

Milton, P. R., III, 257.

Intervenant (in-tér-vé'nant), n. [< F. *intervenant*, ppr. of *intervenir*, *intervenire*: see *intervenire*.] In *French law*, an intervenor; one who intervenes.

Intervene (in-tér-vén'), v.; pret. and pp. *intervened*, ppr. *intervening*. [= F. *intervenir* = Pr. *intervenir*, *entrevénir* = Sp. *intervenir* = Pg. *intervenir* = It. *intervenire*, < L. *intervenire*, come between, < *inter*, between, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To come between; fall or happen between things, persons, periods, or events; be intermediate, or appear or happen intermediately.

I proceed to those errors and vanities which have *intervened* amongst the studies.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I, 38.

No pleasing intricacies *intervene*.

No artful wildness to perplex the scene.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, IV, 115.

Between the fall of the Duke of Bourbon and the death of Fleury, a few years of frugal and moderate government *intervened*.

Macaulay, *Mirabeau*.

2. To come between in act; act intermediately or mediocrally; interfere or interpose, as between persons, parties, or states.

Another consideration must here be interposed, concerning the *intervening* of presbyters in the regimen of the several churches. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II, 230.

But Providence himself will *intervene*.

To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene.

Cowper, *Table-Talk*, I, 444.

A magistrate possessed of the whole executive power . . . has authority to *intervene* between the nobles and commons.

J. Adams, *Works*, V, 67.

About the time Austria and Prussia proposed to the diet to *intervene* in the affairs of Schleswig on international grounds. *Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law*, App. II, p. 423.

3. In *law*, to interpose and become a party to a suit pending between other parties: as, stockholders may *intervene* in a suit against directors.—**Intervening subject**, in *contrapuntal music*, an intermediate or secondary subject or theme.—**Syn. 2 and 3. Interfere, Intermeddle**, etc. See *interpose*.

II. *trans.* To come between; divide. [Rare.]

Self-grown woodlands of birch, alder, &c., *intervening* the different estates.

De Quincey.

Intervener, n. [< *intervenire*, v.] A coming together; a meeting.

They [Buckingham and Olivares] had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement in the parts which they awayed. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie*, p. 237.

Intervener (in-tér-vé'nér), n. One who intervenes; specifically, in *law*, a third person who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

Interveneance (in-tér-vé'niens), n. [< *intervenire* (t) + *-co*.] A coming between; intervention. [Rare.]

In respect of the *interveneance* of more successive instrumental causes. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 335.

Interveniens (in-tér-vé'niens), a. [< L. *intervenire* (t)-s, ppr. of *intervenire*, come between: see *intervenire*.] Coming or being between; intervening. [Rare.]

In the mathematics, that use which is collateral and *interveniens* is no less worthy than that which is principal and intended. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II, 172.

On the horizon's verge,

O'er *interveniens* waste, through glimmering haze

Unquestionably kenned, that cone-shaped hill.

Wordsworth, *Near Aquapendente*.

Interventum (in-tér-vé'ni-um), n.; pl. *interventia* (-ia). [< L. *interventum*, the space between veins (in the earth, in stones, etc.), < *inter*, between, + *vena*, vein: see *vein*.] In *bot.*, the space or area occupied by parenchyma between the veins of leaves. *Lindley*.

Interventus (in-tér-vent'), v. t. [< L. *intervenire*, ppr. of *intervenire*, come between: see *intervenire*.] To obstruct; thwart.

To Ida he descends, and sees from thence
Juno and Pallas hate the Greeks' defence:
Whose purpose his command, by Iris given,
Doth *intervent*. *Chapman, Iliad*, VIII.

I trust there is both day and means to *intervent* this bargain.

N. Ward, *Simple Coder*, p. 56.

Intervention (in-tér-ven'shon), n. [= F. *intervention* = Sp. *intervencion* = Pg. *intervenção* = It. *intervento*, < L. *interventio* (n-), an interposition, giving security, lit. a coming between; see *intervenire*.] 1. The act or state of intervening; a coming between; interposition; mediatorial interference: as, light is interrupted by the *intervention* of an opaque body; the *intervention* of one state in the affairs of another.

Till in soft steam

From Ocean's bosom his light vapours draw

With grateful *intervention* o'er the sky

Their veil diffusive spread.

Mallet, *Amyntor and Theodora*.

There was no pretext of a restraint upon the king's liberty for an armed *intervention* in the affairs of France.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 46.

Let us ever bear in mind that the doctrine of evolution has for its foundation not the admission of incessant divine *interventions*, but a recognition of the original, the immutable fiat of God.

J. W. Draper, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII, 180.

2. In *law*, the act by which a third person interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.—**Syn. Interference, Mediation**, etc. See *interposition*.

Interventionist (in-tér-ven'shon-ist), n. [< *intervention* + *-ist*.] In *med.*, one who favors interfering with the course of a disease for therapeutic purposes under certain circumstances, as contrasted with one who under these circumstances would leave the patient to nature.

Interventor (in-tér-ven'tor), n. [< L. *intervenire*, one who comes in, a visitor, LL. a surety, an intercessor, < *intervenire*, pp. *intervenire*,

come between: see *intervenire*.] 1. *Eccles.*, same as *intercessor*, 2.—2. An inspector in a mine, whose duty it is to report upon the works carried on, and upon the use made of supplies. *Gregory Yale*. [Western U. S.]

Interventricular (in-tér-ven-trik'ü-lär), a. [< L. *inter*, between, + *ventriculus*, ventricle, + *-är*.] 1. In *anat.*, placed between ventricles, as those of the heart or brain: as, an *interventricular* opening in the heart.—2. In *entom.*, coming between the chambers of the dorsal vessel or heart.—**Interventricular valves**, in *entom.*, small valves opening toward the anterior end of the dorsal vessel, and separating the chambers.

Intervenue, n. [< OF. *intervenue*, *entrevenue*, intervention, < *intervenire*, pp. of *intervenire*, *intervenire*: see *intervenire*. Cf. *avenue*.] Intervention. *Blount*.

Intervennar (in-tér-ven'ü-lär), a. [< *inter-* + *venire* + *-är*.] In *entom.*, lying between the veins of an insect's wing.

With the usual marginal row of minute black *intervennar* lunules. *Packard*.

Intervert (in-tér-vért'), v. t. [= F. *intervenir*, < L. *intervertere*, turn aside, turn in another direction, < *inter*, between, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *divert*, *invert*, etc.] To turn to another course or to another use; divert; misapply.

The good never *intervert* nor misconstrue the favour and benefit which they have received.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 393.

Intervertebra (in-tér-vér'té-brä), n.; pl. *intervertebra* (-brä). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *vertebra*, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] In *Carnus*'s system of classification (1828), an intervertebral element of the skull; the skeleton of a sense-organ regarded as of vertebral nature and interposed between successive cranial vertebral segments. *Carnus* had three such *intervertebra*—auditive, optic and olfactory. The distinction is perfectly sound, and still endures, though *Carnus*'s interpretation of the homologies of the parts is abandoned. The three *intervertebra* are now regarded as the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose: namely, the auditory or otic capsule or otocane (the petrosal or petromastoid part of the temporal bone), the sclerotic coat of the eyeball (extensively ossified in many animals), and the ethmoid bone (mesethmoid and pair of ethmoturbinals).

Intervertebral (in-tér-vér'té-bräl), a. [= F. *intervertébral*; as *inter-* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Situated between any two successive vertebrae.—**Intervertebral disk**, the intervertebral fibrocartilage or substance when of discoidal form, as in man.—**Intervertebral fibrocartilage**. See *fibrocartilage*.—**Intervertebral foramina**. See *foramen*.—**Intervertebral substance**, in *human anat.*, concentric laminae of fibrous tissue and more internally fibrocartilage, with soft pulpy matter in the interior, forming an elastic cushion between any two contiguous vertebral bodies.

Interview (in-tér-vü), n. [Early mod. E. *entrevue*; < OF. *entrevue*, F. *entrevue*, interview, meeting, < *entrevoir*, refl., meet, visit, < *entre*, between, + *voir*, see, > *vue*, view, sight: see *view*.] 1. A meeting of persons face to face; usually, a formal meeting for conference.

To bring your most imperial majesties

Unto this bar and royal *interview*.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2, 27.

'Twas in the temple where I first beheld her. . .

The church hath first begun our *interview*.

And that's the place must join us into one.

Middleton, *Changeling*, I, 1.

But if the busy toll-tale day

Our happy *interview* betray—

Let thou confesse too, melt away.

Habington, *Castara*, I.

2. In *journalism*: (a) A conversation or colloquy held with a person whose views or statements are sought for the purpose of publishing them.

Mr. ———'s refusal was full notice . . . that there would be no use in trying to get out of him through an *interview* what he was not willing to furnish through his own pen. *The Nation*, Nov. 18, 1896.

(b) A report of such a conversation.

Interview (in-tér-vü), v. [Early mod. E. *entrevue*, *entrevue*; < *interview*, n.] 1. *trans.* To have an interview with; visit as an interviewer, usually with the purpose of publishing what is said.

II. *intrans.* To hold an interview; converse or confer together. [Rare.]

Their mutual *interviews* . . . exhorted them . . . to mete and *enterview* in some place decent and convenient. *Hall*, *Hen. VI.*, an. 12.

Interviewer (in-tér-vü-ér), n. One who interviews; a person, especially a newspaper reporter, who holds an interview or practises interviewing for the purpose of publishing what is said to him.

The *interviewer* is a product of over-civilization.

O. W. Holmes, *The Atlantic*, LI, 73.

interviewing (in-tér-vü-íng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *interview*, *v.*] The practice of seeking interviews and colloquy, especially with persons of some importance or conspicuousness, for the purpose of publishing their remarks in newspapers.

When *interviewing* began to be a regular enterprise, a few years ago, the English leader-writers denounced it as the most dreadful form which American impertinence had yet assumed. *The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1868, p. 440.

This led to an article on *interviewing* in the *Nation* of January 28, 1869, which was the first formal notice of the practice under that name, and caused the adoption of the term both in this country and in England.

The American, IX, 529.

interviewable (in-tér-viz'i-bl), *a.* [*< inter- + visible*, *v.*] Mutually visible; that may be seen the one from the other: applied to signal- and surveying-stations.

interviewist (in-tér-viz'it), *v. i.* [*< inter- + visit*, *v.*] To exchange visits. [Rare.]

Here we trifled and bathed, and *interviewed* with the company who frequent the place for health.

Bozjan, *Diary*, June 27, 1854.

interview (in-tér-viz'it), *n.* [*< interviewist*, *v.*] An intermediate visit. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

intervital (in-tér-vi'tal), *a.* [*< L. inter*, between, + *vita*, life: see *vital*.] Between two lives; pertaining to the intermediate state between death and the resurrection. [Rare.]

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thru' all its *intervital* gloom
In some long trance should slumber on.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, XLIII.

intervocalic (in-tér-vô-kal'ik), *a.* [*< inter- + L. vocalis*, a vowel: see *vocalic*.] Between vowels.

Showing that *intervocalic* l of the Provençal MSS. should not invariably be reproduced as j.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII, 490.

intervolution (in-tér-vô-lû'shon), *n.* [*< inter- + evolve*, after *evolution*.] The state of being inter-evolved. [Rare.]

involve (in-tér-volv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *involved*, pp. *involved*. [*< L. inter*, between, among, + *volv*, roll: see *volute*.] To wind or involve reciprocally, or one within another.

Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Revolves nearest, mazes intricate,
Eccentric, *involved*, yet regular
Then most when most irregular they seem.

Milton, P. L., v, 628.

Great Artist! Then, whose finger set aright
This exquisite machine, with all its wheels,
Though *involved* d, exact.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

interweave (in-tér-wév'), *v. t.*; pret. *interwove*, pp. *interwoven* (sometimes *interwove*, *interweaved*), ppr. *interweaving*. [*< inter- + weave*.] 1. To weave together into a single fabric, as two or more different materials or strands; as, to *interweave* silk and cotton.

A mass of silvery gauze was thrown back, revealing
Closely attired in an old-fashioned ball dress made of lace
interwoven with silver threads.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 254.

2. To intermingle as if by weaving; blend intimately; intertwine; interlace.

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way.

Milton, P. L., l. 621.

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us.

Dryden.

He has *interwoven* in the Body of his Fable a very beautiful and well invented Allegory.

Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

interwind (in-tér-wind'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interwound*, ppr. *interwinding*. [*< inter- + wind*, *v.*] To move in a serpentine course, as one among others moving in the same manner. [Rare.]

Uncounted sails which . . . pass and repass, wind and *interwind*.

E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders.

interwish (in-tér-wish'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + wish*.] To wish mutually.

The venoms of all stepdames, gamsters' gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*.

Donne, The Curse.

interwork (in-tér-wérk'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + work*.] 1. To work together; act with reciprocal effect.—2. To work between; operate intermediately.

The doctrine of an *interworking* providence.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 335.

interworld (in-tér-wérld), *n.* [*< inter- + world*.] A world between other worlds.

Other worlds, or imaginary *interworlds* and spaces between.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 640.

interwound (in-tér-wúnd' or -wúnd'), *v. t.* [*< inter- + wound*.] To wound mutually.

The Captain chuses but three hundred out;
And, arming each but with a Trump and Torch,
About a mighty Pagan Host doth march.
Making the same, through their drad sodain sound,
With their owne Arms themselves to *interwound*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Captaines.

Hence discontented sects and schisms arise;
Hence *interwounding* controversies spring,
That feed the simple, and offend the wise.

Daniel, Musophilus.

interwound (in-tér-wúnd'). Preterit and past participle of *interwind*.

interwove (in-tér-wóv'). Preterit and occasional past participle of *interweave*.

interwoven (in-tér-wóv'n). Past participle of *interweave*.

interwreath (in-tér-róth'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interwreathed*, ppr. *interwreathing*. [*< inter- + wreath*.] To twist or plait into a wreath. [Rare.]

Gay, happy youth, crown'd with a heav'nly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay,
Inform my soul in labour to begin,
Ios or antheus, peans or a hymn.

Longfellow, Posthuma, II, To Mr. E. B.

interwrought (in-tér-rát'). A preterit and past participle of *interwork*.

intersocial (in-tér-zô-si'jal), *a.* [*< inter- + socium* + *-al*.] Intervening between or among the zoecia of a polyzoon: as, "the *intersocial* pores." *Nature*, XXX, 306.

interygapophysial (in-tér-zí'ga-pô-fiz'i-ál), *a.* [*< inter- + zygapophysis* + *-al*.] Situated between the zygapophyses or articular processes of a vertebra.

intestable (in-tos'ta-bl), *a.* [= *F. intestable* = *It. intestabile*, *< L. intestabilis*, disqualified from witnessing or making a will, *< in-priv* + *testabilis*, qualified to give testimony: see *testable*.] Cf. *intestate*.] Legally unqualified or disqualified to make a will: as, an idiot or a lunatic is *intestable*.

Such persons as are *intestable* for want of liberty or freedom of will are by the civil law of various kinds: as prisoners, captives, and the like. But the law of England does not make such persons absolutely *intestable*.

Blackstone, Com., II, xxxii.

intestacy (in-tos'ta-si), *n.* [*< intesta* (see *intestable*) + *-cy*.] The condition of dying intestate or without leaving a valid will; the leaving of property not disposed of, or not effectually disposed of, by will. *Partial intestacy* exists where some of the property is effectually bequeathed, but not all.

The statute 31 Edward III. c. 11. provides that, in case of *intestacy*, the ordinary shall depnte the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods.

Blackstone, Com., II, xxxii.

intestate (in-tos'tat), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. intestat* = *Sp. Pg. intestado* = *It. intestato*, *< L. intestatus*, having made no will, *< in-priv* + *testatus*, having made a will, pp. of *testari*, make a will: see *test*, *testament*. Cf. *intestable*.] I. *a.* 1. Having made no will, or no valid will; having left property not effectually disposed of by will. The decedent is properly said to have died *intestate* as to any part of his property not so disposed of.

In case a person made no disposition of such of his goods as were testable, whether that were only part or the whole of them, he was, and is, said to die *intestate*.

Blackstone, Com., II, xxxii.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction in testamentary matters and the administration of the goods of persons dying *intestate* was peculiar to England and the sister kingdoms.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 400.

Children inherited equally as co-partners the property of *intestate* parents, whether real or personal.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I, 384.

2. Not disposed of by will; not legally devised or bequeathed: as, an *intestate* estate.—*Intestates' Estates Act*, an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict. c. 71) relating to administration of personal estate, and escheat of real estate.

II. *n.* A person dying without making a valid will, or leaving any property not effectually bequeathed.

intestimonium (in tes-ti-mô'ni-um). [*L. in*, in, for; *testimonium*, acc. of *testimonium*, witness, testimony: see *testimony*.] In witness.

Intestina (in-tes-ti'nâ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *intestinus*, internal: see *intestine*.] Intestinal worms—that is, worms living in the intestines of other animals; entozoa in general. It was the first Linnean order of the class *Vermes*, including worms which for the most part inhabit the bodies of other animals. The term has no exact technical meaning, and is not now in use. Also *Intestinalia*.

intestinal (in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* [= *F. intestinal* = *Sp. Pg. It. intestinale*, *< NL. intestinalis*, *< L. intestinum*, an intestine: see *intestine*, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the intestine, or the intestines in general; enteric: as, the *intestinal* tube or tract; *intestinal* movements.

The cœcum has been called the second stomach, the idea once being that in it the final process of *intestinal* digestion was carried out.

E. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 117.

2. Having an intestine or enteron: the opposite of *anenterous*: applied to nearly all the *Metazoa* as distinguished from the *Protozoa*.

—3. Inhabiting the intestine; entozoic; of or pertaining to the *Intestina* or *Intestinalia*.—*Intestinal fever*. See *fever*.—*Intestinal follicle*. See *follicle*. 2.—*Intestinal glands*. See *gland*.—*Intestinal juice*, the secretion found in the intestine, or more strictly that secreted by the intestinal glands themselves, independently of the gastric, pancreatic, and hepatic contributions; succus entericus. It has some, but apparently unimportant, digestive power.—*Intestinal naval worm*, etc. See the nouns.

Intestinales (in-tes-ti-nâ'léz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *intestinalis*, intestinal: see *intestinal*.] The intestinal ascidians, in which the intestinal canal lies entirely behind the small branchial sac, as in the salps: distinguished from the branchial ascidians.

Intestinalia (in-tes-ti-nâ'li-â), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *intestinalis*: see *intestinal*.] Same as *Intestina*.

intestine (in-tes'tin), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. intestin* = *Sp. Pg. It. intestino*, *< L. intestinus*, inward, internal, intestine (neut. *intestinum*, usually in pl. *intestina*, entrails), *< intus*, within, *< in* = *E. in*: see *in*. Cf. *internal* and *entrails*, from the same source.] I. *a.* 1. Internal; inward; pertaining to the interior part of something.

Epilipsia, ferus catarrha,
Intestine stone and ulcer. *Milton*, P. L., xl, 484.

From chaos and parental darkness came
Light, the first fruits of that *intestine* broil,
That sullen ferment, which for wondrous ends
Was ripening in itself. *Keats*, Hyporion, II.

2†. Inner; innate; inborn.

Everything labours under an *intestine* necessity. *Cudworth*.

3. Internal with regard to a company, community, or nation; domestic: usually applied to what is evil: as, *intestine* feuds.

Thair was not sen King Keneths days
Nis strange *intestine* crowl stryl.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII, 180).

Hereof aryse these *intestine* battails betwixt the cryten kynges, to prepare the waye more easy for the Turke to invade vs.

Joye, Expos. of Daniel, v.

No country in Europe . . . was so sorely afflicted with *intestine* anarchy as Castile. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Is., Int.

The boycott thus becomes the *intestine* enemy of society and its peace. *The Century*, XXXII, 321.

Intestine motion, the motion of very small parts of a body, as of molecules.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the lower part of the alimentary canal, extending from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus; gut; bowel: in popular use usually in the plural: the guts; bowels; entrails. In a wider sense, in biology, the term is also used to include the whole alimentary canal or enteron. (See *alimentary* and *enteron*.) In man, as in other vertebrates and many invertebrates, the intestine is the tube into which partly digested food is received from the stomach, for the completion of the digestive process by the action upon the food of certain secretions (as the hepatic, pancreatic, and intestinal), the drawing off of the assimilable material by the blood-vessels and lacteals, and the ejection of the refuse or non-assimilable substances, as feces or excrement, by the anus. The length of the human intestine is five or six times that of the body, such extent representing, perhaps, an average of relative length; the intestine is generally shorter in carnivorous animals, and longer in those which are herbivorous. It is a musculomembranous tube invested with a peritoneal coat, lined with mucous membrane, and having in its walls both longitudinal and circular muscular fibers. It lies coiled in many convolutions in the abdomen, the coils being freely movable, though the tube as a whole is held in place by mesenteric folds of peritoneum. Into it are poured the secretions of the liver and pancreas, as well as those of its own numerous glandular structures. The character of the tube in man and mammals generally has caused its division into a small and a large intestine. The former extends from the pylorus to the iliocecal valve, and is subdivided into duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. The latter consists of the cœcum or head of the colon, with its appendix vermiformis; of the colon proper, divided into ascending, transverse, and descending; and of the rectum or straight gut, continued from the descending colon by the sigmoid flexure. The small intestine is smoothly and simply tubular; the large is more or less extensively sacculated. This distinction does not hold as a rule below



Human Stomach and Intestines.

a, vermiform appendix; b, ascending colon; c, cecum; d, duodenum; e, descending colon; f, rectum, ending at anus; g, sigmoid flexure of colon, including *ae*, *ce*, *de*; h, termination of esophagus; j, pyloric end of stomach, whence the coiled small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, and ileum) extends to *h*; k, transverse colon.

mammals, in many of which, also, the oesum is of comparatively enormous extent. Thus, in birds, in which there are commonly a pair of oesum, the site of these organs marks the only distinction between the preceding and succeeding portions of the tube. In many lower vertebrates, as fishes, oesum may be very numerous, and situated near the pylorus. In all vertebrates the cavity of the intestine is primitively continuous with that of the umbilical vesicle, and in those which have an allantois with the cavity of that organ. In its simplest possible form the intestine represents the interior of a gastrula. See out under gastrula.

The intestines appear to be affected with albuminoid disease next in frequency to the spleen, liver, kidneys, and lymphatic glands.

Quain, Med. Diet., p. 750.
Clavate intestine. See *clavate*.—Thick intestine, in certain insects, a distention of the posterior end of the ileum, forming a large blind sac which is turned back toward the ventriculus. It is thickened, and ridged on the inner surface. Its function appears to be to subject the food to a second digestion before it is passed out of the body.

intestineform (in-tes'ti-ni-fôrm), *a.* [*L. intestinum*, intestine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling an intestine in form.

Stomach greatly elongated, *intestineform*.

Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 415.

intext, *n.* [*L. intextus*, an interweaving, joining together, *intextere*, interweave, weave into, < *in*, in, + *texere*, weave; see *text*, and cf. *context*.] The text of a book; the contents.

I had a book which none
Co'd read the *intext* but my self alone.

Herick, To his Closet-Gods, l. 6.

intextine (in-tek's-tin), *n.* [*L. intus*, within, + *E. extine*.] In bot., a supplementary membrane which is sometimes present in the outer coat (extine) of pollen-grains, as in *Eriothera*, where the extine separates into a true extine and an intextine.

intertexture (in-tek's-tûrd), *a.* [*L. intextere*, pp. *intextus*, inweave, < *in*, in, + *texere*, weave. Cf. *texture*.] Woven or worked in. *Wright, in theist* (in the'st). [*L. in*, in; *theist*, abl. of *thesis*, theists; see *thesis*.] As a proposition; in the nature of a thesis.

intest (in-ther'st), *v. t.* [*in* + *thirst*.] To affect with thirst; make thirsty.

Using our pleasure as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard does wine, whereby he is inflamed and *intest*ed the more. *Sp. Hall, Christian Moderation*, l. 5.

intrall, *intral*, *v. t.* See *enthrall*.

intrallment, **intrallment**, *n.* See *enthrallment*.

intrhone (in-thrôn'), *v. t.* See *enthrone*.

intrhong (in-thrông'), *v. t.* [*in* + *throng*.] To throng in.

His people like a flowing stream *intrhong*. *Fairfax*.

intrhonzate, *a.* [*ML. intrhonzatus*, pp. of *intrhonzare*, enthrone; see *enthrone*.] Enthroned.

In the feast of all saints, the archbishop was *intrhonzate* at Canterbury.

Holme's Chron., II, v. 5, col. 2. (*Nares*.)

intrhonzation (in-thrô-ni-zâ'shon), *n.* See *enthronzation*.

intrhonzise (in-thrô-nîz), *v. t.* See *enthronzise*.

intice, **inticement**, etc. Obsolete forms of *entice*, etc.

intill (in-tîl'), *prep.* [*ME. intill*, *intyl* (< *OSw. intil*, in til, *Sw. intill* = *Dan. intill*), a var. of *until*; see *until*. Cf. *into*.] 1. Into; in.

It was *intill* a pleasant time,

Upon a summer's day.

The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

She's ta'en on the keys *intill* her hand,

And threw them deep, deep in the sea.

The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

2. Unto.

Although he sought oon *intill* Inde,

Rom. of the Rose, l. 624.

But ago, with his stealing steps,

Hath claw'd me in his clutch,

And hath shipped me *intill* the land,

As if I had never been such.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1, 81.

intima (in'ti-mâ), *n.*; pl. *intimas* (-mê). [*NL.*, fem. of *L. intimus*, inmost; see *intimate*.] In *soöl.* and *anat.*, an intimate (that is, an innermost or lining) membrane, coating, or other structure of some part or organ; specifically, the innermost coat of an artery or vein, consisting of the endothelial lining backed by connective and elastic tissue. The full term is *tunica intima*.

When the larva undergoes ecdysis, the *intima* of a portion of the tracheal system is also cast off by means of some of these chordia. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 220.

The coats which were found to have undergone morbid change were the *intima* and the middle coat.

Lancet, No. 2424, p. 749.

intimacy (in'ti-mâ-si), *n.*; pl. *intimacies* (-siz). [*in* + *tima* (cf. *intimate*).] 1. The state of being intimate; close union or conjunction.

Explosions occur only . . . where the elements concerned are . . . distributed among one another molecularly, or, as in gunpowder, with minute intimacy. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 85.

2. Close familiarity or fellowship; intimate friendship.

Rectory and Hall,
Bound in an immemorial intimacy,
Were open to each other.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The peculiar art of alternate gushing intimacy and cool obliviousness, so well known to London fashionable women. *Peep at Our Cousins*, iv.

—*Syn. Familiarity*, etc. See *acquaintance*.

intimado, *n.* [*Appar.* < *Sp. Pg. intimado* (pp.) = *E. intimate* (a. and n.); but no such use of *Sp. Pg.* appears.] An intimate friend; a confidant.

Did not I say he was the Earl's *intimado*?
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

intima, *n.* Plural of *intima*.

intimate (in'ti-mât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intimated*, ppr. *intimating*. [*L. intimatus*, pp. of *intimare* (> *It. intimare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. intimar* = *F. intimier*), put or bring into, press into, announce, publish, make known, intimate, < *intimus* (> ult. *E. intime*), inmost, innermost, most intimate, superl. (cf. *interior*, compar.) of *intus*, within, < *in*, in; see *interior*.] 1. To make known, especially in a formal manner; announce.

The conlaturours . . . imagined wyth themselves that their enterpryse was *intimate* and published to the kyng. *Hall, Hen. IV.*, an. 1.

At last he found the most gracious Prince Sigismundus, with his Colonell at Lipswick in Misenland, who gave him his Pause, *intimating* the service he had done.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 43.

Each Highland family has a domestic spirit called ban-shie, who *intimates* approaching disaster by shrieks and wallings. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 748.

2. Specifically, to make known by indirect means or words; hint or suggest; indicate; point out.

This fable *intimates* an extraordinary and almost singular thing. *Bacon, Moral Fables*, vii., Expl.

We *intimated* our minds to them by signs, beckoning with our hand. *Rob. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner)*, l. 421.

He did not receive us very politely, but said he wondered for what end the Franks went up to the Cataracts, and asked if I had a watch to sell: which is a way they have of *intimating* that they want such a present.

Povecke, Description of the East, l. 83.

—*Syn. 2. Suggest, Intimate*, etc. See *hint*, *v. t.*

intimate (in'ti-mât), *a.* and *n.* [*L. intimatus*, pp., made known, intimate; see the verb.] 1. *a.* 1. Inner; inmost; intrinsic; pertaining to minute details or particulars: as, the *intimate* structure of an organism; the *intimate* principles of a science.

Rough beauty of climate hangs over these Roman cottages and farm-houses, . . . but their charm for seekers of the picturesque is the way in which the lustrous air seems to illuminate their *intimate* desolation.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 148.

2. Pertaining to the inmost mind; existing in one's inner thoughts or feelings; inward: as, *intimate* convictions or beliefs; *intimate* knowledge of a subject.

They knew not

That what I motion'd was of God: I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton, S. A.*, l. 223.

His characteristics were prudence, coolness, steadiness of purpose, and *intimate* knowledge of men.

Frencott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 24.

3. Closely approximating or coalescing; near; familiar: as, *intimate* relation of parts; *intimate* union of particles; *intimate* intercourse.

When the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he (Moses) was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *Smith, Sermons*.

I crown thee (Winter) king of *intimate* delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, homeborn happiness.

Cowper, Task, iv. 189.

4. Close in friendship or acquaintance; on very familiar terms; not reserved or distant.

I sent for three of my friends. We are so *intimate* that we can be company in whatever state of mind we meet, and can entertain each other without expecting always to rejoice. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 181.

Barbara . . . took Winifred's waist in the turn of her arm—as is the way of young women, especially of such as are *intimate* enemies.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 282.

5. Familiarly associated; personal.

These diminutive, *intimate* things bring one near to the old Roman life. . . . A little glass cup that Roman lips have touched says more to us than the great vessel of an arena. *H. James, Jr., Little Tour*, p. 214.

II. n. A familiar friend, companion, or guest; one who has close social relations with another or others.

Poor Mr. Murphy was an *intimate* of my first husband's. *Mrs. Thrale-Picot, Aug.*, 23, 1810.

Thackeray was one of the *intimates* at Gore House.

W. Deane, Fifty Years Ago, p. 204.

I testify that our lord and our Prophet and our friend Mohham mad is his servant, and his apostle, and his elect, and his *intimate*, the guide of the way, and the lamp of the dark.

Quoted in *E. W. Lane's Modern Egyptians*, I. 101.

intimated (in'ti-mâ-ted), *a.* Made intimate or friendly; intimate.

A goodly view of majesty it was

To see such *intimated* league betwixt them.

O, what a gladsome sight of joy it is
When monarchs so are link'd in unity!

Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarchs' Meeting.

intimately (in'ti-mât-li), *adv.* In an intimate manner; inwardly; closely; familiarly: as, to know anything *intimately*; two fluids *intimately* mixed; two writers *intimately* associated.

intimation (in-ti-mâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. intimation* = *Pr. intimation* = *Sp. intimation* = *Pg. intimação* = *It. intimacone*, < *L. intimatio* (n-), an announcement, < *intimare*, announce; see *intimate*.] 1. The act of intimating or announcing.—2. An announcement; a formal declaration or notification: as, an *intimation* from the Foreign Office.

The *intimations* and surveys necessary for obtaining drawbacks, debentures, or bounties, according to the Excise laws. *Ure, Dict.*, I. 670.

3. Information indirectly or covertly imparted; a suggestion or hint; an implied meaning: as, an *intimation* that one's presence is not desired; *intimation* of danger.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals, that are very pleasant to such as are conversant in this kind of study. *Adams, Ancient Medals*, I.

If they [the Sadducees] had rejected the prophets, he (Josephus) would have charged them with it expressly, and not have left us to collect it from oblique hints and dark *intimations*. *Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*, App.

Let us compare with the exact details of Dante the dim *intimations* of Milton. *Macaulay, Milton*.

—*Syn. 3. Suggestion, Insinuation*, etc. See *hint*, *v. t.*

intimer, *a.* [*F. intime* = *Sp. intimo* = *Pg. It. intimo*, < *L. intimus*, inmost, intimate; see *intimate*, *v.* and *a.*] Intimate; inward; close.

The composition or dissolution of mixed bodies . . . is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents. *Str. K. Digby, On Bodies*, v. § 6.

intimidate (in-tim'i-dâ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intimidated*, ppr. *intimidating*. [*ML. intimidatus*, pp. of *intimidare* (> *Sp. Pg. intimidâr* = *F. intimidier*), make afraid, < *L. in*, in, + *timidus*, afraid, timid; see *timid*.] To make timid or fearful; make afraid; inspire with fear; deter by threats. See *intimidation*, 2.

When a government is firm, and factions are weak, the making some public examples may *intimidate* a faction otherwise disheartened.

Sp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1558.

One day a single man on horseback came and told me that there was a large cavern under the temple, where often a great number of rogues lay hid, and bid me take care, seeming to design to *intimidate* me.

Povecke, Description of the East, I. 91.

—*Syn. To abash, frighten, scare, daunt, cow.*

intimidation (in-tim'i-dâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. intimidation* = *Sp. intimidacion* = *Pg. intimidagão*, < *ML.* as if **intimidatio* (n-), < *intimidare*, intimidate; see *intimidate*.] 1. The act of intimidating or making fearful, or the state of being intimidated; fear excited by threats or hostile acts.

Before the accession of James the First, or, at least, during the reigns of his three immediate predecessors, the government of England was a government by force: that is, the king carried his measures in parliament by *intimidation*. *Paley, Moral Philos.*, vi. 7.

One party is acted on by bribery, the other by *intimidation*. *The Times* (London), Oct. 3, 1886.

2. In law, the wrongful use of violence or a threat of violence, direct or indirect, against any person with a view to compel him to do or to abstain from doing some act which he has a legal right to do or to abstain from doing.

intimidatory (in-tim'i-dâ-tô-ri), *a.* [*intimidato* + *-ory*.] Producing or intended to produce intimidation.

intinction (in-tink'g'shon), *n.* [*LL. intinctio* (n-), a dipping in, a baptizing, < *L. intingere*, *intingere*, pp. *intinctus*, dip in, *LL. baptize*, < *L. in*, in, + *tingere*, pp. *inctus*, tinge, dye; see *tinge*.] 1. The act of dyeing. *Blount*.—2. In the Greek and other Oriental churches, the act of steeping parts of the hosts or consecrated oblates in the chalice, in order thus to communicate the people with both species (of bread and of wine). For this purpose the coeliac or eucharistic spoon is used, except by the Armenians. In the Western Church intinction is mentioned in the seventh (as a method of communion for the sick already in the fifth) century, and was a general prac-

tion in the tenth and two succeeding centuries. It fell into disuse with the denial of the challenge to communicants. Intinction is to be distinguished from the act of *commensuration*, which is done with a particle of the host or oblate with which the priest communicates himself.

intinctivity (in-tink-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*L. in-priv. + tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye (see *tinge*, *tinct*), + *-ive* + *-ity*.] Formerly, < *in-3* + *tinctivity*, < **tinctive* + *-ity*.] Lack of coloring quality: as, the *intinctivity* of fullers' earth. *Kirwan*.

intine (in-'tin), *n.* [*L. intus*, within, + *-ine*.] In bot., the inner coat of the shell of the pollen-grains in phenogamous plants, of the spores of fungi, etc. It is a transparent, extensible membrane of extreme tenuity.

These become invested by a double envelope, a firm cuticle, and a thin *intine*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, § 884.

intire, **intirely**, etc. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *entire*, *entirely*, etc.

intiset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entice*.

intitler, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entitle*. *B. Johnson*.

intitulation, *n.* [*ML. "intitulatio(n)"*, < *intitulare*, intitle: see *intitle*.] The act of entitling, or conferring a title. *Bailey*.

intitule (in-tit-'ul), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intituled*, ppr. *intituling*. [*Also entitule*; < *F. intituler* = *Fr. entituler*, *intitular* = *Sp. Pg. intitular* = *It. intitolare*, *intitolare*; < *ML. intitolare*, entitle, < *L. in*, on, + *titulus*, a title: see *title*. Cf. *entitle*, a doublet of *intitule*.] To give a right or title to, or distinguish or call by, as a title or name; entitle or entitle. [Obsolete, or exceptionally used only in the latter sense, as in acts of the British Parliament.]

But beauty, in that white *intituled*,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field.
Shak., *Lucres*, l. 67.

I did converse this quondam day with a companion of the king's, who is *intituled*, nominated, or called Don Adriano de Armado. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 8.

That infamous rhapsody, *intituled*
"The Maid of Orleans." *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 2.

into (in-'tō), *prep.* [*ME. into*, < *AS. in tō* (two words), *in* to; *in*, *tō*, to. Cf. *onto* and *unto*.] 1. In and to; to and in: implying motion: used to express any relation, as of presence, situation, inclusion, etc., that is expressed by *in*, accompanied by the idea of motion or direction inward. Compare *in*. (a) Of motion or direction inward: after such verbs as *go*, *come*, *run*, *fly*, *see*, *fall*, *bring*, *lead*, *thrive*, *put*, *look*, *show*, etc.

Thoume enteth *in* to the Schyp asen, and by syde the Haven of Tyre, and come nought to Lande.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 126.
From God, the fountaine of all good, are deriued *into* the world all good thinges.

Juttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 79.
The governour and Mr. Winthrop wrote their letters *into* England to mediate their peace.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 103.
The Interpreter takes them apart again, and has them first *into* a room where was a man that could look no way but downward.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 250.
(b) Of change of condition: after such verbs as *pass*, *fall*, *grow*, *change*, *convert*, *transmute*, etc. *Into*, as thus indicating change, may when used with an intransitive verb give it a transitive force: as, to *take* a man *into* submission; to *reason* one's self *into* error.

For many han *into* mischiefe fall,
And bene of ravenous Wolves preynt.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized *into* Jesus Christ were baptized *into* his death? *Rom.* vi. 3.
Ramos is hilly, and like all the other islands is very rocky; it runs naturally *into* wood, of which there are all sorts that grow in Asia.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 24.
Those two blush-roses [on a girl's cheeks] . . . turned *into* a couple of damasks. *O. W. Holmes*, *Aurora*, p. 239.
2. In: not implying motion: as, he fought *into* the Revolution. [*Prov. Eng.*, Scotch, and U. S.]

Lord Ingram wooed the Lady Malerey,
Into her father's ha'.
Childs Pyet (Child's Ballads, II. 78).

They hadna stayd *into* that place
A month but and a day.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

3. *Unto*; until. Compare *until*.
Hell be thou, Marie, glorious mother hende!
Meeknes & honeste, with abstinence, me sende,
With chastite & charite *into* my lynnes ende.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Lete it stonde in a glas upon a litle fir *into* the tyme
that the yreigne be colourid redde.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

4. Within, implying deficiency: as, the pole was long enough *into* a foot. [*Local*, New Eng.]
intolerability (in-tol-'e-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. intolerabilité* = *Sp. intolerabilidad*; as *intolerable* + *-ity*: see *-ibility*.] The state or character of being intolerable.

The goodness of your true pun is in the direct ratio of the *intolerability*.
Poe, *Marginalia*, *Int.*

intolerable (in-tol-'e-rā-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *intollerable*; < *ME. intollerable*, < *OF. intollerable*, *F. intolérable* = *Sp. intolerable* = *Pg. intolerável* = *It. intollerabile*, < *L. intollerabilis*, that cannot bear, or cannot be borne, < *in-priv.* + *tolerabilis*, that can be borne: see *tolerable*.] Not tolerable; not to be borne or endured; insupportable; insufferable; insufferably objectionable or offensive: as, *intolerable* pain, heat, or cold; an *intolerable* burden.

For longer to endure it is *intolerable*.
Lamentation of M. Magdalen, l. 872.

That huge amphitheatre wherein those constant servants of Jesus Christ willingly suffered many *intolerable* and bitter tortures for his sake. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, l. 63.

(i) monstrous! but one halfpennyworth of bread to this *intolerable* deal of sack! *Shak.*, 1 *Hen. IV.*, II. 4, 592.

And in matters of Religion there is not any thing more *intolerable* than a learned fool, or a learned Hypocrite.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

The hatred and contempt of the public are generally felt to be *intolerable*. *Macaulay*, *Mill on Government*.

= *syn.* Unbearable, unendurable, insupportable.

intolerableness (in-tol-'e-rā-bl-nēs), *n.* The character of being intolerable or insufferable.

intolerably (in-tol-'e-rā-blī), *adv.* To an intolerable degree; beyond endurance: as, *intolerably* noisy.

How was *intolerably* angry; and thenmost when he should have haad to be angry.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 353.

intolerance (in-tol-'e-rāns), *n.* [= *F. intolérance* = *Sp. Pg. intolerancia* = *It. intolleranza*, < *L. intollerantia*, intolerance, < *intolerant* (t-s), intolerant: see *intolerant*.] 1. The quality of being intolerant; incapacity or indisposition to bear or endure; non-endurance: as, *intolerance* of heat or cold.—2. Lack of toleration; indisposition to tolerate contrary opinions or beliefs; bigoted opposition or resistance to dissent.

Intolerance has its firmest root in the passion for the exercise of power. *A. Bain*, *Emotions and Will*, p. 124.

A boundless *intolerance* of all divergence of opinion was united with an equally boundless toleration of all falsehood and deliberate fraud that could favour received opinions. *Locky*, *Europ. Morals*, II. 16.

intolerancy (in-tol-'e-rān-si), *n.* Same as *intolerance*. [*Rare*.]

intolerant (in-tol-'e-rānt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. intolérant* = *Sp. Pg. intolerante* = *It. intollerante*, < *L. intolerant* (t-s), intolerant, < *in-priv.* + *tolerant* (t-s), ppr. of *tolerare*, bear, tolerate: see *tolerant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Unable or indisposed to tolerate, endure, or bear: followed by *of*.

The powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbutnot*.

2. Not tolerant; indisposed to tolerate contrary opinions or beliefs; impatient of dissent or opposition; denying or refusing the right of private opinion or choice in others; inclined to persecute or suppress dissent.

Intolerant, as is the way of youth
Unless itself be pleased.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, vii.

Religion harsh, *intolerant*, austere,
Parent of manners like herself severe.

Cowper, *Table-Talk*, l. 612.

The gloomiest and most *intolerant* of a stern brotherhood. *Hawthorne*, *Snow Image*.

II. *n.* One who does not favor toleration.

You might as well have concluded that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and persecutor.

Sp. Lough, *Letters to Warburton*, p. 62.

intolerantly (in-tol-'e-rānt-lī), *adv.* In an intolerant manner; without toleration.

intolerated (in-tol-'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intolerated*, ppr. *intolerating*. [*< in-3* + *tolerate*.] Not to tolerate or endure.

They who observed and had once experienced this *intolerating* spirit could no longer tolerate on their part.

Shaftesbury, *Reflections*, II. 2.

I would have all *intolerance* *intolerated* in its turn.

Chesterfield.

intoleratation (in-tol-'e-rā-'shon), *n.* [*< in-3* + *toleration*.] Want of toleration; intolerance.

That narrow mob-spirit of *intoleratation*. *Chesterfield*.

intomb, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entomb*.

intonaco, **intonico** (in-tō-'nā-kō, -nē-kō), *n.* [*It.*, rough-cast, plaster, < *intonacare*, *intonicare*, plaster, cover, < *in*, on, + *tonica*, tunic: see *tunic*.] The last coat of plaster laid on a wall as a ground for fresco-painting.

The *intonaco* being spread, the artist painted his subject in a slight manner with terra rossa, laying in the chiaro-scuro and details, after which the plaster was allowed to dry.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 770.

intonate, *v. i.* [*L. intonatus*, pp. of *intonare*, thunder, resound, cry out vehemently, < *in*, in, on, + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*. Cf.

detonate.] To thunder; make a rumbling noise. *Bailey*.

intonate (in-'tō-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intonated*, ppr. *intonating*. [*ML. intonatus*, pp. of *intonare* (> *It. intonare* = *Pg. entoar* = *Sp. Fr. entonner* = *F. entonner*), sing according to tone, intonate, < *L. in*, in, on, + *tonus*, tone: see *tone*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To intone.—2. To sound the tones of the musical scale; practise solmization.

II. *trans.* To pronounce with a tone; intone; utter with a sonant vibration of the vocal cords.

The great *trinitas* [It is finished] shall be *intonated* by the general voice of the whole host of heaven.

S. Harris, *On Isa. III.* (1789), p. 322.

The *i* sets the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, but leaves the sides open for the free escape of the *intonated* breath. *Whitney*, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 66.

intonation (in-tō-'nā-'shon), *n.* [*< intonate* + *-ion*.] A thundering; thunder.

intonation (in-tō-'nā-'shon), *n.* [= *F. intonation* = *It. intonazione*; as *intonate* + *-ion*. Cf. *detonation*.] 1. Utterance of tones; mode of enunciation; modulation of the voice in speaking; also, expression of sentiment or emotion by variations of tone: as, his *intonation* was resonant or harsh.

Erskine studied her [Mrs. Siddons's] cadences and *intonations*, and avowed that he owed his best displays to the harmony of her periods and pronunciation.

Doran, *Annals of the Stage*, II. 323.

To us, whose *intonations* belong not to the individual word, but to the whole period, it is difficult to conceive of the tone with which a word is uttered as a constant, essential, characteristic and expressive ingredient of the word itself.

G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xiii.

2. The act of intoning or speaking with the singing voice; specifically, the use of musical tones in ecclesiastical delivery: as, the *intonation* of the litany.—3. In music: (a) The process or act of producing tones in general or a particular series of tones, like a scale, especially with the voice. The term is often also used specifically to denote the relation in pitch of tones, however produced, to the key or the harmony to which they properly belong; and it is then applied both to vocal and to instrumental tones, and is characterised as *pure*, *just*, *true*, or as *impure*, *false intonation*. (b) In plain-song, the two or more notes leading up to the dominant or reciting-tone of a chant or melody, and usually sung by but one or a few voices. The proper intonation varies with the mode used, and also with the text to be sung.—Fixed intonation, fixed pitch: applied to the organ, pianoforte, and other instruments in which the pitch of each note is fixed, and not, as in the violin, horn, etc., subject to the will of the performer.

intonator (in-'tō-nā-tōr), *n.* [*< intonate* + *-or*.] A monochord mathematically subdivided for the precise study of musical intervals.

intone (in-'tōn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intoned*, ppr. *intoning*. [*ML. intonare*, intone, intonate: see *intonate*. Cf. *entune*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give tone or variety of tone to; vocalize.

It is a trite observation that so simple a thing as a clear, appropriate, and properly *intoned* and emphasised pronunciation in reading aloud is one of the rarest as well as most desirable of social accomplishments.

G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xiii.

2. To bring into tone or tune; figuratively, to imbue with a particular tone of feeling. [*Rare*.]

Everyone is penetrated and *intoned*, so to speak, by the social atmosphere of the particular medium in which he lives.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 156.

3. To speak or recite with the singing voice: as, to *intone* the litany.

II. *intrans.* 1. To utter a tone; utter a protracted sound.

So swells each wind-pipe: as *intones* to sea. . . .
Such [twang] as from lab'ring lungs the enthusiast blows,
High sound, attemper'd to the vocal nose.

Pope, *Dunciad*, II. 223.

Specifically—2. To use a monotone in pronouncing or repeating; speak or recite with the singing voice; chant.

I heard no longer
The snowy-handed, dilettante,
Delicate-handed priest *intone*.

Tennyson, *Maud*, viii.

People of this province [Toledo] *intone* rather than talk; their sentences are set to distinct drawing tones.

Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 51.

3. In music: (a) To produce a tone, or a particular series of tones, like a scale, especially with the voice; sing or chant. (b) In plain-song, to sing the intonation of a chant or melody.

intortion, *n.* See *intortion*.

intort (in-'tōrt'), *v. t.* [*L. intortus*, pp. of *intorquere*, curl, twist, < *in*, in, + *torquere*, twist: see *torson*. Cf. *distortion*.] To twist; wreath; wind.

With reverend hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' intorted horns the glider roll'd.
Pope, *Odyssey*, III. 558.

intortion (in-tôr'shqn), *n.* [Also *intorsion* (< F. *intorsion* = Pg. *intorsão*); < L. *intortio* (*n.*), a curling, twisting, < *intortus*, pp. of *intortere*, curl, twist: see *intort*.] A winding, bending, or twisting; specifically, in *bot.*, the bending or turning of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

in totidem verbis (in-tô-tî-dem vër'bis). [L.: *in*, in; *totidem*, just so many (< *tot*, so many, + *demonst.* syllable -*dem*); *verbis*, abl. pl. of *verbum*, a word: see *verb*.] In just so many words; in these very words.

in toto (in tô'tô). [L.: *in* = E. *in*; *toto*, abl. of *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all: see *total*.] In all; in the whole; wholly; without qualification.

intoxicable (in-tok'si-kə-bl), *a.* [ML. as if **intoxicabilis*, < *intoxicare*, intoxicate: see *intoxicate*.] Capable of being intoxicated or made drunk; hence, liable to be unduly excited or controlled by the passions.

... the people [were] not so *intoxicable* as to fall in with their brutal assistance, no good could come of any false plot.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 314.

intoxicant (in-tok'si-kant), *n.* [ML. *intoxicant* (*t*), ppr. of *intoxicare*, intoxicate: see *intoxicate*.] That which intoxicates; an intoxicating substance, as brandy, bang, etc.

intoxicate (in-tok'si-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intoxicated*, ppr. *intoxicating*. [L. *intoxicatus*, pp. of *intoxicare* (> It. *intossicare* = Sp. *entossigar*, *entossicar*, *atosigar*, *atosicar*, *intossicar* = Pg. *entossicar*, *atosicar* = Pr. *entossigar*, *entossigar*, *entossigar* = F. *intossiquer*), poison, < L. *in*, in, + *toxicon*, poison: see *toxic*.] I. *trans.* 1. To poison. [Rare.]

Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater, the other feedeth and nourisheth him.
Lutimer, *Sermons and Remains*, I. 35.

2. To make drunk, as with spirituous liquor; inebriate.

He *intoxicates* the leper-man,
With liquor's very sweet.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 255).
As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth. Milton, P. L., ix. 1008.

3. Figuratively, to excite to a very high pitch of feeling; elate to exaltation, enthusiasm, or frenzy: as, one *intoxicated* by success.

With grace of Princess, with their pomp and State,
Ambitious Spirits he doth *intoxicate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

Into what phrensy lately art thou hapt,
That in this sort *intoxicates* thy brain?
Drayton, *Pastorals*, v.

II. *intrans.* 1. To poison. [Rare.]

Because the poison of this opinion does so easily enter, and so strangely *intoxicate*, I shall presume to give an antidote against it.
South, *Works*, III. 144.

2. To cause or produce intoxication; have the property of intoxicating: as, an *intoxicating* liquor.

intoxicated (in-tok'si-kāt), *a.* [ML. *intoxicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Intoxicated.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself,
Grude or *intoxicated*, collecting toys.
Milton, P. R., iv. 328.

intoxication (in-tok-si-kā'shqn), *n.* [= Sp. *intoxicación*, < ML. *intoxicatio* (*n.*), poisoning, < *intoxicare*, poison: see *intoxicate*.] 1. Poisoning.

It has been supposed that only in the case of abraded surfaces could *intoxication* with solutions [of corrosive sublimate] of 1 to 1000 and 1 to 2000 occur.
E. P. Davis, *Medical News*, I. 310.

2. The act of inebriating, or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness; the state produced by drinking too much of an alcoholic liquid, or by the use of opium, hashish, or the like.—3. Figuratively, high excitement of mind; uncontrollable passion; frenzy.

A kind of *intoxication* of loyal rapture, which seemed to pervade the whole kingdom.
Scott.

—Syn. 2. Inebriety.—3. Intoxication, delirium.

intra (in'trā), *adv.* and *prep.*, within, fem. abl. (sc. *parte*) of **intorus*, within: see *inter-* and *interior*.] A Latin preposition and adverb, meaning 'within,' used in some phrases occasionally met in English.

intra-, [L. *intra*, being the prep. and adv. as prefix: see *intra*.] A prefix in many words from the Latin, meaning 'within.' In the following etymologies it is treated much like *inter-*.

intra-abdominal (in'trā-ab-dom'i-nāl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *ab-*

dominal.] Situated within the cavity of the abdomen.

intra-arterial (in'trā-ār-tē-ri-āl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *arteria*, artery: see *arterial*.] Existing within an artery.

intra-branchial (in'trā-brang'ki-āl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *branchia*, gills: see *branchial*.] Situated between branchia or gills; lying within gills or among parts of the branchial apparatus.

intra-buccal (in'trā-buk'āl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *bucca*, the cheek: see *buccal*.] Situated within the mouth or within the cheek.

intracalicular (in'trā-kā-lik'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *caliculus*, a small cup: see *calicular*, *calycle*.] Placed within or inside the calycle of a polyp.

intracapsular (in'trā-kap'sū-lār), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *capsula*, a small chest (NL. *capsule*): see *capsular*.] Lying or occurring within a capsule, as a fracture occurring within the capsular ligament of the hip-joint; specifically, in *radiolaria*, situated within the central capsule.

intracardiac (in'trā-kār'di-āk), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *kardia* = E. *heart*: see *cardiac*.] Lying or occurring within the heart.

intracarpellary (in'trā-kār'pē-lār-i), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel: see *carpellary*.] Produced among or interior to the carpels. Cooke, *Manual of Botanic Terms*.

intracartilaginous (in'trā-kār-ti-lāj'i-nūs), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *cartilago*, cartilage: see *cartilaginous*.] Lying or occurring within cartilage: as, *intracartilaginous* ossification.

intracavitary (in'trā-kāv'i-tāl), *a.* [L. *intra* + *cavitas* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, within the cavities: said of the supposed path of water in traversing the stems of plants.

intracellular (in'trā-sel'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *intra* + *cellula* + *-ar*.] Existing or done inside of a cell: opposed to *extracellular*: as, *intracellular* circulation or digestion; *intracellular* formation of spores in certain fungi. Most of the vital activities or functions of the *Protozoa* are intracellular.

The *intracellular* duct of the nephridium and the *intracellular* duct of the vas deferens may be explained by the different functions which the organs perform.
Enyo, *Birk*, XXIV. 688.

intracellularly (in'trā-sel'ū-lār-li), *adv.* Within the cells.

Endophytes which vegetate *intracellularly*.
De Bary, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 302.

intra-cephalic (in'trā-se-fal'ik or in'trā-sef'ā-lik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *kephalē*, head: see *cephalic*.] Placed within the head, or within the brain.

intra-cerebral (in'trā-ser'ē-brāl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *cerebrum*, the brain.] Situated or occurring within the cerebrum, or within the brain.

intracitellian (in'trā-kli-tel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *citellum*, q. v., + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having the ducts of the testes opening in, and not before or behind, the citellum, as certain terriolous unnelids or earthworms. II. *n.* An earthworm having this structure.

Perris divided earthworms into three groups:—(1) Pre-citellians (e. g. *Lumbricus*), where the male pores are situated in front of the citellum; (2) *Intracitellians* (e. g. *Eudrilus*), where the male pores are within the citellum; and (3) Post-citellians (e. g. *Pericheta*), where the male pores open behind the citellum. Enyo, *Birk*, XXIV. 688.

intracitelline (in'trā-kli-tel'i-nē), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *citellum*, q. v., + *-inē*.] Placed within the extent of the citellum.

intracloacal (in'trā-klo-āk-āl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *cloaca*, cloaca: see *cloacal*.] Situated inside the cloaca, as the penis of a turtle or a crocodile.

intracolomic (in'trā-sē-lom'ik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *coloma* + *-ic*.] Contained in a coloma: as, *intracolomic* muscular bands of a worm. Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1888, p. 217.

intracontinental (in'trā-kon-ti-nen'tāl), *a.* [L. *intra* + *continent* + *-al*.] Within the borders or in the interior of a continental land-mass; inland; not pertaining to the sea-coast.

intracostalis (in'trā-kos-tā-lis), *n.*; pl. *intracostales* (-lēz). [NL. < L. *intra*, within, + *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] An internal intercostal muscle; one of the intercostals internal.

intracranial (in'trā-krā-ni-āl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *cranium*, the skull: see *cranial*.] Situated within the cranium.

intracurvus (in'trā-kūr-rē-us), *n.*; pl. *intracurves* (-ī). [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *curvus*.] The inner part of the *curvus* muscle, commonly called the *vastus internus*. See *curvus*.

intractability (in-trak'tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *intractabilis*: see *intractable*.] Same as *intractableness*.

He subdued the *intractability* of all the four elements, and made them subservient to the use of man.
Wardour, On Pope's Essay on Man (ed. 1761), III. 212.

intractable (in-trak'tā-bl), *a.* [= It. *intrattabile*, < L. *intractabilis*, that may not be handled, unmanageable, < *in-* priv. + *tractabilis*, that may be handled: see *tractable*.] 1. Not tractable or to be drawn or guided by persuasion; uncontrollable.

What comfort of life shall he have, when all his parishioners are soe unsociable, soe *intractable*, so ill-affected unto him, as they usually be to all the English?
Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

Hee who is *intractable*, he whom nothing can persuade, may boast himself invincible. Milton, *Edenoklastes*, ix.

2. Not to be brought into the desired order or condition; unmanageable; resisting effort: as, an *intractable* disposition; an *intractable* subject for literary treatment.

It is amazing what money can do in the way of transforming a sterile and *intractable* place into beauty.
C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 321.

—Syn. Stubborn, Refractory, etc. (see *obstinate*); unruly, unmanageable, ungovernable, wilful.

intractableness (in-trak'tā-bl-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intractable. Also *intractability*.

intractably (in-trak'tā-bl), *adv.* In an intractable manner; uncontrollably; unmanageably.

intracted (in-trak'ted), *a.* [L. *in*, in, + *tractus*, drawn (see *tract*), + *-ed*.] Indrawn; sunken.

With hot *intracted* tongue and sunken cen.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, III. 200.

intractile (in-trak'til), *a.* [L. *in* + *tractilis*.] Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 830.

intracystic (in-trā-sis'tik), *a.* [L. *intra* + *cyst* + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring within a cyst.

intrade (in-trād), *n.* [For **intrata*, < It. *intrata*, an entrance, entry, prelude: see *entry*.] In *music*, an introduction, usually instrumental, often found in old operas and suites.

intradot (in-trādōt), *n.* [For **intrada*, < Sp. Pg. *entrada*, entry: see *entry*.] 1. Entry.

And now my lady makes her *intrade*, and begins the great work of the day.
Gentleman *Intruder*, p. 117.

2. Income.

The statue of Mortmain, and after it that of Premunire was made: . . . those much abated his *intrade*.
Fuller, *Church Hist.*, V. III. 85.

intradors (in-trā-dors), *n.* [F. *intradors*, < L. *intra*, within, + *dorsum* (> F. *dors*), the back: see *dorsal*.] In *arch.*, the interior or lower line, curve, or surface of an arch or vault. The exterior or upper curve or surface is called the *extrados*. See *arch*, 2.

intra-epithelial (in-trā-ep-i-thē-lī-āl), *a.* Same as *interepithelial*.

intrafoliaceous (in-trā-fō-lī-ā'shūs), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous*.] In *bot.*, growing between the leaves of a pair: as, *intrafoliaceous* stipules in the *Rubaceae*.

intragyrar (in-trā-jī-rāl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *gyrus*, a gyre: see *gyral*, *gyre*.] Situated in a gyre or convolution of the brain.

intrahepatic (in'trā-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *hēpar* (*hēpar*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] Situated or occurring within the liver.

intraill, *v. t.* Same as *entrail*.

intrailest, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *entrails*.

intrain, *v. t.* Same as *entrain*.

intralamellar (in-trā-lam'e-lār), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *lamella*, a thin plate (NL. *lamella*): see *lamellar*.] In *bot.*, situated within the lamellae. In the *Hymenomycetes* the *intralamellar tissue* is the same as the *trama*.

intralaryngeal (in'trā-lār-i-jē-āl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *larynx*, larynx: see *larynx*.] Situated or occurring within the larynx.

intraligamentous (in-trā-lig-a-men'tūs), *a.* [L. *intra* + *ligament* + *-ous*.] Situated in a ligament; specifically, occurring between the two layers of the broad ligament of the uterus, as a tumor. Also *intraligamentary*.

intralobular (in-trā-lo-bū-lār), *a.* [L. *intra* + *lobule* + *-ar*.] Situated within a lobule: specifically applied to veins in the lobules of the liver. See *interlobular* and *sublobular*.

The *intralobular* vein returns the blood from the center of the lobule, and opens immediately into a sublobular vein.
Halden, *Anat.* (1895), p. 108.

intralet, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *entrails*.

intra-mandibular (in'trā-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *mandibulum*, lower jaw (mandible): see *mandibular*.] Situated in the man-

dible—that is, between the two sides of the lower jaw; interramal.

intramarginal (in-trā-mā'j-i-nāl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *margo* (margin-), margin: see *marginal*.] Situated within the margin: as, the intramarginal vein in the leaves of some of the plants belonging to the nymphaeaceae.

intramatrix (in-trā-mā'trī-kāl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *matrix* (-ic), matrix, + *-al*.] In bot., situated within a matrix or nidus.

intramedullary (in-trā-rī-dū'l-g-rī), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *medulla*, pith (medulla): see *medullary*.] Situated within the substance of the spinal cord: as, intramedullary tumors.

intramembranous (in-trā-nem-brā-nus), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *membrana*, membrane: see *membranous*.] Situated or occurring within the substance of a membrane: as, intramembranous ossification.

intrameningeal (in-trā-mē-nin'jē-āl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *Gr. mēninx*, the membrane inclosing the brain: see *meningeal*.] Situated or occurring within the meninges of the brain.

intramercutial (in-trā-mēr-kū'ri-āl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *mercurial*.] Lying within the orbit of the planet Mercury. The existence of an intramercutial planet has been suspected both from irregularities in the movement of Mercury and from observations during eclipses; but at present the evidence is rather against the existence of such a planet.

intramercutian (in-trā-mēr-kū'ri-an), *a.* Same as *intramercutial*.

intramolecular (in-trā-mō-lek'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *molecule* + *-ar*.] Being or occurring within a molecule.

Intramolecular work [is] done within each several molecule [in the] production of intramolecular vibration. *A. Daniell*, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 323.

intramundane (in-trā-mun'dān), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] Being within the world; belonging to the material world. *Imp. Dict.*

intramural (in-trā-mū'ral), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *murus*, wall: see *mural*.] 1. Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a city or building: as, intramural interment is now prohibited in many cities.

The same sort of impressiveness as the great intramural dome of Magdalen College at Oxford.

2. In *anat.* and *med.*, situated in the substance of the walls of a tubular or other hollow organ, as the intestine.

intramuscular (in-trā-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscular*.] Located or occurring within a muscle.

A . . . very close-meshed network, the intramuscular, whose varicose fibrillae occupy the narrow passages between the contractile cells. *Frey*, *Histol. and Histochem. (trans.)*, p. 325.

intranasal (in-trā-nā'sāl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Situated or occurring within the nose.

Neurotic asthma and other neurotic maladies in their relations to intranasal disease. *Medical News*, XLIX, 213.

intrance, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *entrance*. **intrance**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *entrance*, *entrancement*.

intranguillity (in-trāng-wīl'i-ti), *n.* [*in*- + *tranquillity*.] Lack of tranquillity; unquietness; inquietude.

That intranguillity which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Str. W. Temple*.

intrans. An abbreviation of *intransitive*.

intranscendency (in-trāns-kā'len-si), *n.* [*L. in*-priv. + *trans*, over, through, + *calore* (-t), *p. pr.* of *calere*, grow hot, *calere*, be hot: see *calore*.] Imperviousness to heat. [Rare.]

This extraordinary intranscendency of aqueous vapour to rays issuing from water has been conclusively proved by Tyndall. *E. Frankland*, *Exper. in Chem.*, p. 977.

intranscendent (in-trāns-kā'lent), *a.* [*in*- + *transcendent*.] Impervious to heat. [Rare.]

Water is intranscendent to rays of obscure heat. *E. Frankland*, *Exper. in Chem.*, p. 985.

intransformable (in-trāns-fōr-mā-bl), *a.* Not transformable; incapable of transformation.

The transformable gives place to the intransformable. *J. Sully*, *Mind*, XII, 118.

intransgressible (in-trāns-gres'i-bl), *a.* [*in*- + *transgressible*.] Not transgressible; incapable of being passed.

A divine reason or sentence intransgressible and inevitable, proceeding from a cause that cannot be diverted or impeded. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 859.

intransigent (in-trān'ahent), *a.* [*in*- + *transigent*.] Not transient; not passing suddenly away.

An unchangeable, an intransigent, indefeasible priesthood. *Killingbeck*, *Sermons*, p. 32.

intransigent (in-trān'si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. intransigent*, also *intransigent* (after *Sp.*); *Sp. intransigente*, not compromising, not ready to compromise, *L. in*-priv. + *transigen* (-t), *p. pr.* of *transigere*, pp. *transactus*, transact, come to a settlement: see *transact*.] 1. *a.* Refusing to agree or come to an understanding; uncompromising; irreconcilable: used especially of some extreme political party. See *intransigentist*.

The opposition secured 88 seats out of 114 in the new Cortes, and was able to elect all its most intransigent members into the Lagthing. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII, 59.

II. *n.* Same as *intransigentist*.

intransigentism (in-trān'si-jen-tizm), *n.* [*intransigent* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or program of the intransigentists.

Communism, intransigentism, and nihilism are not well represented in scientific reunions. *Goldwin Smith*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX, 757.

intransigentist (in-trān'si-jen-tist), *n.* [*intransigent* + *-ist*.] 1. An irreconcilable person. 2. Specifically, in politics: (a) A member of a radical party in Spain, which in 1873-74 fomented an unsuccessful insurrection. (b) A member of a faction in France whose parliamentary program includes various radical reforms and socialistic changes. Also *intransigent*.

intransitive (in-trān'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. intransitif* = *Sp. Pg. It. intransitivo*, *L. intransitivus*, not transitive, *in*-priv. + *transitivus*, transitive: see *transitive*.] 1. *a.* 1. In gram., not expressing an action that passes immediately over to an object; not taking a direct object: said of verbs that require a preposition before their object, or take one only indirectly, or in the manner of a dative: as, to stand on the ground; to swim in the water; to run away. But the distinction of transitive and intransitive is not a very sharp one in English. Every transitive verb is capable of being used also intransitively, or without an expressed object; and, on the other hand, many intransitives may be used transitively (the verb being usually causal), taking a direct object, as in to run a horse, or merely a cognate object, as in to run a race; or are used factitively with a more general object, as in to breathe a prayer, to look love, or with an objective predicate, as in to sing one's self hoarse, to stare one out of countenance, and so on. (Owing, also, to the non-distinction of dative and accusative in modern English, a construction often seems transitive which is historically intransitive: as, to forgive us, where us is historically dative, the direct object being understood, or expressed as in "forgive us our debts." Abbreviated *intrans*.) 2. Not transitive, in the logical or mathematical sense.

II. *n.* In gram., a verb which does not properly take after it an object, as sit, fall, run, lie. **intransitively** (in-trān'si-tiv-i), *adv.* In the manner of an intransitive verb; without passing over to or governing an object.

in transitu (in tran'si-tū), [*L. in* = *E. in*; *transitu*, abl. of *transitus*, passage: see *transit*.] In transit; on the way; in course of transportation: as, if one who buys goods without paying is insolvent, the seller has a right to stop the goods in transitu. In law the important question as to the scope of this phrase is in the very common controversy as to the point at which the transit is deemed to have ceased, and the goods to have come under the dominion of the buyer.

intransmissible (in-trāns-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= *Pg. intransmissible*; as *in*- + *transmissible*.] Not transmissible; incapable of being transmitted.

intransmutability (in-trāns-mū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. intransmutabilidad*; as *intransmutable* + *-ity*: see *-ility*.] The quality of being intransmutable.

intransmutable (in-trāns-mū-tā-bl), *a.* [= *F. intransmutable* = *Sp. intransmutable* = *It. intransmutabile*; as *in*- + *transmutable*.] Not transmutable; incapable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

Some of the most learn'd and experienc'd chymists do affirm quiksilver to be intransmutable, and therefore call it liquor eternus. *Ray*, *Works of Creation*, I.

intransit (in'tran't), *n.* [*L. intrans* (-t), *p. pr.* of *intrare*, go in, enter: see *enter*, and cf. *entrant*.] 1. Same as *entrant*.

A new oath was imposed upon intransits. *Hume*, *Hist. Eng.*, III.

2. In English universities, an elector; one who is elected to choose with others a person to fill an office.

intrannuclear (in-trān-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *nucleus*, nucleus: see *nuclear*.] Situated within a nucleus: opposed to *extranuclear*.

intra-ocular (in-trā-ok'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Situated within the eye—that is, within the eyeball. **intra-orbital** (in-trā-ōr'bi-tāl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Situated in the orbit of the eye; lying in the eye-socket. **intra-osseous** (in-trā-ōs'ē-us), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *os* (oss-), bone: see *osseous*.] Situated within a bone.

intra-ovarian (in-trā-ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [*intra* + *ovary* + *-an*.] Contained in or not yet discharged from the ovary, as an ovum.

intrap (in-trap'), *v. t.* See *entrap*.

intraparacentral (in-trā-pā-rā-sen'trāl), *a.* [*intra* + *para* + *central*.] Lying in the paracentral gyre of the brain: as, an intraparacentral fissure.

intraparietal (in-trā-pā-rī'e-tāl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *paries* (pariet-), a wall: see *parietal*.] 1. Situated or happening within walls or within an inclosure; shut out from public view; hence, private: as, intraparietal executions. 2. In *anat.*, situated in the parietal lobe of the brain: as, the intraparietal fissure of the cerebrum. See *fissure*.

intrapelvic (in-trā-pel'vik), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *NL. pelvis*, q. v.] Situated within the pelvis.

intrapertitoneal (in-trā-per'i-tō-nē'āl), *a.* [*intra* + *peritoneum* + *-al*.] Placed in the cavity of the peritoneum.

Intrapertitoneal injections cause death in two or three days. *Medical News*, LII, 641.

intrapetalous (in-trā-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *NL. petalum*, a petal: see *petal*.] In *zool.*, situated within a petaloid ambulacrum of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Spatangoida*.

intrapetiolar (in-trā-pet'i-ō-lār), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *petiolus*, a little stalk, a petiole (see *petiole*), + *-ar*.] In bot.: (a) Situated within or interior to a petiole: applied to a pair of stipules which unite by the margins that are nearest to the petiole, and thus seem to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch. (b) Inclosed by the expanded base of the petiole: applied to buds formed in the fall immediately under the base of the petiole of leaves of the previous summer, into a cavity of which they project and are not exposed until the fall of the leaf, as in *Platanus*, *Rhus*, etc. It is often confounded with *interpetiolar*.

intrapetiolar (in-trā-pet'i-ō-lār), *a.* Same as *intrapetiolar*.

intraprophetic (in-trā-fil'ō-sōf'ik), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *philosophia*, philosophy: see *philosophic*.] Within the limits of philosophic inquiry. [Rare.]

What is the nature of this or that existence in the super-scientific but intraphilosophic region? *Hodgson*, *Phil. of Reflection*, I, III, § 1.

intraplantar (in-trā-plan'tār), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *planta*, sole: see *plantar*.] Situated upon the inner side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *extraplantar*: as, the intraplantar nerve.

intraprotoplasmic (in-trā-prō-tō-plas'mik), *a.* [*intra* + *protoplasm* + *-ic*.] Being or occurring in the substance of protoplasm.

intrapulmonary (in-trā-pul'mō-nē-ār), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *pulmo* (-n-), lung: see *pulmonary*.] Situated within the lungs.

intraretinal (in-trā-ret'i-nāl), *a.* [*intra* + *retina* + *-al*.] Situated within the substance of the retina.

intrasemital (in-trā-sem'i-tāl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *semita*, path: see *semita*.] Situated within a semita of an echinoderm.

intraspinal (in-trā-spi'nāl), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *spina*, spine: see *spine*.] Lying, existing, or occurring within the spinal canal, or within the spinal cord.

intratarsal (in-trā-tār'sāl), *a.* [*intra* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] Situated upon the inner side of the tarsus.

intratelluric (in-trā-te-lū'rik), *a.* [*L. intra*, within, + *tellus* (tellur-), the earth: see *telluric*.] In *litol.*, a term first used by Rosenbusch to designate that period in the formation of an eruptive rock which immediately precedes its appearance on the surface. The mineral constituents which separate or become individualized at or during that time are called by him *intratelluric*.



Intrapetiolar.

It was after their slow development in the magma, during an *intratelluric* period, that the mass in which they floated was upraised.

intraterritorial (in-trə-ter-i-tō'ri-əl), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + territorium, territory: see territorial.*] Existing within a territory: opposed to *extraterritorial*.

intrathecal (in-trə-thē's kəl), *a.* [*< intra- + NL theca, q. v., + -al.*] Contained in the theca, as a part of a coral.

The *intrathecal* parts of the polyp, the endoderm cells, are entirely converted into a parenchymatous tissue.

G. C. Bourne, *Micros. Science*, XXVIII, 31.

intrathoracic (in-trə-thō's-ik), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + NL thorax (-ac-), thorax.*] Situated or occurring within the thorax or chest: as, the heart and lungs are *intrathoracic* organs.

intratropical (in-trə-trop'i-kəl), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + LL tropicus, tropic, + -al.*] Situated within the tropics; of or pertaining to the regions within the tropics: as, an *intratropical* climate.

intra-urban (in-trə-er'ban), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + urbs, city: see urban.*] Situated within a city; relating to what is within the limits of a city.

The telephone is coming more and more into use for short distances and *intra-urban* communications.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV, 15.

intra-uterine (in-trə-ū'tē-rin), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + uterus, womb: see uterine.*] Lying, existing, or occurring within the uterus.

intravalvular (in-trə-val'vū-lār), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + NL valvula, a little valve: see valvular.*] In bot., placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many of the *Cruciferae*.

intravasation (in-trav-ā-sā'shon), *n.* [*< L. intra, within, + vas, vessel, + -ation.* Cf. *extravasation.*] The entrance into vessels of matters formed outside of them or in their parietes.

intravascular (in-trə-vas'kū-lār), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + vasculum, a little vessel: see vascular.*] Situated within a vessel, specifically within a blood-vessel.

intravenous (in-trə-vē'nus), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + vena, vein: see venous.*] Situated or occurring within veins.

intraventricular (in-trə-ven-trik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + ventriculus, ventricle: see ventricular.*] Existing or taking place within one of the ventricles of either the heart or the brain.

intravertebrated (in-trə-vēr'tē-brā-ted), *a.* [*< intra- + vertebrated.*] Having an endoskeleton, as a vertebrate; vertebrated, in a usual sense.

intravescical (in-trə-ven's-i-kəl), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + vesica, bladder.*] Situated or occurring within the bladder.

intravitelline (in-trə-vi-tel'in), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + vitellus, the yolk of an egg.*] Situated or occurring in the substance of the vitellus or yolk.

intraxylary (in-trə-zī'lg-ri), *a.* [*< L. intra, within, + Gr. ξύλον, wood, + -ary.*] In bot., within the xylem; said of certain tissues that occur inside the xylem, as in the *Combretaceae*, which are characterized, with a few exceptions, by the presence of an intraxylary soft bast provided with sieve-tubes.

intreasurer, *v. t.* See *entreasure*.

intreat, *v.* An obsolete form of *entreat*. *Spendor.*

intreatance (in-trē'tans), *n.* [*< intreat + -ance.*] Same as *entreatance*. *Holland.*

intreatful, **intreatment**. Same as *entreatful*, *entreatment*.

intreaty, *n.* An obsolete form of *entreaty*. *Hakluyt.*

intrench (in-trench'), *v.* [Also *entrench*; *< in-2 + trench.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make a trench or furrow in; furrow; cut.

It was this very sword *entrenched* it (a wound). *Shak., All's Well*, II, 1, 46.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *entrenched*.
Milton, P. L., I, 601.

2. To surround as with a trench or ditch.
A little farther is a bay wherein falleth 3 or 4 prettie brookes and creekes that halfe *entrench* the inhabitants of Warrackoyac.

3. To fortify with a trench or ditch and parapet; strengthen or protect by walls of defense: as, to *entrench* a camp or an army.

The English in the suburbs close *entrenched*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I, 4, 9.

The national troops were now strongly *entrenched* in Chattanooga Valley, with the Tennessee River behind them.

U. S. Grant, The Century, XXXI, 129.

Hence—4. To fortify or defend by any protecting agency; surround with or guard by anything that affords additional security against attack.

Conscience has got safely *entrenched* behind the letter of the law.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II, 17.

II. intrans. To invade; encroach: with *on* or *upon*.

Do you start
At my *entrenching* on your private liberty,
And would you force a highway through mine honour,
And make me paye it too?

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, IV, 2.

It *entrenches* very much upon impety and positive relinquishing the education of their children, when mothers expose the spirit of the child . . . to . . . the carelessness of any less-obliged person.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 41.

-Syn. *Encroach upon, Infringe upon, etc.* See *trespass, v. t.*

intrenchant (in-tren'chant), *a.* [*< in-2 + trenchant.*] Not trenchant or cutting; also, incapable of being cut; indivisible by cutting.

As easy mayst thou the *intrenchant* air

With thy keen sword impress.

Shak., Macbeth, V, 8, 9.

intrencher (in-tren'chér), *n.* One who intrenches; one who digs a trench, or is employed in intrenching.

Their fighting redeemed well their shortcomings as *intrenchers*.

The Century, XXXIX, 102.

intrenchment (in-trench'ment), *n.* [Also *entrenchment*; *< intrench + -ment.*] 1. The act of intrenching.—2. In fort., a general term for a work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet (the latter formed of the earth dug from the ditch), constructed for a defense against an enemy. See *cut* under *parapet*.—3. Figuratively, any defense or protection.—4. Encroachment.

The slightest *intrenchment* upon individual freedom.

Soudhey.

intrepid (in-trep'id), *a.* [= *F. intrépide* = *Sp. intrepido* = *Pg. It. intrepido*, *< L. intrepidus*, not alarmed, undaunted, *< in-priv. + trepidus*, alarmed, shaken, anxious: see *trepidation*.] 1. Not moved by danger; free from alarm; undaunted: as, an *intrepid* soldier.—2. Indicating or springing from courage.

That quality [valour], which signifies no more than an *intrepid* courage.

Dryden, Æneid, I, 601.

He [Stuyvesant] patrolled with unceasing watchfulness the boundaries of his little territory; repelled every encroachment with *intrepid* promptness.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 461.

-Syn. Daring, dauntless, courageous, valiant, undimmed, gallant, doughty, heroic.

intrepidity (in-trep'id-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. intrépidité* = *It. intrepidità*; as *intrepid + -ity*.] The quality of being intrepid; freedom from alarm; coolness in encountering danger; undaunted courage or boldness.

While he assumes the appearance of *intrepidity* before the world, he trembles within himself.

II. Blair, Works, III, vii.

He had the rare merit of combining sagacity with *intrepidity* in action.

Freewort, Ferd. and Isa., I, 15.

intrepidly (in-trep'id-li), *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

in-triangle (in-tri'ang-gl), *n.* [*< in(scribed) + triangle.*] An inscribed triangle.

intricable (in-tri-kā-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *intricabilis, < intricare, entangle: see intricate.*] Entangling.

They shall remain captive, and entangled in the amorous *intricable* net.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, III, 7.

intricacy (in-tri-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *intricacies* (-siz). [*< intricare* = *intricare*; *< -cy.*] The state of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; maze.

The modern tragedy excels that of Greece and Rome in the *intricacy* and disposition of the fable.

Spectator, No. 39.

A science whose depths and *intricacies* he explored.

Sumner, On Story.

Intricate (in-tri-kā'tē), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Nylander, 1854), fem. pl. of *L. intricatus*, intricate: see *intricate*.] A series or division of lichens embracing the tribes *Usneae*, *Roccollet*, *Bamalinet*, and *Cetrariet*. They are now regarded as genera of the tribe *Palmellaceae*.

intricate (in-tri-kāt), *a.* [= *OF. entiqué* = *Sp. Pg. intrincado*, entangled, *< L. intricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Perplexingly involved or entangled; hard to disentangle or disengage,

or to trace out; complicated; obscure: as, an *intricate* knot; the *intricate* windings of a labyrinth; *intricate* accounts; the *intricate* plot of a tragedy.

You have put me upon such an odd *intricate* Piece of Business that I think there was never the like of it.

Houell, Letters, II, 19.

Being got about two thirds of the way up, we came to certain Grotto's cut with *intricate* Windings and Caverns under ground.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104.

2. In *entom.*, having unequal elevations and depressions placed irregularly and close together, but without running into each other; said of a sculptured surface. = *Syn.* 1. *Intricate, Complex, Complicated, Compound.* Between complex and complicated there is the same difference as between complexity and complication. (See *complication*.) That is complex which is made up of many parts, whose relation is perhaps not easily comprehended; if this latter be true, especially if it be true to a marked degree, the thing is said to be complicated; it is also complicated if its parts have become entangled: as, the matter was still further complicated by their failure to protest against the seizure. That is intricate which, like a labyrinth, makes decision with regard to the right path or course to pursue difficult: as, an intricate question. Compound generally implies a mixture or union of parts in some way that makes a whole: as, a compound flower; compound motion; a compound idea; the word does not, like the others, suggest difficulty in comprehension. See *implicate*.

intricate (in-tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intricated*, ppr. *intricating*. [*< L. intricatus*, pp. of *intricare*, entangle, perplex, embarrass, *< in, in, + tricare*, trifles, vexations, perplexities. See *intrigue*, and cf. *extricate*.] To render intricate or involved; make perplexing or obscure. [Rare.]

Concerning original sin, . . . there are . . . many disputes which may *intricate* the question.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 130.

intricately (in-tri-kāt-li), *adv.* 1. In an intricate manner; with involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

The sword (whereunto they only had recourse) Must cut this knot so *intricately* ty'd,
Whose vain contrived ends are plain deserv'd.

Daniel, Civil Wars, VII.

2. In *entom.*, with an intricate sculpture; closely but without coalescence: as, *intricately* punctured; *intricately* verrucose.

intricateness (in-tri-kāt-nēs), *n.* Intricacy.

I understand your pleasure, Eugénia, and shall endeavour to comply with it; but the difficulty and *intricateness* of the subject of our discourse obliges me to do it by steps.

Boyle, Works, IV, 413.

intrication (in-tri-kā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. intrication* = *Sp. (obs.) entricación, intricacion, < L. as if *intricatio(n)-, < intricare, entangle: see intricate, v.*] Entanglement. [Rare.]

I confess I do not see how the motus circularis simplex should need to be superadded to the contact or *intrication* of the cohering firm corpuscles, to procure a cohesion.

Boyle, Works, I, 240.

intriet, *v. t.* [*< OF. intruire, intruire, contr. of intruire, introduce: see introduce.*] To introduce; add.

To cley and chalk the firth part *intriet*
Of gesso, and doo the rootes to IIII yore,
And this wol make hir greynes white and clere.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. 5.), p. 116.

intrigant (in-tré-gant; *F. pron. an-tré-goñ*), *n.* [Also *intrigant*; *< F. intrigant* = *Sp. Pg. intrigante*, prop. ppr. of *intriguer*, intrigue: see *intrigue, v.*] A male intriguer.

Illustrate *intrigants*, conscious of the party strength behind them, insisted on shaping legislation according to their own fancy.

The Century, XXXIII, 33.

intrigante (in-tré-gant; *F. pron. an-tré-goñ*), *n.* [*< F. intrigante*, fem. of *intrigant*, ppr. of *intriguer*, intrigue: see *intrigue, v.*] A woman given to intrigue; a female intriguer.

intrigue (in-trég'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intrigued*, ppr. *intriguing*. [= *D. intriguieren* = *G. intriguiren* = *Dan. intrigere* = *Sw. intrigera*, *< F. intriguer*, *OF. intriquer, intriquer, intriquer, intriquer* = *Pr. entricar, intricar* = *Sp. Pg. intrigar, intricar* = *It. intricare, intrigare*, perplex, puzzle, intrigue, *< L. intricare, entangle, perplex, embarrass: see intricate, v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To entangle; involve; cause to be involved or entangled. [A Gallicism.]

How doth it (sn) perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives!

J. South, Christian Life, I, 4.

Because the drama has been in times past and in other conditions the creature, the prisoner, of plot, it by no means follows that it must continue so; on the contrary, it seems to us that its liberation follows; and of this we see signs in the very home of the highly *intrigued* drama.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 513.

2. To plot for; scheme for.

The Duchess of Queensberry has at last been at court; a point she has been *intriguing* these two years.

Walpole, Letters, II, 22.

II. intrins. 1. To practise underhand plotting or scheming; exert secret influence for the accomplishment of a purpose; seek to promote one's aims in devious and clandestine ways.

Chesterfield, towards the end of his career, *intrigued* against Newcastle with the Duchess of Yarmouth.

Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.

2. To have clandestine or illicit intercourse.

intrigue (in-trēg'), *n.* [= D. G. *intrigue* = Dan. *intrige* = Sw. *intrig*, < F. *intrigue*, a plot, intrigue, formerly also *intrigue*, intricateness, a maze, = Sp. Pg. *intriga* = It. *intrigo*, *intrico*, intricateness, a maze, plot, intrigue; from the verb: see *intrigue*, *v.*] 1. Intricacy; complication; maze.

But though this vicinity of ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have thereby . . . much more advantage to know ourselves than to know other things without us.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 21.

2. Secret or underhand plotting or scheming; the exertion of secret influence for the accomplishment of a purpose.

Habits of petty *intrigue* and dissimulation might have rendered him incapable of great general views, but that the expanding effect of his philosophical studies counteracted the narrowing tendency.

Macaulay, Macchiavelli.

3. A clandestine plot; a scheme for entangling others, or for gaining an end by the exertion of secret influence: as, to expose an *intrigue*.

His invention was ever busy in devising *intrigues*, which he recommended by his subtle, insinuating eloquence.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

In the first Hanoverian reigns the most important influences were Court *intrigues* or parliamentary corruption.

Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.

4. The plot of a play, poem, or romance; the series of complications in which a writer involves his imaginary characters.

As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which make up the greatest part of the poem.

Le Beau, tr. in pref. to Pope's Odyssey.

5. Clandestine intercourse between a man and a woman; illicit intimacy; a liaison.

Of the three companions I had this last half year, . . . I was obliged to send away the third, because I suspected an *intrigue* with the chaplain.

Goldsmith, Vicar, XI.

intriguer (in-trēg'er), *n.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret means.

intriguery (in-trēg'gēr-i), *n.* [*< intrigue + -ery.*] The practice of intrigue.

intriguement (in-trēg'gēm), *n.* [*< intrigue + -ess.*] A woman who schemes or intrigues.

His family was very ill qualified for that place, his lady being a most violent *intriguement* in business.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 168.

intriguing (in-trēg'gīng), *v. a.* Forming secret plots or schemes; addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations: as, an *intriguing* disposition.

There is something more *intriguing* in the amours of Venice than in those of other countries.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 392.

= *Syn. Artful, Sly, etc.* (see *cunning*); insidious, designing, deceitful plotting, scheming.

intriguingly (in-trēg'gīng-lī), *adv.* With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

intriguish (in-trēg'gīsh), *v.* [*< intrigue + -ish.*] Intriguing; underhand; scheming.

Considering the assurance and application of women, especially to affairs that are *intriguish*, we must conclude that the chief address was to Mrs. Wall.

Roger North, Examen, p. 198.

intriguer (in-trēg'gēr), *n.* An intriguer. *Jewer.*

intrinsc (in-trīns'), *a.* [Irreg. abbr. from *intrinsicate*.] Intricate; entangled.

Bite the holy cords atwain
Which are too *intrinsc* to unloose.

Shak., Lear, II. 2, 81.

intrinscalt, *a.* See *intrinsical*.

intrinsicate, *a.* See *intrinsicate*.

intrinsic (in-trīn'sik), *a. and n.* [Prop. **intrinsec* (the term being conformed to -ic) = F. *intrinsèque* = Pr. *intrinsec* = Sp. *intrinseco* = Pg. *intrinseco* = It. *intrinseco*, *intrinseco*, < L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside, inwardly, < *inter* ('*in-*'), within, & *secus*, by, on the side. Cf. *extrinsic*.] 1. Being within; penetrating inward; intimate; familiar; intestine; domestic.

And though to be thus elemented
These creatures from home-born *intrinsic* harm.

Douglas, Anatomy of the World, I.

Hence—2. Pertaining to the inner or essential nature; intimately characterizing; inherent; essential; genuine; belonging to the subject in

its very existence: as, the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver; the *intrinsic* merit of an action.

As Coin, which bears some awful Monarch's Face,
For more than its *intrinsic* Worth will pass.

Congreve, To Dryden.

The intellect pierces the form, . . . detects *intrinsic* likenesses between remote things, and reduces all things into a few principles. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 281.*

3. In *Scots law*, intimately connected with the point at issue; applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference that make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and cannot be separated from it.—4. In *anat.*, applied to those muscles of the limbs which take origin within the anatomical limits of the limb, such limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches.—**Hosteler intrinsic**. See *hosteler*.—**Intrinsic divisor**. See *divisor*.—**Intrinsic equation of a plane curve**. See *equation*.—**Intrinsic mode**. In *logic*, a mode which necessarily affects its subject as soon as the latter comes into actual existence, although the mode is no part of the definition, general conception, or formality of the subject, and, indeed, such a mode is incapable of any general description. The *intrinsic* modes, according to the *Scotists*, are nine—to wit, finite and infinite, act and power, necessary and contingent, existence, reality, and essence.—**Intrinsic relation**, in the *Scotistic logic*, a relation which necessarily exists as soon as the related things exist: such relations are, for example, similitude and paternity.—**Syn. 1. Interior**, *Inward*, etc. See *inner*.

II. † n. A genuine or essential quality. *Warburton.*

intrinsical (in-trīn'si-kal), *a. and n.* [Prop., as formerly, *intrinsecal*; < *intrinsic* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Same as *intrinsic*.

So *intrinsical* is every man unto himself, that some doubt may be made, whether any would exchange his being.

Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend.

How far God hath given Natan power to do good for the blinding of evil men, or what *intrinsical* operations he found out, I cannot now dispute.

A. Wilson, Autobiography.

He falls into *intrinsical* society with Sir John Graham, . . . who dissuaded him from marriage. *Sir H. Wotton.*

II. † n. That which is intrinsic or interior; inward being, thought, etc.

This history will display the very *intrinsicals* of the Castilian, who goes for the prime Spaniard.

Howell, Letters, IV. 11.

intrinsicality (in-trīn'si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< intrinsical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being intrinsic; essentiality. *Rogee.*

intrinsically (in-trīn'si-kal-i), *adv.* In an intrinsic manner; internally; in its nature; essentially.

intrinsicalness (in-trīn'si-kal-nēs), *n.* The quality of being intrinsic; intrinsicity. *Baileys, 1727.*

intrinsicate (in-trīn'si-kāt), *a.* [Appar. < It. *intrinsecato*, *intrinsecato*, pp. of *intrinsecare*, make intimate, refl. become intimate, < *intrinsecare*, *intrinsecare*, inward, intimate, intrinsic: see *intrinsic*. The sense is appar. taken from *intricate*.] Entangled; perplexed. Also *intrinsicate*.

With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie. *Shak., A. and C., v. 2, 807.*

Yet there are certain punctations, . . . certain *intrinsicate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

intro- [L. *intro*, prefix *intro-*, within, on the inside, inwardly, nont. abl. of **interus*, inner: see *intra-*, *interior*.] A Latin adverb used as a prefix, signifying 'within, into, in.'

introcassion (in-trō-sesh'qn), *n.* [*< L. intro*, within, & *casio* (n-), a yielding: see *cession*.] In *med.*, a depression or sinking of parts inward.

introconversion (in-trō-kvēr'shqn), *n.* [*< L. intro*, within, & *conversio* (n-), conversion: see *conversion*.] In *chem.*, the transformation or conversion of one of two compounds into the other.

introconvertibility (in-trō-kvēr'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< intro* + *convertible* + *-ity*.] In *chem.*, the property common to two or more compounds of being transformed or converted the one into the other through a change in their structural formula without change in ultimate composition.

The reactions and *introconvertibility* of maleic and fumaric derivatives cannot be brought in harmony with the assumption.

Amer. Chem. Jour., IX. 871.

introd. An abbreviation of *introduction*.

introduce (in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *introduced*, pp. *introducing*. [= F. *introduire* = Pr. *entroduire* = Sp. *introducir* = Pg. *introduzir* = It. *introdurre*, *introducere*, < L. *introducere*, lead in, bring into practice, bring forward, < *intro*, within, & *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] 1. To lead or bring in; conduct or usher in: as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room; to *introduce* foreign produce into a country.

Socrates is *introduced* by Xenophon severely chiding a friend of his for not entering into the public service when he was every way qualified for it.

Swift, Nobles and Commons, IV.

Puff. Now, then, for soft music.

Sneer. Pray what's that for?

Puff. It shows that Tibburtina is coming;—nothing *introduces* you a heroine like soft music.

Sheridan, The Critic, II. 2.

Homer has *introduced* into his *Battle of the Gods* every thing that is great and terrible in Nature.

Addison, Spectator, No. 388.

2. To pass in; put in; insert: as, to *introduce* one's finger into an aperture.—3. To make known, as one person to another, or two persons to each other; make acquainted by personal encounter or by letter; present, with the mention of names and titles.

A couple of hours later [you] find yourself in the "world," dressed, *introduced*, entertained, inquiring, talking.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 188.

4. To bring into notice, use, or practice; bring forward for acceptance: as, to *introduce* a new fashion, or an improved mode of tillage.

He first *introduced* the cultivation and dressing of vines.

Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

5. To bring forward with preliminary or preparatory matter; open to notice: as, to *introduce* a subject with a long preface.—6. To produce; cause to exist; induce.

Whatever *introduces* habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke, Education.*

introducement (in-trō-dūs'mēnt), *n.* [*< introduce* + *-ment*.] Introduction. [Rare.]

Without the *introducement* of new or obsolete forms or terms, or exotic models.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

introducer (in-trō-dūs'ēr), *n.* One who or that which introduces; one who brings into notice, use, or practice.

Let us next examine the great *introducers* of new schemes in philosophy.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

introdukt (in-trō-duk't'), *v. t.* [*< L. introductus*, pp. of *introducere*, lead in; see *introduce*.] To introduce. *Bp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, I. 29.*

introduction (in-trō-duk'shqn), *n.* [= F. *introduction* = Pr. *introduccio* = Sp. *introduccion* = Pg. *introdução* = It. *introduzione*, < L. *introductio* (n-), a leading in, introduction, < *introducere*, lead in; see *introduce*.] 1. The act of introducing, or leading or ushering in; the act of bringing in: as, the *introduction* of manufactures into a country.

For the first *introduction* of youth to the knowledge of God the Jews even till this day have their Catechisms.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 18.

With regard to the *introduction* of specific types we have not as yet a sufficient amount of information.

Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 261.

2. The act of inserting: as, the *introduction* of a probe into a wound.—3. The act of making acquainted; the formal presentation of persons to one another, with mention of their names, etc.: as, an *introduction* in person or by letter.—4. The act of bringing into notice, use, or practice: as, the *introduction* of a new fashion or invention.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence.

Clarendon.

5. Something that leads to or opens the way for the understanding of something else; specifically, a preliminary explanation or statement; the part of a book or discourse which precedes the main work, and in which the author or speaker gives some general account of his design and subject; an elaborate preface, or a preliminary discourse.

Thou soon shalt . . . see before thine eyes
The monarchies of the earth, their pomp and state;
Sufficient *introduction* to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts.

Milton, P. R., III. 247.

Were it not that the study of Etruscan art is a necessary *introduction* to that of Roman, it would hardly be worth while trying to gather together and illustrate the few fragments and notices of it that remain.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 223.

6. A more or less elementary treatise on any branch of study; a treatise leading the way to more elaborate works on the same subject: as, an *introduction* to botany.—7. In *music*, a preparatory phrase or movement at the beginning of a work, or of a part of a work, designed to attract the hearer's attention or to foreshadow the subsequent themes or development. *Introductions* vary in length from one or two chords to an elaborate movement, with its own themes and development.—**Biblical introduction**, the technical designation of a work devoted to a consideration of subjects properly introductory to a detailed study and exposition of the books of the Bible, as their genuineness, credibility, integrity of

text, date and authorship, language, contents, and more important versions. A Biblical introduction properly includes an inquiry into the history (1) of each book, (2) of the canon or collection of the several books into the one book, (3) of the text, including a comparison of the various texts, and (4) of the translations and versions. —Syn. *Exordium*, *Introduction*, *Preface*, *Prelude*, *Preamble*, *Prologue*. *Exordium* is the old or classic technical word in rhetoric for the beginning of an oration, up to the second division, which may be "narration," "partition," "proposition," or the like. *Introduction* is a more general word, in this connection applying to spoken or written discourse, and covering whatever is preliminary to the subject; in a book it may be the opening chapter. As distinguished from the *preface*, the *introduction* is supposed to be an essential part of the discussion or treatment of the theme, and written at the outset of composition. A *preface* is supposed to be the last words of the author in connection with his subject, and is generally explanatory or conciliatory, having the style of more direct address to the reader. A *preamble* is generally an introductory piece of music (see the definition of *overture*); a *preamble*, of a resolution, an ordinance, or a law: as, the *preamble* to the Declaration of Independence. A *prologue* is a conciliatory spoken preface to a play. All these words have some freedom of figurative use.

introductory (in-trō-dūk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *introductif* = It. *introduttivo*; as *introduc* + *-ive*.] Serving to introduce; introductory: sometimes followed by *of*.

The action is of itself, or by reason of a public known indisposition of some persons, probably *introductory* of a sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

introductively (in-trō-dūk'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a manner serving to introduce.

introducer (in-trō-dūk'tor), *n.* [= F. *introduceur* = Sp. *Pg. introductor* = It. *introduttore*, < LL. *introduktor*, < L. *introducere*, lead in; see *introduce*.] One who introduces; an introducer.

We were accompanied both going and returning by *y* introducer of ambassadors and aid of ceremonies. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, Sept. 15, 1651.

introductorily (in-trō-dūk'tō-ri-ly), *adv.* By way of introduction. *Baxter*.

introductory (in-trō-dūk'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. introductorie* = Sp. (obs.) *introductorio* = It. *introduttore*, < LL. *introduktorius*, < *introduktor*: see *introduktor*.] *I. a.* Serving to introduce something; prefatory; preliminary: as, *introductory* remarks.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle*, Works, I. 303.
[Syn. *Preparatory*, etc. (see *preliminary*); *preludary*, *proludal*.]

II. *n.* pl. *introductories* (-riz). An introduction; a treatise giving the elements or simplest parts of a subject.

The 5 parts shal ben an *introductorie* after the statute of owre courtour, in which thow maist lerne a gret part of the general rowles of theoric in astrology. *Chaucer*, Prologue to Astrolabe.

introductress (in-trō-dūk'tres), *n.* [= F. *introductrice* = It. *introduttrice*; as *introduc* + *-ess*.] A female introducer.

introduction, **introflection** (in-trō-flek'shən), *n.* [*L. intro*, within, + *flectio* (-n-), a bending; see *flection*.] A bending inward or within; inward curvature or flexure.

Small, spherical chambers, formed by the *introflection* of the walls of the rosette. *W. H. Harvey*, British Marine Algae, p. 12.

introflected (in-trō-flekt'), *a.* [*L. intro*, within, + *flectus*, bent; see *flected*.] Flexed or bent inward or within.

introflection, *n.* See *introflection*.

introggression (in-trō-gresh'ən), *n.* [*L. as if "introggressio* (-n-), < *introgredi*, pp. *introgressus*, go in, enter, < *intro*, within, + *gradi*, go; see *grade*.] The act of going in or of proceeding inward; entrance. *Blount*.

introit (in-trō'it), *n.* [= F. *introit* = Pr. *introit* = Sp. *introtito* = Pg. It. *introito*, < L. *introitus*, a going in, entrance, < *intro*, go in, enter, < *intro*, within, + *ire*, go; see *iter*.] In *liturgies*, an antiphon sung by the priest and choir as the priest approaches the altar to celebrate the mass or communion. The name *introit* (*introtitus*, literally 'entrance') is an abridgment of *antiphon* at the *introit* (*antiphona ad introitum*), and has been explained as the entrance of the people into church rather than that of the priest into the sanctuary. The *introit* seems to have originated in the psalms sung at the beginning of the Jewish liturgy. The name *antiphon* has been given by preeminence to the *introit*, as if the Greek Church, where it is threofold, answering to the Western *introit*, *introit*, and *Gloria in excelsis*. The Greek antiphons consist of verses from the Psalms with a constant response, or of the psalms called *Typica* and the *Sequentiae*. In the liturgies of St. Mark and St. James the hymn "Only-begotten Son" is the *introit*, in the Armenian liturgy this followed by a psalm and hymn. The "Only-begotten Son" is also subjoined to the Greek second antiphon. The Roman *introit* (see *institutory*) consists of a verse (the *introit* in the narrower sense), followed by a verse of a psalm, the *Gloria Patri*, and the repetition of the first verse. In the Ambrosian rite the *introit* is called the *ingressus*. An

ancient Gallican name for it was the *preludium*. In the Mosarabic liturgy, in certain monastic rites, and in Norman and English missals, it is called the *officium* or *officiu*. Psalms as special *introits* are appointed in the Prayer-book of 1549 and in the Nonjuror's communion office of 1718. In the Anglican Church at the present day a psalm or anthem is sung as the *introit*. The name is sometimes less properly used for a hymn or any musical composition sung or played at the beginning of the communion office.

Then shall the Clerks sing in English for the office, or *introit* (as they call it), a psalm appointed for that date. *First Prayer Book of Edw. VI. (1549)*, The Communion.

intromission (in-trō-mish'ən), *n.* [= F. *intromission* = Pr. *intromissio* = It. *intromissione*, < ML. *intromissio* (-n-), < L. *intromittere*, pp. *intromissus*, send in; see *intromit*.] 1. The act of sending or putting in; insertion, as of one body within another; introduction within.

The evasion of a tragic end by the invention and *intromission* of Marianna has . . . received high praise for its ingenuity. *Swinnburne*, Shakespeare, p. 204.

2. The act of taking in or admitting; admission within.

Repentance is the first *intromission* into the sanctities of christian religion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 85.

A general *intromission* of all sorts, sects, and persuasions into our communion. *South*, Works, II. xii.

3. In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, an interfering with the effects of another. The assuming of the possession and management of property belonging to another without authority is called *violent intromission*. The term is also applied to the ordinary transactions of an agent or subordinate with the money of his superior: as, to give security for one's *intromissions*.

intromit (in-trō-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intromitted*, pp. *intromitting*. [*L. intromittere*, send in, < *intro*, within, + *mittere*, send; see *mission*.] *I. trans.* 1. To send or put in; insert or introduce within. —2. To allow to enter; be the medium by which a thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light, without cold, to these in the room. *Holder*.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to interfere with the effects of another.

In any city, borough, town or incorporate, or other place franchised or privileged, where the said officer or officers may not lawfully *intromit* or intermeddle. *Charter of Philip and Mary*, in Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 271.

We *intromitted*, as Scotch law phrases it, with many family affairs. *De Quincey*.

intromittent (in-trō-mit'ənt), *a.* [*L. intromitten* (-t-), pp. of *intromittere*, *intromit*: see *intromit*.] Throwing or conveying into or within something: as, an *intromittent* instrument.

—*Intromittent organ*, in *comparative anat.*, that part of the male sexual apparatus which conveys the seminal fluid into the body of the female. It may be directly connected with the testes, or constitute a separate seminal reservoir on some other part of the body, as on the pedipalps of a male spider, or the second abdominal ring of a dragon-fly.

intromitter (in-trō-mit'ər), *n.* One who *intromits*; an intermeddler.

Sacrilegious *intromitters* with royal property. *South*, Woodstock, Pref.

intropression (in-trō-prosh'ən), *n.* [*L. intro*, within, + *pressio* (-n-), a pressing, < *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press; see *press*.] Pressure acting within or inwardly; inward or internal pressure. *Battie*, Madness, § x. [Rare.]

intropreception (in-trō-rē-sep'shən), *n.* [*L. intro*, within, + *receptio* (-n-), reception; see *reception*.] The act of receiving or admitting into or within something. [Rare.]

Were but the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts (as species to the eye by *intropreception*) . . . what would we not do to recompence . . . that love? *Hammond*, Works, IV. 564.

introrse (in-trōrs'), *a.* [*L. introrsus*, *introrsum*, adv., toward the inside, contr. of *introversus*, < *intro*, within, + *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn; see *verse*.] Of *extrorse*. Turned or facing inward: an epithet used in describing the direction of bodies, to denote their being turned toward the axis to which they appertain. In botany it is applied to anthers when their valves are turned toward the style.

introrsely (in-trōrs'li), *adv.* To or toward the interior in position or direction.

introspect (in-trō-spekt'), *v.* [*L. introspectare*, freq. of *introspicere*, pp. *introspectus*, look into, < *intro*, within, + *specere*, look.] *I. trans.* To look into or within; view the inside of.

II. *intrans.* To practise introspection; look inward; consider one's own internal state or feelings.

We cannot cogitate without examining consciousness, and when we do this we *introspect*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 257.

introspection (in-trō-spek'shən), *n.* [*L. as if "introspectio* (-n-), a looking into, < *introspicere*, pp. *introspectus*, look into; see *introspect*.] The act of looking inward; a view of the inside or interior; specifically, the act of directly observing the states and processes of one's own mind; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings. Introspection is employed in psychology as the only method of directly ascertaining the facts of consciousness; but the limits of its applicability and the value of the results attained by it are subjects of dispute.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into mine own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination.

Quoted in *Dryden's Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

This mutual exclusiveness receives a further explanation from the fact so often used to discredit psychology, viz. that the so-called *introspection* and indeed all reflexion are really *retrospective*. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XXX. 94.

Introspection of our intellectual operations is not the best of means for preserving us from intellectual hesitations. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 204.

The curious, critical *introspection* which marks every sensitive and refined nature, and paralyzes action. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Drexler.

introspectionist (in-trō-spek'shən-ist), *n.* [*L. introspection* + *-ist*.] One who practises introspection; one who follows the introspective method in psychological inquiry.

As a rule, skeptics . . . are keen *introspectionists*. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Ekleptics, I. 512.

Little will they weigh with the *introspectionist*. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 91.

introspective (in-trō-spek'tiv), *a.* [*L. introspect* + *-ive*.] Looking within; characterized or effected by introspection; studying or exhibiting one's own consciousness or internal state.

Most *introspective* poetry . . . wears its because it so often is the petty or morbid sentiment of nature's little superior to our own. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 147.

Introspective method, in *psychol.*, the method of studying mental phenomena by attempting to observe directly what occurs in one's own consciousness. This method, though indispensable, is exposed to many difficulties, and requires the support of other methods, as those of experimental and comparative psychology.

He [Hume] further agrees with Descartes and all his predecessors in pursuing the simple *introspective method*: that is to say, in attempting to discover truth by simply contemplating his own mind.

Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 30.

introsume (in-trō-sūm'), *v. t.* [*L. intro*, within, + *sumere*, take; see *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take in; absorb.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food. *Evelyn*.

introsumption (in-trō-sūmp'shən), *n.* [*L. introsumere*, after *assumption* < *assume*, etc.] The act of taking into or within; a taking in, especially of nourishment.

introsusception (in-trō-sū-sep'shən), *n.* [*L. intro*, within, + *susceptio* (-n-), a taking up or in, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up or in; see *susceptible*.] 1. The act of receiving within.

The parts of the body . . . are nourished by the *introsusception* of . . . aliment. *J. Smith*, Portrait of Old Age, p. 180.

The person is corrupted by the *introsusception* of a nature which becomes evil thereby. *Coleridge*.

2. In *anat.* and *bot.*, same as *intussusception*.

introvenient (in-trō-vē-ni-ent), *a.* [*LL. introvenien* (-t-), pp. of *introvenire*, come in, enter, < L. *intro*, within, + *venire*, come; see *come*.] Coming in or between; entering. [Rare.]

There being scarce any condition (but what depends upon climate) which is not exhausted or obscured from the commixture of *introvenient* nations either by commerce or conquest. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 10.

introvenium (in-trō-vē-ni-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < L. *intro*, within, + *vena*, vein; see *vein*.] In *bot.*, a condition in which the veins of leaves are so buried in the parenchyma as to be only indistinctly or not at all visible from the surface. See *nerivation*, *hypodrome*.

introversibility (in-trō-vēr-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. introversibile* + *-ity*; see *ability*.] The quality of being introversible; capacity for introversion.

The telescopic *introversibility* of the lophophore does not advance beyond an initial stage. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 450.

introversible (in-trō-vēr-si-bl), *a.* [*L. intro* + *versibile*.] Capable of being introverted.

The anterior *introversible* region (of *Palaudocella*). *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 450.

introversion (in-trō-vēr'shən), *n.* [= Sp. *introversion* = Pg. *introversão* = It. *introversione*, < L. *intro*, within, + *versio* (-n-), a turning; see



Introrse Anther of *Nymphaea odorata*, with the floral envelope and all but four of the stamens removed.

version. Cf. **introvert.** The act of introverting, or the state of being introverted; a turning or directing inward, physical or mental.

This *introversive* of my faculties, wherein I regard my own soul as the image of her Creator.

Ep. Berkeley, Guardian, No. 89.

introversive (in-trō-vēr'siv), *a.* [*L. introversus*, turned toward the inside, + *-ive*.] Turning within; having an inward or internal direction. Also *introvertive*.

When we come to mental derangements, *introversive* study is obviously fruitless. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV, 207.*

introvert (in-trō-vēr't), *v. t.* [*L. intro*, within, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *invert*, etc.] 1. To turn within; direct inward or interiorly.

His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes.

Couper, Task, iv, 682.

Struggling with *introverted* effort, to disentangle a thought. *L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 445.*

2. In *soci.*, to turn in, or invert; insheathe a part of within another part.

introvert (in-trō-vēr't), *n.* [*introvert*, *v.*] That which is introverted; in *soci.*, some part or organ which is turned in upon itself, or intus-suscepted.

We find that the anterior portion of the body of the polypide can be pulled into the hinder part, as the finger of a glove may be tucked into the hand. It is in fact an *introvert*. *E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX, 481.*

introvertive (in-trō-vēr'tiv), *a.* [*introvert* + *-ive*.] Same as *introvertive*.

Natures reflective, *introvertive*, restless.

Paths of the World, p. 87.

intrude (in-trōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intruded*, ppr. *intruding*. [*OF. intrure*, *intruire*, *L. intrudere*, thrust in (refl. thrust oneself in), *< in*, in, + *trudere*, thrust, push, crowd: cf. *extrude*, *obtrude*.] *I. trans.* 1†. To thrust in; bring in forcibly.

An there come e'er a citizen gentlewoman in my name, let her have entrance, I pray you; . . . there she is! good master, *intrude* her. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v, 2.*

If it [a clyster] should be *intruded* up by force, it cannot so quickly penetrate to the superior parts.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 278.

2. To thrust or bring in without necessity or right; bring forward unwarrantably or inappropriately: often used reflexively.

Our fantasy would *intrude* a thousand fears, suspicions, chimeras, upon us. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 323.*

The envy of the class which Frederic quitted, and the civil scorn of the class into which he *intruded* himself, were marked in very significant ways.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

3. To push or crowd in; thrust into some unusual, improper, or abnormal place or position: as, *intruded* rocks or dikes in a geological formation. In entomology an *intruded* part or organ is one that is nearly concealed in a hollow of the supporting parts, only the apex being visible.

Their capitals are *intruded* between the triforium arches, appearing as if the vault had pressed them from their proper station on the clerestory string-course.

The Century, XXXVI, 504.

4†. To enter forcibly; invade.

Why should the worm *intrude* the maiden bud?

Shak., Lucrece, i, 848.

Intruded head, a head nearly withdrawn into the prothorax, as in certain *Coleoptera*.

II. intrans. To come or appear as if thrust in; enter without necessity or warrant; especially, to come in unbidden and unwelcomely: as, to *intrude* upon a private circle; to *intrude* where one is not wanted.

Where you're always welcome, you never can *intrude*.

Steele, Lying Lover, i, 1.

Some men are placed in posts of danger, and to these danger comes in the way of duty; but others must not *intrude* into their honourable office.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Hermans, i, 163.

—*Syn.* *Encroach* upon, *Infringe* upon, etc. See *trespass*, *v. t.* *Intrude*, *Obtrude*. The essential difference between these words lies in the prepositions: *intrude*, to thrust one's self into places, invading privacy or private rights; *obtrude*, to thrust one's self out beyond modesty or the limits proper to ourselves, and offensively against the attention, etc., of others.

intruder (in-trō-dēr), *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

Go, base *intruder*! overweening slave!

Shak., T. G. of V., III, 1, 167.

intrudingly (in-trō-ding-li), *adv.* By intruding; intrusively.

I thrust myself *intrudingly* upon you.

Steele, Lying Lover, i, 1.

intrudress (in-trō-dres), *n.* [*intruder* + *-ess*.] A female intruder.

Joshah should recover his rightful throne from the unjust usurpation of Athaliah, an idolatrous *intrudress* thereinto. *Fuller, Pilgrimage.*

intrunk (in-trung'), *v. t.* [*< in- + trunk*.] To inclose as in a trunk; incase.

Had eager lust *intrunk* my conquered soul,
I had not buried living joys in death.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v, 8.

intruse (in-trōs'), *a.* [*< L. intrusus*, pp. of *intrudere*, thrust in.] In *bot.*, pushed or projecting inward. *A. Gray.*

intrusion (in-trō'zhon), *n.* [= *F. intrusion* = *Sp. intrusión* = *Pg. intrusão* = *It. intrusione*, *< ML. intrusio* (n-), a thrusting in, *< L. intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, thrust in: see *intrude*.] 1. The act of intruding; the act of entering without warrant or justification; unbidden, unwelcome, or unfit entrance into or upon anything.

Why this *intrusion*!

Were not my orders that I should be private?

Addison, Cato, v, 2.

Who feared the pale *intrusion* of remorse
In a just deed?

Shelley, The Cenci, III, 2.

2. Specifically, in *law*: (a) A wrongful entry after the determination of a particular estate, say for life, and before the freehold remainderman or reversioner can enter. *Minor.* (b) In *Eng. law*, any trespass committed on the public lands of the crown, as by entering thereon without title, holding over after a lease is determined, taking the profits, cutting down timber, and the like. (c) Usurpation, as of an office.

3. A thrusting or pushing in, as of something out of place; irregular or abnormal entrance or irruption: as, an *intrusion* of foreign matter; the *intrusion* of extrinsic rocks or dikes in a geological formation. See *intrusive rocks*, under *intrusive*.

The composition is thus better than that of the front itself, as there are two harmonious stages in the same style, without any *intrusion* of foreign elements.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 240.

Action of ejection and intrusion. See *ejection*.—*Information of intrusion.* See *information*.

intrusional (in-trō'zhon-əl), *a.* [*< intrusion* + *-al*.] Of or belonging to intrusion; noting intrusion.

intrusionist (in-trō'zhon-ist), *n.* [*< intrusion* + *-ist*.] One who intrudes, or favors intrusion; specifically, one of those in the Established Church of Scotland who denied the right of a parish or congregation to resist or object to the settlement or appointment of an obnoxious minister by a patron. The exercise of this right of presenting or appointing a minister against the wishes of the congregation led to much controversy, and was one of the causes of the disruption in 1843, when the non-intrusionists formed themselves into the Free Church of Scotland. Church patronage was abolished in Scotland in 1874. See *non-intrusionist* and *patronage*.

intrusive (in-trō'siv), *a.* [*< L. intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, thrust in (see *intrude*), + *-ive*.] 1. Apt to intrude; coming unbidden or without welcome; appearing undesirably: as, *intrusive* thoughts or guests.

Let me shake off the *intrusive* cares of day.

Thomson, Winter, i, 207.

2. Done or effected by intrusion; carried out by irregular or unauthorized entrance: as, *intrusive* interference.

The shaft sunk from the top [of a mound] showed several *intrusive* burials. *Science, III, 79.*

3. Thrust in out of regular place or order; introduced from an extraneous source; due to intrusion or irregular entrance.

The number and bulk of the *intrusive* masses of differently coloured porphyries, injected one into another and intersected by dikes, is truly extraordinary.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, II, 518.

The greater gods of Greece . . . were the *intrusive* gods, the divinities of new comers into the land.

Keary, Prim. Beloit, p. 214.

Intrusive rocks, in *geol.*, rocks which have made their way up from below into another rock or series of beds. As generally used by geologists at the present time, the phrase refers only to those rocks often styled *Plutonic*, or such as are revealed at the surface by erosion of a certain thickness of overlying rock. Masses which have come up to the surface in the manner of ordinary volcanic rock would not be called *intrusive*.

intrusively (in-trō'siv-li), *adv.* In an intrusive manner; by intrusion.

intrusiveness (in-trō'siv-ness), *n.* The character or quality of being intrusive.

intrusory (in-trō'sor), *n.* [*ML. intrusor*, *< ML. intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, intrude: see *intrude*.] An intruder. *Lydgate.*

intrust (in-trust'), *v. t.* [*Also entrust*; *< in- + trust*.] 1. To consign or make over as a trust; transfer or commit in trust; confide: followed by *to*.

I hope . . . that I may have the liberty to *intrust* my neck to the fidelity of my own feet, rather than to those of my horse. *Occum, in Walton's Angler, II, 232.*

Besides the loftiest part of the work of Providence, entrusted to the Hebrew race, there was other work to do, and it was done elsewhere. *Gladiators, Might of Right, p. 108.*

2. To invest, as with a trust or responsibility; endue, as with the care or fiduciary possession of something; followed by *with*.

The joy of our Lord and master, which they only are admitted to who are careful to improve the talents they are *intrusted* withall. *Ep. Wilkins, Natural Religion, II, 2.*

In a republic, every citizen is himself in some measure *intrusted* with the public safety, and acts an important part for its weal or woe. *Story, Misc. Writings, p. 518.*

—*Syn.* 1. *Confiat*, *Consign*, etc. See *commit*.

intubation (in-tū-bā'shon), *n.* [*< L. in*, in, + *tubus*, tube, + *-ation*.] The act of inserting a tube into some orifice.—*Intubation of the larynx*, the insertion of a specially designed tube into the glottis to keep it patent, as in diphtheritic obstruction: a substitute for tracheotomy.

intuit (in'tū-it), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intuited*, ppr. *intuiting*. [*Also intuitive*; *< L. intuitus*, pp. of *intueri*, look at or upon, observe, regard, contemplate, consider, *< in*, in, on, + *tuere*, look: see *intuition*, *tutor*.] *I. trans.* To know intuitively or by immediate perception.

If there are no other origins for right and wrong than . . . [the] unaided or *intuitive* divine will, then, as alleged, were there no knowledge of the divine will.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 60.

II. intrans. To receive or assimilate knowledge by direct perception or comprehension.

God must see, he must *intuit*, so to speak.

De Quincey, Rhetoric.

The passage from the Known to the Unknown is one of constant trial. We see, and from it infer what is not seen; we *intuit*, and conclude.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, II, III, 7.

intuition (in-tū-ish'on), *n.* [= *F. intuition* = *Sp. intuición* = *Pg. intuição* = *It. intuizione*, *< ML. intuitio* (n-), a looking at, immediate cognition, *< L. intueri*, look at, consider: see *intuit*.] 1†. A looking on; a sight or view.

His [Christ's] disciples must not only abstain from the act of unlawful concubinate, but from the impurer *intuition* of a wife of another man.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 215.

2. Direct or immediate cognition or perception; comprehension of ideas or truths independently of ratiocination; instinctive knowledge of the relations or consequences of ideas, facts, or actions.

No doubt, with Philolaus the motion of the earth was only a guess, or, if you like, a happy *intuition*.

Mac Miller, Sci. of Lang., 1st ser., p. 20.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, an immediate cognition of an object as existent.

The term *intuition* is not unambiguous. Besides its original and proper meaning (as a visual perception), it has been employed to denote a kind of apprehension, and a kind of judgment. Under the former head, *intuition* or intuitive knowledge has been used in the six following significations: — a.—To denote a perception of the actual and present, in opposition to the abstractive knowledge which we have of the possible in imagination and of the past in memory. b.—To denote an immediate apprehension of a thing in itself, in contrast to a representative, vicarious, or mediate apprehension of it, in or through something else. (Hence, by Fichte, Schelling, and others, *Intuition* is employed to designate the cognition as opposed to the conception of the Absolute.) c.—To denote the knowledge which we can adequately represent in imagination, in contradistinction to the symbolical knowledge which we cannot image, but only think or conceive, through and under a sign or word. (Hence, probably, Kant's application of the term to the forms of the sensibility—the imaginations of space and time—in contrast to the forms or categories of the understanding.) d.—To denote perception proper (the objective), in contrast to sensation proper (the subjective), in our sensitive consciousness. e.—To denote the simple apprehension of a notion, in contradistinction to the complex apprehension of the terms of a proposition. Under the latter head it has only a single signification, viz.: f.—To denote the immediate affirmation by the intellect, that the predicate does or does not pertain to the subject, in what are called self-evident propositions. All these meanings, however, with the exception of the fourth, have this in common, that they express the condition of an immediate in opposition to mediate knowledge.

St. W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 756, note A, § 5.

The term *intuition* will be taken as signifying a cognition not determined by a previous cognition of the same object, and therefore so determined by something out of the consciousness. The word *intuitus* first occurs as a technical term in St. Anselm's Monologium. He wished to distinguish between our knowledge of God and our knowledge of finite things (and, in the next world, of God also); and, thinking of the saying of St. Paul, "Videmus nunc per speculum in enigmate," *tunc autem facie ad faciem*, he called the former speculation and the latter *intuition*. This use of "speculation" did not take root, because that word already had another exact and widely different signification. In the middle ages the term "intuitive cognition" had two principal senses: 1st, as opposed to abstractive cognition, it meant the knowledge of the present as present, and this is its meaning in Anselm; but, 2d, as no intuitive cognition was allowed to be determined by a previous cognition, it came to be used as the opposite of discursive cognition (see *Scotus*), and this is nearly the sense in which I employ it. *C. S. Peirce.*

[Some writers hold that the German *Anschauung* should not be translated by *intuition*. But this term is a part of the Kantian terminology, the whole of which was framed in Latin and translated into German, and this word in particular was used by Kant in his Latin writings in the form *intuitus*, and he frequently brackets this form after *Anschauung*, to make his meaning clear. Besides, the *cognitive intuition* of Scotus, who anticipated some of Kant's most important views on this subject, is almost identical with Kant's own definition of *Anschauung*. *Intellectual intuition*, used since Kant for an immediate cognition of the existence of God, was by the German mystics employed for their spiritual illumination (the term *intuitus intellectualis* was borrowed by them from Cardinal de Cusa), or light of nature.]

4. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; a first or primary truth; a truth that cannot be acquired by but is assumed in experience.—5. Pure, untaught knowledge.

We denote this primary wisdom as *intuition*, whilst all later teachings are *intuitions*. Emerson, *Self-Reliance*, p. 56.

Intellectual intuition. See *Intellectual*.

intuitionist (in-tū-īsh'gū-n-ist), *a.* [*< intuition + -ist*.] Pertaining to or derived from intuition; based on intuition as a principle; as, the *intuitionist* origin of knowledge; the *intuitionist* school of philosophy.

intuitionism (in-tū-īsh'gū-n-izm), *n.* [*< intuition + -ism*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine that the absolute is known, in its existence, by an immediate cognition of the understanding.

intuitionist (in-tū-īsh'gū-n-ist), *n.* [*< intuition + -ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of intuitionism.

The great opposing theories of the experientialists and the *intuitionists*. J. Pike, *Cosmic Philos.*, I, 78.

intuitionism (in-tū-īsh'gū-n-izm), *n.* [*< intuition + -ism*.] The doctrine of Reid and other Scotch philosophers that external objects are immediately known in perception, without the intervention of a vicarious phenomenon.

intuitionist (in-tū-īsh'gū-n-ist), *n.* [*< intuition + -ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of Reid concerning immediate perception.

intuitive (in-tū-ī-tiv), *a.* [= *F. intuitif* = Sp. *Pg. It. intuitivo*, < *ML. intuitivus*, < *L. intuitus*, look at, consider; see *intui*, *intuitum*.] 1. Perceiving directly, without a medium, vicarious representation, symbol, or phenomenon; perceiving the object immediately as it exists.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. Hooker, *Ecclies. Polity*.

2. Pertaining to a knowledge (especially, but not exclusively, an immediate knowledge) of a thing as existent.—3. Not determined by other cognitions; not discursive; of the nature of a first premise; immediate; self-evident; reached without reasoning by an inexplicable and unconscious process of thought.

Whence the soul Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive or *intuitive*. Milton, *P. L.*, v. 488.

4. Presenting an object as an individual image; not general.—*Intuitive certainty*, cognition, judgment, etc. See the nouns.

intuitively (in-tū-ī-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an intuitive manner; by instinctive apprehension; as, to perceive truth *intuitively*.

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. Baker, *On Learning*.

We feel *intuitively* that there is something not only imperfect, but absolutely repulsive, in the purely skeptical spirit. H. N. Owenham, *Short Studies*, p. 283.

intuitivism (in-tū-ī-tiv-izm), *n.* [*< intuitive + -ism*.] The doctrine that the fundamental principles of ethics are reached by intuition.

The difference between the two phases of *intuitivism* in which these notions [of the relations between right and good, and that the right is always in our power] are respectively prominent is purely formal; their practical prescriptions are never found to conflict.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 89.

intuitivist (in-tū-ī-tiv-ist), *n.* [*< intuitive + -ist*.] One who believes in intuition; one who believes in the intuitive character of ethical ideas.

The *intuitivist*, . . . by teaching the latent existence in the soul of the regulative moral idea, leaves open a door to a sudden, accidental, and semi-miraculous discovery of the path of duty.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 158.

intumescence (in-tū-mes'ens), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intumescens*, ppr. *intumescing*. [= *Sp. entumescer* = *Pg. intumescer*, < *L. intumescere*, swell up, < *in*, in, on, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell; see *tumid*.] To enlarge or expand, as with heat; swell up; become tumid.

A number of the vesicles being half filled up with a white, soft, earthy mesotypic mineral, which *intumescens* under the blowpipe in a remarkable manner. Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, I, 31.

intumescence (in-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [= *F. intumescence* = *Pg. intumescencia* = *Sp. intumescencia* = *It. intumescenza*, < *NL. intumescencia*, < *L. intumescens* (-s), swelling up; see *intumescens*.] 1. The state or process of swelling or enlarging, as with heat; expansion; tumidity.

Had navigation been at that time sufficiently advanced to make so long a passage easily practicable, there is little reason for doubting but the *intumescence* of nations would have found its vent, like all other expansive violence, where there was least resistance.

Johnson, *Taxation no Tyranny*.

2. A swollen or tumid growth or mass; tumefaction.

intumescency (in-tū-mes'ēn-si), *n.* [As *intumescence*.] Same as *intumescence*. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii, 13.

intumescens (in-tū-mes'ēnt), *a.* [= *Sp. intumescens*, < *L. intumescens* (-s), ppr. of *intumescere*, swell up, < *in*, in, + *tumescere*, begin to swell; see *tumescens*.] Swelling up; becoming tumid.

The treatment consisted in reducing the size of the *intumescens* membranes. Medical News, LII, 668.

intumescit (in-tū-mē-lāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. intumescit*, ppr. of *intumulare*, bury, entomb, < *L. in*, in, + *tumulus*, pp. of *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb; see *tumulus*.] To place or deposit within a tomb or grave; inter or in-hume; bury.

He also caused the corpse of King Richard ye Second to be taken from the earth, whom King Henry the Fourth had *intumescit* in the friars Church of Langley.

Stow, *Hen. V.*, an. 1413.

intumescit (in-tū-mē-lāt), *a.* [*< ML. intumescit*, pp.: see the verb.] Interred; buried.

Whose corpse was . . . on the right hand of the high altar, princely entered and *intumescit*.

Hall, *Edw. IV.*, an. 23.

intumescit (in-tū-mē-lāt), *a.* [*< L. intumescit*, unburied, < *in*-priv. + *tumulus*, pp. of *tumulare*, bury; see *intumescit*.] Not buried. Cockeram.

intune, *v. t.* Same as *entune*.

inturbidate (in-tēr'bi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inturbidated*, ppr. *inturbidating*. [*< L. in*, in, + *turbidatus*, pp. of *turbidare*, trouble, < *turbidus*, troubled; see *turbid*.] To render turbid, dark, or confused. [Rare.]

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully *inturbidates* his theology. Coleridge.

inturgescence (in-tūr-jēs'ēns), *n.* [*< LL. inturgescere*, swell up, < *L. in*, in, on, + *turgescere*, begin to swell, < *turgere*, swell; see *turgid*.] A swelling; the act of swelling, or the state of being swollen.

inturgescency (in-tēr-jēs'ēn-si), *n.* Same as *inturgescence*.

Inturgescence caused first at the bottom [of the seal, and carrying the upper part before them.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii, 13.

inturn (in'tern), *n.* [*< in* + *turn*, *n.*] The act of a wrestler when he puts his thigh between the thighs of his adversary, and lifts him up.

Then with an *inturne* following that, Upon his backe he throw him flat.

Lucan, *Pharsalia* (trans.), 1614.

inturned (in'tērnd), *a.* Turned in.

This is, I believe, only an optical effect due to the *inturned* edges of the cuticle. Microsc. Sci., XXIX, ill. 265.

intuse, *n.* [*< LL. intusus*, pp. of *intundere*, pound, bruise, < *L. in*, in, + *tundere*, pound, bruise; cf. *contuse*.] A bruise.

And, after having searcht the *intuse* deepe, She with her heart did bind the wound from cold to keepe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, v. 33.

intuspose (in-tus-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intusposed*, ppr. *intusposing*. [*< L. intus*, within, + *posere*.] To introduce; cause to occupy an interior position; place within. J. W. Dale, *Classic Baptism*, p. xxi.

intusposition (in'tus-pō-zish'gūn), *n.* [*< L. intus*, within, + *positio* (-n-), a placing; see *positus*. Cf. *intusposc*.] Situation within; the state or condition of being within, or surrounded on all sides, as by an enveloping space or element. J. W. Dale, *Classic Baptism*, p. xvii.

intususcept (in'tu-su-sep'ted), *a.* [*< L. intus*, within, + *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*, take up; see *susceptible*.] Taken up into itself or into something else; invaginated; introverted; specifically applied to a part of a bowel which suffers intususception.

intususception (in'tu-su-sep'shūn), *n.* [= *F. intususception* = *Sp. intususception* = *Pg. intususcepção*, < *L. intus*, within, + *susception* (-n-), a taking up, < *suscipere*, pp. *suscipere*, take up; see *susceptible*.] A receiving within; recep-

tion of one part within another part of the same organ, or of one organ within another of the same kind; invagination; introversion; intususception. Specifically—(a) In *pathol.*, the introduction of a part of the intestine into an adjacent part.

Having once commenced, the *intususception* goes on increasing . . . as the result of peristaltic action.

Quain, *Med. Dict.*

(b) In *physiol.*, reception of foreign matter by a living organism, and its conversion into living tissue; ingestion, digestion, and assimilation of food, including the whole process of nutrition and growth. It is the mode of interstitial growth characteristic of organic life, as distinguished from any process of accretion by which a mineral may increase in size. (c) In *bot.*, according to the theory proposed by Nageli, the growth of cell-walls by the intercalation of new solid particles between those already in existence. The intususception theory is opposed to the theory of growth by apposition, which supposes that the new particles are deposited in layers on the inner side of the cell-wall.

intususceptive (in'tu-su-sep'tiv), *a.* [*< L. intus*, within, + *suscipere*, pp. *suscipere*, take up. Cf. *intususception*.] In *physiol.*, of the nature of or characterized by intususception; interstitial, as a mode of growth. See *intususception* (b).

The consequence of this *intususceptive* growth is the "development" or "evolution" of the germ into the visible bird. Huxley, *Evol. in Biology*.

intwine, *v.* See *entwine*.

intwist (in-twist'), *v. t.* Same as *entwist*.

inuendo, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *innuendo*, 2.

inula (in'ū-lā), *n.* [*L.*, supposed to be a corrupt form of Gr. *ἐλένιον*, a plant, supposed to be elecampane; see *helenium*, *elecampane*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositae*, type of the tribe *Inuleae*. They are usually inert, rather coarse herbs, with moderately large heads of yellow-rayed flowers, and radical or alternate entire or serrate leaves. About 80 species are known, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *I. Helenium*, the elecampane, oil-dock, horseheel, horse-elder, or scabwort, is a native of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and the Himalayas, and has been extensively naturalized in England (where it may possibly also be native) and North America. The root is an aromatic tonic and gentle stimulant, and has been supposed to possess diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and emmenagogic properties. It was much employed by the ancients, but its use at present is confined to chronic diseases of the lungs. (See *cut under elecampane*.) *I. Conyza*, the rigid inule or plowman's spike-nard, is a native of central and southern Europe; *I. dy-senterica*, the fleabane or fleabane-mulleet, has about the same distribution; *I. orthoides*, the samphire-inule or golden samphire, is a native of western Europe and of all the region around the Mediterranean; *I. Pulicaria*, the fleabane or herb-christopher, ranges over Europe and Russian Asia; and *I. salicina*, the willow-leaved inula, is also widely distributed over Europe.

Inulaceae (in-ū-lā'sā-sē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Presl, 1822), < *Inula* + *-aceae*.] A tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Inula*; now included in the *Inuleae*. Also *Inuleae*.

inule (in'ū-l), *n.* [*< NL. Inula*.] A plant of the genus *Inula*, particularly *I. Helenium*, the elecampane.

inulin (in'ū-lin), *n.* [*< Inula* + *-in*.] A vegetable principle (C₆H₁₀O₅) which is spontaneously deposited from a decoction of the roots of *Inula Helenium* and certain other plants. It is a white powder soluble in hot water, is colored yellow by iodine, and in its chemical properties appears to be intermediate between those of sugar and starch. Also called *dahlin* and *alantinn*.

inulinoid (in'ū-lin-oid), *a.* [*< inul(in)* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to inulin.

Inuloides (in'ū-lōi'dē-sē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Inula* + *-oides*.] A large and somewhat heterogeneous tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Inula*.

inumbate (in-um-brāt), *v. t.* [*< L. inumbare*, pp. of *inumbare*, cast a shadow upon, < *in*, on, + *umbare*, shadow, shade, < *umbra*, a shadow; see *umbra*.] To cast a shadow upon. Bailey.

inumbation (in-um-brā'shūn), *n.* [*< LL. inumbatio* (-n-), an overshadowing, < *L. inumbare*, overshadow; see *inumbate*.] Shade; a shadow; an overshadowing.

The obstruction and *inumbation* beginneth on that side. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 966.

innuncate (in-ung'kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. innuncatus*, pp. of *innuncare*, hook, < *in*, in, + *uncus*, a hook; see *adunc*.] To hook or entangle. Bailey, 1731.

innointed (in-ung'k'ed), *a.* [*< L. innunctus*, annointed; see *innunction*, and cf. *annointed*.] Annointed.

innunction (in-ung'k'shūn), *n.* [*< L. innunctio* (-n-), an anointing, a spreading on, < *innungere*, anoint, spread on, < *in*, on, + *ungere*, smear; see *unction*. Cf. *annoint*, from the same verb (*L. innungere*).] The action of anointing; an-

tion; in *med.*, the act of rubbing in an ointment or a liniment.

When the skin is cold and dry, or cold and moist, and insufficiently nourished, as well as in certain fevers and other morbid conditions, there can be no doubt of the value of *inunction*.

Book's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV, 648.

inunctuosity (in-un'k-tū-on'ī-ti), *n.* [*< in-3 + unctuousity*.] Lack of unctuousity; absence of greasiness or oiliness perceptible to the touch: as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain-clay. *Kirwan*.

inundant (in-un'dant), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. inundante*, *< L. inundans* (pp. of *inundare*, overflow; see *inundate*. Cf. *abundant*, *redundant*.] Overflowing; inundating. [Poetical.]

Days, and nights, and hours,
Thy voice, hydroplak Fancy, calls aloud
For costly draughts, *inundant* bowls of joy.

Shenstone, Economy, 1.

Inundatus (in-un-dā'tē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1761), fem. pl. of *L. inundatus*, overflowed; see *inundate*.] A division (order) of water-plants or water-loving plants, containing the genera *Eippuris*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Potamogeton*, *Ruppia*, *Typha*, etc., which are now referred to the natural orders *Haloragaceae*, *Naiadaceae*, *Typhaceae*, etc.

inundate (in-un'dāt or in-un'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inundated*, ppr. *inundating*. [*< L. inundatus*, pp. of *inundare* (*> It. inondare*, *inondare* = *Sp. Pg. inundar* = *F. inonder*), overflow, *< in*, on, + *undare*, rise in waves; see *ound*, and cf. *abundant*, *redound*, *surround*.] 1. To overspread with or as if with a flood; overflow; flood; deluge.

Nonnus reports, in the history of his embassy, that during the period when the Nile *inundated* Egypt, there are very violent storms in the different parts of Ethiopia.

Beloe, tr. of Herodotus, II, 39.

Hence—2. To gorge with excessive circulation or abundance; fill inordinately; overspread; overwhelm.

The calm and the magical moonlight
Seemed to *inundate* her soul with indescribable longings.

Longfellow, Evangeline, II, 3.

The whole system is *inundated* with the tides of joy.

Emerson, Success.

inundation (in-un-dā'shon), *n.* [= *F. inondation* = *Pr. inundacion* = *Sp. inundacion* = *Pg. inundação* = *It. inondazione*, *inondazione*, *< L. inundatio* (n.), an overflowing, *< inundare*, pp. *inundatus*, overflow; see *inundate*.] The act of inundating, or the state of being inundated; an overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds; hence, an overspreading of any kind; an overflow or superfluous abundance.

Her father, . . . in his wisdom, hastens our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears.

Shak., E. and J., IV, 1, 12.

Seven or eight weeks we withstood the *inundations* of these disorderly humors.

The greater portion of the cultivable soil is fertilized by the natural annual *inundation*.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II, 24.

inunderstanding (in-un-dēr-stan'ding), *a.* [*< in-3 + understanding*, ppr. of *understand*.] Void of understanding; unintelligent.

Can we think that such material and mortal, that such *inunderstanding* souls, should by God and nature be furnished with bodies of so long permanence?

Sp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, x.

inurbane (in-ēr-bān'), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. inurbano*, *< L. inurbanus*, not civil or polite, *< in-priv.* + *urbanus*, civil, polite; see *urbane*.] Not urbane; uncivil; discourteous; unpolished.

Just it would be, and by no means *inurbane*, but hardly, perhaps, Christian.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vi.

inurbanely (in-ēr-bān'li), *adv.* Without urbanity; uncivilly.

inurbaneness (in-ēr-bān'nes), *n.* Lack of urbanity; incivility. *Bailey*, 1727.

inurbanity (in-ēr-bān'ī-ti), *n.* [= *F. inurbanité* = *Sp. inurbanidad* = *It. inurbanità*, *< L. as if *inurbanitas* (*> It. inurbanitas*, *inurbane*; see *urbane*, and cf. *urbanity*.] Lack of urbanity or courtesy; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; incivility.

Plants abound in pleasantness that were the delight of his own and of the following age, but which at the distance of one hundred and fifty years Horace scruples not to censure for their *inurbanity*.

Beattie, Laughter and Ludicrous Composition.

inure (in-ūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inured*, ppr. *inuring*. [Also *ensure*; *< in ure*, in the phrase put in ure, put in practice; *in-1*, prep.; *ure*, work, operation, practice; see *ure*.] 1. *trans.*

1†. To establish by use; put into exercise or act; insure.

But as he sends upon his high behests
For state, as *Soyan King*; and to *insure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton*, P. L., VIII, 239.

2†. To use; adapt; qualify; practise; exercise; ply.

Inure the with them that byn wyse,
Then to Byches thou shalt Aryse.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I, 70.

I also *insure* my pen sometimes in that kind.
Spenser, To G. Harvey.
A prince may animate and *insure* some meaner persons to be scourges to ambitious men.

Bacon, Ambition (ed. 1887).

3. To toughen or harden by exercise; deaden the sensibility of; accustom; habituate: followed by *to*.

A nation warlike, and *insured* to practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A feminine authority. *Ford, Broken Heart*, v, 8.
Inured to hardships from his early youth,
Much had he done, and suffer'd for his truth.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III, 910.

The poor, *inured* to drudgery and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less.
Cooper, Hope, I, 7.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass in use; take or have effect; be applied; become available or serviceable as, the land will *insure* to the heirs, or to the benefit of the heirs.

Speaking before of the figure (Synecdoche) we called him (Quicks conceit) because he *insured* in a single word only by way of intendment or large meaning, but such as was speedily discovered by every quick wit.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

Almost every privilege conceded by neutrals would be apt to *insure* more to the benefit of one than of the other of two hostile nations.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 187.

2. In *law*, to devolve as a right. It is commonly used of a devolution by law not intended by the parties: as, if the holder of a lease with covenant for renewal assigns it, and afterward gets a renewal to himself, the renewal *insures* to the benefit of the assignee.

insurement (in-ūr'mēt), *n.* [*< insure + -ment*.] The act of insuring, or the state of being insured; practice; habit.

How much more may we hope, through the very same means (education being nothing else but a constant plight and *insurement*), to induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 78.

inurn (in-ēr'n'), *v. t.* [*< in-3 + urn*.] To put into an urn, especially a funeral urn; hence, to bury; inter; incomb.

The sepulchre,
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, I, 4, 49.

-inus. [NL., L., a common adj. suffix; see *-in-1*, *-in-2*.] A suffix forming Latin adjectives and nouns thence derived. It is frequent in New Latin generic and specific names, as in *Acanthinus*, etc.

inustatet (in-ū-zī-tā'tē), *a.* [= *F. inustité*, *< L. inustatus*, unused, unusual, *< in-priv.* + *ustatus*, used, usual, pp. of *ustari*, use often, freq. of *uti*, pp. *usus*, use; see *use*, *v.*] Unused; unusual.

I find some *inustate* expressions about some mysteries.

Abp. Bramhall, Works, II, 61.

inustation (in-ū-zī-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. inustatus*, unused, unusual (see *inustate*), + *-ation*.] The state of being unused; neglect of use; disuse. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The mammae of the male have not vanished by *inustation*.

Paley, Nat. Theol., xxiii.

inustt, *a.* [*< L. inustus*, pp. of *inurere*, burn in, brand, *< in*, on, + *urere*, burn.] Burnt in.

That furious hot *inust* impression.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III, III, 69.

inustion (in-ūs'chōn), *n.* [*< L. as if *inustio* (n.), *< inurere*, pp. *inustus*, burn in; see *inust*.] The act of burning, or of marking by burning; a branding; in *med.*, cauterization.

A kingdom brought him to tyranny, tyranny to . . . *inustion* of other countries, among which Israel felt the smart in the burning of her cities and massacring her inhabitants.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II, 354.

in utero (in ū'tē-rō), [*L. in*, in; *utero*, abl. of *uterus*, womb; see *uterus*.] In the womb; begotten, but yet to be born. See *in ventre*.

inutile (in-ū'til), *a.* [= *F. inutile* = *Pr. inutil* = *Sp. inútil* = *Pg. inútil* = *It. inutile*, *< L. inutilis*, useless, *< in-priv.* + *utilis*, useful; see *utility*.] Unprofitable; useless.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

inutility (in-ū'til'ī-ti), *n.*; pl. *inutilities* (-tiz). [= *F. inutilité* = *Sp. inutilidad* = *Pg. inutilidade* = *It. inutilità*, *< L. inutilitas* (t)-s, useless-

ness, *< inutilis*, useless; see *inutile*.] 1. The quality of being useless or unprofitable; lack of utility; uselessness; unprofitableness.

It is obvious that utility passes through *inutility* before changing into disutility; these notions being related as *+*, *0*, and *-*.

Jeans, Pol. Econ., p. 68.

Even on their own opinion of their *inutility* . . . I shall propose to you to suppress the board of trade and plantations.

Burke, Economical Reform.

2. Something that is useless.

"Pshaw!" replied Arminius, contemptuously: "that great rope (the Atlantic cable), with a Philistine at each end of it talking *inutilities*!"

M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vii.

inutilized (in-ū'til-īzd), *a.* [*< in-3 + utilized*.] Not utilized. Also spelled *inutilised*.

The application [of native ultramarine, which is worth, weight for weight, more than gold], remained *inutilized* for several years.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 80.

in utroque jure (in ū-trō'kwē jō'rē), [*L. in*, in; *utroque*, abl. of *utroque*, either; *jure*, abl. of *jus*, law.] In each or either law; under both laws.

inutterable (in-ut'ēr-ā-bl), *a.* [*< in-3 + utterable*.] Incapable of being uttered; unutterable.

All monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, *inutterable*, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd. *Milton*, P. L., II, 698.

There,
If the wolf spare me, weep my life away,
Kill'd with *inutterable* unkindliness.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Inuus (in-ū-us), *n.* [NL., *< L. Inuus*, a name of Pan.] A notable genus of old-world monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidae* and subfamily *Cynopithecinae*, related to the macaques. *Inuus* *occidatus*, the well-known Barbary ape, inhabiting the rock of Gibraltar, is the only species. This animal is called an ape, and has been placed with the higher simians in the family *Simiidae*; but its proper position is with the lower monkeys, near the baboons. See *out* under *ape*.

in vacuo (in vak'ū-ō), [*L. in*, in; *vacuo*, abl. of *vacuum*, vacuum; see *vacuum*.] In a vacuum; in empty space.

invade (in-vād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invaded*, ppr. *invading*. [= *OE. invader* = *Sp. Pg. invadir* = *It. invadere*, *< L. invadere*, go, come, or get into, enter into, attack, invade, *< in*, in, + *vadere*, go; see *evade*. Cf. *inveigh*.] 1†. To go into or upon; enter.

Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life, out of the grisly shade.

Spenser, F. Q., III, vi, 37.

This contentious storm
Invades us to the skin. *Shak., Lear*, III, 4, 7.

2. To enter or penetrate into as an enemy; go or pass into or over with hostile intent, as in a military incursion.

By cordes lo! fal fast gan they slide adown:
And straight *invades* the town yburied then
With wine and slepe. *Survey, Aneid*, II.

Flur, for whose love the Roman (Cesar first
Invaded Britain. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

Hence—3. To come into or upon as if by a hostile incursion; make an attack upon.

Jove can endure no longer
Your great ones should your less invade.

B. Jonson, Golden Age Restored.

Our Saviour himself, coming to reform his Church, was accus'd of an intent to *invade* Caesar's right.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

The fumes of it [authority] *invades* the brain,
And make men giddy, proud, and vain.

S. Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. To intrude upon; infringe; encroach on; violate: as, to *invade* the privacy of a family.

When . . . the rights of a whole people are *invaded*, the common forms of municipal law are not to be regarded.

A. Hamilton, Works, II, 95.

invader (in-vā'dēr), *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher; an intruder.

Let Erin remember the days of old,
Her faithless sons betray'd her,
When Malachi wore the collar of gold
Which he won from the proud *invader*.

Moore, Let Erin Remember.

Heroes and patriots have successfully resisted the *invaders* of their country, or perished in its defence.

Storrs, Misc. Writings, p. 341.

invadiatet (in-vā'di-āt), *v. i.* [*< ML. invadiatus*, pp. of *invadiare*, engage; see *engage*.] To engage or mortgage lands. *Bailey*, 1731.

invaginable (in-vā'jī-nā-bl), *a.* [*< invagina* (to) + *-ble*.] Capable of being invaginated; susceptible of invagination.

The great probovals of Balanoglossus may well be compared to the *invaginable* organ similarly placed in the Nemertines.

Enyoc. Brit., XXIV, 187.

invaginate (in-vā'jī-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invaginated*, ppr. *invaginating*. [*< L. in*, in, +

vagina, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To sheathe; insert or receive as into a sheath; introvert; opposed to *evaginate*.

Dr. Kingsley claims that the compound eye arises as an invaginated pit of ectoderm. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 1120.

invagination (in-vaj-i-nā'shūn), *n.* [*< invaginate + -ion*.] The act of introverting or sheathing, or the state of being sheathed; insertion or reception as into a sheath; intussusception.

invalence¹ (in-vā-les'gns), *n.* [*< L. in-priv. + valesco(-t)s, ppr. of valescere, grow strong. Cf. convalescence.*] Lack of health. Johnson.

invalence² (in-vā-les'gns), *n.* [*< L. invalescere, become strong, < in- intensiva + valescere, inceptive of valere, be strong: see valid. Cf. convalescence.*] Strength; health. Bailey, 1781.

invaletudinary (in-val-ē-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* [= *F. invalidudinaire = Sp. invalidudinario, < L. invaletudinarius, sick (used only as a noun), < in- intensiva + valetudinarius, sick: see valetudinary.*] Sick; ill; valetudinary.

Whether usually the most studious, laborious ministers be not the most invaletudinary and infirm? *Papers between the Commissioners for Review of the Liturgy* (1861), p. 127.

invalid¹ (in-val'id), *a.* [= *F. invalide = Sp. invalido = Pg. It. invalido, < L. invalidus, not strong, weak, inefficient, < in-priv. + validus, strong: see valid. Cf. invalid².*] 1. Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; weak.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to show
Invalid that which these do doubt it moved.
Milton, P. L., viii. 112.

The greater our obligations to such writers, the more desirable is it that their *invalid* judgments should be discriminated from their valid. *F. Hall*, *False Philol.*, p. 2.

2. In law, having no validity or binding force; wanting efficacy; null; void: as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

invalid² (in-vā-lid or -léd), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *invalide*; = *D. invalide, a., = G. invalide = Dan. Sw. invalid, n., < F. invalide (= Sp. invalido = Pg. It. invalido), a., not strong, sick, invalid; as a noun, a disabled soldier; < L. invalidus, not strong: see invalid¹.*] 1. *a.* Deficient in health; infirm; weak; sick.

II. *n.* 1. An infirm or sickly person; one who is affected by disease or disabled by any infirmity. Hence—2. Something that is damaged, or the worse for wear, but not so much as to be wholly unserviceable. [Humorous.]

The carriages were old second-class *invalids* of English lines: but they were luxurious enough after the long journey in dust and sun.
W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 158.

invalid³ (in-vā-lid or -léd), *v.* [*< invalid², a.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To affect with disease; render an invalid; chiefly in the past participle.

Mr. Pickwick out the matter short by drawing the *invalided* stroller's arm through his, and leading him away.
Dickens, *Pickwick*, xiv.

Rheumatica, who so largely preponderate among the *invalided* visitors at our sulphur springs.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 489.

2. To register as an invalid; enroll on the list of invalids in the military or naval service; give leave of absence from duty on account of ill health.

II. *intrans.* To cause one's self to be registered as an invalid. [Rare.]

He had been long suffering from the insidious attacks of a hot climate, and though repeatedly advised to *invalid*, he never would consent.
Murray, *Peter Simple*.

invalidate (in-val'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invalidated*, ppr. *invalidating*. [*< ML. *invalidatus, pp. of *invalidare (> It. invalidare = Sp. Pg. invalidar = F. invalider), make invalid, < L. invalidus, invalid: see invalid¹. Cf. validate.*] 1. To render invalid; destroy the strength or validity of; render of no force or effect.

Argument is to be *invalidated* only by argument, and is in itself of the same force, whether or not it convinces him by whom it is proposed. *Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 14.

The force of the objection above set forth may be fully admitted, without in any degree *invalidating* the theory.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 41.

Specifically—2. In law, to deprive of binding force or legal efficacy: as, fraud *invalidates* a contract.

invalidation (in-val-i-dā'shūn), *n.* [*< F. invalidation = Sp. invalidacion; as invalidate + -ion.*] The act of invalidating or of rendering invalid.

The thirty-four confirmations [of Magna Charta] would have been only so many repetitions of their absurdity, so many new links in the chain, and so many *invalidations* of their right.

Burke, *Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels*.
invalid¹, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *invalid²*.

invalidhood (in-vā-lid or -léd-hūd), *n.* [*< invalid² + -hood.*] The state of being an invalid; invalidism. [Rare.]

About twenty years ago she had an illness, and, on the strength of it, has kept up a character for *invalidhood* ever since.
K. Broughton, *Red as a Rose* is She, ix.

invalidism (in-vā-lid or -léd-izm), *n.* [*< invalid² + -ism.*] The condition of being an invalid; a state of debility or infirmity; especially, a chronic condition of poor health.

Invalidism is a function, to which certain persons are born, as others are born to poetry or art as their calling.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 109.

invalidity (in-vā-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. invalidité = Pg. invalidade = It. invalidità, invalidity, < ML. invaliditas(-s), weakness, infirmity (from a wound), < L. invalidus, not strong: see invalid¹, invalid².*] 1. Weakness; infirmity.

He ordered that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want.
Sir W. Temple.

2. Lack of validity; want of cogency, force, or efficacy; specifically, lack of legal force: as, the *invalidity* of an argument or of a will.

But, however, to prevent all cavillings, in this place I'll shew the *invalidity* of this objection.
Granville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, iv.

The penalty of *invalidity* attaching to unstamped documents of various kinds has proved a very effective deterrent to evasion.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 68.

invalidly (in-val'id-lī), *adv.* So as to be invalid; without validity.

Frivolously bought, and therefore *invalidly* obtained.
Philadelphia Times, Oct. 23, 1885.

invalidness (in-val'id-nes), *n.* Invalidity: as, the *invalidness* of reasoning. [Rare.]

invalidorous (in-val'g-rus), *a.* [*< in- + valorous.*] Not valorous; cowardly. *D. O'Connell*.

invaluable (in-val'ū-ā-bl), *a.* [*< in- + valuable.*] Above or beyond valuation; too valuable for exact estimate; inestimable.

The ancient amity & friendship between both our lands, with the *invaluable* commodity of sweet amiable peace.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 100.

There was an *invaluable* shrine for the head of St. John the Baptist, whose bones and another of his heads are in the cathedral at Genoa.
R. Curzon, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 363.

invaluableness (in-val'ū-ā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being invaluable.

Deny, if thou canst, the *invaluableness* of this heavenly gift.
Sp. Hall, *Satan's Flery Dart*, II.

invaluably (in-val'ū-ā-blī), *adv.* Inestimably. That *invaluably* precious blood of the Son of God.
Sp. Hall, *Sermon of Thanksgiving*, Jan., 1825.

invalued (in-val'ūd), *a.* [*< in- + valued.*] Inestimable; invaluable.

The monument of worth, the angel's pleasure,
Which hoardeth glory's rich *invalued* treasure.
Ford, *Kane's Memorial*, Epitaph.

invariability (in-vā'ri-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. invariabilité = Sp. invariabilidad = Pg. invariabilidad = It. invariabilità; as invariabile + -ity.*] Lack of variability or of liability to change; invariableness.

Therefore, this *invariability* in the birds' operations must proceed from a higher intellect.
Sir E. Dighty, *Of Bodies*, xxxvii.

invariable (in-vā'ri-ā-bl), *a. and n.* [= *F. invariable = Sp. invariable = Pg. invariable = It. invariabile; as in- + variable.*] 1. *a.* 1. Not variable; constant; uniform; unchanging.

If taste has no fixed principles, if the imagination is not affected according to some *invariable* and certain laws, our labour is like to be employed to very little purpose.
Burke, *On Taste*, Int.

The only evidence of the shells having been naturally left by the sea consists in their *invariable* and uniform appearance of extreme antiquity.
Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, II. 242.

2. Not capable of being varied; unalterable; unchangeable.—*Invariable* antecedent, in *logic*. See *antecedent*, 2 (c).—*Invariable pendulum*, a pendulum constructed to be transported unchanged from one station to another, in order to determine the relative acceleration of gravity. Such a pendulum swings upon a knife-edge (which see).—*Invariable system*, in *dynamics*, a system of points whose relative distances remain constant.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a quantity that does not vary; a constant.

invariableness (in-vā'ri-ā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being invariable; constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

A variety of dispensations [may] be consistent with an *invariableness* of design.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, II. iii. 24.

invariably (in-vā'ri-ā-blī), *adv.* In an invariable manner; without alteration or change; constantly; uniformly.

It [time] is conceived by way of substance, or imagined to subsist of itself, independently and *invariably*, as all abstract ideas are.
Locke, *Enquiry*, Of Time, II.

Death succeeds life inevitably and *invariably*.
J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 187.

invariance (in-vā'ri-āns), *n.* [*< invarian(t) + -ce.*] In *math.*, the essential character of invariants; persistence after linear transformation.

invariant (in-vā'ri-ānt), *a. and n.* [*< in- + variant.*] 1. *a.* Not varying or changing; remaining always the same.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real determinants—the coëperant factors—are in each case *invariants*.
G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. 94.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a function of the coefficients of a quantic such that, if the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new coefficients is equal to the first function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation.—*Absolute, differential, skew, etc., invariant*. See the adjective.—*Theory of invariants*, a branch of mathematics which studies the fundamental invariants of quantics.

invariantive (in-vā'ri-ān-tiv), *a.* [*< invariant + -ive.*] Pertaining to an invariant; persisting after a linear transformation.

A curve $u = 0$ may have some *invariantive* property, viz. a property independent of the particular area of co-ordinates used in the representation of the curve by its equation.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 732.

invaried (in-vā'rid), *a.* [*< in- + varied.*] Unvaried; not changing or altering. [Rare.]

Change of the particles, or the lesser *invaried* words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs.
Blackwell, *Sacred Classics*, I. 182.

invaried (in-vā'ri-ōd), *n.* [*< in-priv. + variare, vary, + term. -ōd, < Gr. ódōs, a path.*] In *math.*, an ultracritical function.

Sir James Cockle suggests that . . . it may be possible by means of semicritical relations to form *invarieds*, that is, ultra-critical functions of the calculus analogous to the invariants or ultra-critical functions of algebra.
R. Harley, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 57.

invasion (in-vā'zhūn), *n.* [= *F. invasion = Pr. envasio = Sp. invasion = Pg. invasão = It. invasione, < LL. invasio(-n), an attack, invasion, < L. invadere, pp. invasus, invade: see invade.*] 1. The act of invading a country or territory as an enemy; hostile entrance or intrusion.

We made an *invasion* upon the south of the Cherethites.
1 Sam. xxx. 14.

No *Mahratta invasion* had ever spread through the province such dismay as this horrid of English lawyers.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

Hence—2. A harmful incursion of any kind; an onset or attack, as of disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemic to Egypt is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot*.

The *invasion* of the symptoms [in smallpox] is sudden and severe.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 163.

3. Infringement by intrusion; encroachment by entering into or taking away what belongs to another: as, an *invasion* of one's retirement or rights.

Here is no *invasion* and conquest of the weaker nature by the stronger, but an equal league of souls, each in its own realm still sovereign.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 239.

invasive (in-vā'siv), *a.* [= *F. invasif = Sp. Pg. It. invasion, < ML. invasivus, invasive, < L. invasus, pp. of invadere, invade: see invade.*] Tending to invade; characterized by invasion; aggressive.

Prohibited by the magistrates and rulers to use or wear any weapon, either *invasive* or defensive.
Hall, *Hen. VI.*, an. 24.

He [Washington] had such admirable self-command that he was not at all susceptible of the opinion of others.
Theodore Parker, *Historic Americans*, p. 129.

invasal (in-vas'al), *v. t.* [*< in- + vassal.*] Same as *envassal*.

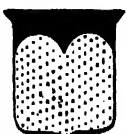
Whilst I myself was free
From that intolerable misery
Whereto affection now *invasal* me.
Daniel, *Queen's Arcadia*, II. 1.

invecked (in-vekt'), *a.* [Also *envecked*; cf. *invecked*, *invecked*.] Bordered exteriorly by small rounded lobes of slight projection as compared with their width; invecked.

The eastern window [of Whalley Church] . . . is *invecked* with ramified tracery.
Baines, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 7.

It has no sleeves, but reveals an under coat of pale blue with *invecked* edges.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 27.

inveckle (in-vek'k), *a.* [*Heraldic F.*; cf. *inveckled*.] In *her.*, double-arched, or, more rarely, triple-arched: said of a heraldic line, or the edge of an ordinary, which is bent into large curves forming an angle with each other.



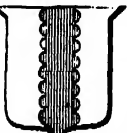
A Chief inveckle.

inveck (in-vek't), *v. t.* [*L. invectus*, pp. of *invehere*, *inveigh*: see *inveigh*.] To inveigh.

Fool that I am thus to inveigh against her!

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, III. 3.

invecked (in-vek'ted), *a.* [*L. invectus*, pp. of *invehere*, bring in or to, enter, penetrate, also attack: see *inveigh*. Cf. *invecked*, *convex*.] Formed exteriorly of small convex or outward curves, or slightly projecting rounded lobes: used in heraldry of a line or the edge of a bearing: the opposite of *engrailed*, in which the curves are concave or turned inward. Formerly *canellé*.



A Pale invecked.

invection (in-vek'shon), *n.* [*L. invectio* (n-), a bringing, an attacking, < *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, bring in, attack: see *inveigh*.] *Investive*.

Many men wish Luther to have used a more temperate style sometimes, especially against princes and temporal estates; and he himself did openly acknowledge his fault therein, especially his immoderate invection against King Henry the 8th. *Pulte, Answer to P. Frarine* (1596), p. 23.

invective (in-vek'tiv), *a. and n.* [*F. invectif* = *It. invectio*, *invective* (as a noun, *F. invectio* = *Sp. Pg. invectiva* = *It. invectiva*, *i.*, *invective*), < *L. invectivus*, scolding, abusive, *invective*, < *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, attack, scold, *inveigh*: see *inveigh*.] *I. a.* Censoriously abusive; vituperative; denunciatory.

This is most strangely *invective*.

Most full of spite and insolent upbraiding.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse

Have four and twenty letters to abuse.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., II. 447.

II. n. Vehement denunciation; an utterance of violent censure or reproach; also, a railing accusation; vituperation.

In the Fathers' writings there are sundry sharp *invectives* against heretics.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 8.

So desperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,

Breathe out *invectives* 'gainst the officers.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4, 43.

A tide of force

Invectives seem'd to wait behind her lips.

Tennyson, Princess, IV.

=*Syn. Abuse*, *invective* (see *abuse*); *Satire*, *Panquinade*, etc. (see *lampoon*); philippic, oburgation, reproach, railing, diatribe.

invectively (in-vek'tiv-ly), *adv.* In the manner of *invective*; censoriously; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierce through

The body of the country, city, court.

Shak., As you like it, II. 1, 58.

invectiveness (in-vek'tiv-ness), *n.* The quality of being *invective* or vituperative; abusiveness. [*Rare*.]

I related to them the bitter mockings and scornings that fall upon me, the displeasure of my parents, the *invectiveness* and cruelty of the priests.

Penn. Travels in Holland, etc.

invectivist (in-vek'tiv-ist), *n.* [*L. invectio* + *-ist*.] One who employs *invective*.

It is the work of a very French Frenchman, of a gloomy and profoundly thoughtful and powerful satirist and *invectivist*.

The Independent (New York), June 12, 1862.

inveigh (in-vē'), *v. i.* [Formerly also *enveigh*, *inveigh*, *invey*; < *M.E. *enveyen* (f) (not found), < *OF. envair*, *envoir*, attack, invade, press, undertake, prob. < *L. invadere*, attack, invade (see *invade*), but also appar. in part (like the *E. invectio*, *invection*, *invective*, associated with *inveigh*) < *L. invehere*, pp. *invehesus*, carry, bear or bring in or to, also attack with words, scold, *inveigh*, < *in*, in, to, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] To make a verbal attack; utter or write vehement denunciation or rebuke; exclaim or rail against persons or things; rail: with *against*, formerly with *at* or *on*.

Drances and Turnus vpon ancient hatred *inveigh* one at the other.

Phaer, Aeneid, XI, Arg.

T. S. . . was so negligent that . . . I can hardly inhale from *inveighing* on his memory.

Fuller, Hist. Cambridge Univ., VIII. 25.

He never fails to *inveigh* with hearty bitterness against democracy as the source of every species of crime.

Macaulay, Miltard's Hist. Greece.

inveigher (in-vē'ēr), *n.* One who *inveighs* or denounces; a railer.

On their coin they stamped the figure of Sappho. Nor less honored they Alcous, a bitter *inveigher* against the rage of tyrants that then oppressed this country.

Sandys, Travels, p. 13.

inveigle (in-vē'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inveigled*, fpp. *inveigling*. [Formerly also *inveagle*, *enveigle*; < *M.E.* (not found), < *AF. enveigler*, blind, *inveigle*, equiv. to *F. aveugler* = *Fr. avoglar* = *It. avocolare*, blind, < *L. ab*, from, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] To lead astray by making blind to the truth or to consequences; mislead by deception; entice into violation of duty, propriety, or self-interest: now usually with *into*.

It was Cleopatra's sweet voice and pleasant speech which *inveigled* Antony.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

And thus would he *inveigle* my belief to think the combustion of Sodom might be natural.

Str. T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 19.

He had *inveigled* the lieges into revolt by a false assertion that the Inquisition was about to be established.

Mulley, Dutch Republic, II. 132.

=*Syn.* To cajole, beguile, lure, insare, decoy.

inveiglement (in-vē'gl-ment), *n.* [*L. inveigle* + *-ment*.] The act of *inveigling*; seduction to evil; that which *inveigles*; enticement.

A person truly pious . . . may, thro' the *inveiglements* of the world and the frailty of his nature, be sometimes surprised, and for a while drawn into the way of sin.

South, Works, VI. iv.

inveigler (in-vē'gl-ēr), *n.* One who *inveigles*, entices, or leads astray by arts and flattery.

When after, [the youth] being presented to the Emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the Prince clapt up as his *inveigler*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 14.

inveill (in-vā'l'), *v. t.* [*L. in-2* + *veil*.] Same as *enveil*.

invelopt, inveloptet, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *envelop*. *Jar. Taylor*.

inveindibility (in-ven-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. inven-dibile*: see *-dibility*.] The state or quality of being *inveindible*; unsalableness.

All that is terrible in this case is that the author may be laughed at, and the stationer beggared by the book's *inveindibility*.

Brome.

inveindible (in-ven-di-bl), *a.* [*L. in-3* + *vendi-bile*.] Not *veindible*; unsalable.

invenom, invenomer, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *envenom*.

invent (in-vent'), *v. t.* [*ME. invenien*, < *OF. inventer*, *F. inventer* = *Sp. Pg. inventar* = *It. inventare*, < *L. invenire*, pp. of *inventire*, come upon, meet with, find, discover, < *in*, on, + *venire*, come: see *venture*. Cf. *advent*, *convent*, *event*, *prevent*, etc.] 1. To come upon; light upon; meet with; find. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad; Or Bacchus merry fruit they did invent.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 15.

According to the popular belief among the Greeks, it was in a bed of this tender herb [sweet basil] that Our Lord's Cross was *invented*.

Athanasius, Athos, or the Mountain of the Monks (1827), p. 71, note.

2. To find out by original study or contrivance; create by a new use or combination of means; devise the form, construction, composition, method, or principle of.

To *invent* is to discover that we know not.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 217.

Inventing a rare mouse-trap, with owl's wings And a cat's-foot, to catch the mice alone.

B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

3. In general, to produce by contrivance; fabricate; concoct; devise: as, to *invent* the plot of a story; to *invent* an excuse or a falsehood.

I say, she never did *invent* this letter; This is a man's invention, and his hand.

Shak., As you like it, IV. 3, 29.

Lies and falsties, and such as could best *invent* them, were only in request.

Milton, Hist. Kng., III.

In an evening, often with a child on each knee, he would *invent* a tale for their amusement.

Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, VI.

=*Syn.* 2 and 3. *Discover*, *invent*. See *discover* and *invention*.

inventer (in-ven'tēr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inventor*.

inventful (in-vent'fūl), *a.* [*L. invent* + *-ful*.] Full of invention; inventive.

The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and *inventful* only in oppression.

Gifford, Residence in France (1797).

inventible (in-ven'ti-bl), *a.* [*L. invent* + *-ible*.] Capable of being invented or contrived.

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible*; yet, by several trials, and much charge, I have perfectly tried all these.

Century of Inventions, No. 67.

inventibleness (in-ven'ti-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being *inventible*.

invention (in-ven'shon), *n.* [= *F. invention* = *Fr. inventio* = *Sp. invencion* = *Pg. invengdo* = *It. invenzione*, < *L. inventio* (n-), finding, discovery, invention, < *inventire*, pp. *inventus*, come upon, find: see *invent*.] 1. A finding. [Obsolete, or archaic, as in the phrase *Invention of the Cross*. See *cross*.]

As Laurentius observeth concerning the *invention* of the staples or stirrup bone [in the ear], there is some contention between Columbus and Ingrassia, the one of Bolla, the other of Cremona, and both within this Century.

Str. T. Browne; Vulg. Err.

2. The act or process of finding out how to make something previously unknown, or how to do something in a new way; original contrivance; creation by a new use of means: as, the *invention* of printing; the *invention* of the steam-engine, or of an improved steam-engine.

The labor of *invention* is often estimated and paid on the same plan as that of execution.

J. S. Mill.

3. That which is invented; something previously unknown, or some new modification of an existing thing, produced by an original use of means; an original contrivance or device. When used absolutely, it generally denotes a new mechanical device, or a new process in one of the useful arts.

God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many *inventions*.

Ecc. vii. 29.

The *invention* all admired, and each, how he To be the inventor mis'd.

Milton, P. L., VI. 498.

There is no *invention* hath been more valued by the wiser Part of Mankind than that of Letters.

Sittingfoot, Sermons, III. II.

An *invention* is any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not before known and used.

Robinson.

4. Specifically, in music, a short piece in which a single thought is worked out, usually contrapuntally, but with the comparative simplicity of an impromptu or of a study.—5. The act of producing by the exercise of the imagination; mental fabrication or creation: as, the *invention* of plots or of excuses.

You divine wits of elder Days, from whom The deep *invention* of rare Works hath com.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

If thou canst accuse, . . . Do it without *invention*, suddenly.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 1, 5.

Milton's Characters, most of them, lie out of Nature, and were to be formed purely by his own *invention*.

Addison, Spectator, No. 379.

6. The faculty or power of inventing; skill or ingenuity in original contrivance; the gift of finding out or producing new forms, methods, processes, effects, etc.; in art and lit., the exercise of imagination in production; the creative faculty.

I will prove these verses to be very unlearned, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor *invention*.

Shak., I. L. L., IV. 2, 106.

I had not the assistance of any good book whereby to promote my *invention*, or relieve my memory.

Str. T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

My own *invention* . . . can furnish me with nothing so dull as what is there.

Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

7. A coming in; arrival.

Whilst green Thetis' Nymphs, with many an amorous lay, Ring our *invention* safe unto her long-wish'd Bay.

Dryden, Polyolion, I. 68.

Invention of the Cross. See *cross*.—Registered *invention*, an invention protected by an inferior patent.—Useful *invention*, in the sense of American law, one not injurious or mischievous to society, and not frivolous or insignificant, but capable of use for a purpose from which some advantage can be derived. When an invention is useful in this sense, the degree or extent of its usefulness is wholly unimportant.

Curtis, Law of Pat. (8th ed.), § 449.

=*Syn.* 2. *Invention*, *Discovery*; fabrication, excoigation. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something, often mechanical, that did not before exist, for the utilization of powers of nature long known or lately discovered by investigation. *Discovery* brings to light what existed before, but was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer, barometer, telephone, etc.; to *discovery* for knowledge of hitherto unknown parts of the globe, etc. By the *invention* of the spectroscopic we have made large *discoveries* as to the metallic elements in many heavenly bodies. See *discovery*.

Invention, *Style*, *Amplification*. Rhetoric is often divided into the departments of *invention* and *style*, *invention* covering all that concerns the supply of the thought, and *style* all that concerns the expression of the thought in language. Some writers divide rhetoric into *invention*, *amplification*, and *style*, but *amplification* is strictly a part of *invention*.

inventional (in-ven'shon-əl), *a.* [*L. invention* + *-al*.] Relating to invention; of the nature of invention.

inventious (in-ven'ahus), *a.* [*L. inventi* (on) + *-ous*.] Inventive.

It will be most equislate; thou art a fine *inventious* rogue, sirrah.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

inventive (in-ven'tiv), *a.* [*F. inventif* = *Sp. Pg. It. inventivo*; as *invent* + *-ive*.] 1. Of or

pertaining to invention; characterized by or manifesting original contrivance.

The leading characteristics of modern societies are in consequence marked out much more by the triumphs of inventive skill than by the sustained energy of moral causes.

Lucky, Europ. Morals, I. 131.

A short course of lectures on the Kindergarten, on the teaching of language, on industrial and inventive drawing.

Nineteenth Century, XLIV. 499.

2. Able to invent; quick at contriving; ready at expedients.

As he had an inventive brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself.

Raleigh.

Ingenious love, inventive in new arts, Mingled in plays, and quickly touch'd our hearts.

Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, III. 91.

We should find the most remarkable instance of the difference between an imaginative and an inventive poet to be furnished by the cases of Shakespeare and Spenser.

Athenaeum, No. 3068, p. 108.

inventively (in-ven'tiv-ly), *adv.* By the power of invention.

inventiveness (in-ven'tiv-ness), *n.* The quality of being inventive; the faculty of inventing.

The knowledge that clear and appropriate ideas are requisite for discovery, although it does not lead to any very precise precepts, or supersede the value of natural sagacity and inventiveness, may still be of use in our pursuit after truth.

Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas.

inventor (in-ven'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *inventer*; = *F. inventeur* = *Sp. Pg. inventor* = *It. inventore*, < *L. inventor*, a finder, contriver, author, inventor, < *inventire*, pp. *inventus*, find out, invent; see *invent*.] One who invents or devises something new; one who makes an invention.

We but teach

Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return To plague the inventor.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 7, 10.

His sister Naamah is accounted by some Rabbines the first inventor of making Linnen and Woolen, and of vocal Musicks.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

The lone Inventor by his demon haunted.

Lowell, To the Future.

inventorial (in-ven-tō'ri-əl), *a.* [*inventory* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an inventory.

inventorially (in-ven-tō'ri-əl-ly), *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

To divide him *inventorially* would disky the arithmetic of memory.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 118.

inventory (in'ven-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *inventories* (-riz). [Formerly also, erroneously, *inventory*; prop. **inventory* (the form *inventory*, OF. *inventore* (< late ML. *inventorium*), involving an irreg. use of the suffix *-ory*) = *F. inventaire* = *Pr. inventari* = *Sp. Pg. It. inventario*, < *LL. inventarium*, a list, inventory, < *L. invenire*, pp. *inventus*, find out; see *invent*.] A detailed descriptive list of articles, such as goods and chattels, or of parcels of land, with the number, quantity, and value of each; specifically, a formal list of movables, as of the goods or wares of a merchant; as, an *inventory* of the estate of a bankrupt, or of a deceased person.

There, take an *inventory* of all I have, To the last penny.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2, 124.

There are stores laid up in our human nature that our understanding can make no complete *inventory* of.

George Eliot, Mill on the Moss, v. 1.

Benefit of inventory, in *civil law*, the limit of liability secured by an executor, legatee, or heir, in respect of debts of the deceased, by making and filing an inventory showing the value of the assets coming to his hands.

= *Syn. Schedule, Register, etc.* See *list*.

inventory (in'ven-tō-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inventoried*, ppr. *inventorying*. [*< inventory, n.*] To make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; insert or register in an account of goods.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty. It shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labelled.

Shak., T. N., I. 5, 264.

The learned author himself is *inventoried* and summ'd up to the utmost value of his lively-cloak.

Milton, Colasterion.

in ventre (in ven'trē), [*L. in, in; ventre*, abl. of *venter*, belly, womb; see *venter*.] In law, in the womb.—In (*in ventre*) *sa mare* (*F.*), begotten but not yet born. The law recognizes the existence, and protects the rights, of an infant *in ventre* *sa mare*.

inventress (in-ven'tres), *n.* [*< OF. inventresse*; as *inventor* + *-ess*. Cf. *F. inventrice* = *It. inventrice*, < *L. inventrix*, fem. of *inventor*, an inventor; see *inventor*.] A female inventor.

Mistress Turner, the first *inventress* of yellow starch, was executed in a Cobweb Lawn Ruff of that Colour at Tyburn.

Howell, Letters, I. I. 2.

At last divine Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal frame.

Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

inver- [*Gael. of. aber-*.] An element in some Scotch place-names of Gaelic origin, meaning

a confluence of a river with another or with the sea: as, *Inverness, Inverary, Invergordon, Inverury, Inverloch.*

inveracity (in-vēr-ā-si'ti), *n.*; pl. *inveracities* (-tiz). [*< in- + veracity*.] Lack of veracity or truthfulness; an untruth.

The antie aphorism still triumphs, solemnly devolving from age to age its loathsome spawn of shams and *inveracities*.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 145.

inverisimilitude (in-ver'is-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [*< in- + verisimilitude*.] Lack of verisimilitude; improbability. *Coloridge.*

invermination (in-ver-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. in, in, + verminatio(n)-*, a writhing pain, the disease called worms, < *verminare*, suffer from worms, < *vermis*, a worm; see *vermin*.] In *pathol.*, the state or condition of being infested by worms; helminthiasis. [*Rare.*]

inversatile (in-vēr'sā-til), *a.* [*< in- + versatile*.] In *entom.*, not versatile; not moving on the supporting parts: as, *inversatile* antenna.

inverse (in-vēr's or in'vēr's), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. invers, envers, < OF. invers, F. inverse* = *Pr. envers* = *Sp. Pg. It. inverso*, < *L. inversus*, pp. of *invertere*, turn about, invert; see *invert*.] 1. Turned end for end, or in the opposite direction; having a contrary course or tendency; inverted: opposed to *direct*.

The reigning taste was so bad that the success of a writer was in *inverse* proportion to his labour, and to his desire of excellence.

Macaulay, Dryden.

2. In *math.*, opposite in nature and effect: said with reference to any two operations which, when both performed in succession upon the same quantity, leave it unaltered: thus, subtraction is *inverse* to addition, division to multiplication, extraction of roots to the raising of powers, etc. A direct operation produces an unambiguous and possible value, and between two operations the one which combines quantities symmetrically is preferably considered as direct. Addition, multiplication, involution, and differentiation are considered as direct operations; subtraction, division, evolution, and integration as *inverse* operations. Corresponding to every direct operation there are, generally speaking, two *inverse* operations: thus, if $F(x, y)$ be the direct operation, the two *inverse* operations are the one which gives x from $F(x, y)$ and y , and the one which gives y from $F(x, y)$ and x .—*Inverse congruency*, current, difference, etc. See the nouns.—*Inverse curve*, line, point, etc., a curve, line point, etc., resulting from spherical, quadric, and other varieties of geometrical inversion.—*Inverse ellipsoid* of inertia. See *ellipsoid*.—*Inverse matrix*. See *matrix*.—*Inverse method of functions*. See *function*.—*Inverse method of tangents*. See *tangent*.—*Inverse mood*, in *logic*, an indirect mood.—*Inverse order* of alienation, in the law of judicial or forced sales, a fixed order according to which parcels that the debtor has not aliened shall be first sold, and of those that he has aliened the later shall be sold before the earlier: a rule for the protection of earlier over later grantees.—*Inverse problem*, a problem like finding the equation to the ordinate of a curve when its arc is given in terms of the abscissa.—*Inverse proportion*, ratio, etc. See the nouns.—*Inverse rule of three*, the rule of three as applied to quantities in *inverse* proportion to one another.

II. *n.* An inverted state or condition; a direct opposite; something directly or absolutely contrary to something else: as, the *inverse* of a proposition.

inversed (in-vēr'st'), *a.* [*ME. enversed*; < *inverse* + *-ed*.] Inverted.

The bough to sette is best in gemyhyng. . . . But hem to sette *enversed* nought to doone is.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Inversed proportion, *inverse* proportion. See *proportion*.

inversely (in-vēr's-ly), *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; in an *inverse* ratio or proportion, as when one thing is greater or less in proportion as another is less or greater.

inversion (in-vēr'shon), *n.* [= *F. inversion* = *Sp. inversion* = *Pg. inversão* = *It. inversione*, < *L. inversio(n)-*, inversion, < *invertere*, pp. *invertus*, turn about; see *invert*.] The act of inverting, or the state of being inverted; a turning end for end, upside down, or inside out; any change of order such that the last becomes first and the first last; in general, any reversal of a given order or relation.

We shall one day give but an ill and lame account of our watching and praying, if, by an odd *inversion* of the command, all that we do is first to pray against a temptation, and afterwards to watch for it. *South, Works, VI. 2.* Specifically—(a) In *gram.*, a change of the natural or recognized order of words: as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of "impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices." (b) In *rhet.*, a mode of arguing by which the speaker tries to show that the arguments adduced by an opponent tend against his cause and are favorable to the speaker's. (c) In *music*: (1) The process, act, or result of transposing the tones of an interval or chord from their original or normal order. The several inversions of a chord are called *first, second, and third* respectively. See *interval*, *t.* and *chord*, *t.* (2) The process, act, or result of repeating a subject or theme with

all its upward intervals or steps taken downward, and vice versa. Also called *inversion* by *inversion* or *in contrary motion*. (See *imitation*, *t.*) *Retrograde inversion*, however, is the same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *imitation*, *t.*) (3) In *double counterpoint*, the transposition of the upper voice-part below the lower, and vice versa. Inversion is the test of the correctness of the composition. The transposition may be either of an octave or of any other interval. (d) In *math.*: (1) A turning backward; a contrary rule of operation: as, to prove an answer by *inversion*, as division by multiplication or addition by subtraction. (2) Change in the order of the terms. (3) Certain transformations. Also the operation of reversing the direction of every line in a body without altering its length. (e) In *geom.*, the folding back of strata upon themselves, as by upheaval, in such a way that the order of succession appears reversed. (f) *Math.*, a movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on. (g) In *chem.*, a decomposition of certain sugars and other carbohydrates, induced by the action of a ferment or dilute acid by which the elements of water are added to a carbohydrate, each molecule of which breaks up into two molecules of a different carbohydrate. Thus, cane-sugar in solution, when heated with a dilute acid, takes up water and breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. See *invert-sugar*.—*Circle of inversion*, a circle with respect to which a given curve is its own *inverse*.—*Geometrical inversion* (usually taken to mean *cyclical* or *spherical inversion*), a transformation by which for each point of a figure is substituted a point in the same direction from a fixed point, called the *center of inversion*, and at a distance therefrom equal to the reciprocal of the distance of the first point.—*Inversion of an organ*, or *pedal-point*. See *organ-point*.—*Inversion of parts*. See *def. (c) (3)*.—*Inversion of subjects*. See *def. (c) (3)*.—*Quadratic inversion*, in *math.*, a transformation of a figure consisting in substituting for each point one lying in the same direction from a fixed center, and on the polar of the variable point with reference to a quadric surface.—*Tangential inversion*, in *math.*, a transformation by which for every straight line of a figure is substituted a parallel line passing through the pole of the first with reference to a conic.

inverse (in-vēr'siv), *a.* [*< inverse* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to inversion; capable of causing inversion.

invert (in-vēr't'), *v. t.* [= OF. *invertir* = *Sp. invertir* = *Pg. invertir* = *It. invertire*, < *L. invertere*, turn upside down, turn about, upset, invert, < *in, in, to, toward, + vertere*, turn; see *verne*. Cf. *advert*, *convert*, *evert*, etc.] 1. To turn in an opposite direction; turn end for end, upside down, or inside out; place in a contrary order or position: as, to *invert* a cone or a sack; to *invert* the order of words.

Invert

What best is boded me, to mischief.

Shak., Tempest, III. 1, 70.

Let no attraction *invert* the poles of thy honesty.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 2.

We begin by knowing little and believing much, and we sometimes end by *inverting* the quantities.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 215.

We *invert* the relation of cause and effect when we consider that our emotions are determined by our imaginative creeds.

Leahie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 16.

2. To divert; turn into another channel; devote to another purpose.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use.

Knolles, Hist. Turks.

= *Syn. 1. Overthrow, Subvert, etc.* See *overturn*.

invert (in'vēr't), *n.* [*< invert, v.*] 1. In *arch.*, an inverted arch; specifically, the floor of the lock-chamber of a canal, which is usually in the form of an inverted arch, or the bottom of a sewer.

The bottom of the sewer is called the *invert*, from a general resemblance in the construction to an "inverted" arch. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 445.*

2. In *teleg.*, an inverted or reversed insulator.

An effort is at present being made to introduce a form of *invert* in which the bolt passes nearly to the top of the insulating material.

Freese and Shewright, Telegraphy, p. 234.

invertant (in-vēr'tant), *a.* [*< invert* + *-ant*.] In *her.*, same as *inverted*.

invertebracy (in-vēr'tē-brā-si), *n.* [*< invertebra* (te) + *-cy*.] The condition of being invertebrate, or without a backbone; figuratively, lack of moral stamina; irresolution. [*Rare.*]

A person may reveal his hopeless *invertebracy* only when brought face to face with some critical situation.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1890.

invertebral (in-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* [*< in- + vertebral*.] Same as *invertebrate*.

Invertebrata (in-vēr'tē-brā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of invertebratus*, invertebrate; see *invertebrate*.] That one of two great divisions of the animal kingdom (the other being the *Vertebrata*) which includes animals having no spinal column or backbone. It includes seven of the eight main branches into which *Animalia* are divisible, namely *Protozoa*, *Ctenophora*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Mollusca*, and *Nidulata*, thus leaving only the *Vertebrata* as the remaining subkingdom, of equal rank only with any one of the others, not with them all collectively. The word, however, no longer retains any exact taxonomic

significance, being simply used to designate those animals collectively which are not vertebrated. The primary division of the animal kingdom now made is into *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*, and the *Vertebrata* form one of the divisions of the latter, to be contrasted with any one of the prime divisions of the metazoic *Invertebrata*, not with the *Invertebrata* collectively. Both terms (*Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*) originated with Lamarck, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Also called *Abvertebrata*.

invertebrate (in-*ver*'tā-brāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. invertebratus, < L. in-priv. + vertebratus, vertebrate: see vertebrate.*] 1. *a.* 1. Not vertebrate; having no backbone; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Invertebrata*. Also *invertebral, invertebrated*.—2. Figuratively, flaccid, as if from lack of a backbone; wanting strength, firmness, or consistency; weak; nerveless.—**invertebrate matrix.** See *matrix*.

II. n. An invertebrated animal; any one of the *Invertebrata*.

invertebrated (in-*ver*'tā-brū-ted), *a.* Same as *invertebrate*, 1.

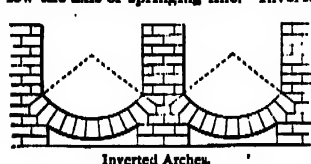
inverted (in-*ver*'ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of invert, v.*] Turned in a contrary direction; turned upside down; reversed in order; hence, opposite; contrary.

Such forms have left only their written representatives—"Your obedient servant," "Your humble servant;" reserved for occasions when distance is to be maintained, and for this reason often having *inverted* meanings.

II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 394.

Specifically—(a) In *her*, turned in the other way from what is usual; as, the hands *inverted* when the fingers point downward. Also *invertant*. (b) In *bot.*, opposed to the normal or usual position, as ovules attached to the apex of the ovary or its cells, or as flowers with the normally dorsal side ventral. (c) In *geom.*, lying apparently in inverse or reverse order, as strata which have been folded back on each other by the intrusion of igneous rocks or by crust movements.

—**inverted arch**, in *arch.*, an arch with its intrados below the axis or springing line. Inverted arches are used in foundations to connect particular points, and distribute their weight or pressure over a greater extent of surface as in piers and the like.



Inverted Arches.

—**inverted chord**. See *inversion* (c). (1) and *chord*, 4.—**inverted comma**. In printing, a comma turned upside down so as to bring it into a superior position. The beginning of a quotation is marked by a pair of inverted commas or by one alone, as the end is by a pair of apostrophes or by a single apostrophe. (See *quotation*.) A pair of inverted commas is also often used to signify *ditto*, being placed directly under the word to be repeated.—**inverted counterpoint**. See *inversion* (c) (3). *imitation*, 3, and *counterpoint*, 3.—**inverted-flower**, the name of several little South African plants of the former genus *Parasitranthus*, which is now regarded as a section of the genus *Lobelia*. They differ from typical *Lobelia* by having the flowers inverted, whence the name.—**inverted image**. See *lens*.—**inverted interval**. See *inversion* (c) (1) and *interval*, 4.—**inverted organ-point or *pedal-point***. See *organ-point*.—**inverted oscillating engine**. See *pendulous engine*, under *engine*.—**inverted position**, turn, etc. See the nouns.

invertedly (in-*ver*'ted-ly), *adv.* In a contrary or inverted order.

Placing the fore part of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landscape of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham, Physico-Theology*, iv. 2, note 38.

invertible (in-*ver*'ti-bl), *a.* [*< invert + -ible.*] Capable of inversion; susceptible of being inverted. [Rare.]

invertible (in-*ver*'ti-bl), *a.* [*< L. in-priv. + vertere, turn, + -ible.*] Incapable of being turned; inflexible.

An indurate and *invertible* conscience. *Cramer.*

invertin (in-*ver*'tin), *n.* [*< invert + -in.*] A chemical ferment produced by several species of yeast-plants, which converts cane-sugar in solution into invert-sugar.

inverter (in-*ver*'tor), *n.* [*< invert + -or.*] That which inverts or changes the direction, as of an electric current; in *elect.*, a commutator.

invert-sugar (in-*vert*'shūg'ār), *n.* An amorphous saccharine substance, the chief constituent of honey, and produced by the action of ferments or dilute acids on cane-sugar. It is regarded as a mixture of equal parts of dextrose and levulose. A solution of cane-sugar turns the polarized ray of light to the right, while invert-sugar turns it to the left. From this inversion of the action on polarized light the process is called *inversion*, and the product *invert-sugar*.

invest (in-*vest*'), *v.* [*< F. investir = Pr. envestir = Sp. Pg. investir = It. investire, < L. investire, clothe, cover, < in, in, on, + vestire, clothe, < vestis, clothing: see vest. Cf. divest, divest.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To cover with or as if with a garment or vesture; clothe; indue: fol-

lowed by *with*, and sometimes *in*, before the thing covering: opposed to *divest*.

He commanded us to *invest* our selves in the saide garments. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 106.

Invest me in my motley. *Shak.*, As you like it, II. 7, 68.

In the gardens are many fine fountains, the walls covered with citron trees, which being rarely spread, *invest* the stone-works entirely. *Swynn, Diary*, Nov. 28, 1644.

In dim cathedrals, dark with vaulted gloom,
What holy awe *invests* the saintly tomb!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

2†. To clothe or attire with; put on.

Alas! for pittle, that so faire a crew,
As like can not be seen from East to West,
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*.
Spenser, F. Q. IV. v. 18.

3. To clothe or indue, as with office or authority; hence, to accredit with some quality or attribute; indue by attribution: followed by *with*: as, to *invest* a narrative with the charm of romance; to *invest* a friend with every virtue.

Beatrice, the unforgotten object of his early tenderness, was *invested* by his imagination with glorious and mysterious attributes. *Macaulay, Dante*.

4. In *law*, to put in possession of something to be held as a matter of right; instate or install: as, to *invest* a man with rank, dignity, etc.

The Queen in requital *invested* him with the Honour of Earl of Glenkare and Baron of Valence.

Mary of Orleans . . . had been *invested* in this principality by the three estates in 1694.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 375.

5†. To confer; give; vest.

It *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon*.

6. To surround; hem in or about; especially, to surround with hostile intent, or in such a way as to prevent approach or escape; surround with troops, military works, or other barriers; beleaguer.

I saw a town of this island, which shall be nameless, *invested* on every side, and the inhabitants of it so straitened as to cry for quarter. *Addison, Husbands and Wives*.

Leyden was thoroughly *invested*, no less than sixty-two redoubts . . . now girding the city.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 558.

A person trying to steal into an *invested* town with provisions would be summarily dealt with.

Wooley, Intro. to Inter. Law, App. III, p. 404.

7. To employ for some profitable use; convert into some other form of wealth, usually of a more or less permanent nature, as in the purchase of property or shares, or in loans secured by mortgage, etc.: said of money or capital: followed by *in*: as, to *invest* one's means in lands or houses, or in bank-stock, government bonds, etc.; to *invest* large sums in books.

—**investing membrane**. See *membrane*.

II. intrans. To make an investment: as, to *invest* in railway shares.

investient (in-*ves*'ti-ent), *a.* [*< L. investien(-t)-e, ppr. of investire, clothe: see invest.*] Investing; covering; clothing.

This sand, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shells, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell.
Woodward.

investigable (in-*ves*'ti-gā-bl), *a.* [*< L. investigabilis, that can be searched into, < L. investigare, search into, investigate: see investigate.*] Capable of being investigated or searched out; open to investigation.

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable* and may be known.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 7.

A few years since it would have been preposterous to speculate on the present chemical constitution of the sun's atmosphere; it would have been one of the mysteries which no astronomer would consider *investigable*.
G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 1, § 21.

investigable (in-*ves*'ti-gā-bl), *a.* [*< L. investigabilis, that cannot be searched into, unsearchable, < in-priv. + vestigare, that can be searched into, < L. vestigare, search into: see investigate.*] That cannot be investigated; unsearchable.

Woman, what tongue or pen is able
To determine what thou art,
A thing so moving and unstable,
So sea-like, so *investigable*.
Cotton, Woman.

investigate (in-*ves*'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *investigated*, ppr. *investigating*. [*< L. investigatus, ppr. of investigare, track or trace out, search into, investigate, < in, in, on, + vestigare, follow a track, search, < vestigium, a track, foot-track: see vestige.*] To search into or search out; inquire into; search or examine into the particulars of; examine in detail: as, to *investigate* the forces of nature; to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena; to *investigate* the conduct of an agent.

He went from one room to another with eyes that seemed to be *investigating* everything, though in reality they saw nothing.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

The philosopher *investigates* truth independently; the sophist embellishes the truth, which he takes for granted.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 797.

—**Syn.** To scrutinize, overhaul, sift, probe into, explore, study.

investigation (in-*ves*'ti-gā'shən), *n.* [= *F. investigation = Sp. investigación = Pg. investigação = It. investigazione, < L. investigatio(n)-, a searching into, < investigare, search into: see investigate.*] The act of investigating; the making of a search or inquiry; detailed or particularized examination to ascertain the truth in regard to something; careful research.

Your travels I hear much of; my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories.
Pope, To Swift.

The intercourse of society—its trade, its religion, its friendships, its quarrels—is one wide judicial *investigation* of character.
Emerson, 1st ser., p. 259.

—**Syn.** *Inquisition, Inquiry*, etc. (see *examination*); overhauling, probing. See *inference*.

investigative (in-*ves*'ti-gā-tiv), *a.* [*< investigate + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to investigation; given to investigation; curious and deliberate in research.

We may work simply for the love of discovery—that is, the exercise of the *investigative* instinct and the pleasure of overcoming difficulties; or we may work with the beneficent idea of increasing the sum of human knowledge.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 75.

investigator (in-*ves*'ti-gā-tor), *n.* [= *F. investigateur = Sp. Pg. investigador = It. investigatore, < L. investigator, one who searches, < investigate, search: see investigate.*] One who investigates or makes careful research.

Not as an *investigator* of truth, but as an advocate labouring to prove his point.
Whately, Rhetoric.

Investigatores (in-*ves*'ti-gā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [*NL, pl. of L. investigator, one who searches: see investigator.*] An extensive heterogeneous group of birds proposed by Reichenbach and adopted by Brehm, having no characters by which it can be defined; the searchers.

investing, *n.* [*< ML. investio(n)-, an investing, < L. investire, invest: see invest.*] The act of investing; investiture.

We knew, my lord, before we brought the crown,
Intending your *investing* so near
The residence of your despoiled brother,
The lords would not be too exasperate
To injury or suppress your worthy title.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I. 1, 1.

investitive (in-*ves*'ti-tiv), *a.* [*< L. investitivus, ppr. of investire, invest, + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to investiture. See the quotation.

The *investitive* event [is that] by which the title to the thing in question should have accrued to you, and for want of which such title is, through the delinquency of the offender, as it were intercepted.

Benham, Intro. to Prin. of Morals and Legislation, xvi. 35.

Investitive fact. See *fact*.

investiture (in-*ves*'ti-tūr), *n.* [*< F. investiture = Pr. investitura = Sp. Pg. investidura = It. investitura, < ML. investitura, investing, < L. investire, invest: see invest.*] 1. The act of investing, as with possession or power; formal bestowal or presentation of a possessory or prescriptive right, as to a fief or to the rights and possessions pertaining to an ecclesiastical dignity: opposed to *disinvestiture*.

The King claimed the *investiture* of Bishops to be his Right, and forbade Appeals and Intercourse to Rome.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 85.

Charles had entirely failed in his application to Pope Alexander the Sixth for a recognition of his right to Naples by a formal act of *investiture*.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 2.

An excommunication was denounced against all churchmen who should accept *investiture* of ecclesiastical benefices from lay hands.

R. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 95.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture* or open delivery of possession.
Blackstone.

2. That which invests or clothes; covering; vestment.

While we yet have on
Our gross *investiture* of mortal weeds. *Trench.*
Let him so wait until the bright *investiture* and sweet warmth of the sunset are withdrawn from the waters.
Ruskin.

Ecclesiastical investiture, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the ceremony of conferring possession of the temporalities and privileges of his office upon a bishop or an abbot, by delivering to him the pastoral staff and ring, the symbols of his office. To whom the right of investiture belonged was long a point of conflict between the papacy and the monarchs of Europe. About the tenth century the monarchs controlled the bestowal of these symbols, but Hildebrand (Gregory VII.) in 1078 published a decree forbidding clergymen to receive investiture from a layman under pain

of deposition. This dispute between church and state was settled by the concordat of Worms, in 1122, by which the emperor Henry V. agreed to surrender the right of investiture on condition that the election to the office be held before him or his representative. A similar compromise had been made in 1107 between Henry I. of England and Pope Pascal II. The kings of France continued the contest, and at length secured the right of conferring separate investiture by means of a written instrument. At present, in Roman Catholic countries where the church is supported by the state, special agreements, or concordats, govern investiture; in nearly all these countries the consent of both the Pope and the civil authorities is necessary before investiture.—**Fundal investiture**, the public delivery of the land by the lord to the tenant, which under the feudal system created the estate in fee in the tenant, and the obligation of military or other feudal service in return. See *fealty*.—**Investiture ring**, the ring used in the installation of a pope.

investive (in-ves'tiv), *a.* [*invest* + *-ive*.] Investing; clothing; encircling.

The horrid fire, all meretricious, did choke
The scorched wretches with *investive* smoke.

Mir. for Maga, p. 320.

investment (in-vest'ment), *n.* [*invest* + *-ment*.] *ML.* *investimentum*, *L.* *investire*, invest; see *invest*.] 1. That with which a person or thing is invested or covered; clothing; vestment; covering.

You, lord archbishop, . . .
Whose white *investments* figure innocences.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1, 45.

Such separable *investments* (shells and cysts) are formed by the cell-bodies of many Protozoa, a phenomenon not exhibited by tissue-cells.

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 334.

2. The act of investing, or the state of being invested, as with a right, office, or attribute; endowment; investiture.

What were all his most rightful honours but the people's gift,
The *investment* of that lustre, majesty, and honour
... which redounds from a whole nation into one person?
Milton, *Elkondistates*.

3. A surrounding or hemming in; blockade of the avenues of ingress and egress, as for the besieging of a town or fortress; inclosure by armed force or other obstruction.

I now had my three corps up to the works built for the defence of Vicksburg, on three roads—one to the north, one to the east, and one to the south-east of the city. By the morning of the 19th the *investment* was as complete as my limited number of troops would allow.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I, 520.

4. An investing of money or capital; expenditure for profit or future benefit; a placing or conversion of capital in a way intended to secure income or profit from its employment: as, an *investment* in active business, or in stocks, land, or the like; to make safe *investment* of one's principal.—5. That which is invested; money or capital laid out for the purpose of producing profit or benefit.

A certain portion of the revenues of Bengall has been, for many years, set apart to be employed in the purchase of goods for exportation to England, and this is called the *investment*.

Burke, *Affairs of India*.

6. That in which money is laid out or invested: as, land is the safest *investment*.

investor (in-ves'tor), *n.* [*invest* + *-or*.] One who invests or makes an investment.

investiture (in-ves'ti-tur), *n.* [*invest* + *-ure*. Cf. *investiture* and *vesture*.] Investiture; investment.

They [the kings of England] exercised this authority both over the clergy and laity, and did at first erect bishoprics, [and] grant *investitures* in them.

Sp. Burnet, *Hist. Reformation*, an. 1531.

investiture (in-ves'ti-tur), *v. t.* [*investiture*, *n.*] 1. To clothe.

Our monks *investured* in their copes.

Fuller.

2. To put into possession, as of an office.

He . . . hath already *investured* hym in the dukedome of Prussia.

Ascham, *Rep. of Affairs of Germany*.

inveteracy (in-vet'ə-rā-si), *n.* [*inveterate* (see *inveterate*) + *-cy*.] The state of being inveterate; long continuance; firmness or deep-rooted persistence.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them.

Addison.

The wicked, besides the long list of debts already contracted, carries with him an *inveteracy* of evil habits that will prompt him to contract more.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, II, xxix.

inveterate (in-vet'ə-rāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *inveteratus*, pp. of *inveterare* (> *It.* *inveterare* = *Sp.* *Pg.* (refl.) *inveterar* = *F.* *invétérer*), keep for a long time, in pass. become old, < *in*, in, + *vetus* (veter-), old; see *veteran*.] To make inveterate; render chronic; establish by force of habit.

Feeling the piercing torments of broken limbs, and *inveterate* wounds.

Temptations, which have all their force and prevalence from long custom and *inveterate* habit.

Bentley, *Sermons*, I.

inveterate (in-vet'ə-rāt), *a.* [*Sp.* *Pg.* *inveterado* = *It.* *inveterato*, < *L.* *inveteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Old; long established.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

2. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; obstinate: generally, though not always, in a derogatory sense: as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* enemy.

The sins he is to mortify are *inveterate*, habitual, and confirmed, having had the growth and stability of a whole life.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 187.

Friends to congratulate their friends made haste; And long *inveterate* friends saluted as they passed.

Dryden, *Threnodia Augustalis*, l. 127.

Some gentlemen have *inveterate* prejudices against any attempts to increase the powers of congress.

Monroe, in *Barcroft's Hist. Const.*, I, 445.

3. Confirmed in any habit; having habits fixed by long continuance: applied to persons: as, an *inveterate* smoker.

Certain it is that Thullus was not *inveterate* in his prejudices against a social glass.

D. G. Mitchell, *Wet Days*.

4†. Malignant; virulent; showing obstinate prejudice.

Would to God we could at last learn this Wisdom from our enemies, not to widen our own differences by *inveterate* heats, bitterness and animosities among our selves.

Stillington, *Sermons*, II, l.

That looks through the foul prison of thy body.

Banks.

—**Syn.** 2. Deep-seated, chronic.—3. Habitual, hardened. **inveterately** (in-vet'ə-rāt-lī), *adv.* In an *inveterate* manner; with obstinacy.

inveterateness (in-vet'ə-rāt-ness), *n.* *Inveteracy*.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice more ready in the execution.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii, 12.

inveteration (in-vet'ə-rā-shn), *n.* [*L.* *inveteratio*(n-), < *inveterare*, keep for a long time: see *inveterate*.] A growing into use by long custom.

Bailey.

invexed (in-vekst'), *a.* [*ML.* *invexus*, equiv. to *L.* *convexus*, arched (see *convex*), + *-ed*.] In *her*, arched or shaped in a curve: especially applied to a bearing which is so shaped on one side only, the curve being concave or toward the bearing.

invict (in-vikt'), *a.* [*L.* *invictus*, unconquered, < *in*-priv. + *victus*, pp. of *vincere*, conquer: see *victor*.] Unconquered.

Who weens to vanquish Him, makes Him *invict*.

Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's *Trophies of Hen. the Great*, II, 151.

invicted (in-vik'ted), *a.* [*L.* *invictus*, unconquered (see *invict*), + *-ed*.] Unconquered.

A more noble worthy, whose sublime
Invicted spirit in most hard assays
Still added reverent statues to his days.

Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

invidious (in-vid'i-us), *a.* [*L.* *invidiosus*, envious, < *invidia*, envy: see *envy*. Cf. *envious*, a doublet of *invidious*.] 1†. Envious; causing or arising from envy.

The chymist there
May with astonishment *invidious* view
His tolls outdone by each plebeian bee.

C. Smart, *Omniscience of the Supreme Being*.

2†. Envious; desirable.

Such a person appeareth in a far more honourable and *invidious* state than any prosperous person.

Barnes.

3. Prompted by or expressing or adapted to excite envious dislike or ill will; offensively or unfairly discriminating: as, *invidious* distinctions or comparisons.

What needs, O monarch, this *invidious* praise,
Ourselves to lessen, while our sires you raise?

Pope, *Iliad*, iv, 456.

As the gentleman has made an apology for his style, . . . we shall not take upon us the *invidious* task of selecting its faults.

Goldsmith, *Criticisms*.

Hence—4†. Hateful; odious; detestable.

He rose, and took th' advantage of the times,
To load young Turnus with *invidious* crimes.

Dryden, *Æneid*, xi.

—**Syn.** 3. *Invidious*, *Offensive*. *Invidious*, having lost its subjective sense of envious, now means producing or likely to produce ill feeling because bringing persons or their belongings into contrast with others in an unjust or mortifying way: as, an *invidious* comparison or distinction. The ill feeling thus produced would be not envy, but resentment, on account of wounded pride. *Offensive* is a general word, covering *invidious* and all other words characterizing that which gives offense.

invidiously (in-vid'i-us-lī), *adv.* In an *invidious* manner.

invidiousness (in-vid'i-us-ness), *n.* The character of being invidious; offensiveness.

If love of ease surmounted our desire of knowledge, the offence has not the *invidiousness* of singularity.

Johnson, *Jour. to Western Isles*.

inviolance, invigilance (in-vij'i-lans, -lan-si), *n.* Lack of vigilance; neglect of watching. [*Rare*.]

invigilate (in-vij'i-lāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *invigilatus*, pp. of *invigilare*, watch diligently, be very watchful, < *in*-intensive + *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant*.] To watch diligently.

Bailey.

invigilation (in-vij-i-lā'sh-n), *n.* [*invigilate* + *-ion*.] The act of watching; watchfulness.

It is certain that no scientific conviction that life was in danger would probably . . . draw forth the same tenderness of *invigilation* for the patient, or focus upon him the same degree of self-watchfulness and complaisance, as are secured by the constant presence or apprehension of pain.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV, 21.

invigor, invigour (in-vig'or), *v. t.* [*OF.* *envigorer*, *envigourer* (= *It.* *invigorare*), render vigorous, strengthen, < *L.* *in*, in, + *vigor*, strength: see *vigor*.] To invigorate; animate; encourage. [*Poetical*.]

What pomp of words, what nameless energy,
Kindles the verse, *invigours* every line.

W. Thompson, *On Pope's Works*.

To *invigour* order, justice, law, and rule.

Dwight, *The Country Pastor*.

invigorate (in-vig'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invigorated*, pp. *invigorating*. [*As invigor + -ate*.] To give vigor to; give life and energy to; strengthen; animate.

This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a load-stone might serve to *invigorate* and touch a needle any where.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II, 2.

Would age in thee resign his wintry reign,
And youth *invigorate* that frame again.

Cooper, *Hopps*, I, 24.

invigoration (in-vig'or-ā-shn), *n.* [*F.* *invigoration*; < *invigorare* + *-ion*.] The act of invigorating, or the state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*.

Norris.

invigour, v. t. See *invigor*.

invile (in-vil'), *v. t.* [*OF.* *enouiller*, *enouiller* = *It.* *invillare*, < *ML.* *invillare*, *invillare*, render vile (cf. *LL.* *invillitare*, account vile), < *L.* *in*, in, + *vilius*, vile: see *vile*.] To render vile.

It did no much *invile* the estimate
Of th' open'd and invulgar'd mysteries,
Which, now reduc'd unto the basest rate,
Must wait upon the Norman subtleties.

Daniel, *Musophilus*.

invillaged (in-vil'ājd), *a.* [*in*- + *village* + *-ed*.] Transformed into a village.

There on a goodly plain (by time thrown downe)
Lies buried in his dust some ancient towne;
Who now *invillaged*, there's only seeme
In his vast ruins what his state has beene.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, I, 2.

invinate (in-vi'nāt), *a.* [*L.* *in*, in, + *vinum*, wine, + *-ate*.] Embodied in wine.

Christ should be impanate and *invinate*.

Cranmer, *Works*, I, 206.

invincibility (in-vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*invincibilis*: see *invincible*.] The quality of being invincible; invincibleness; unconquerableness.

Sarah thinks the British are never beaten, while I do not put so much faith in their *invincibility*.

J. F. Cooper, *The Spy*, I.

invincible (in-vin-si-bil'), *a.* [*F.* *invincible* = *Sp.* *invencible* = *Pg.* *invencível* = *It.* *invincibile*, < *L.* *invincibilis*, < *in*-priv. + *vincibilis*, conquerable: see *vincible*.] Incapable of being conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable; insuperable: as, an *invincible* army; *invincible* difficulties.

And the Romans themselves at this time acknowledged they ne'er saw a people of a more *invincible* spirit and less afraid of dying than these [Jews] were.

Stillington, *Sermons*, I, viii.

Yorick had an *invincible* dislike and opposition in his nature to gravity.

Stowe, *Tristram Shandy*, I, 11.

It was granted the dangers were great, but not desperate; the difficulties were many, but not *invincible*.

W. Bradford, in *Tyler's Amer. Lit.*, I, 120.

[Some commentators and editors have been of the opinion that this word is used by Jonson, Shakspeare, Marlowe, and others as meaning *invincible*, but the instances on which the opinion was formed are somewhat doubtful.]

His dimensions to any thick sight were *invincible*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii, 2, 337.)

The Spanish or Invincible Armada. See *armada*. **Invincibleness** (in-vin-si-bil-ness), *n.* The quality of being invincible; unconquerableness; insuperableness.

Against the *invincibleness* of general custom (for the most part) men strive in faith.

Sp. Wilkins, *Real Character*, I, 5.

invincibly (in-vin-si-bil'), *adv.* In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably.

inviolability (in-vi'ô-lâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inviolabilité* = Sp. *inviolabilidad* = Pg. *inviolabilidade*, < L.L. *inviolabilitas* (-s), inviolability, < L. *inviolabilis*, inviolable: see *inviolable*.] The character or quality of being inviolable.

The declamations respecting the *inviolability* of church property are indebted for the greater part of their apparent force to this ambiguity. *J. S. Mill, Logic, V. vii. § 1.*

When we speak of the *inviolability* of an ambassador, we mean that neither public authority nor private persons can use any force or do violence to him without offending against the law of nations.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 92a.

inviolable (in-vi'ô-lâ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inviolable* = Sp. *inviolable* = Pg. *inviolavel* = It. *inviolabile*, < L. *inviolabilis*, invulnerable, imperishable, inviolable, < *in-priv.* + *violabilis*, violable: see *violable*.] 1. Not to be violated; having a right to or a guaranty of immunity; that is to be kept free from violence or violation of any kind, as infraction, assault, arrest, invasion, profanation, etc.: as, an *inviolable* peace or oath; *inviolable* territory; *inviolable* sanctity.

But honest men's words are Stygian oaths, and promises *inviolable*. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 19.*

For thou, be sure, shalt give account To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep This place *inviolable*. *Milton, P. L., IV. 843.*

It is, that you preserve the most *inviolable* secrecy. *Hallock, The Recorder.*

2. That cannot be violated; not subject to violence; incapable of being injured.

The *inviolable* saints, In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire. *Milton, P. L., VI. 309.*

The *inviolable* body stood sincere, Though Cygnus then did no defence provide. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., XII.*

Two lambs, devoted by your country's rite, To earth a cable, to the sun a white, Prepare, ye Trojans! while a third we bring Select to Jove, th' *inviolable* king. *Pope, Iliad, III. 144.*

inviolableness (in-vi'ô-lâ-bl-nes), *n.* Inviolability.

inviolably (in-vi'ô-lâ-bli), *adv.* So as to be inviolable; without violation or violence of any kind: as, a sanctuary *inviolably* sacred; to keep a promise *inviolably*.

The path prescrib'd, *inviolably* kept, Uprais'd the lawless sallies of mankind. *Young, Night Thoughts, IX.*

inviolacy (in-vi'ô-lâ-si), *n.* [*inviolacy* (-te) + *-cy*.] The state of being inviolate: as, the *inviolacy* of an oath. [Rare.]

inviolately (in-vi'ô-lâ-ti), *a.* [*ME. inviolate* = Sp. Pg. *inviolado* = It. *inviolato*, < L. *inviolatus*, unhurt, < *in-priv.* + *violatus*, hurt: see *violate*.] Not violated; free from violation or hurt of any kind; secure against violation or impairment.

But let *inviolately* truth be always dear To thee. *Sir J. Denham, Prudence.*

In all the changes of his doubtful state, His truth, like heaven's, was kept *inviolately*. *Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, I. 486.*

By shaping some august decree, Which kept her throne unshaken still Broad-based upon her people's will, And compass'd by the *inviolately* sea. *Tennyson, To the Queen.*

inviolated (in-vi'ô-lâ-ted), *a.* Inviolately; unviolated.

That faculty alone fortune and nature have left *inviolated*. *Shirley, Love Tricks, IV. 5.*

inviolately (in-vi'ô-lâ-ti), *adv.* In an inviolate manner; so as not to be violated; without violation.

Their liberty (which they had kept *inviolately* by so many ages). *J. Brande, tr. of Quintus Curtius, Iul. 378.*

inviolateness (in-vi'ô-lâ-tens), *n.* The quality of being inviolate.

invious (in-vi-us), *a.* [*L. invidus*, without a road, impassable, < *in-priv.* + *via*, road, way: see *via*: cf. *devious*, *obvious*.] Impassable; untrodden. [Rare.]

If nothing can oppose love, And virtue *invious* ways can prove, What may not be confide to do That brings both love and virtue too? *S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 886.*

inviousness (in-vi-us-nes), *n.* The state of being invious or impassable. [Rare.]

Inviousness and emptiness, . . . where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary. *Dr. Ward, tr. of More's Pref. to his Philoa. Works (1710).*

invisibility (in-vi-zil'i-ti), *n.* [*in-3* + *visibility*.] Lack of manhood; unmanliness; effeminacy.

Was ever the *invisibility* of Nero, Heliogabalus, or Sardanapalus, those monsters if not shames of men and nature, comparable up to that which our artificial stageplayers continually practise on the stage? *Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I., v. 8.*

inviron, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *environ*. *Boyle.*

invirtued, *a.* [*in-2* + *virtue* + *-ed*.] Endowed with virtue.

Apolloes sonne by certaine prooffe now faysn Th' *invirtued* hearbes have gainst such poyson power. *Haywood, Troia Britannica (1609).*

inviscate (in-vis'kât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inviscated*, ppr. *inviscating*. [*L. inviscatum*, pp. of *inviscare* (> It. *inviscare* = Sp. Pg. *enviscar* = Pr. *inviscar*, *enviscar* = F. *invisquer*), smear with bird-lime, < L. *in*, in, on, + *viscum*, viscus, bird-lime: see *viscus*.] To daub or smear with glutinous matter. [Rare.]

Its [the chameleon's] food being fyes, . . . it lath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and entangleth those insects. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 22.*

inviscerate (in-vis'g-rât), *v. t.* [*L. invisceratus*, pp. of *inviscerare*, put into the entrails, < L. *in*, in, + *viscera*, entrails: see *viscera*.] To root or implant deeply, as in the inward parts.

Our Raviour seemeth to have affected so much the *inviscerating* disposition in our hearts, as he claimeth the first introduction of this precept [to love one another]. *W. Montague, Devoute Essayes, I. xv. § 1.*

inviscerated (in-vis'g-rât), *a.* [*L. invisceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Rooted in the inward parts.

Man sigheth (as the Apostle saith) as burthened with *inviscerated* interests, longing to put on this pure spiritual vesture of allil love. *W. Montague, Devoute Essayes, I. xiv. § 2.*

inviscid (in-vis'id), *a.* [*in-3* + *viscid*.] Not viscid or viscous; without viscosity.

invisied, *a.* [*L. invisus*, unseen (< *in-priv.* + *visus*, seen), + *-ed*.] Invisible; unseen; uninspected. [Rare; known only in the following passage.]

The diamond—why, 'twas beautiful and hard, Whereeto his *invisied* properties did tend. *Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 212.*

[The meaning 'inspected, tried, investigated' is also suggested by some commentators.]

invisibility (in-viz'i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *invisibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *invisibilité* = Pr. *invisibilitat* = Sp. *invisibilidad* = Pg. *invisibilidade* = It. *invisibilità*, < L.L. *invisibilitas* (-s), < L. *invisibilis*, not visible, unseen: see *invisible*.] 1. The state of being invisible; incapacity of being seen.

And he that challenged the boldest hand unto the picture of an echo must laugh at this attempt, not only in the description of *invisibility*, but circumscription of ubiquity, and fetching under lines incomprehensible circularity. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., V. 21.*

2. That which is invisible.

Atoms and *invisibilities*. *Landor.*
invisible (in-viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. invisible*, < OF. *invisible*, F. *invisible* = Pr. *invisible*, *onvisible* = Sp. *invisible* = Pg. *invisible* = It. *invisibile*, < L. *invisibilis*, not visible, unseen, < *in-priv.* + (L.L.) *visibilis*, visible: see *visible*.] 1. a. 1. Not visible; incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen In these thy lowest works. *Milton, P. L., v. 187.*

In vain we admire the lustre of anything seen: that which is truly glorious is *invisible*. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 11.*

The atom, then, is *invisible*; it never directly comes within the range of our perception. *W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 176.*

We say therefore a line has always two points in common with a cone, but these are either distinct, or coincident, or *invisible*. The word *imaginary* is generally used instead of *invisible*; but, as the points have nothing to do with imagination, we prefer the word *invisible*, recommended originally by Clifford. *O. Henriot, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 798.*

2. Out of sight; concealed or withdrawn from view: as, he keeps himself *invisible*.

I'll come in midst of all thy pride and mirth, *Invisible* to all men but thyself. *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 1.*

Invisible church, the church in heaven and in the intermediate state; the church triumphant and the church expectant, as distinguished from the church militant.

Of the Church of God there be two parts, one triumphant and one militant, one *invisible* and the other visible. In the *invisible Church* are all they who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labours. *Ep. Forbes, Explanation of the Nicene Creed (1688), p. 289.*

Invisible green, a shade of green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black.—**Invisible ink**. See *ink*.

II. *n.* 1. A Romicianism: so called because of the secret character of the organization.—2. One who rejects or denies the visible character or external organization of the church; specifically [*cap.*], a name given to certain German Protestants because they maintained that the church of Christ might be, and some-

times had been, invisible.—The *Invisible*, God; the Supreme Being.

The *Invisible*, in things scarce seen reveal'd, To whom an atom is an ample field. *Copier, Retirement, I. 61.*

invisbleness (in-viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being invisible; invisibility.

invisibly (in-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; so as not to be seen.

Dear madam, think not me to blame; *Invisibly* the fairy came. *Gay, Fables, III.*

invision (in-vizh'on), *n.* [*in-3* + *vision*.] Lack of vision; blindness.

This is agreeable unto the determination of Aristotle, who computeth the time of their anapty or *invision* by that of their gestation. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., p. 174.*

invita Minerva (in-vi'tâ mi-nér'vâ), [*L. invitâ*, abl. fem. of *invitus*, unwilling; *Minerva*, abl. (absolute) of *Minerva*, Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and genius: see *Minerva*.] Minerva being unwilling or unpropitious—that is, when without inspiration; when not in the vein or mood: used with reference to literary or artistic creation.

invitation (in-vi-tâ'shon), *n.* [*F. invitation* = Sp. *invitación* = It. *invitazione*, < L. *invitatio* (-n), < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] 1. The act of inviting; solicitation to come, attend, or take part; an intimation of desire for the presence, company, or action of the person invited: as, an *invitation* to a wedding; an *invitation* to sing.

The tempter now His *invitation* earnestly renew'd: What doubts the Son of God to sit and eat? *Milton, P. L., II. 387.*

I was by *invitation* from Monsieur Cassini at the Observatoire Royal. *Leter, Journey to Paris, p. 62.*

2. The written or spoken form with which a person is invited.

He received a list, and *invitations* were sent to all whose names were in it. *Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 11, 1884.*

3. A drawing on by allurement or enticement; inducement; attraction; incitement.

The leer of *invitation*. *Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3, 80.*

There is no work that a man can apply himself to, no action that he can perform, to which there are greater *invitations*, greater motives—nay, I was going to say, greater temptations of all sorts, than to this of prayer. *Alp. Sharp, Works, I. xv.*

How temptingly the landscape shines! the air Breathes *invitation*. *Wordsworth, Excursion, IX.*

4. In the Anglican communion office, the brief exhortation beginning "Ye that (or who) do truly and earnestly repent you," and introducing the confession. It is first found in the "Order of the Communion" (1548), and in the Prayer-book of 1549, and has been continued, with gradual modifications, in the various revisions of the Prayer-book. Also called, less properly, the *invitory*.

invitatorium (in-vi-tâ-tô-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *invitatoria* (-â). [*ML., neut. of I.L. invitatorius*, invitory: see *invitory*.] Same as *invitory*, *n.*

invitory (in-vi'tâ-tô-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *invitatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *invitatorio*, < I.L. *invitatorius*, inviting, < L. *invitator*, one who invites, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] 1. *a.* Using or containing invitation.—**Invitory psalm**, the Venite or 96th Psalm ("O come, let us sing unto the Lord"), said at matins or morning prayer before the psalms of the office: so called as inviting to praise. In the breviary ofices it is immediately followed by a hymn. Its antiphon is called the *invitory*.

II. *n.*; pl. *invitatories* (-riz). A form of invitation used in religious worship; something consisting of or containing invitation in church service.

The *invitory*, "Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church," was new. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.*

Specifically—(a) A form of exhortation to praise; especially, in the daily office of the Western Church, the variable antiphon to the Venite at matins. In the Anglican matins or morning prayer the versicle "Praise ye the Lord" (founded on the former "Alleluia" or "Lauds tibi"), with its response, "The Lord's name be praised," serves as unvarying invitory. In the Greek Church the invaryable invitory is the triple "O come, let us worship . . ." (*Δεῦτε, προσκυνήσωμεν* . . .) before the psalms at each of the canonical hours.

Then was sung that quickening call of the royal prophet "Venite, exultemus Domino—Come, let us praise the Lord with joy, &c." known in those times as now by the name of the *invitory*.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 4.

(b) An early name of the Roman introit. (c) Any text of Scripture chosen for the day, and used before the Venite or 96th Psalm.

invite (in-vit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *invited*, ppr. *inviting*. [*F. inviter* (OF. *envier*, ult. E. *vie*, q. v.) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *invitar* = It. *invitare*, < L. *invitare*, ask, bid, invite, entertain; origin uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1. To solicit to come, attend, or do something; request the presence,

company, or action of; summon because of desire, favor, or courtesy: as, to *invite* a friend to dinner; to *invite* one to dance.

Abraham had shepherders in Beth-hazor, . . . and Abraham *invited* all the king's sons. 2 Sam. xiii. 23.

No noontide bell *invites* the country round. Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 190.

Not to the dance that dreadful voice *invites*, It calls to death, and all the rage of fights. Pope, *Iliad*, xv. 600.

They . . . entered into an association, and the city of London was *invited* to accede. Goldsmith, *Hist. England*, xv.

2. To present allurements or incitement to; draw on or induce by temptation; solicit; incite.

Yet have they many baits and gulfed spells, To inveigle and *invite* the unwary sense Of them that pass unweaving by the way. Milton, *Comus*, l. 583.

I saw nothing in this country that could *invite* me to a longer continuance. Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, iii. 6.

To resent his (Frederic's) affronts was perilous; yet not to resent them was to *invite* them. Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

The outside stations will be the first to *invite* the savages, and if too far away we shall not know of the attack nor be able to come to the rescue. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 423.

= Syn. 1. *Convoke*, *Bid*, etc. See *call*.

II. *Intrans.* To offer invitation or enticement; attract.

Come, Myrrha, let us on to the Euphrates; The hour *invites*, the galley is prepared. Byron, *Sardanapalus*, l. 2.

invite (in-vit'), n. [*< invite, v.*] An invitation. [Now only colloq.]

The Lamprey swims to his Lord's *invite*. Sandeys, *Travaux*, p. 305.

Adepts in every little meanness or contrivance likely to bring about an invitation (or, as they call it with equal good taste, an *invite*). T. Hook, *Man of Many Friends*.

Guest after guest arrived; the *invites* had been excellently arranged. Dickens, *Sketches*, *Steam Excursion*.

invitement (in-vit'ment), n. [*< OF. invitemēt = It. invitamento, < L. invitamentum*, invitation, *< invitare*, invite; see *invite*.] 1. The act of inviting; invitation.

Nor would I wish any *invitement* of states or friends. Chapman.

A fair *invitement* to a solemn feast. Massinger, *Unnatural Combat*, ii. 1.

2. Enticement; allurements; temptation. [Rare.]

The little creature . . . was unable to resist the delicious *invitement* to repose which he there saw exhibited. Lamb, *Essays*, p. 189.

inviter (in-vi'ter), n. One who invites.

Friend with friend, th' *inviter* and the guest. Harris, *Supposed Epistle from Boëtius to his Wife*.

invitiate (in-vish-i'at), a. [*< in- + vitiate, a.*] Not vitiated; uncontaminated; pure.

Here shall be The *invitiate* firstlings of experience. Lovell, *The Cathedral*.

inviting (in-vi'ting), n. [Verbal n. of *invite, v.*] 1. The act of giving an invitation.—2. An invitation. [Rare.]

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*. Shak., *T. of A.*, iii. 6, 11.

inviting (in-vi'ting), p. a. [Pr. of *invite, v.*] Alluring; tempting; attractive: as, an *inviting* prospect.

A cold bath, at such an hour and under such auspices, was anything but *inviting*. Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 144.

You cannot leave us now, We must not part at this *inviting* hour. Wordsworth, *Excursion*, v.

invitingly (in-vi'ting-ly), adv. In an inviting manner; so as to attract; attractively.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. Deacy of *Christian Piety*, p. 123.

invitingness (in-vi'ting-ness), n. The quality of being inviting; attractiveness.

Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and *invitingness*.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 165.

invitrifiable (in-vit'ri-fi-ə-bl), a. [*< in- + vitri-fiable*.] Incapable of being vitrified. See *vitri-fiable*, *vitriification*.

invocate (in-vō-kāt), v.; pret. and pp. *invoked*, ppr. *invoking*. [*< L. invocatus*, pp. of *invocare*, call upon; see *invoke*.] I. *trans.* To call on or for in supplication; invoke.

Be it lawful that I *invocate* thy ghost To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. Shak., *Bioh.* III., l. 2, 8.

Look in mine eye, There you shall see dim grief swimming in tears *Invoking* succour. *Lust's Dominion*, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To call as in supplication.

Some call on heaven, some *invoke* on hell, And fates and furies with their woes acquaint. Dryden, *Idea*, No. 32.

invocation (in-vō-kā'shon), n. [= F. *invocation* = Pr. *invocacio*, *invocacion* = Sp. *invocacion* = Pg. *invocação* = It. *invocazione*, < L. *invocatio* (n-), < *invocare*, call upon; see *invoke*, *invocate*.] 1. The act of invoking or calling in prayer; the form or act of summoning or inviting presence or aid: as, *invocation* of the Muses.

'Tis a Greek *invocation* to call fools into a circle. Shak., *As you Like it*, ii. 5, 61.

There is in religion no acceptable duty which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. Hooker, *Eccles.* Polity.

Any fustian *invocations*, captain, will serve as well as the best, so you rant them out well. *The Puritan*, iii. 4.

2. In law, a judicial call, demand, or order: as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court.

—3. *Eccles.*: (a) An invoking of the blessing of God upon any undertaking; especially, an opening prayer in a public service invoking divine blessing upon it; specifically, the words "In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen," "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen," used at the beginning of the Roman mass, before sermons in many Anglican churches, and on other occasions. (b) The third part of the prayer of consecration in the communion office of the American Book of Common Prayer, in the Scottish office of 1764 (from which that prayer is derived), and in the Nonjurors' office of 1718, on which, as well as on earlier Scottish and English offices and ancient Oriental liturgies, the Scottish office of 1764 is based. It follows the institution and the oblation, and invokes God the Father to send down the Holy Spirit on the eucharistic elements and on the communicants. A similar form of invocation (*epiclesis*), on which this is modeled, is found in the same sequence in almost all the more important primitive liturgies, and some authorities claim that it was originally universal. It is wanting, however, in the Roman Missal and in the present English Book of Common Prayer. In the first Prayer-book (1549) the invocation preceded the institution. (c) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions addressed to God in each person and in Trinity, and to the saints. The *invocations* are the first of the four main divisions of petitions in these litanies, the others being *deprecations* (with *obsecrations*), *intercessions*, and *supplications*. The response to the *invocations* addressed to God is "Misereere nobis." "Have mercy upon us," to which the Anglican Prayer-book adds "miserable sinners." The response to the *invocations* addressed to saints is "Ora (or Orate) pro nobis" ("Pray for us"). The *invocations* to saints are omitted in the Anglican litany.—*Invocation of saints*, in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other Christian churches, the act or practice of mentioning in prayer, asking the prayers of, or addressing prayers to angels or departed saints, in order to obtain their intercession with God.

invocatory (in-vō-kā-tō-ri), a. [= F. *invocatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *invocatorio*; as *invocate* + -ory.] Making invocation; invoking.

invoice (in'vois), n. [Prob. < F. *envois*, pl. of *envoi*, OF. *envoy*, a sending, conveyance (lettre d'*envoi*, an invoice): see *envoy*.] In com., a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the value or prices and charges annexed. The word does not carry a necessary implication of ownership. In United States revenue law, an invoice sent from abroad is required to be made in triplicate and signed and dated by the seller of the merchandise described therein, and subsequently verified by the American consul or commercial agent of the United States in the port or country of shipment. The three invoices are classified as the *original*, or importer's, the *duplicate*, which is retained by the consul who verified it, and the *triplicate*, which is forwarded to the collector of the port to which the merchandise is consigned.

What English Merchant soever should pass through the Sound, it should be sufficient for him to register an *invoice* of his Cargason in the Custom-house Book, and give his Bond to pay all duties at his return. Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 5.

The clerk on the high stool at the long mahogany desk behind the railing, hardly lifting his eyes from a heap of *invoices* before him. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 148.

Pro forma *invoice*. See *pro forma*.

invoice (in'vois), v. t.; pret. and pp. *invoiced*, ppr. *invoicing*. [*< invoice, n.*] To write or enter in an invoice; make an invoice of.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. Madison.

invoice-book (in'vois-būk), n. A book in which invoices are copied.

invoke (in-vōk'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *invoked*, ppr. *invoking*. [*< F. invoquer* = Sp. Pg. *invocar* = It. *invocare*, < L. *invocare*, call upon, < *in*, in, on, + *vocare*, call; see *vocal*. Cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] 1. To address

in supplication; call on for protection or aid: as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being; to *invoke* the Muses.

Whilst I *invoke* the Lord, whose power shall me defend. Surrey, Pa. lxxiii.

To this oath they did not *invoke* any celestial divinity, or divine attribute, but only called to witness the river Styx. Bacon, *Political Fables*, ii.

2. To call for with earnest desire; make supplication or prayer for: as, to *invoke* God's mercy.

No storm-tost sailor sighs for slumbering seas, He dreads the tempest, but *invokes* the breeze. Crabbe, *The Library*.

The King of the Netherlands *invoked* the mediation of the five powers. Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 49.

3. In law, to call for judicially: as, to *invoke* depositions or evidence.—Syn. 1 and 2. To implore, supplicate, adjure, solicit, beseech.

invoker (in-vō'kēr), n. One who invokes.

All respectable names, but none of them will in the long run save its *invoker*.

M. Arnold, *Schools and Universities*, p. 273.

involatile (in-vōl'ū-til), a. [*< in- + volatile*.] Not volatile; incapable of being vaporized.

The ash or *involatile* constituents of wine. Enoys, *Brit.*, I. 173.

involute (in-vōl'ū-bl), a. [*< in- + voluble*.] Not turning or changing; unchangeable; immutable.

Even Thee, the Cause of Causes, Source of all, Infallible, *involute*, inextinguishable.

Sylvester, *Little Barts* (trans.), l. 161.

involute (in-vōl'ū-sel), n. [= F. *involute* = Pg. *involutello*, < NL. *involutellum*, dim. of *involverum*, involucre; see *involvere*.] In bot., a secondary involucre in a compound cluster of flowers, as in many of the *Umbelliferae*. See cut under *inflorescence* (fig. 9).

involutella, n. Plural of *involutellum*.

involuteate (in-vōl'ū-sel'āt), a. [*< involute* (l) + -ate]. Having involutella.

involutellum (in-vōl'ū-sel'um), n.; pl. *involutella* (-ē). [NL.] Same as *involute*.

involutura, n. Plural of *involutum*.

involutural (in'vōl'ū-kral), a. [*< involucre* + -al.] Pertaining to an involucre or to an involucre, or having an involucre.

Involuturate (in-vōl'ū-kra'tē), n. pl. [NL. (Hooker and Baker, 1868), fem. pl. of *involuturatus*, involucrete; see *involuturate*.] A division of polypodiaceous ferns, containing those tribes which have the sori or fruit-dots furnished with an involucre or indusium.

involuturate (in-vōl'ū-kra'tē), a. [*< NL. involuturatus*, < *involverum*, involucre; see *involvere*.] Having an involucre.

involvere (in'vōl'ū-kēr), n. [= F. *involvere* = Sp. Pg. It. *involvere*, < NL. *involverum*, < L. *involvere*, roll up, wrap up; see *involve*.] 1. In bot., any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers.

In umbelliferous plants it consists of separate narrow bracts placed in a single whorl; in many composite plants these organs are imbricated in several rows. In some species of *Cornus*, many *Labiata*, and other plants, the involucre is white or variously colored, constituting the showy part of the flower. (See cut.) The same name is given also to the superincumbent covering or indusium of the sori of ferns. (See *indusium*, 2.) In some species of *Agrostium* the involucre is the annular or annular gristle situated between the uppermost whorl of leaf-sheaths and the whorl of sporangiferous scales. (Bennett and Murray, *Crypt. Bot.*, p. 110.) In the *Hepaticas* it is the sheath immediately surrounding the female sexual organs, originating as an outgrowth of the plant-body. In marine algae it consists of the ramuli subtending a conceptacle, forming a more or less perfect wheel around it. (Harvey, *Brit. Marine Algae*, Glossary.)

2. In anat., a membranous envelop, as the pericardium.—3. In zool., an involucre.

involved (in'vōl'ū-kōrd), a. In bot., having an involucre, as umbels, etc.

involutet (in-vōl'ū-kret), n. [*< involucre* + -et.] An involucre.

involuteriform (in-vōl'ū-kri-fōrm), a. [*< NL. involutrum*, involucre, + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling an involucre. Thomas, *Med. Dict.*

involutum (in-vōl'ū-krum), n.; pl. *involuta* (-krē). [NL., < L. *involvere*, that in which something is wrapped, < *involvere*, wrap up; see



Involucre subtending the cluster of flowers of Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

involute. 1. In *soil.*, a kind of sheath or involucre about the bases of the thread-cells of aculeoph. — 2. In *bot.*: (a) Same as involucre. (b) Same as *calum*. *Persoon.*

involutarily (in-vol'ut-ri-li), *adv.* In an involutory manner; not spontaneously; without one's will.

involutariness (in-vol'ut-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being involutory.

involutary (in-vol'ut-ri), *a.* [= *F. involutaire* = *Sp. Pg. involutario*, < *LL. involutarius*, unwilling, < *L. in-priv.* + *voluntarius*, willing: see *voluntary*.] 1. Not voluntary or willing; contrary or opposed to will or desire; unwilling; unintentional: as, *involutary submission*; an *involutary* listener.

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involutary* throng.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 82.

2. Not voluntary or willed; independent of volition or consenting action of the mind; without the agency of the will: as, *involutary* muscular action; an *involutary* groan.

This at least I think evident, that we find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear, continue or end several actions of our minds, and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or preference of the mind ordering, or, as it were, commanding the doing or not doing such or such a particular action. . . . The forbearance of that action, consequent to such order or command of the mind, is called *voluntary*; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind is called *involutary*.

Locke.

Steals down my cheek the *involutary* tear.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, IV. 1. 38.

Involutary action. See *action*, 7 (b). — **Involutary bankruptcy.** See *bankruptcy*. — **Involutary escape.** See *escape*, 3.

involutomotory (in-vol'ut-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [*< involunt(ary) + motory*.] Having or pertaining to motor influence or effect which is not subject to the will, as the involutory muscular action of the heart, intestines, etc.: specifically applied by Remak to that one of the four germ-layers of the embryo which corresponds to the splanchnopleure of other writers. This is the inner division of the mesoblast, distinguished from the voluntomotory or somatopleural division.

The *involutomotory*, corresponding to the visceral wall or splanchnopleure.
Bryce, *Biol.*, VIII. 167.

involutant (in-vō-lū'tant), *n.* [*< involute + ant*.] In *math.*, the topical resultant of the powers and products of powers of two matrices of the same order.

involute (in-vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. involu* = *It. involuto*, < *L. involutus*, pp. of *involvere*, roll up, wrap up; see *involve*.] 1. *a.* 1. Rolled up; wrapped up. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, rolled inward from the edge or edges: said of leaves in vernation, of the petals of flowers in estivation, and of the margin of the cup in the *Discomyces*, etc. Also *involute*. (b) In *conch.*, having the whorls closely wound round the axis, and nearly or entirely concealing it, as the shells of *Cypræda*, *Oliva*, etc. Also *involved*. (c) In *entom.*, curved spirally, as the antennæ of certain *Hymenoptera*.



1. Branch of Poplar, showing involute leaves; 2, outline of transverse section of an involute leaf.

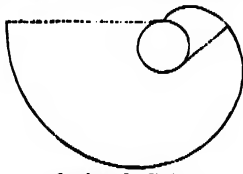
2. Involved; confusedly mingled. [Rare.]

The style is so *involute* that one cannot help fancying it must be falsely constructed.
Pos, *Marginalia*, xviii.

II. *n.* 1. That which is involved. [Rare.]

Far more of our deepest thoughts and feelings pass to us through perplexed combinations of concrete objects, pass to us as *involved* (if I may coin that word) in compound experiences incapable of being disentangled, than ever reach us directly, and in their own abstract alphas.
De Quincey, *Autobiog. Sketches*, I.

2. In *geom.*, the curve traced by any point of a flexible and inextensible string when the latter is unwrapped, under tension, from a given curve; or, in other words, the locus of a point in a right line which rolls, without sliding, over a given curve. The curve by unwrapping which a series of involutes is obtained is said to be their common evolute, and any two involutes of a curve constitute a pair of parallel curves, their corresponding tangents being parallel, and their corresponding points, situated on the same normal, being at a constant distance from one another.



Involute of a Circle.

involved (in-vō-lū-ted), *a.* Same as *involute*.
involution (in-vō-lū'shōn), *n.* [= *F. involution* = *Pr. envolucio* = *It. involuzione*, < *LL. involutio* (n-), a rolling up, < *L. involvere*, pp. *involutus*, roll up; see *involve*.] 1. The act of involving, infolding, or inwrapping; a rolling or folding in or round.

Gloom that sought to strengthen itself by tenfold involution in the night of solitary woods.
De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, I.

2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.

The faculty to be trained is the judgment, the practical judgment at work among matters in which its possessor is deeply interested, not from the desire of truth only, but from his own *involution* in the matters of which he is to judge.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 17.

3. Something involved or entangled; a complication.

Such the elze
Of Cretan Ariadne ne'er explain'd!
Hooks! angles! crooks! and *involutions* wild!
Shenstone, *Economy*, III.

4. A membranous covering or envelop; an involution.

Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering, commonly called the silly-how, that sometimes is found about the heads of children.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 28.

5. In *gram.*, complicated construction; the lengthening out of a sentence by the insertion of member within member; the separation of the subject from its predicate by the interjection of matter that should follow the verb or be placed in another sentence.

The long *involution*s of Latin periods.
Lowell.

6. In *math.*: (a) The multiplication of a quantity into itself any number of times, so as to produce a positive integral power of that quantity. Thus, the operation by which the third power of 5 is found, namely, the multiplication of 5 by itself, making 25, and of the product by 5 again, making 125, is *involution*. In this sense *involution* is opposed to *evolution*, 3 (b). (b) The raising of a quantity to any power, positive, negative, fractional, or imaginary. In this sense *involution* includes evolution as a particular case. (c) A unidimensional continuous series of elements (such as the points of a line), considered as having a definite one-to-one correspondence with themselves, such that infinitely neighboring elements correspond to infinitely neighboring elements, and such that if A corresponds to B, then B corresponds to A: in other words, the elements are associated in conjugate pairs, so that any pair of conjugate elements may by a continuous motion come into coincidence with any other without ceasing, at any stage of the motion, to be conjugate. This is the usual meaning of *involution* in geometry; it dates from Desargues (1639). There are other two real self-conjugate or self-corresponding elements in an *involution*, when it is called a *hyperbolic involution*; or there are none, when it is called an *elliptic involution*. If $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$ are three quadratic equations determining three pairs of points in an *involution*, then these three equations are in a syzygy $\lambda U + \mu V + \nu W = 0$; or if the three equations are $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0$, $a'x^2 + b'yz + c'zy = 0$, then the syzygy may be thus written:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a' & b' & c' \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

The six elements are said to be an *involution of six*, or, if one or two of them are self-conjugate, an *involution of five* or of *four* elements. If the points of a line in a plane are in *involution*, let any conic (or degenerate conic) be drawn through any pair of conjugate points, and another conic through any other pair; then any conic through the four intersections of these conics will cut the line in a pair of conjugate points. That point of an *involution* which corresponds to the point at infinity is termed the *center of the involution*. (d) Any series of pairs of loci represented by an equation $\lambda U + \mu V = 0$, where λ and μ are numerical constants for each locus, and $U = 0$ and $V = 0$ are equations to two loci of the same order. (e) Any unidimensional continuum of elements associated in sets of any constant number by a continuous law. According as there are two, three, four, etc., in each set, the *involution* is said to be *quadratic*, *cubic*, *quartic* (or *biquadratic*), etc. (f) The implication of a relation in a system of other relations. Cayley, *On Abstract Geometry*, § 29.—7. In *physiol.*, the resorption which organs undergo after enlargement or distention: as, the *involution* of the uterus, which is thus restored to its normal size after pregnancy.—Center of an *involution*. See *center*. — *Elliptic involution*. See *ellipse*. — *Involution of six screws*, a system of six screws conferring only five degrees of freedom on a rigid body.—*Mechanical involution*, a relation between a series of pairs of lines such that, taking any three pairs, forces may be made to act along them whose statical sum is zero.—The *involution of notions*, in *logic*, the relation of a notion to another whose depth it includes.

involute (in-vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [*< involute + -ive*.] In *bot.*, same as *involute*, 1 (a).

involutorial (in-vō-lū-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< involute + -ory + -al*.] Of the nature of geometrical *involution*; connecting a system of objects in pairs.—**Involutorial homology**, a homology whose parameter is -1.—**Involutorial relation**, a relation between two variables, x and y , such that $y = Fx$ and $x = Fy$: a term introduced by Stebbins.

involve (in-volv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *involved*, ppr. *involving*. [*< OF. involver* = *Sp. envolver* = *Pg. involver* = *It. involvere*, < *L. involvere*, roll in, roll up, wrap up, < *in*, in, on, + *volvare*, roll: see *evolve*. Cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] 1. To roll or fold in or wrap up so as to conceal; envelop on all sides; cover completely; infold; specifically, in *soil.*, to encircle completely: as, a mark *involving* a joint; wings *involving* the body.

If [the sun] should, but one Day, cease to shine,
Th' unpurged Aire to Water would resolve,
And Water would the mountain tops *involve*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

A rolling cloud
Involved the mount; the thunder roared aloud.
Pope, *Illiad*, xvii. 671.

The further history of this neglected plantation is involved in gloomy uncertainty. Baneroff, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 88.

2. To entwine; entangle; implicate; bring into entanglement or complication, literally or figuratively: as, an *involved* problem; to *involve* a nation in war; to be *involved* in debt.

Judgement rashly giv'n ofttimes *involved* the Judge himself.
Milton, *Elkonostas*, xii.

Some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and curling, *involved*
Their snaky folds.
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 438.

Fearing that our stay till the very excessive heats were past might involve us in another difficulty, that of missing the Etesian winds. Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 43.

We seem to have certain direct perceptions, and to attain to others by a more or less *involved* process of reasoning.
Mead, *Nature and Thought*, p. 12.

3. To bring into a common relation or connection; hence, to include as a necessary or logical consequence; imply; comprise.

The welfare of each is daily more *involved* in the welfare of all.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 483.

A knowledge of the entire history of a particle is shown to be *involved* in a complete knowledge of its state at any moment.
W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 3.

All kinds of mental work *involve* attention.
J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 18.

4. In *arith.* and *alg.*, to raise to any assigned power; multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times: as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power. = *Syn.* 2. *Entangle*, etc. (see *implicate*); twine, intertwine, interweave, interlace.—3. *Imply*, *involve* (see *imply*); embrace, contain.

involved (in-volv'd), *p. a.* 1. In *conch.*, same as *involute*, 1 (b). — 2. In *her.*, same as *enveloped*.
involvedness (in-volv'd-nes), *n.* The state of being involved; involvement. [Rare.]

But how shall the mind of man . . . extricate itself out of this complicate and *involvedness* in the bodies, passions, and infinites?

W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, II. x. § 1.

involvement (in-volv'ment), *n.* [*< involve + -ment*.] The act of involving, or the state of being involved or implicated; entanglement: as, *involvement* in debt, or in intrigues.

The spectators were shivering at the Athenian's mishap, and the Sidonian, Byzantine, and Corinthian were striving, with such skill as they possessed, to avoid *involvement* in the ruin.
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 363.

invulgar (in-vul'gar), *v. t.* [*< in-2 + vulgar*.] To cause to become vulgar or common.

It did so much *invulgar* the estimate
Of th' open'd and *invulgar'd* mysteries.
Daniel, *Musophilus*.

invulgar (in-vul'gar), *a.* [*< in-3 + vulgar*.] Not vulgar; refined.

Judg'd the mad parents this lost infant ow'd
Were as *invulgar* as their fruit was fair.
Dryden, *Moses*, I.

invulnerability (in-vul'ng-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. invulnerabilité* = *Sp. invulnerabilidad* = *It. invulnerabilità*; as *invulnerable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality or state of being invulnerable.

invulnerable (in-vul'ng-rā-bl), *a.* [= *F. invulnerable* = *Sp. invulnerable* = *Pg. invulneravel* = *It. invulnerabile*, < *L. invulnerabilis*, invulnerable, < *in-priv.* + (*LL.*) *vulnerabilis*, vulnerable: see *vulnerable*.] 1. Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded, hurt, or harmed.

Achilles is not quite *invulnerable*; the sacred waters did not wash the heel by which Thetis held him.
Emerson, *Compensation*.

Hence—2. Not to be damaged or injuriously affected by attack: as, *invulnerable* arguments or evidence.

He exhorted his hearers to lay aside their prejudices, and arm themselves against the shafts of malice or misfortune by *invulnerable* patience. *Johnson, Rasselas*, xviii.

invulnerableness (in-vul'ne-rə-bli-ness), *n.* Invulnerability.

invulnerably (in-vul'ne-rə-bli), *adv.* In an invulnerable manner; so as to be proof against wounds, injury, or assault; of an argument, irrefutably.

invulnerable (in-vul'ne-rə-ti), *a.* [= Pg. *invulnerable*, < L. *invulneratus*, unwounded, < *in-* priv. + *vulneratus*, pp. of *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate*.] Without wound; unhurt.

Not at all on those [skulls]
That are *invulnerable* and free from blows.
S. Butler, Satire upon Marriage.

invultuation (in-vul'tū-ā'shən), *n.* [*ML. invultuatio* (*n.*), *invultuacio* (*n.*), < *invultuare*, *invultare* (< OF. *envouter*, *F. envouter*), stab or pierce the face or body of (a person), that is (to medieval superstition the same thing), of an image of him made of wax or clay (see *def.*), < L. *in*, in, into, + *vultus*, face.] The act of stabbing or piercing with a sharp instrument a wax or clay image of a person, under the belief that the person himself, though absent and unconscious of the act, will thereupon languish and die: a kind of spell or witchcraft believed in in ancient times and in the middle ages. The practice was so common, and belief in its fatal effects so general, that laws were enacted against it. It was called in Anglo-Saxon *stancung*, 'staking.'

invy, *n.* A Middle English form of *envy*.
inwall (in-wāl'), *v. t.* [Also *enwall*; < *in-1* + *wall*; cf. *immure*.] To wall in; inclose or fortify with a wall. *Dr. H. More, Psychozola*, lii. 31.

A mountainous range . . . swept far to the north, and ultimately merged in those eternal hills that *inwall* every horizon. *S. Judd, Margaret*, i. 3.

inwall (in-wāl'), *n.* [*in-1* + *wall*.] 1. An inner wall.

The hinges piecemeal flew, and through the fervent little rock
Thunder'd a passage; with his weight th' *inwall* his rent
did knock. *Chapman, Iliad*, xii. 448.

2. Specifically, the interior wall of a blast-furnace.

inwandering (in-won'dər-ing), *n.* [*in-1* + *wandering*.] A wandering in. [Rare.]

This *inwandering* of differentiated cells. *A. Hyatt.*
inward, inwards (in-wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*ME. inward*, < *AS. inweard*, *adv.*, < *in*, in, + *weard*, *E. ward*. The form *inwards* (= *D. inwards* = *G. einwärts* = *Dan. indvortes* = *Sw. inverte*) is later, with *adv. gen. suffix -s*.] 1. Toward the inside; toward the interior or center.

Sewed furs with bones and sinews for their clothing,
which they wore *inward* in Winter, outward in Summer.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 481.

Primatively, however, in all animals, and permanently in some (e. g. Tortoises), both these joints (the elbow and the knee) are so conditioned as to open *inwards*.

Miscot, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 117.

2. Into the mind or soul.

Celestial Light,
Shine *inward*. *Milton, P. L.*, iii. 52.
I would ask what else is reflecting besides turning the mental eye *inwards*? *A. Truher, Light of Nature*, i. 11.

[The forms *inward* and *inwards* are used either indifferently or with some reference to euphony.]
inward (in-wārd), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. inward*, *inneward*, < *AS. inneweard* (also *innaweard*) (= OHG. *inwart*, *inwarti*, *inwerti*, MHG. *inwart*, *inwerte*), *inward*, < *inne*, in (< *in*, in), + *-weard*: see *in-1* and *-ward*.] 1. *a.* 1. Situated or being within; pertaining to the interior or internal parts: as, the *inward* parts of a person or of a country.

So, stubborn Flints their *inward* Heat conceal,
Till Art and Force th' unwilling Sparks reveal.
Congress, To Dryden.
To gritty meal he grinds
The bones of fish, or *inward* bark of trees.
J. Dyer, Fleecce, i.

2. Pertaining to or connected with the intimate thoughts or feelings of the soul.

So, bursting frequent from Atrides' breast,
Sighs following sighs his *inward* fears confess.
Pope, Iliad, x. 12.

Behold! as day by day the spirit grows,
Thou see'st by *inward* light things hid before;
Till what God is, thyself, his image shows.
James Voss, Poems, p. 64.

3. Intimate; familiar; confidential; private.

Sir, the king is a noble gentleman; and my familiar, I do assure you, very good friend. For what is *inward* between us, let it pass.
Shak., L. L. v., i. 102.

Come, we must be *inward*, thou and I all one.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent.

[He was] so *inward* with my Lord O'Brien that, after a few months of that gentleman's death, he married his widow.
Swelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. Deep; low; muffled; half-audible: as, he spoke in an *inward* voice.

As the dog [in dreams]
With *inward* yelp and restless forefoot pines.
His function of the woodland. *Tennyson, Lucretius*.

inward euthanasia, *light*, etc. See the nouns.—*Inward* part (of a sacrament), that part of a sacrament which is not perceptible to the senses, as the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, or the gift of regeneration in baptism. Also called *res sacramenti*.—*Inward* place, in *logic*, a place which yields an argument pertaining to the nature and substance of the matter in question.—*syn. 1* and *2. Internal, interior*, etc. See *inner*.

II. *n.* 1. The inside; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

The thought whereof
Doth, like a poisonous mineral, gnaw my *inwards*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1, 806.

The little book which in your language you have called *Saggi Morali*. But I give it a weightier name, entitling it *Faithful Discourses*, or the *Inwards* of Things.
Bacon, To Father Fulgentio, 1625.

2. *pl.* Mental endowments; intellectual parts.

To guide the Grecian darts,
Juno and Pallas, with the god that doth the earth embrace,
And most for man's use, Mercurie (whom good wise *in-*
wards grace),
Were partially, and all employ'd. *Chapman, Iliad*, xx.

3. An intimate.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his: A shy fellow was the duke.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2, 138.

Salute him fairly; he's a kind gentleman, a very *inward* of mine.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

inwardly (in-wārd-li), *adv.* [*ME. inwardsliche*, *inwardlike*, *inwardlike*, *inwardli*, < *AS. inweardlike* (= OHG. *inwerthlike*), < *inweard*, *inward*: see *inward*.] 1. In an inward manner; internally; privately; secretly.

Let Benedick, like cover'd fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1, 78.

Thou art *inwardly* desirous of vain glory in all that thou sayest or doest.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

2. Toward the center: as, to curve *inwardly*.

—3. Intimately; thoroughly.

I shall desire to know him more *inwardly*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

4. In a low tone; not aloud; to one's self.

He shrunk and muttered *inwardly*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

Half *inwardly*, half audibly she spoke.
Tennyson, Geraint.

inwardness (in-wārd-ness), *n.* [*ME. inwardsness*; < *inward* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being inward or internal; inclosure within.

Such a name [antrum] could not have been given to any individual cave unless the idea of being within, or *inwardness*, had been present in the mind.

Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., p. 376.

2. Internal state; indwelling character or quality; the nature of a thing as it is in itself.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness*
Of things, nor penetrate the crusty fence
Of constipated matter.

Dr. H. More, Psychozola, i. 28.

3. Inner meaning; real significance or drift; essential purpose.

I should without any difficulty pronounce that his [Homer's] fables had no such *inwardness* in his own meaning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

The true *inwardness* of the late Southern policy of the Republican party.

New York Tribune, April, 1877.

4. Intimacy; familiarity; attachment.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1, 247.

And [the Duke of York] did, with much *inwardness*, tell me what was doing.

5. The inwards; the heart; the soul.

ghe ben not angwischild in us, but ghe ben angwischild in ghoure *inwardness*.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. vi. 12.

inwards, *adv.* See *inward*.

inweave (in-wēv'), *v. t.*; pret. *inwove*, pp. *inwoven* (sometimes *inwoove*), ppr. *inweaving*. [*in-1* + *weave*.] 1. To weave together; intermingle by or as if by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns *inwoven* with amaranth and gold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 652.

The dusky strand of Death *inwoven* here
With dear Love's tie. *Tennyson, Maud*, xviii. 7.

2. To weave in; introduce into a web in the process of manufacture, as a pattern, an inscription, or the like.

inwheel, **enwheel** (in-, en-hwēl'), *v. t.* [*in-1* + *wheel*.] To encircle.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

inwheel (in'hwēl'), *n.* [*in-1* + *wheel*.] The inner wheel of a mill. *Hallwell*.

inwick (in'wik'), *n.* [*in-1* + *wick*.] In the game of curling, a stroke by which the stone comes very near the tee after passing through a wick.

The stone, in a graceful parabola, curls gently *inwards*, takes an *inwick* off the inner edge of another, and circles in to lie—a pot-lid in the very toe.

Montreal Daily Star, Carnival No., 1884.

inwit (in'wit'), *n.* [*ME. inwit*, *inwyt*, < *AS. inwit*, consciousness, conscience, < *in*, in, + *wit*, knowledge: see *wit*, *n.*] Inward knowledge; understanding; conscience. This word is best known in the title of a Middle English work in the Kentish dialect, "The Aynbite of *inwit*," that is, Remorse of Conscience, translated in the year 1340 by Dan Michel, a monk, from a French work entitled "Le sommaire des vies et des vertus."

Inwit in the head is and helpeth the soule,
For thorow his conynge he kepeth Caro et Anima
In rule and in reason bote recheles hit make.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 49.

inwith, *prep.* [*ME. inwith*, *inewith*, *with*; < *in-1* + *with*. Cf. *within*.] Within; in.

His wyf and eek his doghter hath he left *inwith* his hous.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibee.

in-wonet, *v. t.* [*ME.* (= *D. MLG. inwoonen* = *G. einwohnen*), < *in*, in, + *wonen*, dwell: see *won*.] To dwell in; inhabit; hold.

[She] enfourmeth hym fully of the fre rewme,
That the worthy *in-wonet*, as a wale kyng.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 13894.

inwood (in-wūd'), *v. t.* [*in-1* + *wood*.] To hide in woods.

He got out of the river, and . . . *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the farther marking his sportfulness.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

inwork (in-wērk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inworked* or *inwrought*, ppr. *inworking*. [*in-1* + *work*.] 1. *trans.* To work in or into: as, to *inwork* gold or any color, as in embroidery: commonly used in the past participle.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 106.

And from these dangers you will never be wholly free till you have utterly extinguished your vicious inclinations, and *inwrought* all the virtues of religion into your nature.

J. Scott, Christian Life, i. iv. § 5.

II. *intrans.* To work or operate within. [Rare.]

inworking (in-wērk-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *inwork*, *v.*] Operation within; energy exerted inwardly, as in the mind or soul: as, the *inworking* of the Holy Spirit.

inworn (in-wōrn'), *a.* [*in-1* + *worn*, pp. of *wear*.] Worn or worked into; inwrought.

I persuade me that whatever faintness was but superficial to Prelacy at the beginning, is now by the just judgment of God long since branded and *inworn* into the very essence thereof.

Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

inwrap¹, **enwrap¹** (in-, en-rap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inwrapped*, *enwrapped*, ppr. *inwrapping*, *enwrapping*. [*ME. inwrappen*, *enwrappen*, also *inwappen*; < *in-1*, *en-1*, + *wrap*.] 1. To cover by or as if by wrapping; infold; hence, to include.

David might well look to be *inwrapped* in the common destruction.

Sp. Hall, Numbering of the People.

So when thick clouds *enwrap* the mountain's head,
O'er heav'n's expanse like one black ceiling spread.

Pope, Iliad, xvi. 354.

Here comes to me Roland, with a delicacy of sentiment leading and *inwrapping* him like a divine cloud or holy ghost.

Emerson, Behavior.

2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; perplex.

The case is no sooner made than resolved, if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously.

Bacon.

And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shak., T. N.*, iv. 3, 2.

inwrap², **enwrap²** (in-, en-rap'), *v. t.* [Prob. for **inrap*, **enrap*; < *in-2*, *en-2*, + *rap*. Cf. *rap*.] To transport; enrapture.

For, if such holy song
Inwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.

Milton, Nativity, l. 124.

inwrapment, **enwrapment** (in-, en-rap'mənt), *n.* [*inwrap¹*, *enwrap¹*, + *-ment*.] 1. The act of inwrapping, or the state of being inwrapped.

—2. That which inwraps; a covering; a wrapper.

They wreathed together a foliage of the fig-tree, and made themselves *enwrapments*.

Shuckford, The Creation, p. 222.

inwrapped, **enwrapped** (in-, en-rapt'), *p. a.* Same as *unadorned*.

inwreath, **enwreath** (in-, en-rēw'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inwreathed*, *enwreathed*, ppr. *in-*

wreathing, enwreathing. [*in-1, en-1, + wreath.*] To surround with or as if with a wreath. *Mal-let, Amyntor and Theodora.*

inwrought (in-rát'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of inwork.*] Wrought or worked in or into; having something (specifically, figures or patterns) worked into it. *io¹ (i'ô), interj.* [*L. ô, = Gr. ô, an exclamation of joy or pleased excitement: cf. O, oh, etc.*] A Latin interjection, or exclamation of joy or triumph: sometimes used as a noun in English.

Hark! how around the hills rejoice,
And rocks reflected in the sky,
Congrave, Ude on Namur, st. 10.

Io² (i'ô), n. [*L. Jo, < Gr. 'Iô.*] 1. In *myth.*, a daughter of Inachus, metamorphosed into a heifer and caused to be tormented by a terrible gadfly by Hera, in jealous revenge for the favors of Zeus. See *Argus*, 1.—2. The innermost of the four satellites of Jupiter.—3. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of vaneoid butterflies. (b) [*l. c.*] The peacock butterfly, *I. anaxio*: used both as the technical specific name and as an English word. (c) [*l. c.*] A showy and beautiful moth of North America, *Hyperchiria io*, or *Naturnia io*, of yel-



Hyperchiria io, natural size.

low coloration, with prominent pink and bluish eyes on the hinder wings. The larva is covered with bunches of stinging spines, and feeds on many plants and trees, as Indian corn, cotton, hops, clover, elm, and cherry. The eggs are laid in clusters on the under side of the leaf.

iodal (i'ô-dal), *n.* [*< iod(ine) + al(cohol).*] An oleaginous liquid ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$) obtained by the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine. Its effects are said to be similar to those of chloral.

iodargyrite (i-ô-dâr'ji-rít), *n.* Same as *iodysilic*.

iodate (i'ô-dât), *n.* [*< iod(ine) + ate¹.*] Any compound of iodic acid with a base. The iodates form deflagrating mixtures with combustibles, and when they are heated to low redness oxygen gas is disengaged, and a metallic iodide remains. They are all of very sparing solubility, excepting the iodates of the alkalis. See *iodic*.

iodate² (i'ô-dât), *v. t.; pret. and pp. iodated, ppr. iodating.* [*< iod(ine) + ate².*] To combine, impregnate, or treat with iodine.

One variety of iodated paper. *Ure, Dict., III. 567.*

iodic (i-od'ik), *a.* [*< iod(ine) + ic.*] Containing iodine: as, *iodic silver*. **Iodic acid**, HIO_3 , an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalis. Iodic acid is a white semi-transparent solid substance, which is isodorous, but has an astringent, sour taste. It is very soluble in water, and detonates when heated with charcoal, sugar, and sulphur. Deoxidizing agents reduce it partly to hydriodic acid, which then reacts upon the remaining iodic acid to form iodine and water. It combines with metallic oxides, forming salts, which are named *iodates*, and those, like the chlorates, yield oxygen when heated, and an iodide remains.

iodide (i'ô-did or -dîd), *n.* [*< iod(ine) + ide¹.*] A compound of iodine with an element more electropositive than itself: thus, sodium *iodide*, etc.—**Iodide of ethyl**, ethyl iodide ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$), a colorless liquid insoluble in water, having a penetrating ethereal odor and taste, used in medicine, by inhalation, to introduce iodine rapidly into the system.

iodiferous (i-ô-dif'ê-rus), *a.* [*< iod(ine) + L. ferre = E. bear¹.*] Yielding iodine: as, *iodiferous plants*.

iodine (i'ô-din or -dîn), *n.* [= *F. iodine*, < *Gr. iô-dys*, like a violet (< *lov*, a violet, = *L. viola*, > ult. *E. violet*), + *-ine²*.] Chemical symbol, *I*; atomic weight, 126.85. In *chem.*, a peculiar non-metallic elementary solid substance, forming one of the group of halogens. It exists in the water of the ocean and mineral springs, in marine mollusks, in seaweeds, and in the nitrate deposits of western South America. At ordinary temperatures it is a solid crystalline body. Its color is bluish-black or grayish-black, with a metallic luster. It is often in scales, resembling those of mica, or iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates or in elongated octahedrons. The specific gravity of solid iodine is 4.947. It fuses at 235° F., and boils at 347°. Its vapor, which is very dense, is of an exceedingly rich violet color, a character to which it owes the name of *iodine*. It is a non-conductor of electricity, and, like oxygen and chlorine,

is electronegative. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but dissolves copiously in alcohol and in ether, forming dark-brown liquids. It possesses strong powers of combination, and forms with the pure metals and most of the simple non-metallic substances compounds which are named *iodides*. With hydrogen and oxygen it forms iodic acid; combined with hydrogen it forms hydriodic acid. Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Iodine has a very acrid taste, and its odor somewhat resembles that of chlorine. It is an irritant poison, and is of great service in medicine. It is used externally as a counter-irritant, the skin or mucous membrane being painted with the tincture; and also internally, both as iodine and in combination, especially as iodide of potash. Starch is a characteristic test of iodine, forming with it a deep-blue compound. This test is so delicate that a solution of starch dropped into water containing less than a millionth part of iodine is tinged blue.—**Iodine green.** See *green*.—**Iodine scarlet.** Same as *pure scarlet* (which see, under *scarlet*).

iodism (i'ô-dizm), *n.* [*< iod(ine) + -ism.*] In *pathol.*, a peculiar derangement of the system produced by the excessive use of iodine or its salts.

iodize (i'ô-diz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. iodized, ppr. iodizing.* [*< iod(ine) + -ize.*] 1. In *med.*, to treat with iodine; affect with iodine.—2. In *photog.*, to impregnate, as collodion, with iodine; add iodine or an iodide to.

iodizer (i'ô-di-zér), *n.* [*< iodize + -er¹.*] One who or that which iodizes.

iodobromite (i'ô-dô-brô'mit), *n.* [*< iod(ine) + brom(ide) + -ite².*] A sulphur-yellow mineral, occurring in isometric crystals at Dernbach, Nassau, consisting of the iodide, bromide, and chlorid of lead.

iodoform (i'ô-dô-fôrm), *n.* [*< iod(ine) + (chloro)form.*] A solid compound (CHI_3) analogous to chloroform, produced by the action of iodine with alkalis or alkali carbonates on alcohol. It forms lemon-yellow crystals, with an odor like that of saffron, which are somewhat volatile at the ordinary temperature, insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol and ether. It is an anesthetic and antiseptic, and is used in surgical dressings.

iodoform (i'ô-dô-fôrm), *v. t.* [*< iodoform, n.*] To apply iodoform to; impregnate with iodoform.

iodoformize (i'ô-dô-fôrm'iz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. iodoformized, ppr. iodoformizing.* [*< iodoform + -ize.*] To iodoform.

iodohydric (i'ô-dô-hî'drik), *a.* [*< iod(ine) + hydr(ogen) + -ic.*] Same as *hydriodic*.

iodol (i'ô-dol), *n.* [*< iod(ine) + -ol.*] A yellowish-brown substance ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{NI}$) composed of long prismatic crystals, used in medicine as an antiseptic.

iodometric (i'ô-dô-met'rik), *a.* [*< iod(ine) + metric.*] In *chem.*, measured by iodine: used of analytical operations in which the quantity of a substance is determined by its reaction with a standard solution of iodine.

iodysilic (i-od'i-sit), *n.* [*< iod(ine) + Gr. ârrhinos, silver, + -ite² (cf. argyrite).*] Native silver iodide, a sectile mineral of a bright-yellow color and resinous or adamantine luster, occurring sparingly in Chili and elsewhere.

iolite (i'ô-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. iov, a violet, + lithos, stone.*] A silicate of magnesium, aluminium, and iron, a mineral of a violet-blue color with a shade of purple or black. It often occurs in six-sided rhombic prisms. The smoky-blue pectolite and tschermakite are varieties. Iolite is very subject to chemical alteration, and many names have been given to the more or less distinct compounds so formed, as *pinite, yakinita, ginkinita*, etc. Also called *dichroite* (because the tints along the two axes are unlike) and *cordierite*.

ion (i'ôn), *n.* [*< Gr. iôn, neut. iôn, ppr. of lêvai, L. ire, go: see iter.*] One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolyzation. Those elements of an electrolyte which are evolved at the anode are termed *anions*, and those which are evolved at the cathode *anions*, and when these are spoken of together they are called *ions*. Thus, water when electrolyzed evolves two ions, oxygen and hydrogen, the former being an anion, the latter a cation.

-ion. [*ME. -ion, -ioun, -iun (-on, -un), < OF. -ion, -iun (-on, -un), F. -ion (-on) = Fr. -ion, -io = Sp. -ion = Pg. -ão = It. -ione, < L. iôn(-), a common suffix forming (a) abstract (sum.) nouns from verbs, either from the inf., as *legiō(-n)*, a legion, < *legere*, collect, *optiō(-n)*, a choice, < *optare*, choose, *suspiō(-n)*, suspicion, < *suspiciere*, suspect, etc., or from adjectives, as *communiō(-n)*, communion, < *communis*, common, *uniō(-n)*, union, < *unus*, one, etc.; or (b) appellative (mass.) nouns, of various origin, as *centuriō(-n)*, a centurion, *histriō(-n)*, an actor, etc. See *-ion, -ation*, etc.] 1. A suffix in abstract nouns (many also used as concrete) of Latin origin, as in *legion*, *option*, *option*, *region*, *religion*, *suspicion*, *communion*, *union*, etc.—2. A similar suffix occurring in a few concrete nouns designating per-*

sons or things, as in *centurion*, *historion*, *union* (a pearl), *onion*, *partition*, etc.

Ionian (i-ô'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Ionius, < Gr. 'Iônios, < 'Iônia, Ionia, 'Iōnēs, the Ionians.*] 1. *a.* Relating to Ionia or to the Ionians; Ionic. —**Ionian dialect**, mode, etc. See the nouns. —**Ionian school**. Same as *ionic school* (which see, under *ionic*). —**Ionian sea**, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Sicily.

II. *n.* A member of one of the three or (as some count) four great divisions of the ancient Greek race, the others being the Dorians and Æolians, or the Dorians, Æolians, and Achæans. Originally they inhabited Attica, Eubœa, and the district in the Peloponnesus afterward known as Achæa. From Attica they spread over most of the islands (the Ionian Islands) of the Ægean sea, and settled in Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor. They founded various colonies on the shores of the Euxine, Propontis, and the Ægean, and in the west they planted Catana and other colonies in Sicily; Rhegium, Cumæ, etc., in Italy; and Marcellæ and others in Gaul. The Asiatic Ionians especially did much to introduce Asiatic civilization and luxury into Greece, and were often reproached by the other Greeks with effeminacy. Also (rarely) called *Iætan*, and in the plural *Iones*.

Ionic (i-on'ik), *a. and n.* [*< L. Iōnicus, < Gr. 'Iōnikós, < 'Iônia, Ionia: see Ionian.*] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the Iones or Ionians as a race, or to one of the regions named from them, Ionia or the Ionian Islands: as, the *Ionic dialect* or school; the *Ionic order*.—2. In *anc. pros.*, constituting a foot of two long syllables followed by two shorts, or vice versa; pertaining to or consisting of such feet: as, an *ionic foot*, colon, verse, or system; *ionic rhythm*.—**Axis of the ionic capital**. See *axis*.—**Ionic dialect**, the most important of the three main branches of the ancient Greek language (the other two being the *Doric* and *Æolic*), including the *Attic*. Homer's *Iliad* was written in *old Ionic*, the works of Herodotus in New Ionic, and nearly all the great Greek works in its later form, the *Attic*.—**Ionic foot, in *pros.*, a foot consisting of four syllables, either two short and two long or two long and two short. —**Ionic meter**, a meter consisting of ionic feet. —**Ionic mode**. See *mode*.—**Ionic order**, in *arch.*, one of the three Greek orders, so named from the Ions race, by whom it was held to have been developed and perfected. The distinguishing characteristic of this order is the volute of its capital. In the true Ionic the volutes have the same form on the front and rear, and are connected on the flanks by an ornamental roll or scroll, except in the case of the corner capitals, which have three volutes on their two outer faces, that on the external angle projecting diagonally. The debased Roman form of Ionic gave the capital four diagonal volutes, and curved the sides of the abacus. The spiral fillets of the Greek volute are continued along the face of the capital, beneath the abacus, whereas in the Roman**



Ionic Architecture.—Temple of Wingless Victory, on the Acropolis of Athens.

imitation the origin of the fillet is behind the echinus. The shaft, including the base and the capital to the bottom of the volute, is normally about 9 diameters high, and is generally fluted in 24 flutes, separated by fillets. The bases used with this order are various. The Attic base often occurs, and is the most beautiful and appropriate. The architrave is normally formed in three bands, each projecting slightly beyond that below it, the whole crowned by a rich molding. The frieze frequently bears figures in relief. The cornices fall under three classes: the simple but richly molded and strongly projecting Greek cornices, and the less refined dentil and modillion (Roman) cornices. The best examples of the Ionic order are the temple on the Ilissus, and the Erechtheum and the temple of Wingless Victory on the Acropolis of Athens. The details of the Erechtheum are notable for the delicate elaboration of their ornament: but the interior capitals of the Propylæa are, in their simple purity of line, perhaps the noblest remains of the Greek Ionic. The order was probably evolved by the Ionian Greeks from forms found in Assyrian architecture. See also *cut under Erechtheum*.—**Ionic sect or school**, the earliest series of Greek philosophers, Thales (who is said to have predicted an eclipse B.C. 600), Anaximander, Anaximenes (in the sixth century B.C.), all of Miletus, and their later adherents. They are called the early physiologists, because they mainly studied the material universe, and that in a rudely observational manner. The characteristic of the school is the prominence they gave to the question out of what the world is made (Thales said water, Anaximenes air), believing apparently that, this answered, the secret of the universe was solved. They made little of efficient causes, and, as distinct from living agents,

probably had no conception of such.—Ionic school of painting, in the history of ancient Greek art, an important school of painters in the latter part of the fifth and the early part of the fourth century B. C.; so called as distinguished from the Attic and Sicyonian schools. Its greatest masters were Zeuxis and Parrhasius.

II. n. In *pros.*: (a) An Ionic foot. (b) An Ionic verse or meter.

Ionicize (i-on'ī-sīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *Ionized*, ppr. *Ionizing*. [*< Ionic + -ize.*] To make Ionic; confer an Ionic form upon.

He essays to dissect out a primitive Aecle core, afterward *Ionized*, and enlarged by interpolations and accretions. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 412.

Ionidium (i-ō-nid'ī-um), n. [NL., irreg. *< Gr. ion*, a violet, + dim. suffix *-idium*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Violariaceae*, tribe *Violae*, characterized by the sepals not being extended at the base, and by the five unequal petals, one of which is much larger than the rest. They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, with alternate or sometimes opposite leaves and generally solitary axillary or racemed flowers. About 50 species are known, of which 4 are found in tropical Asia and Africa, 6 in Australia, and the rest in America, chiefly tropical. The roots of several of the species contain an emetic, and have been used as a substitute for *Ipecacuanha*. *I. parviflorum* and *I. Papaya* are so used by the South Americans. The so-called white *Ipecacuanha* is *I. Ipecacuanha*. *I. concolor* (*Solen concolor*), the green violet, is a common plant of the eastern United States.

Ionism (i'ō-nizm), n. [*< Gr. as if iōnismos, < iōnizein*, speak in Ionic fashion: see *Ionice*.] An Ionic idiom; the use of Ionic idioms or dialect. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 205.

Ionist (i'ō-nist), n. [*< Ion(ice) + -ist*.] One who uses Ionic idioms or dialect. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 209.

ionite (i'ō-nīt), n. [*< Ione* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A mineral resin found in Lone valley, Amador county, California.

Ionize (i'ō-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *Ionized*, ppr. *Ionizing*. [*< Gr. iōnizein*, speak in Ionic fashion, *< iōnizō*, Ionians: see *Ionice*.] To Ionicize. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 234.

Ionornis (i-ō-nōr'nīs), n. [NL., irreg. *< Gr. ion*, violet (implying purple), + *ornis*, a bird.] A notable genus of ralliform birds, the American sultans, hyacinths, or porphyry gallinules, family *Rallidae* and subfamily *Gallinulinae*, containing such species as the purple gallinule of the United States and warmer parts of America, *I. martinica*. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

iopterous (i-op'tē-rus), a. [*< Gr. ion*, a violet, + *pteron*, a feather.] Having wings of a violet color, as an insect.

iota (i-ō'tā), n. [*< L. iota, < Gr. iōta, < Phoenician (Heb.) yōdh*. In earlier E. use with extended meaning as *jot*: see *jot*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter I, ι, corresponding to the Latin and English I, i. In the latter form i, and the Hebrew form י, the letter was the smallest of the alphabet. When following a long vowel (as part of a diphthong), in Greek as now written, it is placed under the vowel to which it is attached, being then called *iota subscript*, as in *υι*, *ει*. 2. A very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.

You will have the goodness then to put no stuffing of any description in my coat; you will not pinch me an *iota* tighter across the waist than is natural to that part of my body. *Buhoer*, Pelham, xlv.

iotacism (i-ō'tā-sizm), n. [*< L. iotacismus, < Gr. iotacismus*, too much use of iota, repetition of iota, *< iōta*, iota: see *iota*.] Conversion of other vowel sounds into that of iota (English *i*); specifically, in pronunciation of Greek, the practice of giving the sound of iota (*i*) also to the vowels *η* and *υ*, and to the diphthongs *ει*, *υι*, *αι*, and *υι* indiscriminately. This is the rule in modern Greek. Also called *iotacism*. Opposed to *etacism*. Compare *lambdaism*, *rhoacism*.

Unquestionably the most characteristic feature of the present pronunciation is its *iotacism*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 139.

iotacist (i-ō'tā-sist), n. [*< iotac(ism) + -ist*.] One who advocates the system of Greek pronunciation called *iotacism*.

ioterium (i-ō-tē-ri-um), n.; pl. *ioteria* (-ī). [NL., *< Gr. iōtē*, poison, + *reptō*, pierce.] In entom., a poison-gland, as that at the base of the sting in a hymenopterous insect, or at the base of the chelicera in a spider. See cut under *chelicera*.

IOU (i'ō'ū), n. [So called from the letters *I O U* (standing for *I owe you*) used in the acknowledgment.] A memorandum or acknowledgment of debt less formal than a promissory note, and in England sometimes containing only these letters, with the sum owed and the signature of the debtor. It is not a promissory note, because no direct promise to pay is expressed.

Hee teacheth of fellows play tricks with their creditors, who instead of payments write *I O U*, and so scuffle many an honest man out of his goods.

Boston, Courtier and Countryman, p. 9.

Mr. Micawber placed his *I. O. U.* in the hands of Tradition. . . I am persuaded that this was quite the same to Mr. Micawber as paying the money.

Dickens, David Copperfield, xxxvi.

-ious, A termination consisting of the suffix *-ous* with a preceding original or euphonic vowel *i*. It formerly alternated with *-eous*. See *-eous* and *-ous*.

Iowan (i'ō-wan), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to Iowa, a State of the United States lying west of the Mississippi.

II. n. An inhabitant of Iowa.

Ipecac (ip'ē-kak), n. [An abbr. of *ipecacuanha*.] Same as *ipecacuanha*.—**American ipecac**, an herb of the genus *Gillenia*.—**Indian ipecac**, the root of a twining, shrubby, asclepiadaceous plant, *Tylophora anthelmica*, used in India as a substitute for *ipecacuanha*.

ipecacuanha (ip'ē-kak-ū-an''), n. [*< Pg. ipecacuanha* (= Sp. *ipecacuana*), *< Braz.* (as usually given) *ipecaquén*, the native name of the plant, said to mean 'smaller roadside sick-making plant.'] The dried root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, a small shrubby plant, a native of Brazil, the United States of Colombia, and other parts of South America. There are three varieties, the brown, red, and gray, all products of the same plant, and their differences are due to little more than age, place of growth, or mode of drying. The root is hard, and breaks short and granular (not fibrous), exhibiting a resinous, waxy, or farinaceous interior, white or grayish. It is emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic, and is much used in medicine. In large doses (1.5 grams) as an emetic, in smaller doses as a depressant and nauseant, in still smaller doses as a diaphoretic, and in the smallest as a stimulant to the stomach to check vomiting and produce appetite. Its physiological effects seem to depend on the presence of the alkaloid emetin. The root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha* is the only thing recognized as ipecac by the British or the United States Pharmacopoeia, but the name has been applied to various other plants with emetic properties, as to the root of *Psychotria emetica*, also called *Peruvian*, *striated*, or *black ipecacuanha*, said to contain emetin; also to the roots of various species of *Rhazadenia*, called *white*, *amygdaceous*, or *undulated ipecacuanha*. The name American *ipecacuanha* or *ipecacuana* is given to *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*. *Gillenia* is also called American *ipecac*. See cut under *Cephaelis*.

Iphidea (i-fid'ē-ē), n. [NL., appar. as *Iphis* (*Iphid-*) + *-ea*.] 1. A genus of chrysomelid beetles. *Baly*, 1865.—2. A genus of brachiopods. *Billings*, 1874.

Iphigenia (if'ī-jē-nī-ē), n. [NL., *< L. Iphigenia*, *< Gr. Iphigēnia*, in legend, daughter of Agamemnon.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Donacidae*, comprising *Iphigenia brasilensis* and related species. *Schumacher*, 1817.—2. A subgenus of *Clausilia*. *Gray*, 1821.

Iphiona (if-i-ō'nī-ē), n. [NL. (Cassini, 1817), perhaps irreg. *< Gr. Iphion*, a kind of herb.] A genus of composite plants, type of Schultze's division *Iphionea* of the *Euconyzeae*, now referred to the tribe *Inuloidae*, subtribe *Eumuleae*, and by some regarded as a section of the genus *Inula*, to which the elecampane belongs, but from which it differs by its somewhat double pappus, the outer consisting of short bristles. It embraces about 14 species, inhabiting the Levant, Arabia, central Asia, tropical and South Africa, and the Mascarene Islands.

Iphionea (if-i-ō'nī-ē), n. pl. [NL. (C. H. Schultz, 1843), *< Iphiona* + *-ea*.] A division of the *Compositae*, typified by the genus *Iphiona*, now embraced in the tribe *Inuloidae* (which see).

Iphis (i'fis), n. [NL., *< L. Iphis*, *< Gr. Ἰφίς* (*Iphi*, *Iphi-*), a masc. and fem. name.] 1. A genus of brachyurous crustaceans of the family *Leucosiidae*. *W. E. Leach*, 1817.—2. A genus of click-beetles or elaterids, having several large Madagascan species. *Laporte*, 1836.

Iphisa (if'ī-sā), n. [NL. (Gray, 1851); cf. *Iphis*.] A genus of lizards constituting the family *Iphididae*. *I. elegans* is a species inhabiting northern Brazil and Guiana, of an olive-brown color marbled with



Iphisa elegans.

black, the under parts yellowish white. The feet are small, with the inner finger clawless; the eyes are large.

Iphididae (i-fis'id-ē), n. pl. [NL., *< Iphis* + *-idae*.] A family of South American lizards, based by J. E. Gray upon the genus *Iphis*. It is now merged in the family *Teliidae*.

Iphthimus (if'thi-mus), n. [NL., *< Gr. ἰφθίμος*, strong, *< ἰφ*, strongly, earlier **fip*, perhaps dat. of *ic*, **fic* = *L. vis*, strength, might: see *inion*, *vim*.] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, founded by Truqui in 1837. *I. opacus* is a species about three fourths of an inch long, with coarsely punctured thorax and elytra. It is found under bark.

Ipsa (i-pī'nē), n. pl. [NL. (Erichson, 1843), *< Ips* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidae*, whose typical genus is *Ips*, mainly characterized by the protuberance of the epistoma.

ipocrast, n. An obsolete form of *hippocras*.

ipocrisiet, **ipocrite**, n. Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *hypocrisis*, *hypocrite*.

Ipomaea (ip-ō-mē-ē), n. [NL., improp. *Ipomaea* (Linnaeus), *< Ips*, a name given by Linnaeus to *Convolvulus*, bindweed (*< Gr. ἵψ*, a worm: see *Ips*), + *Gr. μαία*, like.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Convolvulaceae*, tribe *Convolvuleae*, characterized by having a 2- to 4-celled ovary, which is 4-ovuled, or rarely 3-celled and 6-ovuled. The capsule is 2- to 4-valved, rarely with an operculum, or rupturing irregularly. The stems are prostrate or erect, herbaceous or woody and climbing, and the leaves alternate, usually entire. The corolla is hypocrateriform or campanulate and 5-lobed. About 400 species have been described, but according to Benth and Hooker this number should be reduced to 300 good species. They occur in the warm parts of the world. The most important product of the genus is the sweet potato, furnished by the roots of *I. Batatas*, which is very extensively cultivated in all



Flowering Branch of Wild Potato-vine (*Ipomoea pandurata*). a, root; b, fruit; c, seed.

tropical countries. Jalap, a well-known medicine, is obtained from the roots of *I. purga*, a native of Mexico. The tie-jalap, male-jalap, or jalap-tops is *I. Orizabensis*, and *I. Turpethum* is the Indian jalap. The wild potato of the West Indies is *I. fastigiata*, and *I. Pes-Caryae* is the seaside potato of the East and West Indies. *I. Quamoclit*, the cypress-vine, Indian-pink, American red bell-flower, or sweet-william of the Barbados, was originally a native of tropical America, but is now widely naturalized. *I. tuberosa* of the East and West Indies is the Spanish arbor-vine, Spanish woodbine, or seven-year vine. *I. purpurea*, a native of tropical America, is the common morning-glory of cultivation. *I. Nil* is also cultivated for ornament. *I. pandurata* of the eastern United States is the wild potato-vine or man-of-the-earth, the mecha-mech of the North American Indians. *I. Gerrardi* is the wild cotton of Natal. Also written *Ipomea*.

ipotamet, **ipotaynet**, n. Middle English forms of *hippotame*.

ipocrast, n. An obsolete form of *hippocras*.

Ips (ips), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), *< Gr. ἵψ*, a worm that eats horn and wood; also one that eats vine-buds.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidae*, having the antennal club three-jointed, labrum connate with epistoma, anterior coxae open, and thorax not margined at base. *Ips fasciatus* is a common United States species, shining-black with two pairs of yellow bands on the elytra. *I. ferrugineus* is a European species.



Ips fasciatus. (Line shows natural size.)

ipsa dixit (ip'sē dik'it). [*< L. ipsa dixit*, he himself has said (so): *ipse* (OL. also *ipse*), he

himself (< *is*, he (see *hel*), + *-pse* for *-pte*, an emphasizing suffix, 'self,' 'same,' connected with *potis*, powerful: see *potent*); *dixit*, 3d pers. perf. ind. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] An assertion without proof; a dogmatic expression of opinion; a dictum.

It requires something more than Brougham's flippant *ipse dixit* to convince me that the office of chancellor is such a sinecure and bagatelle.

Grindle, *Memoirs*, March 15, 1831.

To acquiesce in an *ipse dixit*.

Whately.

That day of *ipse dixit*, I trust, is over.

J. H. Newman, *Letters* (1876), p. 146.

ipsedixitism (ip-sē-dik-'nit-izm), *n.* [*ipse dixit* + *-ism*.] The practice of dogmatic assertion. [Rare.]

It was also under Weigel's influence that he [Pufendorf] developed that independence of character which never bent before other writers, however high their position, and which showed itself in his profound disdain for *ipse dixitism*, to use the piquant phrase of Bentham.

Kneys, *Brit.*, XX, 99.

ipsissima verba (ip-sis-'i-mā vēr-'bā), [*ip-sissima*, neut. pl. of *ipsissimus*, the very same, superl. of *ipse*, he himself, the same (see *ipse dixit*); *verba*, pl. of *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] The very same words; the self-same words; the precise language, word for word.

It is his [the medical man's] duty to make, on the spot, a note of the words actually used. There should be no paraphrase or translation of them, but they should be the *ipsissima verba* of the dying man.

A. S. Taylor, *Med. Jurisprudence*, p. 7.

ipso facto (ip-sō fak-'tō), [*ipso*, abl. neut. of *ipse*, he himself (see *ipse dixit*); *facto*, abl. of *factum*, fact: see *fact*.] By the fact itself; by that very fact.

The religion which is not the holiest conceivable by the man who holds it is condemned *ipso facto*.

F. P. Cobbe, *Peak in Darien*, p. 6.

i. q. An abbreviation of Latin *idem quod*, 'the same as.'

ir-1. Assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-2* before *r*. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *ir-1* is usually referred directly to the original *in-2* or *in-2*.

ir-2. Assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-3* before *r*. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *ir-2* is usually referred directly to the original *in-3*.

Ir. 1. An abbreviation of *Irish*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *iridium*.

iracund (i-'rā-kund), *a.* [= OF. *iracund* = Sp. *iracundo* = It. *iracundo*, *iracundo*, < L. *iracundus*, angry, < *ira*, anger: see *ire*.] Angry; irritable; passionate. [Rare.]

A spiteful cross-grained, fantastic, *iracund*, incompatible. Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV, 87.

iracundiously (i-'rā-kun-'di-us-ly), *adv.* [**iracundious* (cf. OF. *iracundieux*), for **iracundus* (cf. OF. *iracundus*) (< L. *iracundus*, angry: see *iracund*) + *-ly*.] Angriily; passionately.

Drawing out his knife most *iracundiously*.

Nashe, *Lenten Stauffs* (Harl. Misc., VI, 166).

irade (i-'rā-de), *n.* [*Turk. irade*, a decree, command, order, will, volition.] A written decree of the Sultan of Turkey.

For the ministers were already obliged to exercise many of the attributes of the Sovereign, and had constantly to act upon their own authority in cases where an imperial *irade* was strictly requisite.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII, 292.

I-rail (i-'rāl), *n.* An iron rail shaped in section like the letter I; a reversible rail.

irain, *n.* A Middle English form of *arain*.

Iranian (i-'rā-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Iran* (see *def.*), < Pers. *Irān*, Iran, Persia (see *Aryan*), + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Iran or the people of Iran, the ancient name of the region lying between Kurdistan and India, and the modern Persian name of Persia: specifically applied to a branch of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, including Persian, Zend, Pehlvi, Parsi or Pazend, and cognate tongues. The word is derived from the legendary history of the Persian race given in Firdausi's "Book of Kings," according to which Iran and Tur were two of three brothers, from whom the tribes Iran (Persians) and Turan (Turks and their cognate tribes) sprang. See *Turanian*.

The word *Iranian*, as yet unappropriated as an alphabetic designation, is perhaps less unsatisfactory than any other name that can be found, since it may fairly be applied to the oldest as well as to the more modern forms of the alphabet of the old Persian empire.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II, 220.

II. n. An inhabitant of Iran; a member of one of the races speaking Iranian languages.

For the ornamentation of their buildings, externally, and to some extent internally, the *Iranians*, imitating their Semitic predecessors, employed sculpture.

G. Rawlinson, *Origin of Nations*, p. 102.

Iranic (i-'ran-'ik), *a.* [*< NL. Iranian*, < *Iran*: see *Iranian*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Iran or to its inhabitants; Iranian in the widest sense: as, the *Iranic* family of languages.

irascibility (i-'ras-i-bil-'ti), *n.* [= *F. irascibilité* = Pr. *iracibilitat* = Sp. *irascibilidad* = Pg. *irascibilidade* = It. *irascibilità*; as *irascible* + *-ity*: see *-ility*.] The quality of being irascible; irritability of temper.

The *irascibility* of this class of tyrants is generally exerted upon potty provocations. Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 112.

irascible (i-'ras-'i-bl), *a.* [*< F. irascible* = Sp. *irascible* = Pg. *irascível* = It. *irascibile*, < LL. *irascibilis*, < L. *irasci*, to be angry, < *ira*, anger: see *ire*.] 1. Susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; choleric: as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper.

Middleton when young was a Dilettante in music; and Dr. Bentley, in contempt, applied the epithet "fiddling Conyers." Had the *irascible* Middleton broken his violin about the head of the learned Grocius, and thus terminated the quarrel, the epithet had then cost Bentley's honour much less than it afterwards did.

D'Israeli, *Quarrels of Authors*, p. 395.

2. Excited by or arising from anger; manifesting a state of anger or resentment.

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet. Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

I have given it as my opinion that the *irascible* emotion and the strong antipathies are to a certain extent outbursts of the sentiment of power, resorted to, like the tender outburst, as a soothing and consoling influence under painful irritation.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 467.

=*Syn.* 1. *irascible*, *irritable*, *passionate*, hasty, touchy, testy, splenetic, snappish, peppery, fiery, choleric. *Irascible* indicates quicker and more intense bursts of anger than *irritable*, and less powerful, lasting, or manifest bursts than *passionate*.

irascibleness (i-'ras-'i-bl-nes), *n.* *Irascibility*. **irascibly** (i-'ras-'i-bl), *adv.* In an *irascible* manner.

irate (i-'rāt'), *a.* [= Pg. *irado* = It. *irato*, < L. *iratus*, angered, angry, < *irasci*, be angry: see *irascible*.] Excited to anger; made angry; enraged; incensed.

Here his words filled him, and the *irate* colonel, with glaring eyes and purple face, . . . stood . . . speechless before his young enemy. Thackeray, *Virginiana*, x.

irchent, **irchont**, **irchount**. Obsolete forms of *urechin*.

ire (i-'re), *n.* [*< ME. ire*, *yre*, abbr. of *iren*, *iron*.] Iron. [Now only prov. Eng.]

The cruel *ire*, red as any glode.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1189.

He let nine platus of *ire*,

Sundel thilne and brode.

MS. Laud, 108, f. 92. (*Hallivell*.)

Euerych cart that bryngeth *yre* other steel, twey pans.

English Glos (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

ire (i-'r), *n.* [*< ME. ire*, *yre*, < OF. *ira* = Pr. Sp. *ig. it. ira*, < L. *ira*, anger, wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

When Antenor had tolde & his tale endit,

The kyng was caste into a clyene *yre*.

And wrothe at his wordes as a wode lion.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1860.

My gode fader, tell me this.

What thing is *ire*? None, it is

That in our english wrath is hote.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, l. 280.

Language cannot express the awful *ire* of William the Testy on hearing of the catastrophe at Fort Good Hoop.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 222.

=*Syn.* *Vezeation*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*.

ire², *v. t.* [*< ME. iren*; < *ire*², *n.*] To anger; fret; irritate.

Eke to noo tree thaire dropping is delite,

Her breire thorne and her owne kynde it *ireth*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

ireful (i-'rūl), *a.* [*< ME. ireful*, *irefull*, *iraful*; < *ire*² + *-ful*.] Full of *ire*; angry; wroth.

An *ireful* body is neuer quyet, nor in rest where he doth dwell.

One anonce .x. is ix. to many, his malice is so cruell. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxx.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans . . . I soon encountered.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6, 16.

Many an *ireful* glance and frown, between,

The angry visage of the Phantom wore.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 105.

irefully (i-'rūl-i), *adv.* In an *ireful* or angry manner; angrily; wrathfully.

The people . . . began . . . *irefully* to champ upon the bit they had taken into their mouths.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., II.

irefulness (i-'rūl-nes), *n.* [*< ME. irefulness*; < *ireful* + *-ness*.] The condition of being *ireful*; wrath; anger; fury.

Some through countenances, and some through *irefulness* and rashness, . . . rified y^e goods of the Romane citizens. Golding, tr. of *Cæsar*, fol. 204.

irent, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *iron*. **irena** (i-'rē-nā), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820; later *Irene*—Boie, 1826), < Gr. *Eirēnē*, a personification of *eirēnē*, peace: see *Irene*.] In ornith., a remarkable genus of old-world passerine birds of uncertain position, type of the subfamily *Ireniinae*; the so-called fairy bluebirds. They are brilliantly blue and black in color, about as large as robins, with stout, somewhat shrike-like bill, whose nasal fossæ



Fairy Bluebird (*Irena puella*).

are densely feathered, with rictal and nuchal bristles, and even tail of 12 feathers. There are several species characteristic of the region from India to the Philippines, as *I. puella*, *I. cyanea*, and *I. turcosa*.

irenarch (i-'rē-nārk), *n.* [Also *eirenarch*; < LL. *irenarcha*, *irenarches*, < Gr. *eirēnārchēs*, < *eirēnē*, peace (see *Irene*), + *archē*, government, rule, < *archein*, rule.] A justice or guardian of the peace in the eastern part of the Roman empire and under the Eastern and Byzantine empires.

Irene (i-'rē-nē), *n.* [*< Gr. Eirēnē*, a personification of *eirēnē*, peace, quiet.] 1. The fourteenth planetoid, discovered by Hind at London in 1851.—2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of scalefishes. Also written *Eirene*. Eschscholtz, 1820. (b) Same as *Irena*.

irenic (i-'rē-nik), *a.* [*< Gr. eirēnikós*, of or for peace, peaceful, < *eirēnē*, peace: see *Irene*.] Promoting or fitted to promote peace; peaceful; pacific: chiefly used in theology. See *irenicism* and *irenicism*.

Mark has no distinct doctrinal type, but is catholic, irenic, unsectarian, and neutral as regards the party questions within the apostolic church.

Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I, § 81.

irenica, *n.* Plural of *irenicism*.

irenical (i-'rē-ni-kal), *a.* [*< irenic* + *-al*.] Of the character of an irenicism; conciliatory; irenic: as, *irenical* theology.

The bishop of Carlisle, . . . whose thoughtful essays are essentially *irenical*, is an instructive companion.

Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, III, 181.

irenicism (i-'rē-ni-kon), *n.*; pl. *irenica* (-kā). [*< Gr. eirēnikós*, neut. of *eirēnikós*, of or for peace: see *irenic*.] 1. A proposition, scheme, or treatise designed to promote peace, especially in the church.

They must, in all likelihood (without any other *irenicism*), have restored peace to the church.

South.

No doubt it [the Gospel of St. John] is an *irenicism* of the church, in the highest and best sense of the term; . . . but it is not an *irenicism* at the expense of truth and facts.

Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I, § 83.

2. *pl.* The deacon's litany (diaconica) or great synapte at the beginning of the liturgy of the Greek Church: named from the petitions "In peace let us pray of the Lord . . . For the peace from above . . . For the peace of the whole world . . . let us pray, etc." (response "Kyrie eleison"), with which it opens.

irenics (i-'rē-niks), *n.* [Pl. of *irenic*: see *-ics*.] Irenical theology: opposed to *polemics*. Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, VI, 650.

Ireniinae (i-'rē-ni-'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Irena* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of birds, typified by the genus *Irena*, of uncertain systematic position. The *Ireniinae* have been considered as related to the drongos, shrikes, and placed under *Derapidae*, as by G. R. Gray (1869) and others, and to the bulbuls, *Pycnonotidae*, as by Jerdon and Blyth; and later they have been referred to *Timeliidae*.

Iresine (i-'rē-si-'nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called in ref. to the woolly calyx, < Gr. *eiprion*, a branch of laurel or olive entwined with fillets of wool, borne in processions at festivals, irreg. < *eipos*, wool.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Amarantaceae*, tribe *Gomphrenaceae*. They are herbs, with opposite petioled leaves and minute scarious white flowers, crowded into clusters or spiked and branching panicles. About 18 species are known, all natives of

tropical or subtropical America. *I. scolymoides*, the blood-leaf, Juba's bush, or Juba's brush, is native from Ohio to Buenos Ayres. Several of the species are cultivated for ornament.

irian (i'ri-ən), *a.* [*< iris (i) + -an.*] Same as *iridian*. [Rare.]

The iris receives the *irian* nerves.

Dungham.

Iriarte (ir-i-är-tä-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called from Juan Iriarte, an amateur Spanish botanist.] A genus of tree-palms: same as *Ceroxylon*.

Iriartea (ir-i-är-tä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1853), *< Iriarte + -ea.*] A subtribe of palms, typified by the genus *Iriartea*. It embraces three other genera, which are little more than sections of that genus. They are all natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil and the United States of Colombia.

Iriartella (ir-i-är-tel-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1862), *< Iriartea + dim. -ella.*] A monotypic genus of Amazonian palms, allied to the genus *Iriartea*, from which it differs in having a slender trunk scarcely an inch thick, and seldom more than 20 feet high. The flowers also differ. The only species, *I. setigera*, is called the *blowing-canoe palm*, and is employed by the natives of the Amazon and Rio Negro for making thin blow-pipes for the discharge of poisoned arrows.

Iridam (i'ri-sizm), *n.* [*< Irish (Latinized Irtio) + -ism.*] Same as *Irishism*.

A pretty strong circumstance of *Iridam*.

H. Walpole, To Mann, April 25, 1743.

Irid (i'rid), *n.* [*< L. iris (i) + -id.*] The iris of the eye. [Rare.]

Her friend had quicker vision than herself; and Caroline seemed to think that the secret of her eagle-southern might be read in her dark gray iris.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

2. A plant of the natural order *Iridaceae*.

Iridaceae (ir-i-dä'-ä-sä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), *< Iris (i) + -aceae.*] Same as *Iridae*.

Iridaceous (ir-i-dä'-shius), *a.* [*< Iris (i) + -aceous.*] Resembling or pertaining to plants of the genus *Iris*.

Iridaea (ir-i-dä-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1829), *< Gr. ipis (i) + -aea.*] A genus of rose-spired algae growing on rocks in the sea, distinguished by its flat, simple, or loosely divided frond, bearing compound cyatocarps immersed in its substance. *I. edulis* is called *dulse* in the south of England. (See *dulse*.) It is of nutritious quality, and is eaten by fishermen, either raw or pinched between hot irons.

Iridal (i'ri-däl), *a.* [*< iris (i) + -al.*] Belonging to or resembling the rainbow.

Descartes came far nearer the true philosophy of the *iridal* colours. Huxwell.

Iridae (i-rid-ä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), *< Iris (i) + -ae.*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, which includes 3 tribes, 57 genera, and about 700 species, widely distributed throughout the temperate or warm regions of the world. The *Iridae* are most abundant in the Mediterranean region and South Africa, and are not rare in America; there are few in Australia and in Asia. They are perennial herbs, with equitant two-ranked leaves and regular or irregular perfect flowers, which are from a spathe of two or more leaves or bracts. The flowers are usually showy, and furnish some of the most highly prized of cultivated plants, among them *Iris*, *Ixia*, *Oxalis*, *Gladiolus*, etc. Also *Iridaceae*. See cuts under *Oxalis* and *Iris*.

Iridectomy (ir-i-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ipis (i) + -ektomē, a cutting out, < ek, out, + tēkōmē, taueiv, cut.*] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting out a part of the iris, as for the formation of an artificial pupil.

Iridemia (ir-i-de-rē-mi-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ipis (i) + -emia, solitude, desolation, absence: see eremia, eremitis.*] Absence, partial or complete, of the iris.

Irides, *n.* Latin plural of *iris*.

Iridescence (ir-i-des'-sē), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *iridescent*, ppr. *iridescing*. [*< iris (i) + -escē.*] To be iridescent; exhibit iridescence.

General plumage of metallic lustre, *iridescing* dark green on most parts. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 427.

Iridescence (ir-i-des'-sē), *n.* [*< iridescent (i) + -sē.*] The condition of being iridescent; exhibition of alternating or intermingling colors like those of the rainbow, as in mother-of-pearl, where it is an effect of interference (see *interference*, 5); any shimmer of glittering and changeable colors.

The St. Mark's porches are full of doves, that nestle among the marble foliage, and mingle the soft *iridescence* of their living plumes, changing at every motion, with the tints, hardly less lovely, that have stood unchanged for seven hundred years.

Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 14.

Iridescent (ir-i-des'-sē), *a.* [*< iris (i) + -escent.*] Exhibiting or giving out colors like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colors; more generally, glittering with different colors which change according to the light in which they are viewed, without reference to what the colors are; lustrously variegated; of changeable metallic sheen, as certain birds, insects, minerals, glass, fabrics, etc.

The whole texture of . . . (Chaucer's) mind, though its substance seem plain and grave, shows itself at every turn *iridescent* with poetic feeling like shot silk.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 287.

Iridescent glass, glass having a finely laminated surface that reflects light in colors like mother-of-pearl. Ancient glass long buried exhibits this property as a result of partial decay. Modern glass is made iridescent in imitation of the ancient by treatment with metallic fumes while hot, or with acids under pressure; but such glass is uniformly translucent, and has not the laminated structure and more or less marked opacity of the old. Metals and fabrics also have been made iridescent by chemical treatment. Such metals are sometimes called *iridescent* metals, while the process is called *iridization*.

Iridesis (ir-id'-e-sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *iridodermis*.

Iridian (ir-id'-i-ən), *a.* [*< iris (i) + -ian.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the iris of the eye: as, *iridian* colors; *iridian* muscle, nerve, artery. Also, rarely, *irian*.

Iridicolor, **Iridicolour** (ir-i-di-kul'-or), *a.* [*< L. iris (i) + -color (see iris), + color, color: see color.*] In *zool.*, reflecting prismatic hues which change as the surface is seen from various directions; iridescent.

Iridine (ir-i-din), *a.* [*< iris (i) + -ine.*] Iridescent; rainbow-colored. [Rare.]

The horned-pout, with its pearly *iridine* breast and iron-brown back.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 14.

Iriditis (ir-i-di'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *iritis*.
Iridium (ir-i-di-um), *n.* [NL., so called because of the varying tints of its salts when passing from one state of oxidation to the other; *< Gr. ipis (i) + -ium*, a rainbow: see *iris*.] Chemical symbol, Ir; atomic weight, 193. A metal of silver-white color, belonging to the platinum family, and, so far as known, always present in native platinum. Various analyses of Russian platinum give from a trace to 2½ per cent. of iridium; and analyses of Californian platinum give from 0.85 to 4.20 per cent. of the same. Iridium also occurs combined with osmium, forming what is known as *iridosmium* or *iridosem*, which also contains more or less ruthenium and rhodium. (See *iridosmium*.) Little is known of the qualities of the metal iridium, except as it has been artificially prepared; and even in this way it has never yet been obtained perfectly free from other metals. Iridium as manufactured by Matthiessen, to be used in the alloy of platinum and iridium, at the recommendation of the International Commission of Weights and Measures, for the standard kilogram and meter, had the purest obtained a specific gravity of 22.38. The alloy thus prepared, which contained about 10 per cent. of iridium, is believed to possess those qualities desirable in a standard weight or measure, which is intended to be preserved for all time, in a higher degree than any other known substance or combination of substances. For the geographical distribution of the various members of this group of metals, see *platinum*.

Iridization (ir-i-di-zä'-shon), *n.* [*< iridize + -ation.*] 1. The state of being, or the act or process of rendering, iridescent; exhibition of the colors of the rainbow.

This rainbow was wholly white, without even as much *iridization* as is noticeable in halos.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 288.

2. In *pathol.*, the rainbow-like appearance about a light seen by persons suffering from glaucoma.

Iridize (ir-i-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iridized*, ppr. *iridizing*. [*< iris (i) + -ize.*] To make iridescent, purposely or by the action of slow decay. See *iridescent glass*, under *iridescent*.

Iridochoroiditis (ir-i-dō-kō-roi-di'tis), *n.* [NL., *< iris (i) + choroiditis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the iris and the choroid coat of the eye.

Iridocyclitis (ir-i-dō-si-kl'i'tis), *n.* [NL., *< iris (i) + cyclitis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body of the eye.

Iridodermis (ir-i-dō-dē-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ipis (i) + -dermis, a binding together, < deiv, bind.*] In *surg.*, the operation of drawing a part of the iris into an incision in the sclerocorneal junction, and fastening it there, for the purpose of changing the position of the pupil. Also *iridesis*.

Iridodonsis (ir-i-dō-dō-nē-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ipis (i) + -dōnē, a shaking (cf. dōnēs, shaken), < dōnē, shake.*] Tremulousness of the iris, so that it wavers and trembles on the movement of the eye. It is produced by any cause which withdraws the support of the lens from the edge of the iris, as the removal or dislocation of the lens.

Iridoplegia (ir-i-dō-plē'-jā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ipis (i) + -plegia, a stroke.*] Paralysis of the iris.

Iridoprocne (ir-i-dō-prok'nē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ipis (i) + -procne, a rainbow, + Iridoprocne, in legend daughter of Pandion, changed into a swallow.*] A genus of *Hirundinidae*, the type of which is the common white-bellied swallow of the United States, *I. bicolor*; the iris-swallows: so called from the iridescent quality of the plumage. Coues, 1878.

Iridorhexis (ir-i-dō-rek'-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ipis (i) + -rhexis, a breaking, < rhyssai, break.*] In *surg.*, an operation for artificial pupil in cases of firm posterior synechia, in which the pupillary edge of the iris is left attached, while an outer portion is removed.

Iridosamine (ir-i-dō-sā-min), *n.* [*< irid(ium) + oam(ium) + -ine.*] Same as *iridosmium*.

Iridosmium (ir-i-dōs-mi-um), *n.* [NL., *< irid(ium) + osmium.*] A native alloy of the metals iridium and osmium, in different proportions, usually containing also some rhodium, ruthenium, platinum, etc. It crystallizes in the hexagonal system, has a tin-white to steel-gray color, and a specific gravity varying from 19.3 to 21, and is nearly as hard as quartz. It is found in minute flat scales with platinum in the Ural mountains, South America, and Australia, and also in northern California. Iridosmium is fusible with great difficulty, and resists all ordinary chemical reagents. It has a limited use for the pointing of gold pens. Also *osmiodium*.

Iridotomy (ir-i-dō-tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ipis (i) + -tōmē, a cutting.*] Incision of the iris.

Iris (i'ris), *n.*; pl. *irides, irides* (i'ris-es, i'ri-dēs). [ME. *iris*, a precious stone; = F. *iris* = Sp. Pg. *iris* = It. *iride*, *< L. iris, < Gr. ipis, a rainbow* ('*ipis, L. iris, the goddess of the rainbow*), the iris of the eye, a kind of Ily.] 1. The rainbow.—2. [cap.] In *classical myth.*, the goddess of the rainbow and messenger of the gods, attached especially to Hera. She was considered as a radiant maiden borne in swift flight on golden wings, and was often represented with the herald's attributes of Hermes—the talaria and caduceus. Hence sometimes used for any messenger.

Let me hear from thee;
For whoso'er thou art in this world's globe,
I'll have an *Iris* that shall find thee out.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 407.

3. [cap.] The seventh planetoid, discovered by Hind at London in 1847.—4. An appearance resembling a rainbow; an appearance of the hues of a rainbow, as seen in sunlight spray, the spectrum of sunlight, etc.; any iridescence.

In the Spring a livelier *iris* changes on the burnish'd dove.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5†. A precious stone.

It [a vyne made of fyne gold] hath many clustres of grapes, somme white, somme grene, . . . the white ben of cristalle and of berylle and of *iris*.

Manderly, Travels, p. 212.

6. In *anat.*, a contractile colored curtain suspended vertically in the aqueous humor of the eye, between the cornea and the lens, separating the anterior and posterior chambers, which intercommunicate through the pupil. The iris gives the color to the eye, by the presence or absence of pigment, and regulates, by contraction and dilatation of its aperture, the amount of light admitted to the eye. The movements of the iris, and consequently the size and shape of the pupil, are effected by two sets of muscular fibers, circular and radiating. The circular fibers which contract the pupil are under the control of the third cranial nerve, while the innervation of the radiating fibers is through the cervical sympathetic. The pupil contracts when the retina is stimulated by light, and on convergence or on accommodation. The pupil dilates on stimulation of the skin. When its contraction is uniform, the pupil always remains circular, as in man; in other cases, as that of the cat, the pupil is a narrow slit when contracted, though circular when dilated; in others, again, the pupil has a more constant oval, elliptical, oblong, or other shape. Muscular action of the iris is usually automatic, depending upon the stimulus of light; but many animals, as birds, have striped and probably voluntary iridian muscles. Some drugs affect the iris powerfully and specifically: thus, opium contracts and belladonna dilates the pupil. Great as is the range of color in the human iris, from light bluish and grayish tints through all shades of brown to blackish, it is slight in comparison with that of birds, where not only the browns, but bright reds, greens, and blues are found, and sometimes pure white. The iris of albinos is generally pink, being devoid of pigment, and consequently displaying the color of the delicate blood-vessels. The pupil normally appears black, the dark coat of the back of the eyeball being seen through this aperture. See cuts under *eye*.

In these [dark-eyed hawks] the wings are pointed, the second feather in the wing is the longest, and the *irides* are dark-brown.

Buysse, Brt., II. 6.

7. In *entom.*, the first or inner ring of an ocellated spot, adjoining the pupil, being a light-colored circle with a dark center and outer bor-

dec.—8. [cop.] [NL. (Linnaeus).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Iridaceae*, tribe *Moeraceae*, having the perianth 6-parted, the 3 outer divisions spreading or reflexed, and the 3 inner smaller and erect. The pod is 3- to 6-angled. They are perennial herbs with sword-shaped or grassy leaves and generally large and showy purple, yellow, or white flowers. About 100 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate Asia and America. They are widely known in cultivation under the name of *flower-de-luce* (*flower-de-luce*). *I. Germanica* being the common cultivated form. The wild species are very generally known in America as *blue flag*, *I. versicolor* being the dwarf iris, and *I. cristata* of nearly the same range is the crested dwarf iris. *I. pseudacorus* of Europe and *Russetia Aila* is the yellow iris or yellow flag. The roots possess astrigent qualities, and the seeds when roasted are used in Great Britain as a substitute for coffee. *I. fetidissima* of western Europe is the fetid iris, gladden, or roast-beef plant. The iris-root of commerce is supplied by *I. florentina*. This root possesses cathartic and emetic properties, and from its agreeable odor is also used in making tooth- and hair-powders. Six extinct species of *Iris* have been described from the Tertiary deposits of Europe (one in Spitzbergen), and several allied forms from lower formations, under the names *Iridium* and *Iridea*.



Blue Flag (*Iris versicolor*). 1. Inflorescence; 2. pistil with leaves; 3. stamen; 4. stigma; 5. fruit.

Each beautiful flower, *Iris* all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Bears high their flourish'd heads,
Milton, P. L., iv. 698.

We glided winding under ranks
Of *Iris*, and the golden reed.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

Iris blue. Same as *bice*.—*Iris diaphragm.* See *diaphragm*.—*Iris disease.* In *pathol.*, herpes *iris*.—*Iris green.* Same as *sap-green*.—*Snake's-head iris*, a plant, *Hemodactylus (Iris) tuberosus*.

Irisated (i'ri-sā-ted), *a.* [*< iris + -ate¹ + -ed²*.] Rainbow-colored; iridescent.

A variety of hooks were used for different kinds of fish and according to the time of day, *irisated* shells being applied at noon and in a bright sun, while white ones served early in the morning and late in the evening.

irisation (i-ri-sā'shon), *n.* [*< iris + -ation*.] The process of rendering iridescent; also, iridescence. [Rare.]

iriscopes (i'ri-skop), *n.* [*< Gr. iros, a rainbow, + skopeiv, view*.] A philosophical toy for exhibiting prismatic colors. See the extract.

It [the *iriscopes*] consists of a plate of highly polished black glass, having its surface smeared with a solution of fine soap and subsequently dried by rubbing it clean with a piece of chamois-leather. If the breath is directed through a glass tube upon a glass surface thus prepared, the vapor is deposited in brilliant colored rings, the outermost of which is black, while the innermost has various colors, or no color at all, according to the quantity of vapor deposited. The colors in these rings, when seen by common light, correspond with Newton's reflected rings, or those which have black centers, the only difference being that in the plate of vapor, which is thickest in the middle, the rings in the *iriscopes* have black circumferences.

Sir David Brewster, *Philosophical Transactions* (1841), p. 43.

irised (i'rist), *a.* [*< iris + -ed²*.] 1. Containing or exhibiting colors like those of the rainbow.

The gay can weep, the impenetrable adore,
From morn's first glimmerings on the chancel floor
Till dying sunset sheds his crimson stains
Through the faint halos of the *irised* panes.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

2. Having an iris: used in composition: *un-, large-irised eyes*.

Irish¹ (i'rish), *a. and n.* [*< ME. Irish, Irish, Irishce, Irche, etc.* (= D. *Irish* = G. *Irish* = Dan. *Irsk* = Sw. *Irisk*; cf. OF. *Ireis, Irois, Irois*), *< AS. Irise, Irish, < Iras* (> *Ir*, *Irar*), the *Irish (Irland, Ireland, Ireland)*, *< Ir. Eire, Erin, Erin, Ireland*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Ireland, or to the people of Ireland, an island lying west of Great Britain and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Horn ran to schupe drage,
With his *irised* eyelids.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1290.

Clarendon owns that the Marquis of Montrose was indebted for much of his successful success to the small band of *Irish* heroes under Macdonnell.

Moore, *Irish Melodies*, Pref. to Third Number (note).

The early *Irish* handwriting is of two classes—the round and the pointed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 157.

2†. Pertaining to the Celtic inhabitants (the Gaels) of Scotland; Erse. [Still sometimes used of the Scotch Highlanders.]

Four thousand *Irish* archers brought by the Earl of Argyll.

Ye *Irish* lords, ye knights an' squire,
Wha represent our brighs and shires,
An' doucely manage our affairs
In parliament.

Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

Irish bagpipe, a variety of bagpipe peculiar to Ireland, having an air-bellows, three drones, and a softer, sweeter tone than the Scotch bagpipe. See *bagpipe*.—**Irish broom**. See *broom*. 1.—**Irish bull**. See *bull*.—**Irish Church Act**, an act passed by Parliament for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland (a branch of the Anglican Church). It received the royal assent July 30th, 1869, and took effect January 1st, 1871.

Irish dairy, the common dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.—**Irish duck**, a stout linen cloth made for laborers' frocks and overalls.

Irish elk. See *elk*.—**Irish furze**. See *furze*. 1.—**Irish gawking**. See *gawking*.—**Irish harp**, an early form of harp peculiar to Ireland.—**Irish health**.

Irish ivy, jaunting-car, *see*. See the noun.—**Irish Land Act**. Same as *Landlord and Tenant Act* (which see, under *landlord*).—**Irish moss**. See *moss*.—**Irish point**.

(c) *Irish* needle-point lace of any sort. (b) *Irish* embroidery of any sort.—**Irish poplin**, *potato*, *stew*, *etc.* See the noun.—**Irish Sisters of Charity**. See *charity*.—**Irish stitch**, a stitch used in work-work for grounding or filling in. It consists of long parallel stitches covering four or five threads of the canvas at once.—**Irish work**, a name given to embroidery in white on white, used especially for handkerchiefs, *etc.*

II. *n.* 1. pl. The inhabitants of Ireland. (a) The aboriginal Celtic race of Ireland. See *Celti*. (b) The present inhabitants of Ireland, especially the Celtic part, and their immediate descendants in other parts of the world.

So sure were the saws of both two sides,
Of Richard that regned so riche and so noble,
That whyle he werid he west on the wilde *Yrishes*,
Houris was entrid on the east half.

Richard the Redeless, *Prol.*, l. 10.

2. The language of the native Celtic race in Ireland. It is in age and philological value the most important language of the Celtic family, though its antiquity and importance have been much exaggerated by tradition and patriotism. The alphabet is an adaptation of the Latin. As heretofore printed, the letters, like the so-called Anglo-Saxon letters, are usually made to resemble a conventionalized form of the Latin alphabet in use in Britain in the early middle ages. Gaelic is a comparatively recent form of the Irish spoken by the Celts of Scotland. It differs but slightly from the Irish of the same age. Modern Irish is greatly corrupted in pronunciation, as compared with the Old Irish; but it retains in great part the old orthography. As a living speech it is fast going out of use.

3. English as spoken by natives of Ireland, with characteristic peculiarities (the "Irish brogue"). In an extreme form ("broad Irish") English Irish has some Celtic features; but some peculiarities, for example *banks, spake, for bank, speak*, etc., are merely former English uses retained in Ireland but changed in England.

4†. An old game similar to backgammon, but more complicated. *Halliwel*. Compare *after-game* at *Irish*, under *after-game*.

Keep a four-nobles nag and a Jack-merlin,
Learn to love ale, and play at two-hand *Fortune*.
Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, v. 1.

Abbreviated *Ir.*

Irish², *a.* [*< ire² + -ish¹*.] Wrathful; choleric.

He was so full of cursed rage;
It soote (became) hym well of his lynage,
For him an *Irish* woman bare.

Hom. of the Rose, l. 3811.

Irish-American (i'rish-a-mer'i-kan), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to persons of Irish birth or descent living in America.

II. *n.* A person of Irish birth settled in the United States, or a native American of Irish parentage.

Irishism (i'rish-izm), *n.* [*< Irish¹ + -ism*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish; any Irish peculiarity of speech or behavior; Hibernicism.

Master Willie had not quite got rid of all his *Irishisms*.
Black, *Shandon Bells*, iii.

Irishman (i'rish-man), *n.*; pl. *Irishmen* (-men). A man born in Ireland, or one belonging to the Irish race.

Truly, by this that ye said, it seems the *Irishman* is a very brave soul-dour.

Irishry (i'rish-ri), *n.* [*< ME. Irishry, Irishery; < Irish¹ + -ry*.] 1. The people of Ireland, or a company or body of Irish people.

The whole *Irishry* of rebels. *Milton*.
The *Irishry* by whom he [Spenser] was surrounded were to the full as savage, as hostile, and as tenacious of their ancestral habits as the Boythians.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 143.

2. Highlanders and Islesmen. *Halliwel*.

Irishwoman (i'rish-wim'an), *n.*; pl. *Irishwomen* (-wim'en). A woman of Ireland or of the Irish race.

Irishworts (i'rish-werts), *n. pl.* Same as *Irish heath* (which see, under *heath*, 2).

Irish-root (i'ris-rüt), *n.* Same as *orris-root*.

Irish-swallow (i'ris-swol'd), *n.* A swallow of the genus *Iridoprocne*.

irite (i'rit), *n.* [*< iridium + -ite²*.] A mineral substance from the Ural, occurring in minute grains and crystals. It was described as a compound of iridium, osmium, iron, and chromium with oxygen, but was later shown to be a mechanical mixture of iridosmium and chromite.

iritic (i-rit'ik), *a.* [*< iritis + -ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with iritis.

iritis (i-rit'is), *n.* [NL. *< iris*, the iris, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the iris of the eye. Also *iritidis*.

irk (erk), *v.* [*< ME. irken, yrken, erken* = MHG. *erken*, feel disgust, *< Sw. yrka*, urge, enforce, press, press upon; perhaps akin to L. *urgere*, urge; see *urge*.] I. *trans.* To weary; give pain to; annoy: now chiefly used with the impersonal *it*.

Thys discucion beewene hys frendes somewhat yrked hym.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 33.

To see this sight, *it irks* my very soul.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2, a.

This ugly fault no tyrant lives but *irkes*.

Mir. for Magn., p. 456.

It irks him to be here, he could not rest!

M. Arnold, *Thyrsal*.

II.† *intrans.* To feel weary or annoyed.

Swilke tales full some will make vs *irke*,
And thei be talde. *York Plays*, p. 401.

If I should have said all that I knew, your ears would have *irked* to have heard it.

Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Who not like them frills pleasures do forbear,
But even Christ's easie yoke do *irke* to bear.

Stirling, *Domes-day*, Fifth House.

irk¹ (erk), *a.* [*< ME. irk, yrk, irke, orke; < irk, v.*] Weary; tired.

Yn Goddys servysse are swyche men *yrk*,
When they come unto the kyrke.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30. (*Halliwel*.)

Men therynne shulde ben delite,
And of that dede be not *irke*.

Hom. of the Rose, l. 4367.

irk² (erk), *n.* [*< irk, v.*] Weariness; irksomeness.

I'ressed close by *irk* and illa of earth,
Man looks above,
And steady tends to clearer light
And purer love.
J. Upham, *The Forward*, VII., No. 5.

irksome (erk'sum), *a.* [*< ME. irksomme, irksom; < irk + -some*.] 1. Wearisome; tedious; burdensome; vexatious; causing annoyance or discomfort, especially by long continuance or frequent repetition.

A sily [silly?] garment is *irksome* to neyghors.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

Hee found . . . a solitarie darkness: which as naturally it breeds a kind of *irksome* fastfulness, so it was to him a most present terror.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iv.

Old habits of work, old habits of hope, made my endless leisure *irksome* to me.

Honell, *Venetian Life*, ii.

2†. Weary; uneasy.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And wast his inward gall with deepe desight,
Irksome of life, and too long lingring night.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. ii. 6.

=Syn. 1. *Wearisome, Tedious, etc.* See *wearisome*.

irksomely (erk'sum-li), *adv.* In an irksome, vexatious, wearisome, or tedious manner.

irksomeness (erk'sum-ness), *n.* [*< ME. irksomness; < irksome + -ness*.] The quality or state of being irksome; vexatiousness; tediousness; wearisomeness.

Drunkards,
That buy the merry madness of one hour
With the long *irksomeness* of following time.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, i. 1.

Although divine inspiration must certainly have been sweet to those ancient prophets, yet the *irksomeness* of that truth which they brought was no unpleasant to them that everywhere they call it a burden.

Milton, *Church-Government*, Pref., ii.

irne¹, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn²* and *run*.

irne², *n.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

irnent, *a.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

iron (i'ern), *n. and a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. also *yrón*; *< ME. iron, irón, yron, yron, irne, yrne*, also, with loss of formative -n (regarded appar. as inflectional), *ire, yre* (see *ire*), *< AS. iron*, older *isen* (> early ME. *isen*) = M.L.G. *isen* = OHG. *isen*, *isen*, MHG. *isen*, G. *eisen*; later form

II. a. 1. Made of iron; consisting of iron: as, an iron gate; an iron bar.
Go, get thee gone, fetch me an iron crow.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1, 64.
With high iron gates, as is reported.
Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

2. Resembling iron in some respect, either really or metaphorically.
Such notes as, warbled to the string,
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 107.
The wood which grides and clangs
Its leafless ribs and iron horns.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, evil.
Hence—(a) Harsh; rude; severe.
Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rome.*
(b) Binding fast; not to be broken.
Him death's train sleep oppressed. *Philippa.*
(c) Capable of great endurance; firm; robust: as, an iron constitution.
'E'en hell's grim king Alcides' pow'r contest,
The shaft found entrance in his iron breast.
Pope, Iliad, v. 436.
(d) Not to be bent; inflexible.
Her iron will was broken in her mind.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

Iron age, buff, cement, etc. See the nouns.—**Iron cross.** See *Order of the Iron Cross*, below.—**Iron crown.** The ancient crown of the kings of Lombardy, with which many of the emperors of Germany and some other rulers, including Napoleon I., were afterward crowned as successors of their power in Italy: now preserved in the cathedral of Monza, the old capital of Lombardy. It takes its name from a thin band of iron, fabled to have been forged from one of the nails of Christ's cross, inclosed by its hoop of gold.—**Iron division.** See *division*.—**Iron hat.** (M.E. *iron hat* = Joel *iron-hat*.) (a) Same as *chapel-décor*. (b) In mining, same as *gömsen*. (U. S.)—**Iron horse.** a locomotive.—**Iron lacquer, mask, natronite, etc.** See *natronite*.

the nouns.—**Order of the Iron Cross.** a Prussian order founded in 1813 for military services in the wars against Napoleon. In 1870 the order was reorganized. It consists of the great cross, conferred only on a few princes and generals, and two classes comprising several thousand Germans. The original badge was a cross patté of black iron with a silver rim, upon which were the initials F. W. (Frederick William) and the date 1813 or 1815. The modern badge is a modification of this. The ribbon is black with a white border.—**Order of the Iron Crown.** an order founded by Napoleon I. as king of Italy, and adopted by Francis I. of Austria after the fall of Napoleon. It consists of three classes. The badge is a double eagle of Austria resting upon a ring (which represents the iron crown of Monza), and surmounted by an imperial crown; this is attached to an orange ribbon edged with blue.

Iron (I'érn), v. t. [Not found in M.E.; cf. A.S. *isernan*, furnish or mount with iron (= *isæl*, *jarna*, put in iron, mount with iron, shoe (a horse)), < *isæn*, iron: see *iron*, n.] 1. To shackle with irons; fetter; handcuff.
Iron him then, let the rest go free.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

2. To furnish, mount, or arm with iron: as, to iron a wagon.—**3. To smooth with an instrument of iron, especially with a hot flat-iron, smoothing-iron, or box-iron.**
An un man have come 'un to iron me out my seams and lock me out my bits. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, l. 60.

Iron-alum (I'érn-al'um), n. 1. One of the double sulphates of ferric iron and potassium (ammonium, etc.), analogous to the true alums in composition, and like them crystallizing in octahedrons.—2. The mineral halotrichite.

Ironbark-tree (I'érn-bärk-tré), n. A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus* having solid bark, as *E. cribra*, but more particularly the species *E. resinifera*, a tree with ovate-lanceolate leaves which attains a height of from 150 to 200 feet. From this tree is obtained Botany Bay kino, used in medicine as a substitute for kino. When the bark of the tree is wounded a red juice flows very freely, and hardens in the air into masses of irregular form, inodorous and transparent. Sixty gallons of juice may sometimes be obtained from a single tree. The timber is also very valuable, and is extensively used in ship-building and engineering works. The white ironbark-tree is *E. paniculata*, a species which furnishes a hard, durable wood excellent for railroad-ties, etc. The red-flowered ironbark-tree is *E. leucocarpa*. It attains a height of 100 feet, and is highly prized by carpenters and ship-builders for its durability. The silver-leaved ironbark-tree is *E. pruriens*, a tree of moderate size.

Iron-black (I'érn-blak), n. See *black*.



8. Iron hat, 14th century (from Viollet-le-Duc's "Diet. du Mobilier français"). 9. Iron hat, time of Charles I. and Cromwell.



Branch of Ironbark-tree (*Eucalyptus resinifera*). a, flower

iron-bound (i'érn-bound), *a.* 1. Bound with iron.

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well.
G. Woodworth, *The Bucket*.

2. Faced or surrounded with rocks; rock-bound; rugged: as, an iron-bound coast.—3. Hard and fast; rigorous; inflexible as iron.

The French, though beyond question the best actors in the world, judge from iron-bound standards.
The American, VII. 178.

iron-cased (i'érn-käst), *a.* Cased or clad with iron; iron-clad.

iron-chamber (i'érn-chäm'bér), *n.* The reverberatory or charge-chamber of a puddling-furnace where the metal is heated.

iron-clad (i'érn-klad), *a.* 1. Covered or cased with iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; armor-plated.—2. Figuratively, very rigid or strict; constructed, as a form of words, so as to allow no evasion or escape, or permit no flaw to be detected. [In this use often written *ironclad*.]—*iron-clad oath*. See *oath*.

ironclad (i'érn-klad), *n.* [*iron-clad, a.*] A naval vessel cased or covered wholly or partly with thick iron or steel plates, generally having a heavy backing of wood, so armored to resist projectiles or the attacks of rams or other armored vessels. The metal armor is often of great thickness; over parts of H. M. S. *Indefatigable*, for example, the metal is as much as 24 inches thick. Even the thickest armor used, however, is not sufficient to keep out the projectiles of the high-pressure guns of the present day; moreover, its great weight prevents the application of heavy armor except to the most vulnerable parts of the ship. The first armored vessels were built by the French for use during the Crimean war, and the success of the monitors during the civil war in the United States gave a strong impetus to the building of ironclads. Iron-clad ships are now made of very various designs. Many modern vessels have protective iron decks, but the term *ironclad* has been confined to vessels whose sides are protected. Iron-clad ships are generally armed with two or four heavy breech-loading rifled guns of from 10 to 16 inches caliber, in addition to a secondary battery of smaller breech-loading and rapid-firing guns. They are usually constructed as rams, and their hulls are divided into numerous water-tight compartments. See *battle-ship*.

No matter how strong an iron-clad may be made, or how difficult to penetrate with shot or shell, the bottom of the ship is always a point of weakness.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 222.

iron-clay (i'érn-klä), *n.* See *clay ironstone*, under *clay*.

iron-cloth (i'érn-klóth), *n.* 1. Chain-mail in general. *Hewitt*, I. 238.—2. Chain-mail of modern fabrication, made for cleansing greasy vessels.

ironer (i'ér-nér), *n.* One who or that which irons.

iron-fisted (i'érn-fis'ted), *a.* Close-fisted; covetous. *Imp. Dict.*

iron-flint (i'érn-flint), *n.* Ferruginous quartz; a subspecies of quartz, opaque or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining, and nearly vitreous.

iron-founder (i'érn-foun'dér), *n.* One who makes iron castings.

iron-foundry (i'érn-foun'dri), *n.* The place where iron castings are made.

iron-furnace (i'érn-fér'näs), *n.* A general term for any form of iron-working furnace, as a blast-furnace, puddling-furnace, etc. See *furnace*.

iron-glance (i'érn-glāns), *n.* Specular iron.

iron-grass (i'érn-grās), *n.* The knot-grass or doorweed, *Polygonum ariculare*.

iron-gray (i'érn-grā), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. irengray*, *< AS. isengrāg* (= *Ice. járngrār* = *Dan. isengraa*), *< isen*, iron, + *grāg*, gray: see *iron* and *gray*.] 1. *a.* Of a gray hue approaching the color of freshly fractured iron.

Neither was the stranger's dress at all martial. It consisted of a uniform suit of iron-gray clothes, cut in rather an old-fashioned form. *Scott, Monastery*, Int. Ep., p. 13.

II. *a.* A hue of gray approaching the color of freshly fractured iron.

iron-gumtree (i'érn-gum'trē), *n.* A very large tree, *Eucalyptus Ravenhilliana*, a native of Queensland, sometimes attaining a height of over 300 feet and a diameter of 10 feet. It furnishes a very hard dark-colored wood, used for piles, for railroad-ties, and for general building purposes.

iron-handed (i'érn-han'ded), *a.* Exceedingly strong in the hand; hence, rigorously determined or severe; unmerciful.

The iron-handed rule of this great commander at Yedo was felt all over the empire.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 228.

ironhard, *n.* [*ME. irenhards*, *< AS. isenheards*, *ironhard*, *Centaurea nigra* (cf. *iron-hard*,

hard as iron, *< iron*, iron, + *heard*, hard).] 1. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.—2. Vervain. *iron-hat*, *n.* See *iron hat*, under *iron*, *a.* *ironhead* (i'érn-hed), *n.* The American gold-eneye or whistling, a duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [North Carolina.] *ironheads* (i'érn-hedz), *n.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*: so called in reference to the knobbed involucre. *iron-hearted* (i'érn-här'ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

These iron-hearted soldiers are so cold,
Till they be beaten to a woman's arms.
Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, iv. 1.

Think, ye masters iron-hearted,
Lolling at your jovial boards.
Copper, *Negro's Complaint*.

ironic (i-ron'ik), *a.* [*F. ironique* = *Sp. irónico* = *Pg. It. ironico* (cf. *D. G. ironisch* = *Dan. Sw. ironisk*), *< Gr. eipwōkōs*, dissembling, ironic, *< eipwōia*, dissimulation, irony: see *irony*.] Same as *ironical*.

I had better leisure to contemplate that *ironic* satire of Juvenal.
Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*, p. 11.

ironical (i-ron'i-kal), *a.* [*< ironic + -al*.] 1. Pretending ignorance; simulating lack of instruction or knowledge. See *irony*, 1. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The circle of this fallacy is very large; and herein may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, for intended expressions receiving inverted significations.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 4.

Hence—2. Conveying or consisting of covert sarcasm; sarcastic under a serious or friendly pretense: as, an ironical compliment.

She asked him, in an angry tone, what he did there; to which he only replied in an ironical way by drinking her health.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxi.

3. Addicted to irony; using disguised sarcasm: as, an ironical speaker.

ironically (i-ron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ironical manner; by way of irony; by the use of irony.

ironicalness (i-ron'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being ironical.

ironing (i'ér-ning), *n.* In *laundry-work*: (*a*) The act of smoothing with hot irons. (*b*) The clothes so smoothed. [Colloq.]

ironing-board (i'ér-ning-bórd), *n.* A smooth board covered with cloth, on which to iron clothing, etc.

ironing-box (i'ér-ning-boks), *n.* Same as *box-iron*.

ironing-cloth (i'ér-ning-klóth), *n.* A cloth used for ironing on. *Mayhew*.

ironing-machine (i'ér-ning-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for hot-pressing fabrics, clothing, hats, etc. Such machines are made in many forms, and may be arranged in two classes: those using a tallers' goose heated by a gas-jet or by steam (the gas and steam being applied by a flexible pipe), and those employing a cylinder heated by steam or gas. Mechanism is supplied for supporting and guiding the goose over the table. A common form is a cylinder heated by steam, which is rolled by machinery over the fabric to be pressed; in one machine the cylinder is stationary, the table carrying the fabric to be pressed travelling under it. In the hot-ironing machines the goose is of various shapes, and the heated block either moves upon the hat or revolves in a fixed position while the table moves. Sometimes called *ironing-lathe* and *block ironing-machine*.

iron-iodide (i'érn-i'ô-did), *n.* A crystalline deliquescent salt formed by the union of iron and hydriodic acid, used in medicine as a tonic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

ironish (i'ér-nish), *a.* [*< iron + -ish*.] Somewhat like iron; irony. [Rare.]

Some, who did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, . . . bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an ironish taste.
Wood, *Athenae Oxon.* (John Colet).

ironist (i'ér-nist), *n.* [*< iron(ize) + -ist*.] One who deals in irony. [Rare.]

A poet or orator . . . would have no more to do but to send . . . to the *ironist* for his sarcasms.
Martinius Scriverius, xiii.

ironizer (i'ér-niz), *v. t.* [*< Gr. eipwōkōs*, dissemble, *< eipwōs*, dissembler: see *irony*.] To render ironical; use ironically.

If hypocrites why puritanize
We term be ask'd, in briefest,
'Tis but an ironized term,
Good-fellow so spells thee.
Warner, *Albion's England*, x.

iron-line (i'érn-lin), *n.* A line in the spectrum, caused if bright by iron in the luminous vapor, or if dark by iron in vapor interposed between the luminous body and the eye, as in the atmosphere of the sun.

iron-liquor (i'érn-lik'ér), *n.* Iron acetate, used by dyers as a mordant.

Under the name of "black" and "iron liquor" two of those salts are largely manufactured, the acetate of the protoxide and the acetate of the sesquioxide or peroxide. *Spons. Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 31.

iron-man (i'érn-man), *n.* 1. A dealer in or manufacturer of iron.—2. A coal-cutting machine. [Prov. Eng.]

iron-master (i'érn-más'tér), *n.* A manufacturer of iron.

My father apprenticed me to a Birmingham ironmaster.
Dickens, *Mugby Junction* (Tauschnitz ed.), p. 331.

iron-mold (i'érn-möld), *n.* Discoloration, in cloth or the like, caused by stains from rusted iron.

iron-mold (i'érn-möld), *v. t.* To stain or discolor, as cloth, by means of iron-rust.

ironmonger (i'érn-mung'gér), *n.* [*< ME. irenmongere*, *iron-manger*; *< iron + monger*.] A dealer in ironware or hardware.

Buying several things at the ironmongers; dogs, tongues, and shovells, for my wife's closet.
Pepys, *Diary*, Sept. 7, 1693.

ironmongery (i'érn-mung'gér-i), *n.* [*< iron-monger + -y*; see *-ery*.] The trade of an ironmonger; that which ironmongers deal in.

I might have been inclined, myself, to regard a coffin-nail as the dearest piece of ironmongery in the trade.
Dickens, *Christmas Carol*, I.

iron-oak (i'érn-ök), *n.* Same as *post-oak*.

iron-ocher (i'érn-ô'kér), *n.* See *ocher*.

iron-red (i'érn-red), *n.* A red of a somewhat orange tint, such as is produced by iron-rust, used especially in decorative art and in pottery.

iron-rust (i'érn-rust), *n.* See *rust*.

iron-sand (i'érn-sand), *n.* 1. In *geol.*, sand made up in considerable part of particles of iron ore, usually magnetite, or titaniferous oxid of iron, or both intermixed. Such sands are not uncommon along the ocean-shores in regions of volcanic or metamorphic rocks.—2. The steel-filings used in fireworks.

iron-saw (i'érn-sä), *n.* A circular saw for cutting hot iron.

iron-scale (i'érn-skäl), *n.* Same as *forge-scale*.

iron-shrub (i'érn-shrub), *n.* Same as *herb of St. Martin* (which see, under *herb*).

iron-sick (i'érn-sik), *a.* *Naut.*, having its iron bolts and spikes very much corroded: said of a wooden ship.

ironside (i'érn-sid), *n.* A person who or something which has great power of endurance or resistance: specifically used (generally in the plural) as a proper name: as, Edmund *Ironside* or *Ironsides* (an Anglo-Saxon king); Cromwell's *Ironsides* (his special corps of troopers); Old *Ironsides* (a designation of the old United States frigate Constitution).

iron-sided (i'érn-si'ded), *a.* [*< iron + side + -ed*.] Rough; unruly. *Hallwell*.

ironsmith (i'érn-smith), *n.* [*< ME. irensmith*, *< AS. irensmiþ*, *isenmíth* (= *G. eisenschmied* = *Ice. járnsmitthir*), *< iron*, *isen*, iron, + *smith*, smith.] 1. A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, etc.—2. The barbet of Hainan, *Megalania faber*: so called from its cry, translating the native name.

From its loud, peculiar call, the Hainan species has earned among the natives of the island the appellation of "ironmouth," whence I have derived its specific name [*faber*]. R. Swinhoe, quoted in *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 420.

iron-stain (i'érn-stān), *n.* 1. A stain made by iron-rust, or by the tincture of iron, as on cloth or clothing.—2. An appearance like the stain of iron produced on the coffee-plant in Venezuela, and apparently also in Jamaica, by the fungus *Hepaea maculosa*, in the form of circular or elliptical blotches. *Spons. Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 700.

ironstone (i'érn-stōn), *n.* Any ore of iron which is impure through the admixture of silica or clay.—Carbonaceous or blackband ironstones. See *blackband*.—Clay ironstones. See *clay*.—Ironstone china, a hard white pottery made by mingling with the clay pulverized slag of ironstones. It was introduced in 1813 by Charles James Mason. The name was originally intended to refer only to hardness and durability.

iron-strap (i'érn-strap), *n.* In *whaling*, same as *foreganger*, 2.

iron-tree (i'érn-trē), *n.* See *Ixora*.

ironware (i'érn-wér), *n.* Hardware; especially, iron pots, kettles, etc.

ironweed (i'érn-wéd), *n.* Same as *flattop*.

iron-witted (i'érn-wit'ed), *a.* Dull or heavy-witted; stupid.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And unresponsive boys.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 2, 22.

ironwood (i'érn-wúd), *n.* One of numerous species of peculiarly hard-wooded trees, be-

longing to many orders and widely distributed. In North America the name commonly denotes *Ostrya virginica*, the hop-hornbeam or leverwood; but also *Bumelia lycioides* (southern buckthorn), *Clorophora caroliniana* (blue beech), *Corylus rostrata*, *Cliftonia ligustrina* (liti, buckwheat-tree), *Hypoxis paniculata* (lukwood), and *Onychia toosa*. The black ironwood of the same territory is *Condalia ferruginea*; the red, *Rhynchos latifolia*; the white, *Hypoxis trifoliata*. Of the other ironwoods may be mentioned the various species of the tropical genus *Sideroxylon*, the Indian *Xylocarpus formosus*, the *Erythroxylon areolatum* of Jamaica, and the Tasmanian *Nothofagus ligustrina*. Several species of *Diospyros* (ebony) are called by the same name. Bastard ironwood is the West Indian *Xanthoxylum fagara* (X. *Pterocarpus*); also *Trichilia hirta*. The black ironwood of South Africa is *Olea undulata*, and the white is *Toddalia lanceolata*. Many of these woods are valuable in the arts for purposes requiring great firmness or high polish.

ironworded (i'ern-wér'ded), *a.* Worded so as to resist attack; of "iron-clad" character. [Poetical.]

Spurr'd at heart with fiercest energy
To embattle and to wall about thy cause
With iron-worded proof.

Temnyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

ironwork (i'ern-wérk), *n.* Objects and parts of objects made of iron, as locks and keys, utensils, parts of a building, of a vessel, or the like; as, ornamental ironwork.

iron-worker (i'ern-wér'kér), *n.* A person employed in the manufacture of iron, or of articles of iron.

The colliers now on strike have forced idleness on the ironworkers. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 248.*

iron-works (i'ern-wérks), *pl.* An establishment, consisting usually of several connected shops, where iron is manufactured, or where it is wrought or cast into heavy work, as cannon, shafting, rails, merchant bars, etc. [The word is sometimes used as a singular.]

A recent strike in an iron works.

N. A. Rev., CXLIIL 167.

ironwort (i'ern-wért), *n.* 1. A plant of the labiate genus *Sideritis*.—2. A plant of the genus *Galopopsis*, *G. tetralix*.

irony¹ (i'ér-ni), *a.* [*< ME. "irony, yrony, yruny; < iron + -y."*] Consisting of or resembling iron; also, resembling any of the distinctive qualities of iron.

Be heuene that is aboue thee braamy and the lond that thou tredist yrony. *Wyclif, Dent. xxviii. 23.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, cuppory particles. *Woodward, Fossils.*

irony² (i'ro-ni), *n.*; *pl. ironies* (-niz). [*= D. G. ironie = Dan. Sw. ironi, < F. ironie = Sp. ironia = Pg. It. ironia, < L. ironia, < Gr. epwveia, dissimulation, irony, < epwv, a dissembler, lit. 'one who talks' (but says less or more than he thinks), ppr. of epwv, speak, tell, talk.*] 1. Simulated ignorance in discussion: a method of exposing an antagonist's ignorance by pretending to desire information or instruction from him. This method of discussion, the Socratic irony, was characteristic of Socrates, with reference to whom the term was first used.

Socrates at Athens undertook with many sharp and cutting ironies to reprove the vices of his Age. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. III.*

The Athenian's [Socrates's] modest irony was of another taste, and better suited to the decorum of conversation, than the Syrian's [Lucan's] frontless buffoonry.

Sp. Hard, Manner of Writing Dialogues, Pref. Hence—2. Covert sarcasm; such a use of agreeable or commendatory forms of expression as to convey a meaning opposite to that literally expressed; sarcastic laudation, compliment, or the like.

And call her Ida, tho' I knew her not,
And call her sweet, as if in irony.

Temnyson, Princess, vii.

A drayman in a passion calls out "You are a pretty fellow," without suspecting that he is uttering irony. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon.*

Irony of fate, or of circumstances, an apparent mockery of destiny; an occurrence or result the opposite of what might naturally have been expected; a contradictory outcome: as, it was the irony of fate that made Joseph the ruler over the land of his captivity.—*Syn. 2. Sarcasm, etc. See satire.*

iron-yellow (i'ern-yel'ō), *n.* Same as *Mars yellow* (which see, under yellow).

Iroquoian (ir-ō-kwoi'ān), *a.* [*< Iroquois + -an.*] Same as *Iroquois*.

Iroquois (ir-ō-kwoi'), *n.* and *a.* [A F. form (with term. -ois, as in *Illinois*: see -ois) of the native Indian name.] 1. *n.* One of a former confederation of American Indians, situated in central New York, originally composed of five tribes—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—and hence known as the Five

Nations. At a later time a sixth tribe, the Tuscaroras, who had migrated from North Carolina, was added. The name is also given to related Indian tribes occupying central and western New York and Upper Canada, and including, besides the Iroquois proper, the Hurons, the Eries, the Neutral Nation, the Andastes, etc. In this sense also known as *Huron-Iroquois*.

II. a. Belonging or relating to the Iroquois or their tribes, or to the Iroquois family of languages.

iroury, *n.* [*ME. = OF. iror, irur = Pr. iror, anger, < L. ira, anger: see ira².*] Ire; anger. *Seven Sages, l. 954.*

irous (ir'us), *a.* [*ME. irous, irus, iras, < OF. irus, irous, ireus = Pr. irous = Pg. It. irous, < ML. "irous, angry, < L. ira, anger: see ira².*] Apt to be angry; passionate; iriful.

With full yrony wroth Gaffrey mened hy.
He salute non, he spake to gret ne small.
Rom. of Partheyay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4880.

It is greet harme and oek greet pite
To sette an irous man in heigh degree.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 308.

irously (ir'us-li), *adv.* [*ME. irously; < irous + -ly.*] Angriily.

And whan dorfles sangh with his lye that thei dide so
grete damage that were soche myselyfynge peple, he
rode vpon hem full irously. *Morley (E. E. T. S.), li. 243.*

irp (irp), *n.* and *a.* [Origin unknown; found only in one piece of Ben Jonson's, and perhaps one of his affected terms.] 1. *n.* A grimace or contortion of the body.

Spanish shrugs, French faces, amirks, irpes, and all affected humours. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Pallinode.*

II. a. Grimacing.

If regardant, then maintain your station briak and irpe,
shew the supple motion of your pliant body.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 3.

irradiance (i-rā'di-āns), *n.* [*< irradiant(t) + -ce.*] 1. The act of irradiating; emission of rays of light.—2. An appearance of radiated light; luster; splendor.

Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love
Express they? by looks only? or do they mix
Irradiances, virtual or immediate touch?

Milton, P. L., viii. 617.

irradiancy (i-rā'di-ān-si), *n.* Same as *irradiance*.

irradiant (i-rā'di-ānt), *a.* [*< L. irradiant(t)-s, irradiant(t)-s, ppr. of irradiare, irradiare, irradiare: see irradiate.*] Emitting rays of light.

So the bright lamp of night, the constant moon,
Unwearied, does her circling journey run;
Off thro' the fleecy clouds irradiant bends,
And to bountiful lands her influence lends.

Byss, To Marcella.

irradiate (i-rā'di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *irradiated*, ppr. *irradiating*. [*< L. irradiatus, irradiatus, pp. of irradiare, irradiare (> It. irradiare, irradiare = Sp. Pg. irradiar = F. irradiier), beam upon, illumine, < in, on, + radiare, beam: see radiate.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To illuminate or shed light upon or into; make luminous or clear; light up; enlighten.

So much the rather thou, celestial Light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton, P. L., III. 68.*

When the august functions of the Crown are irradiated by intelligence and virtue, they are transformed into a higher dignity than words can convey, or Acts of Parliament can confer. *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 108.*

Those studies that kindle the imagination, and through it irradiate the reason. *Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.*

2. To make splendid or glorious; confer honor or dignity upon; exalt; adorn.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or embellish the floors.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 130.

3. To radiate into; penetrate by radiation.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, irradiate,
and put those more simple parts of matter into motion.

St. M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

II. intrans. To emit rays; shine.

Day was the state of the hemisphere on which light irradiated. *Sp. Horne, Letters on Infidelity, x.*

irradiate (i-rā'di-āt), *a.* [*< L. irradiatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Illuminated; made brilliant or splendid. [Poetical.]

Your irradiate judgment will soon discover the secrets of this little crystal world.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Where irradiate dewy eyes
Had shone, gleam stony orbs. *Shelley, Alastor.*

irradiation (i-rā'di-ā-shon), *n.* [*= F. irradiation = Sp. irradiacion = Pg. irradiacão = It. irradiazione, irradiazione, < L. as if "irradiatio (n), < irradiare, irradiare: see irradiate."*] 1. The act of irradiating or emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness emitted; enlightenment.

Sooner may a dark room enlighten itself without the irradiation of a candle or the sun than a natural understanding work out its own ignorance in matters of faith. *South, Works, VIII. xiii.*

God does give signs, and when he does so, he gives also irradiations, illustrations of the understanding, that they may be discerned to be his signs. *Donne, Sermons, II.*

This is that irradiation that dispels the mists of hell.

St. T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 32.

2. In physics, the phenomenon of the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, when seen against a dark ground. It was explained by Plateau as due to the extension of the impression upon the nerves of the retina beyond the outlines of the image; Helmholtz, however, has ascribed it to the want of perfect accommodation in the eye, leading to the formation of diffusion images about the proper image of a bright object, so that it encroaches upon the dark space about it, and hence appears larger than it really is. Irradiation increases with the brightness of the object, diminishes as the illumination of the object and that of the field of view approach equality, and vanishes when they become equal.

irradiative (i-rā'di-ā-tiv), *n.* Something which illuminates or emits light.

irradiate (i-rā'di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irradiated*, ppr. *irradiating*. [*< L. in, in, + radiare, radiare, take root: see radiate.* Cf. *cradicate.*] To fix by the root; fix firmly. *Chaucer.*

irrational (i-rash'on-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. irrational = Pr. irrational = Sp. Pg. irracional = It. irrazionale, irrazionale, < L. irrationalis, irrationalis, not rational, < in-priv. + rationalis, rational: see rational.*] 1. *a.* 1. Not rational; without the faculty of reason; void of understanding; unreasoning.

He hath eaten and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discerns,
Irrational till then. *Milton, P. L., IX. 708.*

Strong passion is brief madness, because the internal commotion of it, usurping consciousness, prevents full and free reflection and adaptation, and putting the individual out of just ratio with persons and things, makes him irrational. *Mauley, Mind, XII. 510.*

2. Without the quality of reason; contrary to reason; illogical; unreasonable: as, irrational motives; an irrational project.

It would be amusing to make a digest of the irrational laws which bad critics have made for the government of poets. *Macaulay, Moore's Life of Byron.*

There is . . . nothing more irrational than to criticize deeds as though the doers of them had the same desires, hopes, fears, and restraint with ourselves.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 252.

We are constantly the dupes of an irrational attempt to estimate the universe from a purely human point of view. *Micrur, Nature and Thought, p. 248.*

Conduct prompted by a series of such unconnected impulses we call irrational, as being absolutely unsystematized, and in that sense incoherent.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 26.

3. In math.: (a) In arith., not capable of being exactly expressed by a vulgar fraction, proper or improper; surd. In mathematics irrational is a translation of Greek ἀλογος, inexpressible (by a fraction), opposed to λόγος. (See surd.) Every irrational quantity can, however, be conceived as expressed by an infinite continued fraction or interminate decimal. (b) In translations of Euclid, and cognate writings, at once incommensurable with the assumed unit and not having its square commensurable with that of the unit. This is the peculiar meaning given by Euclid to ἀλογος, though Plato uses it in sense (a), above. (c) In alg., noting a quantity involving a variable raised to a fractional power; or, in a wider sense, noting a quantity not rational, not a sum of products of constants and of variables into one another or into themselves.—4. In Gr. pros., incapable of measurement in terms of the fundamental or primary time or metrical unit.

It was an irrational long; and the foot to which it belonged was irrational also, the whole length of the foot being expressed by a fractional designation, viz. 24 short times. *J. Hadley, Essays, p. 107.*

Geometrically irrational. See geometrically.—**Irrational function.** See function.—*Syn. 1 and 2. Silly, Foolish, etc. (see absurd); witless, reasonless, thoughtless; brute, brutish; injudicious, illogical.*

II. n. That which is devoid of reason, as one of the lower animals.

But for the poor shiftless irrational, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence that they are all ready furnished with such clothing as is proper to their place and business. *Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 12.*

irrationality (i-rash'on-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*= Sp. irracionalidad = Pg. irracionalidade = It. irrazionalità; as irrational + -ity.*] 1. The condition of being irrational; want of the faculty or the quality of reason; fatuity; as, the irrationality of brutes; the irrationality of a scheme.

Who is it here that appeals to the frivolousness and irrationality of our dreams? *Boswell, On the Soul, li. 187.*

The unflinching boyishness of hope and its vigorous irrationality are nowhere better displayed than in questions of conduct. *R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, II.*

2. Incapable of being brought into a different state, condition, or form.

The newly mentioned observations seem to argue the corporeity of air to be *irreducible* unto water.

Boyle, Works, I. 50.

Each specific sensation remains *irreducible* to another.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. 241.

3. Incapable of being reduced to a desired form or condition by manipulation: as, an *irreducible* horn or fracture.—*Irreducible case*, equation, function, integral, etc. See the nouns.—*Irreducible circuit*, in math. See *irreducible circuit*, under *circuit*.

Irreducibility (ir-ē-dū'bi-li-ti), *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

Irreducibly (ir-ē-dū'bi-li), *adv.* So as to be irreducible.

Irreducibility (ir-ē-dū'bi-li-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréductibilité*; as *irreducibility* + *-ity*: see *-ility*.] Absence of reductibility; irreducibility. [Rare.]

M. Comte's puerile predilection for prime numbers almost passes belief. His reason is that they are a type of *irreducibility*; each of them is a kind of ultimate arithmetical fact. J. S. Mill.

Irreducible (ir-ē-dū'bi-li), *a.* [= F. *irréductible* = It. *irriducibile*; as *in-3* + *reducible*.] Not reducible; irreducible. [Rare.]

Irreduction (ir-ē-dū'k-shn), *n.* The state of being unreduced; failure to reduce: said of a hernia.

This increase in volume was the only cause of *irreduction* (of the hernia). Medical News, LII. 442.

Irreflexion (ir-ē-flek'shn), *n.* [= F. *irréflexion* = Sp. *irreflexión*; as *in-3* + *reflexion*.] Want or absence of reflection; thoughtlessness.

It gave to the course pursued that character of violence, impatience, and *irreflexion* which too often belongs to the proceedings of the multitude. Brougham.

Abiding *irreflexion* is quite consistent with increase of general knowledge. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 281.

Irreflexive (ir-ē-flek'tiv), *a.* [*in-3* + *reflexive*.] Not reflective; wanting the quality or the habit of reflection; thoughtless.

From this day I was an altered creature, never again relapsing into the careless, *irreflexive* mind of childhood. De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 362.

Irreflexive (ir-ē-flek'tiv), *a.* [*in-3* + *reflexive*.] Not reflexive.

Irreformable (ir-ē-fōr'ma-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *irreformable*, < LL. *irreformabilis*, *irreformabilis*, unalterable, < *in-priv.* + *reformabilis*, that can be formed again: see *reformable*.] 1. Not reformable; not capable of being formed anew or again; not subject to revision.

Such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are *irreformable* in their own nature, and not because of the consent of the Church. Cath. Dict., p. 677.

2. Not capable of being reformed or corrected; not susceptible of amendment: as, an *irreformable* drunkard.

Irrefragability (ir-ē-fra-ga-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréfragabilité* = It. *irrefragabilità*; as *irrefragabile* + *-ity*: see *-ability*.] The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

A solemn, high-stalking man, with such a fund of indignation in him, or of latent indignation; of contumacity, *irrefragability*. Carlyle, Misc., IV. 80.

Irrefragable (ir-ē-fra-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréfragable* = Sp. *irrefragable* = Pg. *irrefragável* = It. *irrefragabile*, *irrefragabile*, < LL. *irrefragabilis*, *irrefragabilis*, irrefragable: see *refragable*.] Not refutable; incapable of being broken down or refuted; incontrovertible; undeniable; not confutable: as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* evidence; an *irrefragable* opponent.

What a noble and *irrefragable* testimony was this to the power, to the truth of the Messiah! Ep. Hall, The Ten Lepers.

Yet did not any of these conceive themselves infallible, or set down their dictates as verities *irrefragable*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

He was an *irrefragable* disputant against the errors . . . which with trouble he saw rising in his colony. C. Mather, Mag. Chris., II. 1.

Against so obstinate and *irrefragable* an enemy, what could avail the unsupported allies of genius? Goldsmith, Polite Learning, II.

—*Syn.* Unanswerable, indisputable, unquestionable, indubitable, irrefutable.

Irrefragableness (ir-ē-fra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irrefragable; irrefragability.

Irrefragably (ir-ē-fra-ga-bli), *adv.* In an irrefragable manner; so as to be irrefragable; incontrovertibly.

Herein he was *irrefragably* true, that there cannot be anything more certain and evident to a man that thinks than that he doth think. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 24.

Irrefragible (ir-ē-fra'ji-bl), *a.* [= It. *irrefragabile*; as *in-3* + *refragabile*.] Not refrangible; not to be broken or violated.

An *irrefragible* law of country etiquette.

Mrs. Crank, Agatha's Husband, xx.

Irrefragibly (ir-ē-fra'ji-bl), *adv.* So as to be irrefragable; fixedly; inviolably.

They knew . . . that the dragons were welded to their vases more *irrefragably* than Prometheus to his rock. Hugh Conway, A Family Affair, p. 16.

Irrefutability (ir-ē-fū'ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréfutabilité*; as *irrefutable* + *-ity*: see *-ability*.] The quality of being irrefutable.

On the *irrefutability* of which he had privately prided himself. The Century, XXXI. 176.

Irrefutable (ir-ē-fū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréfutable* = Pg. *irrefutable*, < LL. *irrefutabilis*, *irrefutabilis*, < *in-priv.* + *refutabilis*, refutable: see *refutable*.] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved.

Yet lie not urge them as an *irrefutable* proof, being not willing to lay more stress upon any thing than will bear. Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xi.

That *irrefutable* discourse of Cardinal Caloton. Ep. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 12.

—*Syn.* See list under *irrefragable*.

Irrefutably (ir-ē-fū'ta-bli), *adv.* In an irrefutable manner; so as to be irrefutable.

Irreg. An abbreviation of *irregular* or *irregularly*.

Irregeneracy (ir-ē-jen'g-rā-si), *n.* [*in-3* + *regeneracy*.] Unregeneracy. [Rare.]

Irregeneration (ir-ē-jen'g-rā-shn), *n.* [*in-3* + *regeneration*.] Lack of regeneration; the state of being unregenerate. [Rare.]

Irregular (ir-ē-gū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [= ME. *irregular*, < OF. *irregulier*, F. *irrégulier* = Pr. *irregular*, *irregular* = Sp. Pg. *irregular* = It. *irregolare*, < ML. *irregularis*, not regular, < L. *in-priv.* + *regularis*, pertaining to rules (regular): see *regular*.] 1. *a.* 1. Not regular; lacking regularity or method in some respect; not conformable to rule, order, symmetry, uniformity, or a fixed principle; deviating from the normal or usual course or state; devious; unmethodical; uneven; as, an *irregular* figure, outline, or surface; *irregular* verbs; *irregular* troops.

They [the inhabitants of Barbary] are *irregular* in their life and actions, exceedingly subject to cholera, speak aloft and proudly, and are often at buffets in the streets. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 632.

The numbers of pindaries are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. Cowley.

2. Not regular in action or method; not conformed or conforming to regular rules or principles; hence, disorderly; lawless; improper: as, he is given to *irregular* courses.

Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight Against the *irregular* and wild Glendower. Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 1. 40.

Now that to steal by law is grown an art, Whom roques the alres, their milder sons call smart, And "alightly *irregular*" dilutes the shame Of what had once a somewhat blunter name. Lovell, Tempora Mutantur.

Specifically.—3. In *human anat.*, being of no determinate shape, as a vertebra: said only of bones. Bones were formerly classed unnaturally in four categories, long, short, flat, and irregular. Most bones fall in the last-named category.

4. In *zool.*: (*a*) Not having a definite form; bilaterally or radially unsymmetrical; not having the form usual in a group; differing in an unusual manner from neighboring parts: as, an *irregular* third joint of an insect's antenna. (*b*) Not arranged in a definite manner, or varying in position or direction: as, *irregular* marks (that is, marks varying in size or distance from one another); *irregular* punctures or striae.

(*c*) In echinoderms, not exhibiting radial symmetry; exocyclic or petalostichous; spatangoid or clypeastroid: specifically said of the heart-urchins and other sea-urchins of the division *Irregularia*. See cut under *petalostichous*.—5. In *bot.*, not having all the members of the same part alike: said of flowers. An *irregular* flower is one in which the members of some or all of its floral circles—for example, petals—differ from one another in size, shape, or extent of union, as in the bean, the violet, and the larkspur. The term is also used less specifically, and is often not discriminated from *unsymmetrical*.—*Irregular antennis*, in *entom.*, those antennae in which one or more joints are very greatly developed beyond the others. But when this irregularity is confined to one sex the antennae are commonly said to be *deformed*.—*Irregular body*. See *body*.—*Irregular cadence*, an imperfect or deceptive cadence. See *cadence*.—*Irregular determinant*, in the theory of numbers, a determinant of a quadratic form where the forms of the principal genus are not all powers of some one.—*Irregular indorsement, phrase, proof, relation, verb*, etc. See the nouns.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. Unsettled, variable, changeable, mutable, unreliable; exceptional; fitful, capricious. In regard to conduct or ways of proceeding or managing, *irregular* generally expresses more blame than *unmethodical* or *unsymmetrical*, and less than *anomalous* or *disorderly*; it expresses less of foolishness than *erratic*, less of oddity than *eccentric*, less of carelessness than *casual*, and less

of moral obliquity than *devious* or *crooked*. It expresses the fact of being out of conformity with rule, but implies nothing more with certainty. Yet the word is sometimes used in a sinister sense, as though it were a euphemism for something worse.

II. *n.* One who is not subject or does not conform to established regulations; especially, a soldier who is not in regular service, or a person practising medicine without belonging to the regular profession.

Some of those nations that in the last and present war are famous for furnishing (Austria's) armies with *irregulars* are known to have a great turn for trade. Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, iv.

Irregularist (ir-ē-gū-lār-ist), *n.* [*irregular* + *-ist*.] One who is irregular, or one who favors an irregular course or proceeding. Baxter.

Irregularity (ir-ē-gū-lār'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *irregularities* (-tiz). [= ME. *irregularite*, < OF. *irregularite*, F. *irrégularité* = Pr. *irregularitat* = Sp. *irregularidad* = Pg. *irregularidade* = It. *irregolarità*, < ML. *irregularitas* (-t-s), irregularity, < *irregularis*, irregular: see *irregular*.] 1. Lack of regularity; the state of being irregular; deviation from rule, method, order, course, uniformity, etc.; hence, impropriety; disorder; laxity; as, *irregularity* of proceedings; the *irregularity* of a curve; *irregularity* of life or conduct.

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. That which is irregular or out of due course; a part exhibiting divergence from the rest; hence, aberrant or immoral action or conduct: as, an *irregularity* on a surface; to be guilty of *irregularities*.

The ill methods of schools and colleges give the chief rise to the *irregularities* of the gentry. Ep. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Conclusion.

Grandcourt had always allowed Lush to know his external affairs indiscriminately—*irregularities*, debts, want of ready money. George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlviii.

3. In *law*, an act or proceeding not wholly beyond the power of the court or party, but done in a manner not warranted by the law or the state of the cause.—4. In *bot.*, want of uniformity in size, shape, or measure of union among the members of the same floral circle.—5. *Eccles.*, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., infraction of the rules governing admission to the clerical office and discharge of its functions; a canonical impediment to reception of orders, exercise of clerical functions, or advancement in the church. Irregularities are classed as (1) *Ex defectu*, from defects of mind, body, birth, age, liberty, the sacrament (that is, of marriage, including previous bigamy, etc.), lenity (involved in previous military service, homicide, etc.), and reputation (from notorious crime, judicial sentence, etc.); and (2) *Ex delicto*, from reception of heretical baptism or ordination, heresy, murder, etc. The term is used also in the Church of England, in which persons unable to pass their examinations, those with serious physical defects, under canonical age, notorious offenders, etc., are accounted irregular.

Irregularly (ir-ē-gū-lār-li), *adv.* In an irregular manner; without rule, method, or order.

Irregularly (ir-ē-gū-lār-li), *adv.* [*in-3* + *regularly*.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient; which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interagency *irregularly*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

Irregularous (ir-ē-gū-lār-us), *a.* [*L. in-priv.* + *regular*, rule: see *regular*.] Lawless; irregular; licentious.

Thou Conspir'd with that *irregularous* devil, Cloten, Hast here cut off my lord. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 214.

Irrejectable (ir-ē-jek'ta-bl), *a.* [*in-3* + *rejectable*.] Incapable of being rejected.

The former [Calvinists] affirming grace to be irresistibly presented; the latter [Arminians] deny it to be *irrejectable*. Boyle, Works, I. 376.

Irrelapsable (ir-ē-lap'sa-bl), *a.* [*in-3* + *relapsable*.] Not liable to lapse or relapse. Dr. H. More.

Irrelate (ir-ē-lāt'), *a.* [*L. in-priv.* + *relatus*, related: see *relate*.] Unrelated; irrelative. De Quincey.

Irrelated (ir-ē-lāt'ted), *a.* [*in-3* + *related*.] Unrelated. [Rare.]

The only realm for him [Hume] were certain *irrelated* sensations, and out of these knowledge arises or becomes. Mind, XII. 2.

Irrelation (ir-ē-lā'shn), *n.* [*in-3* + *relation*.] The state or quality of being irrelative; want of relation or connection.

The utter *irrelation*, in both cases, of the audience to the scene . . . threw upon each a ridicule not to be effaced. De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 120.

Irrelative (ir-ē-lā'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*in-3* + *relative*.] 1. *a.* 1. Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected. Boyle, Works, III. 23.

2. In music, not having tones in common; not connected or related: as, *irrelative* chords, keys, etc. (that is, chords, keys, etc., that have few or no tones in common).

II. a. That which is not relative or connected.

This same mental necessity is involved in the general inability we find of construing positively to thought any *irrelative*.
W. Hamilton.

irrelatively (i-rel'a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an irrelative manner; without relation; unconnectedly.
Boyle, Works, II. 276.

irrelevancy (i-rel'ē-vāns), *n.* [*irrelevant* (t) + *-cy*.] Same as *irrelevancy*.

irrelevancy (i-rel'ē-vān-si), *n.* [*irrelevant* (t) + *-cy*.] The quality of being irrelevant or inapplicable; want of pertinence or connection.

I was unwilling to enlarge on the *irrelevancy* of his arguments.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

irrelevant (i-rel'ē-vānt), *a.* [= *OF. irrelevant*; as *in-3* + *relevant*.] 1. Not relevant; not having relation; not applicable or pertinent.

Daily occurrences among ourselves prove that the desire to do something in presence of an emergency leads to the most *irrelevant* actions.

II. *Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.*
 To concentrate the mind is to fix it persistently on an object or group of objects, resolutely excluding from the mental view all *irrelevant* objects.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

2. In law, having no legitimate bearing on the real question. See *immaterial*, *incompetent*, *relevant*.—Fallacy of *irrelevant conclusion*. See *fallacies in things* (3), under *fallacy*.

irrelevantly (i-rel'ē-vānt-ly), *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.

irrelievable (ir-ē-lē'vā-bl), *a.* [*in-3* + *relievable*.] Not relievable; not admitting relief.

irreligion (ir-ē-līj'ŋn), *n.* [= *F. irréligion* = *Sp. irreligion* = *Pg. irreligido* = *It. irreligione*, < *LL. irreligio* (n-), *irreligio* (n-), unconsciousness, *irreligion*, < *L. in-priv.* + *religio* (n-), *religion*: see *religion*.] Lack of religion; contempt of religion; impiety.

The two grand relations that concern society are government and subjection: *irreligion* doth indispense men for both these.
Sp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, II. 1.

irreligionist (ir-ē-līj'ŋn-ist), *n.* [*irreligion* + *-ist*.] One who condemns or opposes religion.

irreligiosity, *n.* [*ME. irreligiosite*, *irreligiositee*, < *OF. irreligiosite*, *F. irreligiosité* = *It. irreligiosità*; as *irreligious* + *-ity*.] Irreligiousness; irreligion.

The whole (the Lord) unto wrathe is stir'd upon his folk, for their *irreligiositee*.
Wyclif, 3 Ed. I. 52 (Oxf.).

irreligious (ir-ē-līj'us), *a.* [= *F. irréligieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. irreligioso*, < *LL. irreligiosus*, *irreligiosus*, *irreligious*, < *L. in-priv.* + *religiosus*, *religious*: see *religious*.] 1. Not religious; without religious principles; condemning religion; impious; ungodly.

It seldom or never chanceth that any man is so *irreligious* that he darest either hide any thing that is so taken, or piler any thing away that is so pyld.
Golding, tr. of Osmar, fol. 188.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*.
South, Sermons.

2. Profane; wicked: as, *irreligious* conduct.

With our contentions their *irreligious* humour also is much strengthened.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse?
Swift.

—*Syn. Irreligious, Godless, Ungodly, Unrighteous, Impious, Profane, Atheistic*, are words expressing the position or conduct of those who deny the existence of a God or refuse to obey his commandments. *Irreligious* means destitute of religion as a principle, contemning religion and not checked by its restraints; *godless*, acknowledging no God, disregarding God and therefore his commandments, sinful, wicked; *ungodly*, essentially the same as *godless*, but stronger as to both feeling and action; *unrighteous*, disregarding right, contrary to right and by implication (right being with this word viewed chiefly as the personal will of God) not only wrong or unjust, but sinful; *impious*, irreverent or contemptuous toward God, defiant or wanton in irreligion; *profane*, impious by word or deed, irreverent or blasphemous; *atheistic*, holding the doctrine of the non-existence of a God (applied, on account of the natural tendency of men to deny the existence of a God where their spirit or manner of life is condemned by the teachings of the Christian religion, to whatever would be thus condemned or whoever thus denies). See *Atheism*.

irreligiously (ir-ē-līj'us-ly), *adv.* In an irreligious manner; with impiety; wickedly.

Perhaps no less dangerous to perform holy duties *irreligiously* than to receive holy signs or sacraments unworthily.
Milton, Civil Power.

irreligiousness (ir-ē-līj'us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being irreligious; want of religious principles or practice; ungodliness.

If we consult the histories of former times, we shall find that saying of Solomon constantly verified, That righteous-

ness doth exalt a nation, but sin doth prove a reproach to it. And more especially the sin of *irreligiousness* and profaneness.
Sp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, II. 6.

irremeable (i-rem'ē-a-bl), *a.* [= *OF. irremeable* = *Pg. irremeavel* = *It. irremeabile*, < *L. irremeabilis*, *irremeabilis*, from which one cannot come back, < *in-priv.* + *remeabilis*, that comes back, < *remeare*, come back, < *re-*, back, + *meare*, go, come: see *meatus*.] Not admitting of return; not retracable. [Rare.]

My three brave brothers in one mournful day All trod the dark, *irremeable* way.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 312.

irremediable (ir-ē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* [= *F. irré-médiable* = *Sp. irremediable* = *Pg. irremediavel* = *It. irremediabile*, < *L. irremediabilis*, *irremediabilis*, incurable, < *in-priv.* + *remediabilis*, curable: see *remediable*.] Not remediable; beyond remedy; incapable of being cured, corrected, or redressed: as, an *irremediable* disease; *irremediable* evil.

They had also annexed unto them, perpetual transgression afore God, though not always afore men, they knottes beyng indyascable, & their snares *irremediable*.
Sp. Bale, Apology, fol. 152.

Now that it is over and *irremediable*, I am thinking with a sort of horror of a bad joke in the last number of *Vanity Fair*.
Thackeray, Letters, 1847-1855, p. 23.

—*Syn.* Incurable, remediless, irrefragable, irremovable. **irremediableness** (ir-ē-mē'di-a-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being irremediable.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness is irremediableness, *irremediableness*.
Donne, Devotions, p. 13.

irremediably (ir-ē-mē'di-a-bl-ly), *adv.* In an irremediable manner; in a manner or degree that precludes remedy or correction.

There is a worse mischief than this . . . which like the pestilence destroys in the dark, and grows into inconvenience more insensibly and more *irremediably*.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, vill.

irremissible (ir-ē-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. irremissible* = *Sp. irremissible* = *Pg. irremissível* = *It. irremissibile*, *irremissibile*, < *LL. irremissibilis*, *irremissibilis*, unpardonable, < *in-priv.* + *remissibilis*, pardonable: see *remissible*.] Not remissible; not capable of being remitted; unpardonable: as, an *irremissible* sin.

If some offenses be foul, others are horrible, and some others *irremissible*.
Sp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts, I.

irremissibleness (ir-ē-mis'i-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being irremissible or unpardonable.
Hammond, Works, I. 487.

irremissibly (ir-ē-mis'i-bl-ly), *adv.* In an irremissible or unpardonable manner.

irremission (ir-ē-mis'ŋn), *n.* [= *Sp. irremission*; as *in-3* + *remission*.] The act of refusing or delaying to remit or pardon; the act of withholding remission or pardon.

It is "It shall not be forgiven;" it is not "It cannot be forgiven." It is an *irremission*; it is not an *irremissibleness*.
Donne.

irremissive (ir-ē-mis'iv), *a.* [*in-3* + *remissive*.] Not remissive or remitting.

irremittable (ir-ē-mit'a-bl), *a.* [*in-3* + *remittable*.] Not remittable; irremissible; unpardonable.

He (Cookburne) writ also De vulgari sacre scripture phrasal, lib. ii. Whereof the first doth intreat of the sinne against the Holie Ghost, which they call *irremittable* or vnto death.
Zodneshead, Scotland, an. 1569.

irremovability (ir-ē-mō-vā-bl'it-i), *n.* [Also *irremoveability*: < *irremovable*: see *-ility*.] The quality or state of being irremovable.

irremovable (ir-ē-mō'vā-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *irremoveable*; < *in-3* + *removable*. Cf. *Sp. irremovible* = *Pg. irremovível* = *It. irremovibile*.] 1. Not removable; not to be removed; not capable of or subject to removal; firmly fixed; stable.

Of constant devotion and *irremoveable* pletie to his Prince.
Holland, tr. of Kinetikus, p. 281.

The provision making the Supreme Commissioners . . . *irremovable* for four years was consistent with the general rule of Indian appointments.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

2. Inflexible; unyielding; immovable.

Resolved for flight. *Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 518.*

irremovableness (ir-ē-mō'vā-bl-ness), *n.* Irremovability.

irremovably (ir-ē-mō'vā-bl-ly), *adv.* In an irremovable manner; so as not to admit of removal; fixedly; inflexibly.

Firmly and *irremovably* fixed to the profession of the true Protestant religion.

Erasm. Misc., News from Brussels.

irremoval (ir-ē-mō'vā), *n.* [*in-3* + *removal*.] Absence of removal; the state of being not removed. [Rare.]

irremunerable (ir-ē-mū'ng-rā-bl), *a.* [= *OF. irremunerabile* = *Sp. irremunerable* = *It. irremunerabile*, *irremunerabile*, < *LL. irremunerabilis*, *irremunerabilis*, < *L. in-priv.* + **remunerabilis*, remunerable: see *remunerable*.] Not remunerable; incapable of being rewarded.
Cockeram.

irrenowned (ir-ē-nound'), *a.* [Formerly *irrenowned*; < *in-3* + *renowned*.] Unrenowned; without renown; of no repute; obscure.

To slug in slouth and sensuall delights, And end their daies with *irrenowned* shame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. 1. 22.

irreparability (i-rep'a-rā-bl'it-i), *n.* [= *F. irréparabilité* = *Sp. irrepairabilidad* = *Pg. irrepairabilidad*; as *irreparable* + *-ity*: see *-ility*.] The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery.

The poor fellow came back quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple *irreparability* of the fragment.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Fragment and the Bouquet.

irreparable (i-rep'a-rā-bl), *a.* [= *F. irréparable* = *Fr. Sp. irrepairable* = *Pg. irrepairavel* = *It. irrepairabile*, *irreparable*, < *L. irrepairabilis*, *irreparabilis*, not to be repaired or recovered, < *in-priv.* + *reparabilis*, that may be repaired: see *reparable*.] Not reparable; incapable of being repaired, rectified, or restored; that cannot be made right or good.

Then be ye sewer of a soden *irreparable* miserable destruction.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, x.

The only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity.
Garth, Pref. to Trans. of Ovid.

irreparable injury, in law, an injury which, though not necessarily beyond repair or compensation, is so grave, or so outlasting in character, or productive of damage so difficult of estimation, as to constitute a grievance for which the right to recover damages does not afford reasonable redress.—*Syn.* See list under *irremediable*.

irreparableness (i-rep'a-rā-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being irreparable.

irreparably (i-rep'a-rā-bl-ly), *adv.* In an irreparable manner; irretrievably; irrecoverably: as, *irreparably* lost.

irrepassable (ir-ē-pās'a-bl), *a.* [*OF. irrepasabile*; as *in-3* + *repasable*.] Not repassable; that cannot be recrossed or passed again.

He had past already (miserable) Of Styx so black the flood *irrepasabile*.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, vi. 250.

irrepealability (ir-ē-pē-lā-bl'it-i), *n.* [*irrepealable*: see *-ility*.] The quality of being irrepealable.

irrepealable (ir-ē-pē-lā-bl), *a.* [*in-3* + *repealable*.] Not repealable; incapable of being repealed or annulled.

'Tis such are the confidants that engage their *irrepealable* assents to every slight appearance.
Glenville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

irrepealableness (ir-ē-pē-lā-bl-ness), *n.* Irrepealability.

irrepealably (ir-ē-pē-lā-bl-ly), *adv.* In an irrepealable manner; so as to be beyond repeal.

Excommunications and censures are *irrepealably* transacted by them.
Sp. Gauden, Hieraspistia, p. 120.

irrepentance (ir-ē-pen'tāns), *n.* [*in-3* + *repentance*.] Lack of repentance; impenitence.

There are some dispositions blameworthy in men, . . . as unchangeableness and *irrepentance*.
Sp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 47.

irreplaceable (ir-ē-plā'a-bl), *a.* [*in-3* + *replaceable*.] Not replaceable; that cannot be replaced; not admitting of replacement or substitution.

Once or twice in a century some author may appear so profoundly original that later times may cherish his works as inestimable and *irreplaceable*.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 372.

irreplevable (ir-ē-plev'a-bl), *a.* [*in-3* + *replevable*. Cf. *ML. irreplegiabilis*.] In law, incapable of being replevied.

irreplevisable (ir-ē-plev'i-zā-bl), *a.* [*in-3* + *replevisable*.] Same as *irreplevable*.

irreprehensible (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= *F. irrépréhensible* = *Sp. irreprensible* = *Pg. irreprensível* = *It. irreprensibile*, *irreprensibile*, < *LL. irreprensibilis*, *irreprensibilis*, unblamable, < *L. in-priv.* + *LL. reprehensibilis*, blamable: see *reprehensible*.] Not reprehensible; not to be reprehended or censured; blameless.

Whose manners hath ben *irreprehensible* before the world.
Lyly, Euphuus, Anat. of Wit, p. 182.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or *irreprehensible*.
Sp. Patrick, Ans. to the Touchstone, p. 122.

irreprehensibleness (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

irreprehensibility (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In an irreprehensible manner; so as to be irreprehensible; without blame.

irrepresentable (i-rep-rē-hen'ta-bli), *a.* [*in-3 + representable.*] Not representable; incapable of being represented; not admitting of representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillington.*

irrepressible (ir-ē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. irrépressible*; as *in-3 + repressible.*] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

His *irrepressible* wrath at honour's wound!

Passion and maddest *irrepressible*!

Browning, Ring and Book, IV. 1129.

Irrepressible conflict. See *conflict*.

irrepressibly (ir-ē-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an irrepressible manner or degree; so as to preclude repression.

irreproachable (ir-ē-prō'cha-bl), *a.* [= *F. irréprochable* = *Sp. irrepachable*; as *in-3 + reproachable.*] Not reproachable; not open to reproach or criticism; free from blame.

He was a serious, sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Bp. Atterbury.*

He was *irreproachable* in his morals.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 25.

-Syn. Unblamable, blameless, spotless, immaculate, faultless.

irreproachableness (ir-ē-prō'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irreproachable.

irreproachably (ir-ē-prō'cha-bli), *adv.* In an irreproachable manner; blamelessly.

irreproducible (ir-ē-prō'dū'si-bl), *a.* [*in-3 + reproducible.*] Not reproducible; incapable of being reproduced.

Our science is by no means the only one concerned with phenomena which are at present to a large extent *irreproducible*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 149.*

irreproductive (ir-ē-prō'duk'tiv), *a.* [= *F. irréproductif*; as *in-3 + reproductif.*] Not reproductive; incapable of reproducing. — **Irreproductive function.** See *function*.

irreprovable (ir-ē-prō'vā-bl), *a.* [= *It. irreprouvabile*; as *in-3 + reprovable.*] Not reprovable; not liable to reproof; blameless; unblamable.

These men he [our blessed saviour] chose to call from their *irreprovable* employment of fishing. *J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 48.*

If among this crowd of virtues a falling crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been *irreprovable*. *Bp. Atterbury, Character of Luther.*

irreprovableness (ir-ē-prō'vā-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being irreprovable.

irreprovably (ir-ē-prō'vā-bli), *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.

irreption (i-rep'shən), *n.* [*LL. irreptio(n)*, *irreptio(n)*, a creeping in, *LL. irreperere*, *irreperere*, creep in, *in, in, + repere*, creep; see *reptile*.] A creeping in; stealthy entrance, as of a harmful influence.

By continual watchfulness . . . we shall lessen the inclination, and account fewer sudden *irreptions*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

irreptitious (ir-ep'tish'us), *a.* [*LL. irreptus*, pp. of *irreperere*, *irreperere*, creep in (see *irreption*), + *-tious*, as in *arrepitious*, *surreptitious*.] Creeping in; stealthily introduced; surreptitious. *Castell.*

irreputable (i-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [*in-3 + reputable.*] Not reputable; disreputable.

Nor does he [Socrates] declare against their [the Athenians'] most predominant and not *irreputable* vices. *Bp. Law, Life and Character of Christ.*

irresilient (ir-ē-sil'i-gnt), *a.* [*in-3 + resilient.*] Not resilient.

irresistance (ir-ē-zis'tāns), *n.* [*in-3 + resistance.*] Non-resistance; passive submission.

Patience under affronts and injuries, humility, *irresistance*. *Paley, Evidences, II. 2.*

irresistibility (ir-ē-zis'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. irrésistibilité* = *Sp. irresistibilidad* = *Pg. irresistibilidade*; as *irresistible* + *-ity*; see *ability*.] The quality of being irresistible.

With what dreadful pomp is Opulence ushered in here! In what bold colours has the Poet drawn his impetuosity and *irresistibility*!

W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, x. 1059, note.

irresistible (ir-ē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= *F. irrésistible* = *Sp. irresistible* = *Pg. irresistível* = *It. irresistibile*; as *in-3 + resistible.*] Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; superior to resistance or repulsion.

The Gospel means of grace, powerful as they are, yet are not, and ought not to be, *irresistible*.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

That *irresistible* eloquence which at the distance of more than two thousand years stirs our blood, and brings tears into our eyes.

Macaulay, Milford's Hist. Greece.

Irresistible grace. See *grace*.

irresistibleness (ir-ē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irresistible; irresistibility.

For the remoteness, violence, *irresistibleness* of the blow, are the enemies of the church described by the spears and dart. *Bp. Hall, Defeat of Oruelty.*

irresistibly (ir-ē-zis'ti-bli), *adv.* In an irresistible manner; so as to be irresistible.

If the doctrine of evolution had not existed, palaeontologists must have invented it, so *irresistibly* is it forced upon the mind by the study of the remains of the Tertiary mammalia which have been brought to light since 1859. *Huxley, On "The Origin of Species."*

irresistless (ir-ē-zist'les), *a.* [*in-3 + resistless.*] The negative is erroneously duplicated, namely, *in-3* and *-less*.] Incapable of being resisted; irresistible. [A barbarous coinage.]

When beauty in distress appears,

An *irresistless* charm it bears.

Yalden, In Allusion to Horace, Odes, II. 4.

Rome, that shall stretch her *irresistless* reign

Wherever Ceres waves her golden grain.

Granger, tr. of Tibullus's Elegies, II. 5.

irresoluble (i-rez'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= *F. irresoluble* = *Sp. irresoluble* = *Pg. irresolúvel* = *It. irresolubile*, *LL. irresolubilis*, *irresolubilis*, not to be dissolved; *in-priv.* + (*LL.*) *resolubilis*, that may be dissolved; see *resoluble*.] 1. Not resolvable; incapable of being resolved into elements or parts; indissoluble.

It may be here alleged that the productions of chemical analysis are simple bodies, and upon that account *irresoluble*. *Boyle, Works, IV. 74.*

2†. Incapable of being released or relieved.

The *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin committed. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, III. 9.*

irresolubleness (i-rez'ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irresoluble; incapability of or resistance to resolution or separation of parts.

Quercetanus himself, though the grand stickler for the *tria prima*, has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle, Works, I. 514.*

irresolute (i-rez'ō-lūt), *a.* [= *F. irrésolu* = *Sp. Pg. irresoluto* = *It. irresoluto*, *irrisoluto*, *LL. irresolutus*, *irresolutus*, not loosed, *in-priv.* + *resolutus*, loosed, resolved; see *resolute*.] Not resolute or firm in purpose; unable to form a resolution; wavering; given to doubt or hesitation.

A lukewarm, *irresolute* Man did never any thing well.

Lowell, Letters, II. 1.

The Scripture therefore alloweth not to the *irresolute* and the inconstant the name of men; they are said to be children, tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

-Syn. Vacillating, hesitating, undecided, unsettled, faltering.

irresolutely (i-rez'ō-lūt-li), *adv.* In an irresolute or wavering manner.

irresoluteness (i-rez'ō-lūt-nes), *n.* The state of being irresolute.

irresolution (i-rez'ō-lū'shən), *n.* [= *F. irrésolution* = *Sp. irresolution* = *Pg. irresolução* = *It. irrisoluzione*; as *in-3 + resolution*, after *irresolute*.] Lack of resolution; lack of decision or purpose; vacillation.

I was weary of continual *irresolution*, and a perpetual equipoise of the mind. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 93.*

-Syn. Indecision, hesitancy, wavering, faltering.

irresolvability (ir-ē-zol'vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*in-3 + resolvable*; see *ability*.] Absence of resolvability; the state or quality of being irresolvable.

irresolvable (ir-ē-zol'vā-bl), *a.* [*in-3 + resolvable.*] Not resolvable; incapable of being resolved.

The *irresolvable* nebulae which exhibit bright lines in all probability consist . . . of glowing gas without anything solid in them. *J. Croft, Climate and Cosmology, p. 308.*

irresolvableness (ir-ē-zol'vā-bl-nes), *n.* Irresolvability.

irresolved (ir-ē-zolv'd), *a.* [*in-3 + resolved.*] Not resolved; irresolute; not settled in opinion; undetermined.

Many ingenious men continue yet *irresolved* in this noble controversy. *Boyle, Works, III. 198.*

While a person is *irresolved*, he suffers all the force of temptation to call upon him. *Stillington, Sermons, IV. xi.*

irresolvedly (ir-ē-zol'ved-li), *adv.* Without settled opinion; inconclusively. [Rare.]

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things which some take to be the elements, and others the principles, of all mixed bodies. *Boyle, Works, III. 198.*

irrespective (ir-ē-spek'tiv), *a.* [*in-3 + repective.*] 1†. Not regarding particular circumstances or conditions.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins. *Hammond.*

2. Regardless; not taking account; independent; followed by *of* before an object; also often used adverbially, there being no noun to which it can be directly attached: as, to do one's duty, *irrespective of* consequences.

No abstract intellectual plan of life

Quite *irrespective of* life's plainest laws.

Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

Irrespective of the form of government, frequent wars generate permanent military forces.

L. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 520.

3†. Not showing respect; disrespectful.

In irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour towards myself and some of mine.

Sir C. Cornwallis, Supp. to Cabala, p. 101.

irrespectively (ir-ē-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* Without regard to, or not taking into account, other matters or considerations: with *of*, formerly with *to*.

They advance to such a state of strength as to be able to feed on the solid meat of virtue, which is the discharge of our duty to God and man *irrespectively* to humane praise.

W. Montague, Devouta Emasy, L. x. § 4.

irrespirable (ir-ē-spir'a-bl), *a.* [*LL. irrespirabilis*, *irrespirabilis*, that cannot be breathed, *LL. in-priv.* + **respirabilis*, that may be breathed; see *respirable*.] Not respirable; unfit for respiration: as, an *irrespirable* atmosphere.

irresponsibility (ir-ē-spon-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. irresponsabilité*; as *irresponsible* + *-ity*; see *ability*.] The character or state of being irresponsible; lack of or freedom from responsibility.

The demands of society and the worry of servants so draw upon the nervous energy of women that they are glad to escape occasionally to the *irresponsibility* of hotel life. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 7.*

irresponsible (ir-ē-spon'si-bl), *a.* [= *F. irresponsable*; as *in-3 + responsible*.] 1. Not responsible; not subject to responsibility; not to be held accountable, or called into question: as, an *irresponsible* government; the *irresponsible* control of wealth.

That no unbridled potentate or tyrant, but to his sorrow for the future, may presume such high and *irresponsible* licence over mankind, to have and turn upside-down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his puerile will than a nation of plimises.

Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

They left the crown what, in the eye and estimation of law, it had ever been, perfectly *irresponsible*.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Not capable of or chargeable with responsibility; unable to respond to obligation, as an insolvent debtor; not subject to or incurring legal responsibility, as an infant or idiot for his acts; not of a responsible nature or character.

irresponsibly (ir-ē-spon'si-bli), *adv.* In an irresponsible manner; so as to be irresponsible.

irresponsive (ir-ē-spon'siv), *a.* [*in-3 + responsive*.] Not responsive; unanswering.

irresponsiveness (ir-ē-spon'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being irresponsible, or unable or unwilling to answer.

Insensibility to pain, though usual, is liable to still more frequent exceptions, as also is the *irresponsiveness* to the address of persons other than the operator.

E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 66.

irrestrainable (ir-ē-strā'nā-bl), *a.* [*in-3 + restrainable.*] Not restrainable; incapable of being restrained or held in check. *Fryne, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 81.*

irresuscitable (ir-ē-sus'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*in-3 + resuscitable.*] Incapable of being resuscitated or revived.

irresuscitably (ir-ē-sus'i-tā-bli), *adv.* So as not to be resuscitated.

The inner man . . . sleeps now *irresuscitably* at the bottom of his stomach. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, II. 2.*

irretention (ir-ē-ten'shən), *n.* [*in-3 + retention*.] Absence of retention; the state or quality of being irretentive; want of power to retain.

From *irretention* of memory he [Kant] could not recollect the letters which composed his name.

De Quincey, Last Days of Kant.

irretentive (ir-ē-ten'tiv), *a.* [*in-3 + retentive*.] Not retentive or apt to retain.

His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and *irretentive*.

Shelton, Deism Revealed, IV.

irretraceable (ir-ē-trā'ea-bl), *a.* [*in-3 + retraceable*.] Not retraceable.

irretrievability (ir-ē-trē'vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*in-3 + retrievable*; see *ability*.] The state or condition

of being irretrievable; incapability of recovery or reparation.

Pathetically shadowing out the fatal irretrievability of early errors in life. *De Quincey, Secret Societies, II.*

irretrievable (ir-ē-trē'vā-bl), *a.* [*< in-3 + re-trievable.*] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable: as, an irretrievable loss.

The condition of Gloriana, I am afraid, is irretrievable. *Spectator, No. 423.*

=Syn. See list under *irremediable*.

irretrievableness (ir-ē-trē'vā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irretrievable.

irretrievably (ir-ē-trē'vā-bli), *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

irreturnable (ir-ē-tēr'na-bl), *a.* [*< in-3 + re-turnable.*] Not returnable; incapable of returning or of being returned.

Forth irreturnable fleeth the spoken word. *Mir. for Mays, p. 423.*

irreveable (ir-ē-vē'la-bl), *a.* [*< in-3 + re-veable.*] Not revealable; incapable of being revealed.

irreveably (ir-ē-vē'la-bli), *adv.* So as not to be revealed.

irreverence (i-rēv'ē-rēns), *n.* [*< ME. irreverence, < OF. irreverence, F. irrévérence = Pr. Sp. Pg. irreverencia = It. irreverenza, irrerverenza, inreverenza, < L. irreverentia, irreverentia, irreverence, < irreverens(-t-), irreverens(-t-), irreverent: see irreverent.*] The quality of being irreverent; lack of reverence or veneration; lack of due regard to the authority and character of a superior or an elder; a manifestation of irreverent feeling.

Irreverence is when men do not honour ther as hem oughte to doon. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Others affirm (if it be not irreverence to record their opinion) that even in wit he [Virgil] seems deficient by many omissions.

Davenant, Gondibert, Pref., To Mr. Hobbes.

Not the slightest reverence was intended in these miracle-plays, which were only dramatic performances tolerated by the mediæval Church.

J. Wake, Idea of God, p. 115.

=Syn. Disrespect, incivility, discourtesy, rudeness (all toward elders or superiors).

irreverend (i-rēv'ē-rēnd), *a.* [*< in-3 + reverend.* Indef. 2 an erroneous form (simulating *reverend*) of *irreverent*.] 1. Not reverend; unworthy of reverence; devoid of dignity or respectability: as, the irreverend old age of a miser.—2. Irreverent.

If any man use immodest speech, or irreverend gesture or behaviour, or otherwise be suspected in life, he is like wise admonished, as before. *Strype, Ann. Grindal, App. II.*

irreverent (i-rēv'ē-rēnt), *a.* [*< OF. irreverent, F. irrévérent = Sp. Pg. irreverente = It. irreverente, irrerverente, inreverente, < L. irreverens(-t-), irreverens(-t-), not reverent, < in-priv + reverens(-t-), reverent: see reverent.*] Not reverent; manifesting or characterized by irreverence; deficient in veneration or respect: as, to be irreverent toward one's superiors or elders; an irreverent expression.

There are not so eloquent books in the world as the Scriptures; neither should a man come to any kind of handling of them with untruncised lips, as Moses speaks, or with an extemporal and irreverent, or over-humely and vulgar language. *Dante, Hermans, v.*

Sir Gawain—nay, Brother, I need not tell thee foolish words—A reckless and irreverent knight was he. *Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others, on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 212.

irreverential (i-rēv'ē-rēn'shal), *a.* [= *ML. irreverentialis* (rare); as *in-3 + reverential*.] Pertaining to or marked by irreverence. [Rare.]

Irreverential pleasure. *George Eliot, Essays.*

irreverently (i-rēv'ē-rēnt-li), *adv.* In an irreverent manner; without reverence.

Who can with patience hear this filthy, rascally fool speak so irreverently of persons eminent both in greatness and piety? *Milton, Defence of the People of England.*

irreversibility (ir-ē-vēr-si-blī'ti), *n.* [*< irreversibile: see -bility.*] The quality or condition of being irreversible; incapability of reversal or inversion.

irreversible (ir-ē-vēr-si-bl), *a.* [*< in-3 + reversible.*] 1. Not reversible; incapable of being reversed or inverted.—2. Not to be recalled or annulled.

An uncertain sentence, which must stand eternally irreversible, be it good or bad.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 333.

This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and irreversible.

Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

irreversibleness (ir-ē-vēr-si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irreversible; irreversibility.

irreversibly (ir-ē-vēr-si-bli), *adv.* In an irreversible manner; so as not to be reversed or annulled.

irrevocability (i-rēv'ō-kā-blī'ti), *n.* [= *F. irrevocabilité = Sp. irrevocabilidad = Pg. irrevocabildade = It. irrevocabilità; as irrevocabile + -ity: see -bility.*] The state of being irrevocable.

irrevocable (i-rēv'ō-kā-bl), *a.* [= *F. irrevocabile = Sp. irrevocable = Pg. irrevocavel = It. irrevocabile, irrevocabile, < L. irrevocabilis, irrevocabilis, that cannot be called back, < in-priv + revocabilis, that can be called back: see revocable.*] Not revocable; not to be revoked or recalled; that cannot be repealed or annulled: as, an irrevocable decree.

Firm and irrevocable is my doom
Which I have pass'd upon her; she is banish'd.
Shak., As you like it, I. 3. 85.

irrevocableness (i-rēv'ō-kā-bl-nes), *n.* Irrevocability.

irrevocably (i-rēv'ō-kā-bli), *adv.* In an irrevocable manner; beyond recall; so as to preclude recall or repeal.

irrevoluble (i-rēv'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [*< in-3 + revolvable.*] Not revolvable; having no revolution.

Progressing the dateless and irrevolvable circle of eternity. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.*

irrheterical (ir-ē-tor'i-kəl), *a.* [*< in-3 + rhetorical.*] Not rhetorical; unpersuasive. [Rare.]

irrigable (ir'igā-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *irrigabilis, < irrigare, irrigate: see irrigate.*] Capable of being irrigated; that may be made productive by irrigation.

The question of irrigating the arid but irrigable portion of our public domain is destined to become a leading one. *Science, IV. 158.*

irrigate (ir'i-gāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. irrigated, pp. irrigating. [*< L. irrigatus, irrigatus, pp. of irrigare, irrigare (> It. irrigare = F. irriguer), bring water to or upon, wet, irrigate, < in, upon, + rigare, water, wet, moisten, akin to E. rain, q. v.*] 1. To pass a liquid over or through; moisten by a flow of water or other liquid.

Lister for some years irrigated a wound with carbolic lotion during the operation, and at the dressing when it was exposed. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 679.*

Specifically—2. To water, as land, by causing a stream or streams to be distributed over it. See *irrigation*.

irrigation (ir'i-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. irrigation = Pr. irrigação = Pg. irrigação = It. irrigazione, < L. irrigatio(n-), irrigatio(n-), a watering, < irrigare, irrigare, irrigate: see irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening; the covering of anything with water or other liquid for the purpose of making or keeping it moist, as in local medical treatment; especially, the distribution of water over the surface of land to promote the growth of plants. The irrigation of land is often artificially effected by elaborate and costly means, consisting of machinery for raising the water from streams or reservoirs, and ditches through which to distribute it; and many regions depend upon such artificial irrigation for their productiveness.

By irrigation is meant the application of the waters of a running stream by a riparian proprietor in the cultivation of his land by artificial means, and not the overflowing of its natural banks by periodical or extraordinary freshets or swellings of the stream beyond the customary quantity flowing therein. *Washburn, Ess. and Serv. (3d ed.), p. 305.*

Bedwork irrigation, a method of irrigation especially applicable to level ground, in which the earth is thrown into beds or ridges.—**Upward irrigation**, a method of irrigation in which the water rises upward through the soil, instead of being carried off through drains, as in the ordinary circumstances.

irrigator (ir'i-gā-tor), *n.* [*< irrigate + -or.*] One who or that which irrigates; specifically, an apparatus, such as a fountain-syringe, for washing a wound or a diseased surface, or a surface to be disinfected.

irriguous (ir'ig'ū-us), *a.* [= *It. irriguo, < L. irriguus, irriguus, supplied with water, < in, in, upon, + riguus, watered, < rigare, water; cf. irrigate.*] 1. Watered; watery; moist.

Like Gideon's fleece, irriguous with a dew from heaven, when much of the vicinag is dry.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 610.

With ale irriguous, undrunk I hear
The frequent dun ascend my lofty dome
Impertunate. *Warton, Oxford Ale, p. 157.*

2. Of such a nature as to irrigate; affording irrigation.

Rash Elpenor, who in evil hour
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep.
J. Phillips, Cider, II.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

irrisible (i-ris'i-bl), *a.* [*< in-3 + risible.*] Not risible; incapable of laughter. *Campbell. [Rare.]*

irrisation (i-rizh'on), *n.* [= *F. irrisation = Sp. irrisión = Pg. irrisão = It. irrisione, irrisione, < L. irrisio(n-), irrisio(n-), a mocking, deriding, < irridere, irridere, laugh at, mock, deride, < in, in, on, to, + ridere, laugh; cf. derision.*] The act of sneering or laughing derisively; mockery; derision. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Then he againe, by way of irrisation. Ye say very true indeed—That will ye, quoth hee, when a mule shall bring forth a foale. *Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 212.*

irrisor (i-rī'sor), *n.* [NL., < *L. irrisor, irrisor, a derider, mocker, scoffer, < irridere, irridere, laugh at; see irrisation.*] 1. The leading and name-giving genus of birds of the family *Irri-sorida*, founded by Lesson in 1831. *I. erythrorhynchus*, the best-known species, is glossy-blackish, with



Wood-hoopoe (*Irri-sor erythrorhynchus*).

coralline bill and feet, and the lateral tail-feathers white-tipped. *Irrisor* (*Scopelus*) *alerrinus* and *Irrisor* (*Rhinopannatus*) *cyanomelas* are other examples.

2. [*i. e.*] Any bird of the genus *Irrisor* or family *Irri-sorida*: as, the black irrisor; the Namaqua irrisor.

Irri-sorida (ir-i-sor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Irri-sor + -idae*.] An African family of picarian birds, related to the *Upupidae*, having a long, slender, curved bill, as in that family, but the tail long and graduated, the head crestless, and the plumage glossy; the irrisors or wood-hoopoes. These birds are of arboreal and social habits, though not yoke-tied; they are restless and noisy, and emit an offensive odor. There are 6 or 8 well-determined species, of the genera *Irri-sor*, *Scopelus*, and *Rhinopannatus*. See cut under *Irri-sor*.

irrisory (ir'i-sō-ri), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. irrisorio, < LL. irrisorius, irrisorius, mocking, < irrisor, irrisor, a mocker: see Irri-sor.*] Addicted to laughing derisively or sneering at others.

I wish that, even there, you had been less irrisory, less of a pleader. *Landor.*

irritability (ir'i-tā-blī'ti), *n.* [= *F. irritabilité = Sp. irritabilidad = Pg. irritabilidade = It. irritabilità, < L. irritabilis(t-), irritabilis(t-), irritability, < irritabilis, irritabilis, irritable: see irritate.*] 1. The quality of being irritable; an irritable state or condition of the mind; proneness to mental irritation; irascibility; petulance: as, irritability of temper.

Towards Phoebe, as we have said, she was affectionate, yet with a continually recurring pettishness and irritability. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, VII.*

2. In *physiol.*, the property of nerve, muscle, or other active tissue of reacting upon stimuli; in muscles, specifically, the property of contracting when stimulated.

The irritability of the nerves and muscles is permanently maintained only so long as both are acted upon in their natural positions by the circulating blood.

Loeb, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 100.

3. In *bot.*, that endowment of a vegetable organism by virtue of which a motion takes place in it in response to an external stimulus. Such motion may be obvious in a special organ and sudden, as in the sensitive-plants and Venus's fly-trap, or slow, as in the coiling of a tendril; or it may be internal in the protoplasm, of which while living irritability is a fundamental property, and from which, indeed, the outward motion proceeds. "The external stimulus may be mechanical, simply the contact of a foreign body, or electrical, or chemical; a sudden change from light to darkness, or a variation in the intensity of the illumination. Sometimes acts as a stimulus." (*Vines, Physiology of Plants, p. 301.*) Irritability is nearly the same as sensitiveness. See *sensitive-plant, protoplasm*.

irritable (ir'i-tā-bl), *a.* [= *F. irritable = Sp. irritable = Pg. irritavel = It. irritabile, < L. irritabilis, irritabilis, easily excited, < irritare, irritare, excite: see irritate.*] 1. Susceptible to mental irritation; liable to the excitement of anger or passion; irascible; petulant.

Some minds corrode and grow inactive under the loss of personal liberty; others grow morbid and irritable.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 102.

2. Susceptible to physical irritation; capable of being stimulated to action by external agency; liable to contract, shrink, become inflamed, etc., when excited or stimulated: as, *irritable nerves*; an *irritable wound*.—3. Specifically, in *physiol.* and *bot.*, possessing the property of irritability.

Strictly speaking, the glands ought to be called *irritable*, as the term sensitive generally implies consciousness; but no one supposes that the sensitive plant is conscious. *Darwin*, *Insectiv. Plants*, p. 19.

4. Responding quickly to a stimulus; sensitive; impressible.

One cannot help having an *irritable* brain, which rides an idea to the moon and home again, without stirrups, whilst some folks are getting the harness of words on to its back. *J. H. Swings*, *Dandelion Clocks*.

Our modern nerves, our *irritable* sympathies, our easy discomforts and fears, make one think (in some relations) less respectfully of human nature. *H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 220.

—*Syn.* 1. *Passionate*, etc. (see *irascible*); fretful, peevish. *irritableness* (ir'i-tā-bl-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being irritable; irritability.

irritably (ir'i-tā-blī), *adv.* In an irritable manner; so as to cause or manifest irritation.

irritament (ir'i-tā-mēt), *n.* [= *OF. irritament* = *Sp. irritamento* = *Pg. iritamento* = *It. iritamento*, *irritamento*, < *L. iritamentum*, *iritamentum*, an incitement, provocative, < *irritare*, *irritare*, incite: see *irritate*.] An irritating cause or irritant; a provocative; an incentive.

Irregular dispensations . . . are . . . the perilous *irritaments* of carnal and spiritual enmity. *N. Ward*, quoted in *Tyler's Amer. Lit.*, I. 223.

*irritancy*¹ (ir'i-tān-sī), *n.* [*< irritant* (s) + *-cy*.] The state of being irritant or of exciting irritation; the quality of irritating.

*irritancy*² (ir'i-tān-sī), *n.* [*< irritant* (s) + *-cy*.] In *Scots law*, the state of being irritant or of no force, or of being null and void. *Imp. Dict.*

*irritant*¹ (ir'i-tānt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. irritant* = *Sp. Pg. It. irritante*, < *L. irritant* (s), *irritant* (s), *ppr. of irritare*, *irritare*, excite: see *irritate*.] 1. *a.* Irritating; exasperating; specifically, producing pain, heat, or tension; causing inflammation: as, an *irritant* poison.

2. *n.* That which irritates or exasperates; specifically, a therapeutic agent that causes pain, heat, or tension, or a poison that produces inflammation.

Many of the *Ranunculaceae* are irritant poisons. . . . *Clematis* is one of the best known *irritants* of this class. *Lindley*, *Vegetable Kingdom*.

*irritant*² (ir'i-tānt), *a.* [*< LL. irritant* (s), *irritant* (s), *ppr. of irritare*, *irritare*, make void, invalidate: see *irritate*.] Rendering null and void. [Rare.]

The states elected Henry, duke of Anjou, for their king, with this clause *irritant*: that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance. *Sir J. Hayward*, *Ann. to Doleman*, v.

Irritant clause, in *Scots law*, a clause in a deed declaring void specified acts if done by the party holding under the deed.

*irritate*¹ (ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irritated*, *ppr. irritating*. [*< L. irritatus*, *irritatus*, *pp. of irritare*, *irritare* (> *It. irritare* = *Sp. Pg. irritar* = *F. irriter*, > *E. irritel*), excite, irritate, incite, stimulate.] 1. To excite to resentment or anger; annoy; vex; exasperate: as, to be *irritated* by an officious or a tedious person.

Not to molest, or *irritate*, or raise
A laugh at his expense, is slender praise.

Copper, *Retirement*, I. 318.

2. To excite to automatic action by external agency, as organic tissue; produce motion, contraction, or inflammation in by stimulation: as, to *irritate* the skin by chafing or the nerves by teasing.

When a nerve is *irritated* not far from its termination in a muscle, the effect is but small. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 19.

3. To give greater force or energy to; excite. Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritates* them. *Bacon*.

Music too,
By Spartans lov'd, is temper'd by the law;
Still to her plan subservient melts in notes,
Which cool and soothe, not *irritate* and warm.

—Syn. 1. *Provokes*, *Incites*, etc. (see *exasperate*); fret, chafe, nettle, sting, annoy, gall, inflame, excite, anger, enrage.

*irritate*² (ir'i-tāt), *a.* [*< L. irritatus*, *pp.*: see the verb.] Excited; exasperated; intensified.

The heat becomes more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon*.

*irritate*³ (ir'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. irritatus*, *irritatus*, *pp. of irritare*, *irritare*, make void, invalidate.

idate, < *L. irritus*, *irritus*, void, invalid: see *irritus*.] To render null and void. *Bromhall*.

irritating (ir'i-tā-ting), *p. a.* Causing irritation; vexing; provoking; exasperating.

Poor relations are undeniably *irritating*. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 2.

The peasantry of France, though freed from the most oppressive, were still subject to some of the most *irritating* of feudal burdens. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, III.

irritatingly (ir'i-tā-ting-lī), *adv.* In an irritating manner or degree; so as to irritate.

Her story, it is right to add, is not only fearfully crude, but *irritatingly* well-intentioned also. *Athenaeum*, No. 3194, p. 49.

irritation (ir'i-tā-shn), *n.* [= *F. irritation* = *Sp. irritación* = *Pg. irritação* = *It. iritazione*, *irritazione*, < *L. irritatio* (n), *irritatio* (n), < *irritare*, *irritare*, excite: see *irritate*.] 1. The act of irritating, or the state of being irritated; impatient or angry excitement; provocation; exasperation.

It may appear strange that Marlborough should have continued in command in spite of so many causes of *irritation*, but he was implored by his Whig friends to do so. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, I.

2. Stimulation; incitement; a stirring up to activity. [Rare.]

Therefore was nothing committed to historie but matters of great and excellent persons & things, that the same by *irritation* of good courages (such as emulation causeth) might worke more effectually. *Puttenham*, *Arto of Eng. Poets*, p. 32.

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincey*.

3. In *physiol.*, the act of evoking some action, or change of state, in a muscle, nerve, or other living tissue, by some chemical, physical, or pathological agent; the state or action thus evoked.

irritative (ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. irritatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. irritativo*; as *irritate* + *-ive*.] 1. Serving to excite or irritate.

Every irritation produces in the cellular elements some mechanical or chemical change, which change is a "counter-working against the *irritative* cause." *Copland*, *Dict. Pract. Med.*

2. Accompanied with or produced by irritation. —*Irritative fever*. See *fever*.

irritatory (ir'i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< irritate* + *-ory*.] Exciting; stimulating; irritating. [Rare.]

The other peradventure is sufficiently grounded for principles of faith, yet is weak by reason either of some passion, or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humour in his behaviour. *Hales*, *Golden Remains*, p. 45.

*irritate*¹, *v. t.* [*< F. irriter*, < *L. irritare*, incite, irritate: see *irritate*.] To irritate; exasperate; influence; provoke.

Irriting and provoking men unto anger. *Grafton*, *Edw. V.*, an. 1.

*irrite*² (i-rit'), *a.* [*< ME. irrite*, < *OF. irrite* = *Sp. irrito* = *Pg. It. irritō*, < *L. irritus*, *irritus*, undecided, unfixed, invalid, void, < *in-* priv. + *ratus*, decided, fixed: see *rate*.] Invalid; of no force; vain; ineffectual; useless.

Those *irrite*, forceless, bugbear excommunications, the ridiculous affirmations of a mercenary power, are not unlike those old night-spells which blind people had from mongrel witches. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II. 180.

irrorate (ir'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. irroratus*, *irroratus*, *pp. of irrorare*, *irrorare*, wet with dew (> *It. irrorare*, *irrorare* = *Pg. irrorar*), < *in*, upon, + *rorare*, distil dew, < *ros* (ror-), dew.] To moisten with dew.

irrorate (ir'ō-rāt), *a.* [*< L. irroratus*, *pp.*: see the verb.] In *soil*, dotted with white or light color, as if with dewdrops; in *entom.*, marked with minute dots of color: said especially of the wings of lepidoptera when numerous single scales differ from the ground color.

irrorated (ir'ō-rāt-ed), *a.* [*< irrorate* + *-ed*.] Same as *irrorate*.

irrotation (ir'ō-rā-shn), *n.* [= *F. irrotation*; as *irrotate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of bedewing, or the state of being moistened with dew.

If during the discharge the *irrotation* should be interrupted, the portion of eggs then excluded will be barren, while the rest will be found to have been fecundated. *Trans. of Spallanzani's Dissections*. (*Latham*).

2. In *entom.*, an ill-defined color-mark formed by scattered dots or scales, as on a butterfly's wing.

irrotational (ir'ō-tā-shn-gl), *a.* [*< in-* + *rotational*.] Not rotational; devoid of rotation.

The equations which form the foundations of the mathematical theory of fluid motions were fully laid down by Lagrange and the great mathematicians of the end of the last century, but the number of solutions of cases of fluid motion which had been actually worked out remained very

small, and almost all of these belonged to a particular type of fluid motion, which has been since named the *irrotational* type. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 42.

Irrotational motion in *hydrodynamics*, of a fluid, a motion in which the infinitesimal parts have no angular velocity of rotation about their own axes—that is to say, if any infinitesimal spherical particle of the fluid were suddenly to become solidified, it would move without turning, although its path would not generally be rectilinear. Though all the particles of a fluid were moving in parallel straight lines, its motion would not necessarily be irrotational; for if parts moving side by side had different velocities, a solidified particle would rotate.

irrubrical (ir'ō-brī-kāl), *a.* [*< in-* + *rubrical*.] Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

irrugate (ir'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [*< L. irrugatus*, *irrugatus*, *pp. of irrugare*, *irrugare*, wrinkle, < *in*, in, upon, + *rugare*, wrinkle: see *rugate*.] To lay in folds; wrinkle.

That the swelling of their body might not *irrugate* and wrinkle their faces. *Palace of Pleasure*, I. F. 4. (*Nares*).

irrupted (i-rup'ted), *a.* [*< L. irruptus*, *irruptus*, *pp. of irrumper*, *irrumper*, break or burst in, rush in, < *in*, in, + *rumper*, break, burst: see *rupture*.] Broken violently; disrupted. [Rare.]

irruption (i-rup'shn), *n.* [= *F. irruption* = *Sp. irrupción* = *Pg. irrupção* = *It. irruzione*, < *L. irruptio* (n), *irruptio* (n), a breaking or bursting in, < *irrumper*, *irrumper*, *pp. of irruptus*, *irruptus*, break in: see *irrupted*.] A bursting in; a breaking or rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.

Least evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep.
Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1567.

In 1593 the Austrians made an *irruption* into the territory of Glarus with an army of fifteen thousand men. *J. Adams*, *Works*, IV. 318.

A grand *irruption* of angels follows, filling the sky with song and holy gratulation.

Bushnell, *Sermons on Living Subjects*, p. 12.

—*Syn.* Foray, raid. *irruptive* (i-rup'tiv), *a.* [*< irrupt* (ed) + *-ive*.] Bursting in; rushing in or upon anything.

Storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to displode *irruptive* on his head.
Whitman, *Ode to Justice*.

Irvingia (er-vin'ji-ē), *n.* [*NL.* (Hooker, 1860), named after Dr. *Irving*, R. N.] A small genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Simarubaceae*. It is characterized by having the calyx 4- or 5-parted, the petals 4 or 5 in number, the stamens 10, and the ovary 2-celled. They are trees with curious annulated branches, alternate simple and entire leaves, and axillary or terminal panicles of small, yellow, odorous flowers. Three species, natives of tropical western Africa, are known. 1. *Barteri*, a tree 40 feet high, is the wild mango, dika-bread, or bread-tree of western Africa. The seeds are the part eaten, and also contain an oil or fat similar to cocoa-butter, which is used by the natives in cooking.

Irvingism (er'ving-izm), *n.* [*< Irving* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The system of religious doctrine and practice peculiar to Edward Irving or the Irvingites, or adherence to that system. See *Irvingite*.

Great writers, of world-wide fame, have devoted themselves to studying Gnosticism and Montanism, but scorn to bestow a thought on Quakerism, *Irvingism*, and above all on Methodism. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 112.

Irvingite (er'ving-it), *n.* [*< Irving* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of a religious denomination called after Edward Irving (1792-1834), a minister of the Church of Scotland, who was settled in London in 1822, promulgated mystical doctrines, and was excommunicated in 1833. Irving was not the founder of the sect popularly called after him, but accepted and promoted the spread of the principles upon which, after his death, the sect was formed. Its proper name is the *Catholic Apostolic Church*, and it has an elaborate organization derived from its twelve "apostles," the first body of whom was completed in 1835. It recognizes the orders of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors or "angels," elders, deacons, etc. It lays especial stress on the early creeds, the eucharist, prophecies, and gift of tongues. It has an extremely ritualistic service and an elaborate liturgy. The adherents are not numerous, and are found chiefly in Great Britain. There are some on the continent of Europe and in the United States.

Ir'y (ir'i), *a.* [*< ire* + *-y*.] Angry.

We flame with that which doth our souls refine;
For in our Soules the *ir'y* pow'r it is
That makes vs at vnhalloved thoughts repine.
Davies, *Microcosmos*, p. 74.

is (iz). The third person singular present indicative of the verb *be*. See *be*. The form *is* was formerly, and is still dialectally, used for all persons of the singular, and in negro speech also for all persons of the plural. Such use in Chaucer, as in modern authors, is in imitation of dialect speech.

I is as file a millers as are ye.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, I. 126.

It hall, by God, Aleyn, thou & a fenne.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, I. 129.

-is¹. An obsolete form of -es¹.

-is². An obsolete form of -es².

isaac (i'sak), n. [A corrupted form of *kaysuck*, q. v.] The hedge-sparrow. *Halliwel*.

isabel, isabelle (iz-a-bel), n. [*F. Isabelle* = *It. isabella* = *Pg. isabel* (Sp. *isabellina*, adj.), a color so called; *Isabelle*, a woman's name. Color terms are often taken from personal or local names without any particular reason; and there is no need to put faith in the stories which connect the name with that of various Isabelles of history.] A yellowish-gray or grayish-buff color; a kind of drab. A mixture by rotating disks of 1 black, 1 bright chrome-yellow, and 1 white gives an isabel-yellow. Also *isabella, isabel-yellow*.

Isabella, daughter of Philip II. and wife of the Archduke Albert, vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken; this siege, unluckily for her comfort, lasted three years; and the supposed colour of the archduchess's linen gave rise to a fashionable colour, hence called *l'Isabeau*, or the *Isabella*; a kind of whitish-yellow-dingy.

J. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 238.

The colour of the Fennec is a very pale fawn, or isabel colour, sometimes being almost of a creamy whiteness.

J. G. Wood, Pop. Nat. Hist., p. 73.

isabelite (iz-a-bel'it), n. [*Isabel*, a woman's name, + *-ite*.] A West Indian name of the angel-fish, *Pomacanthus ciliaris*.

isabella (iz-a-bel'it), n. [See *isabel*.] Same as *isabel*.

Similarly white, but with the ornamental feathers of the head, breast, and back of a rusty isabella color, is the buff-backed cattle egret.

Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 178.

If, on being removed therefrom and rinsed in cold water, the swatch assumes, when immersed in a solution of acetate of alumina, a deep yellowish tinge (*isabella* colour), the oiling is quite what it should be.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 324.

isabella-wood (iz-a-bel'it-wud), n. The red bay, *Persea carolinensis*.

isabelle, n. See *isabel*.

isabelline (iz-a-bel'in), a. [= Sp. *isabellina*, < NL. *isabellinus*; as *isabel* + *-ine*.] Resembling isabel; of the hue called isabel.

The upper plumage of every bird . . . is of one uniform isabelline or sand color.

Canon Tristram, Ornith., of N. Africa (in the Ibis).

isabellina bear, the *Ursus isabellinus*, a pale variety of the Syrian bear (*Ursus syriacus*), found in the Himalayas.

isabel-yellow (iz-a-bel-yel'od), n. Same as *isabel*.

isabnormal (i-sab-nor'mal), a. Same as *isobnormal*.

isadelphous (i-sa-del'fus), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *adelphos*, brother.] In bot., having the stamens in the phalanges or bundles equal in number, as some diadelphous flowers.

isagogic (i-sa-goj'ik), n. [Also *isagogue*; < L. *isagogus*, *isagoga*, < Gr. *isagōgē*, an introduction, < *isagō*, lead in, introduce, < *eis*, into, + *agō*, lead, see act.] An introduction. — The *Isagoge* of Porphyry, an introduction to the book of Categories of Aristotle, written by the Neoplatonist Porphyry in the third century A. D. It treats mainly of the five predicables.

isagogical (i-sa-goj'ik), a. [*L. isagogicus*, < Gr. *isagōgikos*, introductory, < *isagōgē*, introduction; especially, introductory to the interpretation of the Bible.

The formal, introductory or *isagogic* studies have a wide range, requiring, perhaps more than any other, educated faculty and the scientific mind.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 208.

isagogical (i-sa-goj'ik), a. [*L. isagogic* + *-al*.] Same as *isagogic*.

isagogics (i-sa-goj'iks), n. [Pl. of *isagogic*; see *-ics*.] That department of the theological study which treats of the books forming the canon of Scripture, individually and collectively, their authorship, the date and place of their composition, their contents, style, inspiration, and any particular questions connected with them. Also called *Biblical introduction*.

isagogist, n. Same as *isagogic*.

isalaic (i-sa-lan'ik), a. [*Isaiah* + *-an* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Isaiah, a Hebrew prophet and the traditional author of the book of Isaiah.

The question of the *Isalaic* or non-*Isalaic* origin of the disputed prophecies (especially xl. — lvi.) must be decided on grounds of exegesis alone.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 378.

isandrons (i-san'drus), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *andros* (androp), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In bot., having the stamens similar and equal in number to the divisions of the corolla.

isantherous (i-san'ther-us), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *anthos*, flowery; see *anther*.] In bot., having the anthers equal. *Thomas, Med. Diet.* [Rare.]

isanthus (i-san'thus), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *anthos*, a flower.] In bot., having regular flowers.

isanthus (i-san'thus), n. [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1808), so called in allusion to the nearly regu-

lar corolla; < Gr. *isos*, equal, + *anthos*, flower.] A monotypic genus of North American plants, of the natural order *Labiata*, having a 5-lobed regular bell-shaped calyx, and a corolla with a bell-shaped border and 5 nearly equal spreading lobes. The single species, *I. canadensis*, the false pennyroyal, is a low, much-branched annual plant, with nearly entire lanceolate leaves and small pale-blue flowers on axillary peduncles. It occurs from Maine to Illinois and southward.

isapostolic (i-sap-os-tol'ik), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *apostolikos*, apostolic; see *apostolic*.] Equal to the apostles: an epithet specifically given in the calendar of the Greek Church to bishops of apostolic consecration (for instance, St. Abercius of Hieropolis), holy and eminent women of the apostolic company (as St. Mary Magdalene and St. Thecla), the first preachers of the Christian faith in a country (as St. Nina in Georgia), and persons of royal or princely rank who have promoted the success of Christianity (as St. Constantine and St. Helena).

Isaria (i-sa'ri-a), n. [NL. (Elias Fries, 1829), so called in allusion to likeness of organs; < Gr. *isos*, equal.] The typical genus of fungi of the natural order *Isariaceae*. They are focussed in appearance, with an elongated receptacle. They are found on a great variety of substances: some species, as *I. pulveracea* and *I. Spinkiana*, attack and destroy various insects. (*K. L. Trouessart, Microbes* (trans.), pp. 48, 49.) From observations of Tulane, it is now believed that some reputed species of *Isaria*, including *I. Spinkiana*, *I. farinosa*, and *I. arachnophila*, are really only conditions in species of other genera.

Isariaceae (i-sa-ri-a'se-ae), n. pl. [NL. < *Isaria* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of hyphomycetous fungi, or filamentous molds, containing those genera in which the fertile threads are compacted and have deciduous pulverulent spores at their free apices. The spellings *Isariaceae*, *Isariaceae*, *Isariaceae*, and *Isariaceae* have been used by different authors, and the group has been called a family, tribe, division, etc., with some variation in its scope.

isarioid (i-sa'ri-oid), a. [*Isaria* + *-oid*.] In bot., belonging to or resembling the genus *Isaria*.

isathyd (i-sa-thid), n. [*Isat* (in) + *hyd* (rogen).] A substance formed from isatin by its uniting with one equivalent of hydrogen.

isatic (i-sat'ik), a. [*Isat* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to isatin; derived from isatin: as, *isatic acid* (C₈H₇NO₃), an acid formed by the action of caustic alkalis upon isatin.

Isatidæ (i-sa-tid'e-æ), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Isat* + *-idæ* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Crucifera*, typified by the genus *Isatis*, characterized by having the silique short, indehiscent, inarticulate, often crustaceous, winged, and 1-celled and 1-seeded or rarely 2-seeded. Also written *Isatidæ*.

isatin (i-sa-tin), n. [*Isat* + *-in*.] A compound (C₈H₅NO₃) obtained by oxidizing indigo. It forms hyacinth-red or reddish-orange crystals of a brilliant luster. Its solutions stain the skin, and give it a disagreeable odor.

Isatis (i-sa-tis), n. [NL., < L. *isatis*, < Gr. *isatis*, an herb with a milky juice used in healing wounds, a coloring plant, wood.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Crucifera*, the type of the tribe *Isatidæ*, having the pod large, orbicular, oblong or linear, corneous, and with the margin coriaceous or foliaceous. They are annual or perennial erect herbs, with entire leaves, and the cauline sagittate in outline. About 80 (or, according to some authors, 60) species are known. They are natives of Europe, northern Africa, and northern and middle Asia. One species, *I. tinctoria*, called *wood* or *ape-of-Jerusalem*, was cultivated by the ancient Britons to stain the skin blue, but it is now cultivated in few localities. *I. indigotica* is still cultivated as a dye-plant in the north of China.

isatis (i-sa-tis), n. [*NL. isatis*, a specific name, *Canto isatis*, bestowed by J. G. Gmelin (1760): said to be from a vernacular name.] The white or arctic fox, *Vulpes lagopus*.

The *isatis*, or Arctic fox.

J. D. Godman, Amer. Nat. Hist. (2d ed.), I. 308.

Isariotical (is-kar-i-ot'ik-al), a. [*Isariot* (see def.) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to Judas Isariot, and to one of Christ's twelve apostles who betrayed him; Judas-like; treacherous.

In the Evangelical and reformed use of this sacred name, no such prostitution, no such *Isariotical* drifts are to be doubted, as that spiritual doom and sentence should invade worldly possession.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

ischt, ischet, v. t. See *ish*.

ischemia, ischæmic. See *ischemia, ischæmic*.

ischæmia, ischæmic (is-k'e-mi-æ), n. [NL., < Gr. *ischēmos*, stanching blood, styptic, < *ischē*, hold, + *aima*, blood.] In *pathol.*, local anemia produced by vasoconstriction or by other local obstacles to the arterial flow.

Bothmund mentions two . . . cases of *ischæmia* of the retina.

J. & Wells, Dis. of Eye, p. 308.

ischemic, ischæmic (is-k'e-mik), a. [*ischemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with *ischemia*.

ischæsis (is-k'e-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *ischēsis*, hold, restrain, a form of *ischē*, hold, have; see *ischē*.] Suppression or retention of a discharge or secretion. *Dunglison*.

ischia, n. Plural of *ischium*.

ischiatric (is-ki-atic), a. [= *Pg. ischiadico*, < L. *ischiatricus*, < Gr. *ischiatikos*, of or relating to the hips, having gout in the hips, < *ischia* (*ischia*), gout in the hips, sciatica, prop. adj. (sc. *vōros*, disease), < *ischion*, the hip-joint, the hips; see *ischium*.] Same as *ischiatric*.

ischialgia (is-ki-ag'ia), n. [*Gr. ischion*, the hip-joint, + *algos*, a taking; see *podagra, chiroagra*, etc.] In *pathol.*, gout in the hip; ischialgia.

ischial (is-ki-al), a. [*ischium* + *-al*.] Same as *ischiatric*. — *Ischial callosity*. See *callosity*.

ischialgia (is-ki-al'ji-æ), n. [*Gr. ischion*, hip-joint, + *algos*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of the ischium; sciatica.

ischiatric (is-ki-at'ik), a. [= *Pg. ischiadico*; var. of *ischiatric*, taken as < Gr. *ischion*, hip, + *-atic*. Cf. *sciatic, sciatica*.] Of or pertaining to the ischium; sciatic. Also *ischiatric, ischial*.

Ischiatic symphysis, a remarkable union of right and left ischia which occurs in some birds, as the American ostrich.

ischiatocoele (is-ki-at'ō-sēl), n. An improper form of *ischiotocoele*.

ischiocapsular (is'ki-ō-kap'sū-lār), a. [*NL. ischium* + L. *capsula*, capsule; see *capsule*.] Ischiatic and capsular: applied to that part of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint which is connected with the ischium.

ischiocaudal (is'ki-ō-kā-dal), a. and n. [*NL. ischium*, hip-joint, + L. *cauda*, tail; see *caudal*.] I. a, Of or pertaining to the ischium and the tail: applied to a muscle connecting these parts.

II. n. A muscle which in some animals passes from the ischium to the tail.

ischioavernosus (is'ki-ō-kav'er-nō'sus), n.; pl. *ischioavernosi* (-si). [NL.; see *ischioavernosus*.] A muscle of the penis, arising chiefly from the ischium, and inserted into the crus penis. Also called *erector penis* and *erector clitoridis*.

ischioavernous (is'ki-ō-kav'er-nus), a. [*NL. ischioavernosus*, < *ischium* + L. *avernosus* (*corpus*).] Pertaining to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum of the penis. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 346.

ischiocele (is'ki-ō-sēl), n. [*Gr. ischion*, hip, + *khēlō*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia through the sciatic notch. Also improperly *ischiotocoele*.

ischioerite (is-ki-ō's-rit), n. [*Gr. ischion*, hip-joint, + *eris*, horn, + *-ite*.] One of the joints of the developed antenna of a crustacean, borne with the scaphocerite upon the basiscerite, and bearing the merocerite. See *antenna*, I.

A basiscerite, to the outer portion of which a flattened plate, here called the scaphocerite, is articulated; while to its inner portion an *ischioerite* is connected, bearing a merocerite and carapocerite, while the last segment, or procerite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 378.

ischioococcygeal (is'ki-ō-kok-sij'ē-al), a. [*ischioococcygeus* + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the coccyx; ischiocaudal: as, an *ischioococcygeal* muscle.

ischioococcygeus (is'ki-ō-kok-sij'ē-us), n.; pl. *ischioococcygei* (-i). [NL., < *ischium* + *coccygeus*.] A muscle which in some animals connects the ischium and the coccyx.

ischiofibular (is'ki-ō-fib'ū-lār), a. [*ischium* + *fibula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the ischium and the fibula, or connecting these bones, as the long head of the human bicipitosis or biceps femoris muscle.

ischio-iliac (is'ki-ō-il'i-ak), a. [*ischium* + *ilium* + *-ac*.] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the ilium.

ischion (is'ki-on), n. [NL.] Same as *ischium*.

ischiodipode (is-ki-op'ō-dit), n. [*Gr. ischion*, hip-joint, + *podē* (podē), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*.] The third joint of a developed endopodite, between the basipodite and the meropodite. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley*. See out under *endopodite*.

ischioptic (is'ki-ō-pt'ik), a. [*ischium* + *pubis* + *-ic*.] I. Of or pertaining both to the ischium and to the pubis.

When the two ventral pieces are united at the *ischio-pubic symphysis*, as they are in the Marsupialia, many Rodents, Artiodactyla, and Perissodactyla, the pelvis is elongated in form.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 498.

< M.D. Aulsebrook, *Aulsebrook* = M.L.G. Aulsebrook = G. Aulsebrook
etc., sturgeon (see *huuo*), + M.L.G. *blas* = (cf.
blasen, etc., bladder: see *blasen*.) 1. The purest
commercial form of gelatin, a substance of firm
texture and whitish color, prepared from the
sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water
fishes. Isinglass is manufactured especially from the
sounds of some species of Russian sturgeon, and in the
United States from the sounds of cod, hake, aqueduct
sea-trout, sturgeon, and other fishes, and from the skins
of some of them. An inferior quality is made from clams
scraped of hides, etc., or from the purified jelly obtained
from skins, hoofs, horns, etc. In the preparation of creams
and jellies isinglass is in great request. It is also used
in the manufacture of the fermented kind, in perfuming

in making mock pearls, and in stiffening linens, silks, gauzes, etc. With brandy it forms a cement for mending broken porcelain and glass. It is likewise used as an agglutinant to glue together the parts of musical instruments, and for binding many other delicate fabrics. It is used in the manufacture of fine gins and sizes, adhesive plasters, court-plasters, diamond cement, and imitation glass, in refining wines and liquors, in adulterating milk, and in lustering silk ribbons. Grades are known as *lyre*, *leaf*, and *book isinglass*. In the East Indies, China, and Japan, isinglass, or its equivalent, is prepared from various algae or seaweeds—the same in part which furnish the material of the bird's-nests prized as a delicacy by the Chinese. Such is the origin of the important *Bengal isinglass* or *agar-agar*. Japanese isinglass is afforded by species of *Gelidium*, and is said to produce a firmer jelly than any other gelatin. These various products are used not only for food, but in the arts for stiffening, varnishing, and gluing.

M. Mica: so called from its resemblance to some forms of the gelatin.—*Book isinglass*, the commercial name for the packages into which isinglass is folded.—*Leaf isinglass*, a variety of isinglass made by cleansing, drying, and scraping the tissues of the sturgeon.—*Long and staple isinglass*, the same material as leaf isinglass, but twisted into different forms.—*Ribbon isinglass*, an inferior variety of isinglass.

Isinglass-stone (i'zing-glas-stōn), *n.* See *mica*.

Ising-star (i'zing-stār), *n.* [Irreg. < *ising(lase)* + *star*.] A bit of shining mica. [Poetical.]

Some had lain in the scoop of the rock,
With glittering *ising-stars* in-laid. *Drake, Culprits Ray.*

Isis (i'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Isis*, < Egypt. *Hes*, a deity, the female counterpart of Osiris (Hesiri).] In Egypt, myth., the chief female deity; the sister, wife, and counterpart or female form of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. She is distinguished by the solar disk and cow's horns on her head, often surmounted by a diminutive throne, and bears the lotus scepter. By the Greeks she was identified with Io. Her worship in a modified form, as a nature-goddess, was introduced subsequently to the Alexandrine epoch into Greece, and was very popular at Rome from the end of the republic. The Greek and Roman priests and priestesses of Isis wore a special costume, and had as an attribute a peculiar metallic rattle, the *sis-trum*.



Isis.
Egyptian Cavo-rilievo.

In the habiliments of the goddess Isis
That day appeared. *Shak., A. and C., III. 6, 16.*

Islam (is'lām or -lam), *n.* [= F. Sp. *Islam* = Turk. *islām*. < Ar. *islām*, obedience to God, submission, the orthodox faith, < *salama*, be free, be safe, be devoted to God. Cf. *Monism*, *Musulman*, and *salaam*, from the same source.] 1. The religious system of Mohammed.

They [Ali and Hussein] filled a void in the severe religion of Mahomet, . . . supplied a tender and pathetic side in Islam.

M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism, A Persian Passion-Play.
2. The whole Mohammedan world.

All was hardly dead before he became enshrined in legend and in myth. . . . Hence the great schism which from the first divided the camp of Islam.

J. Darmesteter, The Mahdi (trans.), p. 23.

Islamic (is-lam'ik), *a.* [*Islam* + *-ic*.] Belonging or relating to Islam.

Persians were the leaders and shapers of Islamic culture. *Contemporary Rev., LIII. 641.*

Islamism (is'lām-izm), *n.* [= F. *Islamisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Islamismo*; as *Islam* + *-ism*.] The faith of Islam; the true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

In these reaches I found Islamism of a purer form, and the people more learned in civilized ways. *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 190.*

Islamite (is-lam'it), *n.* [*Islam* + *-ite*.] A Mohammedan.

Thronging all one porch of Paradise,
A group of Hours how'd to see
The dying Islamite. *Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

Islamitic (is-lam'it'ik), *a.* [*Islamite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Islam or the Islamites; Mohammedan.

Islamize (is'lām-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Islamized*, ppr. *Islamizing*. [*Islam* + *-ize*.] To conform to Islam; Mohammedanize.

We find most distinctly-marked African ideas of a Supreme Deity in the West, where intercourse with Moslems has actually *Islamized* or semi-*Islamized* whole negro nations, and the name of Allah is in all men's mouths.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 302.
island (i'land), *n.* [Prop. *iland*, the *s* having been ignorantly inserted in the 16th century,

in conformity with *islet* (which is, however, wholly unrelated, and in which the *s* is also a late insertion: see *islet*); early mod. E. *iland*, *yland* (also occasionally *yelond*, etc.), < ME. *iland*, *yland*, *yland*, < AS. *igland*, *igland*, *iland*, *egland*, *egland*, *egland*, *egland* (also *edland*: see below) (= OFries. *ilond*, *eland*, East Fries. *eiland* = MD. *eyland*, *eyland*, *eiland* = MLG. *eilant*, *elant*, *elant*, *eilant*, *eilant*, LG. *eiland* = MHG. *eilant*, *eilant*, G. *eiland*: the MHG. G. being prob. < LG.) = Icel. *eyland* = Norw. *öland* = Dan. *öland* (= Sw. *öland*, *öland*), an island, < *ig*, *ey*, *ig*, *ig*, an island (OLG. *ey* = Fries. *oog*, an island, = OHG. *awa*, *auwa*, *ouwa*, *owa*, MHG. *ouwe*, *owe*, G. *awe*, a meadow near water, = Icel. *ey* = Dan. Sw. *ö*, an island), a word existing unrecognized in mod. E. as an element in local names, as in *Anglen-oe*, *Angles-ey*, *Aldern-ey*, *Battern-oe*, *Chels-oe*, *Cherts-ey*, *Orkney*, *Thorn-ey*, *Whit-ey*, etc. (and in Scand. names, *Faroe* (*Furi*), *öland*, *Thursö*, etc.), as well as in the derived *eyot*, *ait*, an island (see *ait*); prob. orig. an adj., 'belonging to water,' 'in water,' < *ed* ('*oahr*') = OHG. *aha* = Goth. *ahwa* = L. *aqua*, water (see *aqua* and *eve*), + *land*, land: see *land*. The superfluous second element *land* was appar. added when the word *ig* was passing out of use; the var. *edland* (as if < *ed*, water, + *land*, land) was an explanatory sophistication of the proper compound *igland*. Other sophistications of the word appear in the confusion with *islet* (early mod. E. *yelond*, as if < *ile* (*islet*) + *land*), and in the MLG. MHG. form *eilant*, as if the 'land alone' (< *ein*, = E. *one*, + *lant* = E. *land*).] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake: in contradistinction to *mainland* or *continent*.

And than we say'd by Alango, Nio, with many mo *yelandes* that belonge unto the Roodes.

Sir R. Gwyfard, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

My sovereign, with the loving citizens,
Like to his *island* girl in with the ocean, . . .
Shall rest in London. *Shak., 8 Hen. VI., iv. 8, 20.*

2. Something resembling an island: as, an *island* of floating ice.

The shapely knoll,
That softly swell'd and gaily green'd appears
A flowery *island*, from the dark green lawn
Emerging. *Conquer, Task, III. 630.*

3. A hill rising out of low ground or swampy land, a small clump of woodland in a prairie, or the like. [Southern and southwestern U. S.]

At the summit of the hill is a beautiful grove, or island of timber, where the heroes that fell at the battle of San Jacinto sleep their last sleep.

A Stray Yankee in Texas, p. 252.

Coral island. See *coral*.—**Floating island**. (a) An island formed in a lake or other inland water, when of natural origin, by the aggregation of a mass of earth held together by driftwood and interlacing roots. Sometimes such islands are large enough to serve for gardens or pasture-grounds. Artificial floating islands have been formed by depositing lake- or river-mud on rafts of wickerwork covered with reeds. Both natural and artificial floating islands were used for market-gardens by the ancient Mexicans; and artificial ones, secured to the banks of rivers and lakes, abound in southern China, where they are most commonly used for raising rice. (b) A moringue of white of egg and sugar floating in divisions upon soft custard.—**Island of Bell**, in anal., a triangular cluster of cerebral convolutions (the gyri operi, or hidden gyri) situated in the Sylvian fissure, immediately out from the lenticular nucleus. See *insula*, and out under *gyrus*.—**Islands of the Blessed**, or the **Happy Islands**, in Gr. myth., imaginary islands said to lie in the remote western part of the ocean, whither after death the souls of the virtuous were supposed to be transported.

island (i'land), *v. t.* [*island*, *n.*] 1. To cause to become or appear like an island; insulate. [Chiefly used in the past participle.]

She distinguished . . . a belt of trees, such as we see in the lovely parks of England, but *islanded* by a screen . . . of a thick bushy undergrowth. *De Quincy, Spanish Nun.*

On a winter morning, when the mists are lying white and low and thin upon the plain, when distant hills rise *islanded* into the air, and the outlines of lakes are just discernible through fleecy haze.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 112, note.

2. To dot as with islands. [Rare.]

A fair expanse
Of level pasture, *islanded* with groves,
And banked with wond'ry risings.
Wordsworth, Prelude, VIII.

Not a cloud by day

With purple *islanded* the dark-blue deep. *Smalley.*
Island², **island dog**. See *Iceland*, *Iceland dog*.

islander (i'lan-dēr), *n.* [= D. *eiland* = G. *eiländer*; as *island* + *-er*.] An inhabitant of an island.

That pale, that white-faced shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides
And coops from other lands her *islanders*.
Shak., K. John, II. 1, 23.

Islander², *n.* An obsolete form of *Isclander*.

Islandic², *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Icelandic*.

islandish (i'lan-dish), *a.* [*island* + *-ish*.] Insular. *Davies.*

Our *Islandish* Monarchy.

Dr. Dee (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 65).

islandy (i'lan-di), *a.* [*island* + *-y*.] Pertaining to islands; full of islands. *Cotgrave.*

islay (is'lā), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Prunus ilicifolia*, a native of the California coast-ranges from San Francisco bay south.

isle (il), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ile*, *yile*; < ME. reg. *ile*, *yile*, also *ille*, *yile*, *ilde*, *yile*, rarely *isle*, < OF. reg. *ile* (later *isle*, the silent *s* being inserted, as also in later ME., in imitation of the Latin *insula*), or of the earliest form *ile* (the *s* being at the earliest OF. period actually pronounced), F. *île* = Pr. *isla*, *illa*, *ilha* = Sp. *isla* = Pg. *ilha* = It. *isola*. < L. *insula*, an island; supposed to be < *in*, *in*, + *sulum*, the main sea, = Gr. *oálac*, surge, swell of the sea. The word has no connection with *island*, with which it has been confused.] 1. An island. [Now chiefly poetical.]

After hym com Calchaut, the sone of the feire Geant
that was lord of the fer oute *yiles*, and brought in his
company xii men. *Martin (E. T. S.), II. 577.*

Summer *isles* of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of sea.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. In *entom.*, same as *islet*, 2.—**Emerald Isle**. See *emerald*.

isle (il), *v.*; pret. and pp. *isled*, ppr. *isling*. [*islet*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To cause to become or appear like an *isle*; insulate; island. [Poetical.]

Isled in sudden seas of light,
My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight,
Burns into blossom in his sight. *Tennyson, Fatima.*

II. intrans. To dwell on an *isle*. *Davies.*

Lion and stoat have *isled* together, knave,
In time of flood. *Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

isle², *n.* An old spelling of *islet*.

isle³, *n.* [Also (Sc.) *acle*; < ME. *isyl*, < AS. *ysla*, *ysola*, coals, ashes.] A hot coal; an ember; usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Isyl of fyre, tavilla. *Prompt. Parv., p. 266.*

Ioh have syngeed and gabbe me sulcon theroffe and pine
me sulcon on ashen and on *iselen*.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 65.

islesman (iz'man), *n.*; pl. *islesmen* (-men). An islander; specifically [*cap.*], an inhabitant of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

The *isles-men* carried at their backs
The ancient Danish battle-axe.

Scott, Marmion, v. 6.

Isles of Shoals duck. See *duck²*.

islet (i'let), *n.* [*OF. islet*, *illet*, m., *islette*, *islette*, f., = Sp. *isleta* = It. *isolella*, f., < ML. *insulectum*, n., dim. of L. *insula*, an island: see *islet* and *-et*.] 1. A little isle or island.

Where *islets* have been formed on the reef, that part which I have called the "flat," and which is partly dry at low water, appears similar in every detail.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 33.

The cressy *islets* white in flower. *Tennyson, Geraldine.*

2. Any small spot or space surrounded by something of different character or color: as, an *islet* of verdure in a desert; the *islets* on an insect's wing.

A but less vivid hue
Than of that *islet* in the chestnut-bloom
Flamed in his cheek. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

ism (izm), *n.* [*-ism*, this suffix being commonly used in words expressing doctrine, theory, or practice.] A doctrine, theory, system, or practice having a distinctive character or relation: chiefly used in disparagement: as, this is the age of *isms*; to set up an *ism*.

It has nothing to do with Calvinism nor Arminianism nor any of the other *isms*. *Southey, Letters* (1803), II. 192.

This is Abbot Samson's Catholicism of the twelfth century—something like the *ism* of all true men in all true centuries, I fancy. Alas, compared with any of the *isms* current in these poor days, what a thing!

Carlyle, Past and Present, II. 16.

That land [New England] in which every *ism* of social or religious life has had its origin—that land whose hills and valleys are one blaze and buzz of material and manufacturing production. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 452.*

-ism. [= F. *-isme* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ismo* = D. G. *-ismus* = Dan. *-isme* = Sw. *-ism*, < L. *-ismus*, < Gr. *-ismus*, term. of nouns signifying the practice or teaching of a thing, from verbs in *-izein*, being < *-is-* + *-mos*, a common noun-formative: see *-ize*.] A suffix implying the practice, system, doctrine, theory, principle, or abstract idea of that which is signified or implied by the word to which it is subjoined: as, *dogmatism*, *spiritualism*, *socialism*, *aticism*, *Americanism*, *Galloism*, *terrorism*, *vandalism*, *republicanism*, *Mormonism*, being especially common in nouns so formed from names

of persons and designating theories, as *Benthianism*, *Comtianism*, *Darwinism*, etc., or theories associated with practice, especially in words of temporary use, as *Casarianism*, *Jacksonism*, *Grantism*, etc., such temporary words being formed as occasion requires, in unlimited numbers. Such words are usually accompanied by a noun of the agent in *-ist*, and an adj. in *-istic*, and often by a verb in *-ise*. See these suffixes.

Ismailian, Ismaelian (is-mā'il-l'ān, -el-l'ān), *n.* [*Ismail*, *Ismael* (see def.), + *-ian*.] A member of a sect of Shiite Mohammedans who maintained that Ismael was the seventh and last of the true imams, and that their chief was his vicegerent on earth. Their doctrines, like those of their existing representatives, the Druses and Ansars of Syria, departed widely from orthodox Mohammedanism, and were made known in detail only to the initiated. The Ismailians founded the Fatimite dynasty of Egypt and Syria (see *Fatimite*), and the sect of Assassins was an offshoot from them.

Ismailism, Ismaelism (is-mā'il-izm, -el-izm), *n.* [*Ismail*, *Ismael*, + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Ismailians.

Under the Fatimite Caliph Hākim, a new religion sprang out of *Ismailism*, that of the Druses, so called from its inventor, a certain Darazi or Dora. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 564.

Ismalite, Ismaelite (is-mā'il-it, -el-it), *n.* [*Ismail*, *Ismael*, + *-ite*.] Same as *Ismailian*.

Ismalitic, Ismaelitic (is-mā'il-it'ik, -el-it'ik), *a.* [*Ismalite*, *Ismaelite*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Ismailism.

The eminent men who revealed to the poet in Cairo the secrets of the *Ismaelite* faith. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 538.

ismatic (iz-mat'ik), *a.* [*ism* + *-atic*.] Pertaining to isms or an ism; addicted to isms or theories. [Rare.]

ismatical (iz-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*ismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *ismatic*. [Rare.]

ismaticalness (iz-mat'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being addicted to isms or theories. [Rare.]

The *ism* is the difficulty. This governs their action; this they would thrust upon us. Their *ismaticalness* conceals and extrudes the Christian. *S. Judd*, Margaret, III.

iso- [*L.*, etc., *iso-*, < *Gr. iso-*, combining form of *isos*, *isotē*, *Epis* also *isos*, equal, the same (in number, size, appearance, etc.), like.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'equal.'

isobnormal (i-sō-ab-nōr'māl), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *E. abnormal*.] A line, either imaginary or drawn on a map of any part of the earth's surface, connecting places which have the same thermic anomaly, or deviation of the observed mean temperature of a certain period (month, season, or year) from the normal temperature, or that which is due to a locality in respect of its latitude alone. Also *isabnormal*.

Dore has published an elaborate set of maps constructed on this principle, in which he shows by a system of Thermic *isabnormals* the deviations from the mean of each month, and of the year, on the different parts of the globe. *Buchan*, Handy-book of Meteorology, p. 126.

isobar (i-sō-bār), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *βάρος*, weight: see *barometer*.] In *phys. geog.*, a line connecting places on the surface of the globe at which the barometric pressure is the same. For places not situated at the sea-level, a correction must be applied to each barometric observation corresponding



Isobars.

to the elevations of the stations, before the isobar connecting such stations can be drawn. Isobars may be purely imaginary lines; but generally, that the distribution of the pressure may be seen at a glance, they are drawn upon some kind of map or chart of the regions covered by the observations. Isobars may be such as indicate the distribution of barometric pressure at a certain specified day and hour, or they may give the mean pressure for any period of time, as for the entire year or for the summer or winter months. Also called *isobarometric line*.

isobaric (i-sō-bār'ik), *a.* [*isobar* + *-ic*.] Indicating equal weight or pressure, especially the pressure of the atmosphere: in the latter use equivalent to *isobarometric*.—*Isobaric surface*, a surface in the air all points of which have the same barometric pressure. The line of intersection of an isobaric surface and a plane not parallel to it is an isobaric line.

isobarism (i-sō-bār-izm), *n.* [*isobar* + *-ism*.] Equality or similarity of weight.

isobarometric (i-sō-bār-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *E. barometric*.] In *phys. geog.*, indicating equal barometric pressure. Also *isobaric*.—*Isobarometric line*. Same as *isobar*.

isobathotherm (i-sō-bath-i-thēr'm), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *βαθύς*, deep, + *θερμῆς*, heat.] A line connecting points in a vertical section of any part of the ocean which have the same temperature. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, 1876.

isobathothermal (i-sō-bath-i-thēr'māl), *a.* [*isobathotherm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an isobathotherm; isobathothermic.

isobathothermic (i-sō-bath-i-thēr'mik), *a.* [*isobathotherm* + *-ic*.] Relating to an isobathotherm; having the same degree of temperature at the same depth of the sea.

isobilateral (i-sō-bi-lat'e-rāl), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *E. bilateral*.] In bot., having the flanks of the organ flattened surfaces: applied to a particular kind of bilaterally symmetrical organs, as the leaves of some species of *Iris*, in contradistinction from *bisfacial* or *dorsiventral* organs, or those with an evident upper and under surface, as in most leaves.

isobrious (i-sōb'r'i-us), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *βριός*, be strong, make strong.] In bot., growing or seeming to grow with equal vigor in both lobes: applied to a dicotyledonous embryo. Also *isodynamous*.

isobront (i-sō-brōnt), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *βροντή*, thunder.] A line on a map or chart connecting those places at which a given peal of thunder is heard simultaneously.

The *isobronts*, or the lines uniting the places where the first peal of thunder was simultaneously heard. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 6154.

isocardia (i-sō-kār'di-ā), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *καρδία* = *E. heart*.] A genus of heart-

cockles, of the family *Isocardidae*. They have a cordate ventricose shell, with separated involute divergent beaks, the cardinal teeth 2 and the laterals 1 or 2 in each valve. The extinct species are numerous, and there are five living species. *I. cor* is an example. *Glossus* is a synonym.

Isocardidae (i-sō-kār'di-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Isocardia* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Isocardia*; the heart-cockles. They have the shell cordiform and ventricose, and the beaks sometimes subspiral, 2 cardinal and 1 or 2 lateral teeth in each valve, the muscular impressions narrow, and the pallial line simple. *Isocardia cor*, the heart-shell or ox-horn cockle, occurs in the European seas. *Glossus* is a synonym. Also *Isocardidae*.

Isocarpae (i-sō-kār'pē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. isos*, equal, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A division sometimes made of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, consisting of those in which the carpels are of the same number as the divisions of the calyx and corolla, as in the *Eriogonae*, *Primulaceae*, etc.

Isocarpeae (i-sō-kār'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (Kützinger, 1843), < *Gr. isos*, equal, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-ae*.] The first of the two classes into which Kützinger divided all algae. It included the tribes *Gymnospermeae* and *Angiospermeae*.

isocellular (i-sō-sel'ū-lār), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *N.L. cellula*, cell.] Consisting of equal or similar cells: as, an *isocellular* protozoan: opposed to *heterocellular*.

isocephal (i-sō-sel'ā-lī), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] A rule or principle illustrated in ancient Greek art, in accordance with which, for the sake of symmetry, natural proportions were somewhat sacrificed in certain reliefs, etc., notably in

frizes, and the heads of all the figures, whether mounted or on foot, standing or seated, were carved upon nearly the same level. Also *isocephal*.



Isocephal.—Example from the frieze of the Parthenon.

isocercal (i-sō-sēr'kal), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *κύρκος*, tail.] Having the end of the vertebral column straight, and not bent up, as a fish.

The *isocercal* tail without a caudal fin. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 121.

isocercy (i-sō-sēr-sī), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *κύρκος*, tail.] In *ichth.*, the condition of having an isocercal tail.

isochasm (i-sō-kasm), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *χάσμα*, a gap, chasm.] An isochasmic line.

isochasmic (i-sō-kas'mik), *a.* [*Gr. isochasm* + *-ic*.] Indicating equality as regards frequency of auroral displays.—*Isochasmic curves*, imaginary lines on the earth's surface passing through points having the same annual number of aurora.

It will be noticed that, eastward from England, the *isochasmic curves* tend rapidly northward, Archangel being only on the same auroral parallel as Newcastle. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 97.

isochela (i-sō-kē'lā), *n.*; *pl. isochelae* (-lā). [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *χηλή*, claw.] In sponges, an anchorate or anchor-shaped flesh-spicule; a curved spicule with equal ends extended on the surface of a rotation ellipsoid, and having both these ends flat and expanded. See cut under *ancoral*.

isochimal (i-sō-kī-māl), *a.* [*Gr. isochime* + *-al*.] Of the same mean winter temperature. Also spelled *isochimnal*.—*Isochimal line*. Same as *isochime*.

isochime (i-sō-kī-m), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *χειμα*, winter: see *hiemal*.] In *phys. geog.*, a line drawn on the map through places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean winter temperature. Also spelled *isochim*.

isochimenal (i-sō-kī-mē-nāl), *a.* Same as *isochimal*.

isochimonal, isochemimal (i-sō-kī-mō-nāl), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *χειμων*, winter, + *-al*.] Same as *isochimal*.

isochor (i-sō-kōr), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *χώρα*, space, room.] A curve of equal volume upon a diagram in which the rectangular coordinates represent pressure and temperature.

isochoric (i-sō-kōr'ik), *a.* [*Gr. isochor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to equal volume or density: as, an *isochoric curve*.

isochromatic (i-sō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *χρῶμα* (-r), color: see *chromatic*.] 1. Having the same color: said of the two series of oval curves of the interference figures of biaxial crystals. Each curve in the one series has one corresponding to it both in form and color in the other. The two curves or lines that have the same tint are called *isochromatic lines*. See *interference figures*, under *interference*, II.

Beside these [dark bands], there are also variable bands, which correspond to the brushes which cross the *isochromatic curves*. *Spectroscopic*, Polarization, p. 78.

2. In *photog.*, same as *orthochromatic*.

isochronal (i-sōk'rō-nāl), *a.* [As *isochronous* + *-al*.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. Two pendulums which vibrate in the same time are *isochronal*; also, the vibrations of a pendulum in the curve of a cycloid have the same property, being all performed in the same time, whether the arcs be large or small. Also *isochronous*.—*Isochronal line*, a line in which a heavy body descends without acceleration or retardation.

isochronally (i-sōk'rō-nāl-ī), *adv.* So as to be *isochronal*; with uniformity or equality of time. Also *isochronously*.

isochronic (i-sō-kron'ik), *a.* [As *isochronous* + *-ic*.] Occurring at regular intervals of time.

isochronism (i-sōk'rō-nizm), *n.* [As *isochronous* + *-ism*.] The character of being *isochronous*; the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

isochronon (i-sōk'rō-nōn), *n.* [*Gr. isochronon*, neut. of *isochronos*, equal in time: see *isochronous*.] An equal time-keeper; a clock designed to keep perfectly accurate time.

isochronous (i-sōk'rō-nūs), *a.* [*Gr. isochronos*, equal in age or time, < *isos*, equal, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*.] Same as *isochronal*.

isochronously (i-sōk'rō-nūs-ī), *adv.* Same as *isochronally*.

isochroous (i-sōk'rō-nūs), *a.* [*Gr. isochroous*, like-colored, < *isos*, equal, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Being of the same color throughout; whole-colored.

isoclinal (i-sō-kli'nāl), *a.* and *n.* [As *isocline* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Of equal inclination: applied in geology to strata which incline or dip in the same direction. See *monoclinical*.

The flexures are often so rapid that after denudation of the tops of the arches the strata are *isoclinal*, or appear to be dipping all in the same direction. *A. Geikie*, Text Book of Geology, p. 580.



Isoclinal Lines for 1890.

Isoclinal lines, in *magnetism*, lines drawn upon a map through points at all of which the dip of the needle is the same.

II. n. Same as isocline.

The directions of the isogonals, *isoclinals*, and lines of equal horizontal force have been found.

Nature, XXXIX, 565.

Also isoclinic.

isocline (i-sō-klin), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *klivē*, incline; see *cline*.] In *geol.*, a fold in which the strata are so appressed that the limbs or flanks (the parts on each side of the axis of the fold) are isoclinal, or dip in the same direction. See *monocline*. Also called *overturn*, or *overturned anticline*.

isoclinic (i-sō-klin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*isocline* + *-ic*.] Same as *isoclinal*.

The *isoclinic* lines of the globe run round the earth like the parallels of latitude, but are irregular in form.

S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 117.

The whole region . . . would have to be surveyed in order to permit the tracing out of *isoclinics*.

Science, IX, 217.

isoclinostat (i-sō-kli'nō-stat), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *klivē*, incline, + *statēs*, verbal adj. of *stasis*, stand; see *static*.] A link-work for dividing any angle into equal parts. Also *isoclinostat*.

isocolic (i-sō-kō'lik), *a.* [*isocolon* + *-ic*.] 1. In *rhet.*, containing successive clauses of equal length: as, an *isocolic* period.—2. In *anc. pros.*, consisting of series or members all of the same magnitude: as, an *isocolic* system. See *isocolon*.

isocolon (i-sō-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *isocola* (-lā). [*Gr. isokolōn*, neut. of *isokolōs*, of equal members or clauses, *isos*, equal, + *kolōn*, a member, limb, clause; see *colon*.] 1. In *rhet.*, (a) A figure which consists in the use of two or more clauses (cola) in immediate succession having the same length or number of syllables. If the equality is only approximate, the figure is properly called *parison* or *parisosis*. (b) A period containing successive clauses of equal length.—2. In *anc. pros.*, a period or system consisting of cola or series of the same length throughout.

isocrymal (i-sō-kri-mal), *n.* [*isocryme* + *-al*.] A line, imaginary or drawn upon a map or chart of any region, connecting points at which the temperature is the same during some specified coldest portion of the year. The word was introduced by J. D. Dana, and used by him with reference to the mean temperature of the ocean surface "for the coldest thirty consecutive days of the year."

It is unnecessary to remark particularly upon the fitness of the other *isocrymals* for the purpose of illustrating the geographical distribution of marine species.

Dana, *Amer. Jour. Sci.* (2), xvi, 167.

isocryme (i-sō-krim), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *krūmos*, cold, chill (cf. *krīos*, cold, frost); see *crystal*.] Same as *isocrymal*.

The *isocryme* of 68° is the boundary line of the coral-reef seas.

Dana, *Amer. Jour. Sci.* (2), xvi, 166.

isocyclic (i-sō-sī'klus), *a.* [*NL. isocyclus*, *Gr. isos*, equal, + *kuklos*, circle; see *cycle*.] Composed of successive equal or similar rings.

isocylus (i-sō-sī'klus), *n.* [*NL. Gr. isos*, equal, + *kuklos*, circle.] An animal the body of which consists of a series of equal or similar rings. *Sir R. Owen*.

isodactylous (i-sō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*NL. isodactylus*, *Gr. isos*, equal, + *daktulos*, digit.] In *zool.*, having the toes or digits of equal length or otherwise alike: its opposite is *anisodactylous*.

Isodia (i-sō-di-ā), *n.* pl. [*MGr. Isodia*, neut. pl. of *Isiodios*, pertaining to entrance, *Isiodos*, entrance, in *MGr.* the feast of the entrance of the Virgin Mary into the temple, *Isiodos*, *Isiodos*, way.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the feast of the Presentation of the Theotocos or Blessed Virgin Mary in the temple, observed November 21st. See *presentation*. Also written *Isodia*.

isodiametric (i-sō-di-ā-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *diametros*, able to pass through, *diametros*, verbal adj. of *diametivē*, pass through; see *diabatical*.] Pertaining to the transmis-

sion to or from a body of equal quantities of heat. Thus, isodiametric parts of isothermal curves are parts which represent changes of pressure and density of the same body during the transmission of equal quantities of heat, the temperature remaining constant.

isodiametric (i-sō-di-ā-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *diametros*, diameter; see *diameter*.] Having equal diameters, or being of equal diameter. Specifically—(a) In *crystal*, pertaining to crystals having equal lateral axes, as crystals of the tetragonal or hexagonal systems, which are optically uniaxial. (b) In *bot.*, having the diameter similar throughout, as organs or cells.

isodiametrical (i-sō-di-ā-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*isodiametric* + *-al*.] Same as *isodiametric*.

There are cells which are especially concerned in assimilation, and which may be either *isodiametrical* or elongated in a direction either parallel to or at right angles with the axis. *Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI, 1, 108.

isodicon (i-sō-di-kōn), *n.*; pl. *isodica* (-kā). [*MGr. isiodikon*, neut. of *isiodikos*, pertaining to the entrance, *Isiodos*, entrance; see *Isodia*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion or brief anthem succeeding the third antiphon and accompanying the Little Entrance. See *entrance*. Also written *isodicon*.

isodimorphism (i-sō-di-mōr'fiz-m), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *E. dimorphism*.] In *crystal*, isomorphism between the members of two dimorphic groups.

isodimorphous (i-sō-di-mōr'fus), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *E. dimorphous*.] In *crystal*, having the quality of isodimorphism.

isodomon, isodomum (i-sō-dō-mon, -mum), *n.* [*Gr. isodomon*, neut. of *isodomos*, built alike, *isos*, equal, + *dōmos*, build, > *dōmos*, house, a building; see *domic*.] One of the varieties of masonry used in the best period of Greek architecture, in which the blocks forming the courses were of equal thickness and equal length, and so disposed that the vertical joints of an upper course came over the middle of the blocks in the course below it. See *pseudisodomon*.



Isodomus, with blocks secured by dowels.

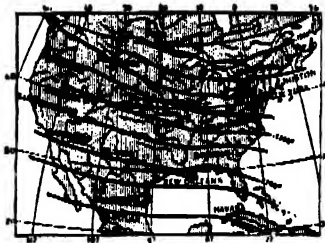
isodomous (i-sō-dō-mus), *a.* [*isodomon* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of isodomon.

A great part of the city-wall, built in fine Hellenic isodomus masonry, and a large square central fortress with a circular projecting tower, are the only remains now traceable. *Enya. Brk.*, XVIII, 735.

isodont (i-sō-dont), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *odontos* (*odont-*) = *E. tooth*.] Having the teeth all alike, as a cetacean; having the characters of the *Isodontia*.

Isodontia (i-sō-don'shi-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL. Gr. isos*, equal, + *odontos* (*odont-*) = *E. tooth*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental mammals, consisting of the *Cetacea* of Cuvier minus the herbivorous cetaceans (sireniacans) of that author; one of two orders constituting Blyth's zoöphagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

isodynamic (i-sō-di-nam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. isodunamos*, having equal power or force; see *isodynamic*.] 1. *a.* Having equal power or force; relating to equality of force.—**Isodynamic lines**, in *magnetism*, (a) Lines connecting those places where



Isodynamic Lines for 1890.

the intensity of the force of terrestrial magnetism is equal. They have a certain general resemblance in form and position to the isoclinal lines. (b) Lines drawn to indicate regions having winds of a specified force or strength as indicated by the wind-pressure.

II. n. An isodynamic line.

isodynamous (i-sō-di-nā-mus), *a.* [*Gr. isodunamos*, having equal power or force, *isos*, equal, + *dunamos*, power, force; see *dynam*, *dynamic*.] Having equal force; of equal size; in *bot.*, same as *isobrioum*.

Isotetes (i-sō-et'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [*NL. Gr. Isotetes* + *-es*.] An order of vascular cryptogamous plants, re-

lated to the *Selaginellaceae*, containing the single genus *Isotetes*.

Isotetes (i-sō'ē-tēz), *n.* [*NL. Gr. Isotetes*, small houseleek or aye-green, *Gr. isotetes*, equal in years (neut. *isotetes*, an annual plant), *isos*, equal, + *etēs*, a year.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, belonging to the natural order

Isotetes. They are small grass-like or rush-like aquatic or semi-aquatic plants, in which the plant-body consists of an exceedingly restricted stem, which gives off a dense mass of roots from below and sends up a compact tuft of leaves above. The sporangia are sessile in the axils of the leaves, and some contain macrospores (megaspores) and some microspores. The genus comprises about 60 species, and has a very wide geographical distribution, occurring in Europe, Asia, Australasia, Africa, and North and South America. The species, which are generally known as *quillworts*, are of no especial value. *I. lacustris* is known in England as *Mer. Kn's-grass*. Some half-dozen species have been found in a fossil state, chiefly in the Tertiary of Europe, but one occurs in the Eocene of Colorado, one in the Upper Jurassic of Bavaria, and another in the Oolite of Yorkshire, England. These lower forms are usually distinguished by the name *Isotetes*.

Quillwort (*Isotetes lacustris*).

a. sporangium cut longitudinally, showing the macrospores or megaspores; *b.* sporangium cut longitudinally, showing the microspores.

isogamous (i-sō-gā-mus), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *gamos*, marriage.] Characterized by isogamy. The isogamous algae are the *Zygnemata*, *Desmidiaceae*, etc.

isogamy (i-sō-gā-mi), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the conjugation of two gametes of similar form, as in certain algae. Compare *oögamny*.

isogenous (i-sō-jē-nus), *a.* [*Gr. isogēns*, equal in kind, *isos*, equal, + *gēns*, kind; see *genous*.] Of the same or a similar origin; homologous, in a broad sense, as formed from the same or corresponding tissues of the embryo. Thus, parts of the nervous system of worms, mollusks, and vertebrates are *isogenous*, being derived from the epiblast.

isogeny (i-sō-jē-ni), *n.* [*As isogen-ous* + *-y*.] In *biol.*, similarity or identity of origin; origination in or derivation from the same or corresponding tissues; evolutionary homology, in a broad sense.

It is well to use words which will express our meaning exactly, and hence a general homology may be indicated by the word *isogeny*, indicating a general similarity of origin.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I, Int., p. xvii.

isogeotherm (i-sō-jē-ō-thēr-m), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *gē*, the earth, + *therm*, heat.] In *phys. geog.*, an imaginary line or surface under the earth's surface passing through points having the same temperature.

isogeothermal (i-sō-jē-ō-thēr-mal), *a.* [*isogeotherm* + *-al*.] In *phys. geog.*, pertaining to or having the nature of an isogeotherm.

isogeothermic (i-sō-jē-ō-thēr-mik), *a.* [*isogeotherm* + *-ic*.] Same as *isogeothermal*.

isognathous (i-sō-gnā-thus), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *gnathos*, jaw.] In *odontog.*, having the molar teeth alike in both jaws: opposed to *anisognathous*.

isogon (i-sō-gon), *n.* [= *Sp. It. isogono*; *Gr. isogōnos*, having equal angles, *isos*, equal, + *gonia*, angle.] In *math.*, a figure whose angles are equal.

isogonal (i-sō-gō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*isogon* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Having equal angles.

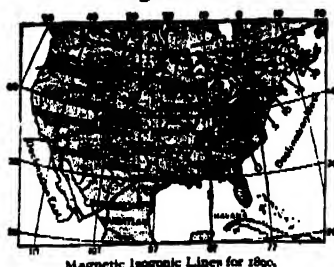
II. n. An isogonic line.

isogonic (i-sō-gon'ik), *a.* [*isogon* + *-ic*.] Having equal angles.—**Isogonic lines**, in *magnetism*, lines on the earth's surface at every point of which the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same for a given period. See cut on following page.

On the globe the *isogonic lines* run for the most part from the north magnetic pole to the south magnetic polar region.

S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 117.

isogonic (i-sō-gon'ik), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *gonos*, offspring.] In *biol.*, exhibiting isogonism; producing identical generative individuals from different stocks, as hydroids of different families may do.



Magnetic Isogonic Lines for 1900.

isogonistat (i-sō-gō-ni-ō-stat), *n.* [*Gr. isogon*, equiangular (see *isogon*), + *statos*, verbal adj. of *istatō*, stand: see *static*.] A link-work for regulating the motion of a train of prisms.

isogonism (i-sō-gō-nizm), *n.* [*Gr. isogon*, equal + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, production of similar or identical sexual organisms or reproductive parts from diverse stocks.

Medusa of identical structure, which one would place in the same genus, may form the sexual generations of hydroid stocks belonging to different families (*isogonism*). *Claus, Zoology (trans.)*, I. 244.

isogram (i-sō-gram), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *gramma*, that which is drawn or written: see *gram*, and cf. *diagram*, etc.] A diagram exhibiting a family of curves for the purpose of showing a relation between three variables.

isographic (i-sō-graf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. isographia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to isography.

isographically (i-sō-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an isographic manner; as regards, or by means of, isography.

The laborious process of isographically charting the whole of Argelander's 324,000 stars.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 487.

isography (i-sō-grā-fī), *n.* [*Gr. isographos*, writing like, *isos*, equal, + *graphein*, write.] The imitation of handwriting.

isogyne (i-sō-jī-nē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *gynē*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] A division of dicotyledonous plants, including the *Primulaceae*, *Ericaceae*, etc., in which the carpels equal the sepals and petals in number. They are coextensive with the *Isocarpeae*.

isogynous (i-sō-jī-nūs), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *gynē*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, having the pistils, or the carpels of which the single pistil is composed, equal in number to the sepals.

isogyrous (i-sō-jī-rūs), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *gyros*, round: see *gyre*.] In *bot.*, forming a complete spiro. [*Rare*.]

isohaline (i-sō-hal'in), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. isos*, equal, + *halos*, salt, + *-ia*.] A line connecting points of equal salinity in the waters of the ocean. Such lines may be drawn to indicate either the distribution of the saline matter (about three fourths of which in the main ocean consists of common salt) at and near the surface, or its variations in depth. In the latter case, the isohalines are plotted upon a plane surface representing a vertical section of the ocean between the desired points.

isohyetal (i-sō-hi'e-tal), *a. and n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *hyetōs*, rain: see *hyetal*.] *I. a.* Marking equality of rainfall: as, an *isohyetal* curve. *Isohyetal* lines may be drawn to connect places having the same amount of annual or of seasonal rainfall. An isohyetal map or chart is more generally called a *rainfall* chart.

II. n. An isohyetal line or curve.

isokephaly (i-sō-kef'a-li), *n.* See *isoccephaly*.

isoklinostat, *n.* See *isoclinostat*.

isolable (is'ō- or i'sō-lā-bl), *a.* [*Gr. isolatō* + *-able*.] That can be isolated; specifically, in *chem.*, capable of being obtained pure, or uncombined with any other substance.

It [identity] is quite accurately distinguishable from difference in known matter, but it is not *isolable* from difference. *B. Boasquet, Mind*, XIII. 350.

isolate (is'ō- or i'sō-lāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. isolated*, *ppr. isolating*. [With suffix *-ate*, < *F. isolat* = *Pg. isolat*, < *It. isolare*, < *ML. insulare*, *pp. insulatus*, detach, separate: see *insulate*.] *1.* To set or place apart; detach or separate so as to be alone: often used reflexively: as, he *isolated himself* from all society.

It is . . . possible to dissect out a nerve with a muscle attached, to keep it alive for a time, and thus to inquire what an *isolated* nerve will do.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 55.

2. In *elect.*, same as *insulate*, 3.—*3.* In *chem.*, to obtain (a substance) free from all its combinations.

isolated (is'ō- or i'sō-lāt), *a.* [*Gr. isolatō*, *v.*] *Isolated*; detached.

The New Moon swam divinely *isolated*

In maiden silence. *Lowell, Endymion*, I.

isolated (is'ō- or i'sō-lā-ted), *p. a.* *1.* Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

I am not teaching man's *isolated* energy.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 17.

2. In *chem.*, pure; freed from combination.—*Isolated* *nitrogen*. See *nitrogen*.

isolating (is'ō- or i'sō-lā-ting), *p. a.* Employing the principle or producing the effect of isolation: specifically applied in philology to monosyllabic languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root.

Such languages [agglutinative], constituting the small minority of human tongues, are wont to be called *isolating*, *i. e.* using each element by itself, in its integral form. *Whitney, Enycy. Brit.*, XVIII. 774.

isolation (is'ō- or i'sō-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. isolation*; as *isolate* + *-ion*.] The state of being isolated or alone.

Isolation from the rest of mankind.

Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

O God-like *isolation* which art mine,

I can but count thee perfect gain.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

isolator (is'ō- or i'sō-lā-tqr), *n.* [*Gr. isolatō* + *-or*.] An insulator.

isologous (i-sō-lō-gūs), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *logos*, ratio, proportion: see *logos*.] Having similar proportions or relations: specifically applied in chemistry to a series of hydrocarbons each member of which differs in composition from the next above it in the same series by having two less hydrogen atoms. Thus, ethane (C₂H₆), ethylene (C₂H₄), and acetylene (C₂H₂) form an *isologous* series.

The number of *isologous* groups actually known and studied is comparatively small.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1122.

isologue (i'sō-lōg), *n.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *logos*, ratio, proportion.] A member of an isologous series of hydrocarbons.

isomatigale (i-sō-mas'ti-gāl), *a.* [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *matigale* (ματιγ-), a whip.] Having the flagella alike or similar, as an infusorian, in which there may be two or more such flagella: distinguished from *heteromatigale*.

isomer (i'sō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr. isomeria*, having equal parts: see *isomerism*.] In *chem.*, a compound that exhibits the properties of isomerism with reference to some other compound. Also *isomeride*.

isomera (i-sōm'g-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *isomerism*.] A primary division of coleopterous insects, characterized by having (with a very few exceptions) the same number of tarsal joints on the posterior legs as on the others. The *Isomera* include the five series *Adephaga*, *Clavicornia*, *Serricornia*, *Lamellicornia*, and *Phytophaga*.

isomere (i'sō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr. isomeria*, having equal parts: see *isomerism*. Cf. *isomer*.] In *zool.*, a part or segment of the limb of one animal which is homologous with or corresponds to a part in another animal. Thus, the distal end of a bird's tibia is an *isomere* of proximal tarsal bones of a mammal. See *isotome*, and *membral segment* (under *membral*).

The lines . . . are *isotomes*, cutting the limbs into morphologically equal parts, or *isomeres*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 229.

isomeria (i-sō-mē-rī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. isomeria*, having equal parts: see *isomerism*.] A distribution into equal parts. *Kersey*, 1708.

isomeric (i-sō-mēr'ik), *a.* [*Gr. isomeria* + *-ic*.] *1.* In *chem.*, pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.

As I learn from one of our first chemists, Prof. Frankland, protein is capable of existing under probably at least a thousand *isomeric* forms.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., App. p. 483.

2. In *zool.*, of, pertaining to, or forming an *isomere*: as, *isomeric* segments of the limbs.

isomerical (i-sō-mēr'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. isomeria* + *-al*.] Same as *isomeric*.

isomerically (i-sō-mēr'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an isomeric manner; as regards isomerism.

isomeride (i-sōm'g-rīd or -rīl), *n.* [*Gr. isomeria* + *-ide*.] Same as *isomer*.

isomerism (i-sōm'g-rizm), *n.* [*Gr. isomeria* + *-ism*.] In *chem.*, identity or close similarity of composition and molecular weight, with difference of physical or of both chemical and physical properties. There are three different cases of isomerism: first, where compound bodies have the same ultimate composition and the same molecular weight, but differ in physical properties and in their behavior toward the same reagents, being essentially distinct substances: second, where compounds have the same composition, the same molecular weight, and the same general

reactions, but differ in certain physical or chemical properties; third, where compounds differ solely in certain physical properties. The facts of isomerism are generally explained by assuming a difference in the arrangement of the atoms which form the isomeric molecules.

Allotropy stands in the same relation to elements that isomerism does to compounds.

Frankland and Japp, Inorganic Chemistry, p. 111.

isomeromorphism (i-sō-mēr'ō-mōr'fizm), *n.* [*Gr. isomeria*, having equal parts (see *isomerism*), + *morphē*, form, + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, isomerism between substances having the same atomic proportions.

isomerous (i-sōm'g-rūs), *a.* [*Gr. isomeria*, having equal parts or shares, *isos*, equal, + *meros*, part, share.] *1.* In *bot.*, composed each of an equal number of parts, as the members of the several circles of a flower.—*2.* In *chem.*, having the property of chemical isomerism.—*3.* In *entom.*, having the same number of tarsal joints of all the legs. When the number is not stated, isomerous tarsi are understood to be five-jointed or pentamerous. See *Isomera*.—*4.* In *odontol.*, having the same number of ridges: specifically applied to molar teeth whose transverse ridges do not increase in number on successive teeth, as in the living elephants: opposed to *anisomerous* and *hypisomerous*. *Gill*.

isomery (i-sō-mēr-i), *n.* [*NL. isomeria*, *q. v.*] Isomerism.

isometric (i-s

area varying from 105° to 107°. Between the members of an isomorphic group intermediate compounds may occur, regarded as isomorphic mixtures of the two unlike molecules. Thus, dolomite, the carbonate of calcium and magnesium, may be considered as formed by the union of the calcium carbonate molecules with those of magnesium carbonate. (b) pl. In math. See group.

Isomya (i-sō-mī'g), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *isos*, equal, + *mys*, a mouse, a muscle, = *E. mouse*. Cf. *Dimyaria*.] Isomyarian mollusks; *Dimyaria* proper, one of three orders into which lamellibranchs have been divided: distinguished from *Heteromya* and *Monomya*. They are divided into *Integropallia* and *Sinupallia*.

Isomyarian (i-sō-mī-ā'ri-an), a. [*Isomya* + *-arian*.] Having two adductor muscles of the same size or nearly so, as most bivalve mollusks; perfectly dimyarian; of or pertaining to the *Isomya*.

Isom (i'son), n. [*Gr. isov*, neut. of *isos*, equal: see *iso*.] In the music of the Greek Church, the sign for the key-note.

Isomandra (i-sō-nūn'drā), n. [NL., irreg. < Gr. *isos*, equal, + *andros* (ἀνδρ-), male (mod. bot. stamen).] A small genus of gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Scrophularaceae*. The flowers are tetramerous, the corolla-tube is elongated, the stamens are 8 in number and nearly equal, and the seeds are albuminous. They are evergreen trees with entire leaves, natives of southern India, Ceylon, and the adjacent islands. The species of this genus, particularly *I. polyantha* and *I. ovata*, yield a good quality of gutta-percha. *I. Gutta*, the true gutta-percha, is now referred to the genus *Falcatum*. *Wight, 1844*.

Isomandros (i-sō-nān'drō-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Radikofor, 1887), < *Isomandra* + *-os*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, containing the genera *Isomandra* and *Paysona*.

Isonephelic (i'sō-ne-fel'ik), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *nebel*, cloud: see *nebul*.] Indicating equality as regards the prevalence of clouds.—**Isonephelic line**, in meteor., an imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points which have the same degree of cloudiness of the sky for a given period (month or year).

A chart of the world showing lines of equal annual cloudiness (*isonephelic*) is given by Reman. *Astronomical Report*, 1881, p. 280.

Isonomia (i-sō-nō-mī-ā), n. [*Gr. isonomia*, equality of rights: see *isonomy*.] Equality before the law; uniformity of rights.

There is no part of our constitution so admirable as this equality of civil rights, this *isonomia* which the philosophers of ancient Greece only hoped to find in democratical government. *Str. H. Oropus*, Eng. Const., p. 200.

Isonomic (i-sō-nō-mī'k), a. [*Gr. isonomikos*, < *isonomia*, equality of laws: see *isonomy*.] 1. Of or pertaining to isonomy; the same or equal in law or right.—2. One in kind or origin: specifically applied in chemistry to isomorphism subsisting between two compounds of like composition: opposed to *heteronomic*.

Isonomy (i-sō-nō-mī), n. [*Gr. isonomia*, equal distribution, equality of rights or laws, < *isov*, equal, + *nomos*, distribution, custom, law: see *nome*.] Equality as regards rights and privileges; isonomia.

Philolaus . . . introduced an *isonomy* into the oligarchy, and so enabled it to hold its ground. *Von Harke, Univ. Hist. (trans.)*, p. 185.

Isonym (i'sō-nim), n. [*Gr. isonymos*, having the same name, < *isos*, equal, + *onyma*, *onyma*, name.] In philol., a paronym.

Isonymic (i'sō-nim'ik), a. [*Isonym* + *-ic*.] In philol., paronymic.

Isonymy (i-sō-nī-mī), n. [*Gr. isonymia*, sameness of name, < *isonymos*, having the same name: see *isonym*.] Same as *paronymy*.

Isopathy (i-sop'ā-thī), n. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *patos*, suffering, disease.] The theory that disease may be cured by the product of the disease, as smallpox by minute doses of variolous matter; also, the theory that a diseased organ may be cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.

Isoperimetrical (i-sō-per-i-met'ri-kal), a. [*Isoperimetry* + *-ical*.] 1. Of or pertaining to isoperimetry.—2. Having equal boundaries: as, *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.

Isoperimetry (i'sō-per-i-met'ri), n. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *perimetros*, circumference: see *perimeter*.] In geom., the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries. The problem to determine among all curves having their extremities at two given points and a given length that one which incloses the maximum area is the problem of isoperimetry; and the name is extended to every problem involving the calculus of variations in the same way.

Isopetalous (i-sō-pet'ā-lus), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *petalon*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] Having equal petals. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

Isophorous (i-sōf'ō-rus), a. [*Gr. isophoros*, bearing or drawing equal weights, equal in strength, < *isos*, equal, + *phero* = *E. bear*.] In bot., an epithet used by Lindley to express the relation to a species of its abnormal forms when they are sufficiently habitual to have been taken for distinct plants. Thus, the assumed genus of orchids *Actinia* is now regarded as an *isophorous* form of *Dendrobium*.

Isoplastic (i'sō-plāst'ik), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *plastos*, verbal adj. of *plassein*, press, squeeze.] Isobaric; denoting equal pressure.

Isopleura (i-sō-plū'rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *isopleurus*: see *isopleurous*.] A prime division of gastropods containing those which are equal-sided or bilaterally symmetrical: contrasted with *Antisopleura*. The isopleural gastropods are chiefly represented by the chitons, but also include such worm-like forms as *Chetodermis* and *Neomenia*. Ranked as a superorder, the *Isopleura* have been divided into three orders, *Polyplacophora*, *Chetodermis*, and *Neomeniodes*.

Isopleural (i-sō-plū'rāl), a. [*As isopleur-ous* + *-al*.] Having the right and left sides equal; bilaterally symmetrical, as most animals; of or pertaining to the *Isopleura*.

Isopleurous (i-sō-plū'rūs), a. [*NL. isopleurus*, < *isos*, equal, + *pleuros*, side.] Same as *isopleural*.

Isoplexis (i-sō-plek'sis), n. [NL. (Lindley, 1821), < *Gr. isos*, equal, + *plēxis*, a stroke, < *plēssan*, strike, cut.] A genus of *Scrophulariaceae*, closely allied to *Digitalis*, but distinguished by a shrubby habit and by the fact that the upper lip of the corolla equals the lower. The two species, *I. spectans* from Madeira and *I. Canariensis* from the Canaries, cultivated in green-houses, bear terminal racemes of showy yellow or orange-colored flowers.

Isopod (i'sō-pod), a. and n. [*NL. isopodus* (isopod-), < *Gr. isos*, equal, + *podis* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. a. Having the feet all alike, or similar in character;



Blind Isopod (*Cecidocera stygia*), Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

specifically, pertaining to the *Isopoda* or having their characters. Also *isopodous*.

II. n. An isopod crustacean; any one of the *Isopoda*.

Also *isopodan*, *isopode*.

Isopoda (i-sop'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *isopodus* (isopod-), equal-footed: see *isopod*.] An order of arthropods or edriophtalmous (sessile-eyed) crustaceans, with 7 free thoracic somites bearing as many pairs of legs, which are alike in size and direction, whence the name; the *Polygnatha* of Fabricius. The body is usually broad and depressed, and more or less arched; the head is almost always distinct from the thorax, except from the first thoracic ring, with which it is united; and the abdomen is short-ringed and often reduced. There are no branchial thoracic vessels, the respiratory function being carried on by the peculiarly modified laminar legs of the abdomen. The thoracic legs of the females may be modified to form brood-pouches for the eggs by means of delicate membranous plates called *ovigeræ*. The sexes are distinct, except in *Cymothoidæ*. Isopods are found in both salt and fresh water, and also on land. The terrestrial isopoda, family *Oniscidae*, are known as *wood-bugs*, *wood-lice*, and *slaters*. The gribble, *Limnoria terebrans*, is a marine form. Many *Isopoda* are ectoparasitic, as the *Cymothoidæ* on the gills and in the mouth of fishes, and the *Bopyridæ* in the gills of prawns. The order was divided by Milne-Edwards into three sections, *Sedentaria*, *Natatoria*, and *Cursoria*, according to the habits of the animals. By Claus the *Isopoda* are made a sub-order of *Arthropoda*, and divided into two tribes, *Antisopoda* (which resemble amphipods) and *Eusopoda*, or genuine isopoda. Others reckon about ten families, not separated into suborders. Leading types are *Tanaidæ* and *Anceidæ* on the one hand, and on the other *Cymothoidæ*, *Sphaeromidæ*, *Idolæidæ*, *Asellidæ*, *Bopyridæ*, and *Oniscidæ*.



Three Types of Isopods. 1, sedentary, *Bopyrus squillorum*, a. natatorial, *Cymodora lanceolata*, b. cursorial, *Oniscus asellus*, c. a common wood-bug or wood-lice; a, head; b, thorax; c, abdomen.

Isopodan (i-sop'ō-dan), a. and n. [*Isopod* + *-an*.] Same as *isopod*.

The size of the body far transcends the ordinary *Isopoda* limit. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 659.

Isopode (i'sō-pōd), a. and n. Same as *isopod*.

Isopodiform (i-sō-pōd'i-fōrm), a. [*NL. isopodus* (isopod-), isopod, + *L. forma*, form.] Formed

like an isopod; resembling an isopod in form: specifically applied to six-footed, oblong, flattened larvae with a distinct thoracic shield, long antennae, and caudal bristles or plates, as those of the roaches.

Isopodimorphous (i-sō-pōd-i-mōr'fus), a. [*NL. isopodus* (isopod-), isopod, + *Gr. morphē*, form.] Same as *isopodiform*.

Isopodous (i-sop'ō-dus), a. [*As isopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *isopod*.

Isopogonous (i-sō-pog'ō-nus), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *pogon*, beard, barb.] Equally webbed: said of feathers whose inner and outer webs are alike in size and shape: opposed to *antisopogonous*.

Isopolity (i-sō-pol'i-ti), n. [*Gr. isopoliteia*, equality of civic rights, < *isopolites*, a citizen with equal rights, < *isos*, equal, + *polites*, a citizen: see *polity*.] Equal rights of citizenship in different communities; mutual political rights.

Niebuhr . . . establishes the principle that the census comprehended all the confederate cities which had the right of *isopolity*. *Müller*.

Between America and England . . . one would be glad if there could exist some *isopolity*. *Crough, To C. S. Norton*, Sept. 21, 1853.

Isoptera (i-sop'tē-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *isopteris*: see *isopterous*.] The termites or white ants regarded as a suborder of *Neuroptera*. They have large, equal, and naked wings not folded in repose, well-developed manducatory jaws, and short many-jointed antennae. The larvae and pupae resemble the netters; the latter are wingless. This suborder is represented by the family *Termitidae* alone.

Isopterous (i-sop'tē-rus), a. [*NL. isopteris* (cf. *Gr. isopteros*, poet., swift as flight), < *Gr. isos*, equal, + *pteron*, wing.] Having the wings equal; specifically, pertaining to the *Isoptera* or white ants, or having their characters.

Isopurpuric (i'sō-pēr-pū'rik), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *L. purpurus*, purple: see *purple*.] Same as *purpuric*.—**Isopurpuric acid**, $C_{12}H_8N_2O_6$, an acid not known in the free state, but forming a potassium salt when strong solutions of picric acid and potassium cyanide are mixed. It was formerly used as a dye, under the name of *granat soluble*.

Isopurpurin (i-sō-pēr-pū-rin), n. [*Isopurpuric* + *-in*.] A coal-tar color ($C_{14}H_8O_3(OH)_3$) used in dyeing, closely allied to alizarin, formed by heating beta-anthraquinone disulphonic acid with caustic soda and potassium chlorate. It is sold in commerce under the name of *alizerin*, and produces the yellow shade of red, while true alizarin gives bluish shades of red. Also called *anthrapurpurin*.

Isopyrum (i-sō-pī'rū-m), n. [*NL. (Heichenbach, 1837), Isopyrum* + *-ea*.] A former tribe of plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceae*, typified by the genus *Isopyrum*: now merged in the tribe *Helleboraceae*.

Isopyrum (i-sō-pī'rū-m), n. [NL. (Linnæus), < *L. isopyrum*, < *Gr. isopyron*, a plant not identified (*Kumaria scopulata*?), < *isos*, equal, + *pyron*, wheat (or *rip* = *E. fire*).] A small genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceae*, the type of the old tribe *Isopyrea*. They are slender smooth herbs with perennial root, bi- to triterately compound leaves, and solitary or loosely panicle white flowers. Seventy-five species are known in the north temperate portions of both hemispheres.

Isorhythmic (i-sō-rith'mik), a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *rhymos*, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] In anc. pros., having the same number of moræ or units of time in thesis and arsis: as, an *isorhythmic* measure or foot; characterized by such proportion (1:1) of thesis and arsis: as, the *isorhythmic* class of feet; *isorhythmic* movement. The *isorhythmic* class (of feet) consists of the tetraæmic feet, namely: the dactyl (—|—), the anapest (—|—), and the spondee (—|—).

Isosceles (i-sos'e-lēs), a. [*L. isosceles*, < *Gr. isoskeles*, with equal legs (*isoskeles* τρίγωνον, a triangle with two sides equal), < *isos*, equal, + *skelos*, leg.] Having two legs or sides equal: as, an *isosceles* triangle.

Isosceles (i-sos'e-lēs), n. [NL.: see *isosceles*, a.] A genus of cerambycid longicorn beetles. *Newman, 1842*.

Isosismal (i-sō-sis'mal), n. and a. [*Gr. isos*, equal, + *sismos*, a shaking, an earthquake: see *seismic*.] 1. n. A curve or line connecting points at which an earthquake-shock is felt with equal intensity, or at which there is an "equal overthrow" (*Mallet*). See *homoseismal*.

II. a. Belonging or related to an isoseismal; having the character of an isoseismal: as, an *isoseismal* curve.

Isosismic (i-sō-sis'mik), a. Same as *isoseismal*.



Isosceles Triangle.

Isosoma (i-sō-sō'mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *isosōma*, of a like body, < *isos*, equal, + *sōma*, body.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididae and subfamily Eurytominae, containing plant-feeding forms furnishing an exception to the rule in this parasitic family. *I. hordei* is known as the joint-worm fly. Walker, 1832.—2. A genus of Elateridae or click-beetles, containing one species, *I. elateroides*, from the Caucasus. Ménetries, 1832.

Isospondyli (i-sō-spon'di-lī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *isospindylus*: see *isospindylous*.] An order of physostomous fishes with no preopercoid arch, the scapular arch suspended to the cranium, a symplectic bone, the pterotic and anterior vertebrae simple, and the parietals separated by the supraoccipital. The order includes most malacopterygian fishes. E. D. Cope, 1870.

Isospondylous (i-sō-spon'di-lus), a. [*isospindylus*, < Gr. *isos*, equal, + *σπινδύλος*, vertebra.] Having the characters of the *isospindyl*; pertaining to the *isospindyl*.

Isospore (i-sō-spōr), n. [*isos*, equal, + *σπώρα*, a seed: see *spore*.] 1. An isosporous plant.—2. As employed by Bostafinski, the same as *zygospore*.

Isosporia (i-sō-spōr'i-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Baker), < Gr. *isos*, equal, + *σπώρα*, a seed.] A series of vascular cryptogamous plants, including the *Filices*, *Equisetaceae*, and *Lyopodiaceae*, in which the spores are said to be all of one kind. Later investigation has shown that this classification is incorrect, since there are both isosporous (homosporous) and heterosporous *Filices*, *Equisetaceae*, and *Lyopodiaceae*. See *homosporous*.

Isosporous (i-sō-spō-rus), a. [*isos*, equal, + *σπώρα*, a seed: see *spore*.] Same as *homosporous*.

Isostatic (i-sō-stat'ik), a. [*isos*, equal, + *στατικός*, stable.] In hydrostatic equilibrium from equality of pressure. Thus, the earth's crust is conceived to be formed of elementary conical prisms of equal weight, and hence the crust is isostatic, or in an isostatic condition.

Isostemonous (i-sō-stem'ō-nus), a. [*isos*, equal, + *στέμον*, a stamen.] In bot., having the stamens equal in number to the sepals or petals, or to the ground-plan of the flower.

Isostemony (i-sō-stem'ō-nī), n. [As *isostemonous* + *y*.] The state or condition of being isostemonous.

Isotely (i-sō-tel-i), n. [*isos*, equality, + *τέλος*, tax, tribute.] In ancient Athens, equality before the law with citizens, granted to an alien; immunity from the disadvantages of alienage.

The two brothers returned to Athens. . . . Though not possessing the right of citizenship, they possessed the *isotely*. Whitton, Notes on Lyrias, p. 52.

Isothermal (i-sō-thēr'al), a. [*isothermo* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an isotherm; indicating the distribution of summer temperature by means of isotherms: as, an *isothermal* chart; *isothermal* lines.

Isothere (i-sō-thēr), n. [*isos*, equal, + *θερος*, summer.] An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points which have the same mean summer temperature.

Isotherm (i-sō-thēr-in), n. [*isos*, equal, + *θερμ*, heat.] A line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature. Such a line may be either an imaginary one or one actually drawn on a map or chart of the region embraced by the observations. When the term *isotherm* is used without qualification, or when it is not otherwise necessarily understood from the context, the mean of the year, or more properly, of a long series of years, is intended. The isotherm of the winter months is sometimes designated as the *isochimical* or *isochimical*; that of the summer months as the *isotherm*.

Isothermal (i-sō-thēr-mal), a. and n. [*isos*, equal, + *θερμ*, heat (see *isotherm*), + *-al*.] 1. A. Of the same degree of heat; of the same temperature; in *phys. geog.*, pertaining to or marking equality of temperature; exhibiting

the geographical distribution of temperature: as, an *isothermal* line; the *isothermal* relations of different continents; an *isothermal* chart. Also *isothermous*.—*Isothermal* coordinates. See *coordinates*.—*Isothermal* line, an isotherm.—*Isothermal* surface, a surface every point of which has the same temperature. The line of intersection of an isothermal surface and any plane not parallel to it is an isothermal line.—*Isothermal* zones, spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.

IL n. An isothermal line; an isotherm.
Isothermobath (i-sō-thēr'mō-bath), n. [*isos*, equal, + *θερμ*, heat, + *βάθος*, depth.] A line drawn through points of equal temperature in a vertical section of the ocean. Sir C. Wyville Thomson, 1876.

Isothermous (i-sō-thēr'mus), a. Same as *isothermal*.

Isotherombrose (i-sō-thēr-rom'brōs), a. [*isos*, equal, + *θερος*, summer, + *βροσ*, rain: see *imbricate*.] In *phys. geog.*, characterized by an equal amount of rainfall in summer; noting lines connecting places on the surface of the globe where this condition exists.

Isotoma (i-sōt'ō-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *isos*, equal, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνω*, *ταμίνω*, cut.] 1. In entom.: (a) A genus of beetles of the family *La-grididae*, containing a few South American species. Blanchard, 1845. (b) A genus of thysanurous insects, of which *I. arborea* is the typical form. There are a number of other species. Bourlet, 1839.—2. In bot., a genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Lobeliaceae*. The flowers are axillary, with a nearly regular salver-shaped corolla; the tube is very long and slender, and only slightly split or not at all; and the stamens are inserted toward the top. About 10 species are known, of which the most noteworthy is *I. longiflora*, called by the Spanish-Americans *reventa-camellón*, because fatal to horses. It acts upon the human system as a violent cathartic, with fatal results.

Isotome (i-sōt'ō-mē), n. [*isos*, equal, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνω*, *ταμίνω*, cut.] In *zool.*, an imaginary line drawn through the same joint, or between the same segments, of the same limb in different animals, to indicate those segments which are homologous. Thus, the tibiotarsal isotome passes through the ankle-joint of man, the hock of a horse, and the lower end of the tibia of a bird. Coues, 1884. See *isomers*.

Isotomous (i-sōt'ō-mus), a. [*isotome* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to an isotome: as, *isotomous* segments of a man, horse, and bird. Coues.

Isotonic (i-sōt'ō-nīk), a. [*isos*, having equal accent (or tone), < *isos*, equal, + *τόνος*, tone, accent: see *tone*.] Having or indicating equal tones.—*Isotonic* system or temperament, in music, the system of equal temperament. See *temperament*.

Isotrope (i-sō-trōp), a. [*isos*, equal, + *τροπή*, a turning, < *τρέπω*, turn.] Same as *isotropic*.

Isotropic (i-sō-trōp'ik), a. [As *isotrope* + *-ic*. Cf. *tropic*.] 1. Having the same properties in all directions: said of a medium with respect to elasticity, conduction of heat or electricity, or radiation of heat and light. Thus, all crystallized substances belonging to the isometric system are *isotropic* with respect to heat and light.

The substance of a homogeneous solid is called *isotropic* when a spherical portion of it, tested by any physical agency, exhibits no difference in quality however it is turned. W. Thomson, Encyc. Brit., VII. 804.

2. Having equal, common, or non-specific developmental capacity.

The conclusion [is] that the nervous system, and correspondingly other organs, may develop from any portion of the egg-substance—in short, that the egg is *isotropic*. Encyc. Brit., XX. 416.

Isotropous (i-sōt'ō-rō-pus), a. [As *isotrope* + *-ous*.] Same as *isotropic*.

In a previous note . . . the author studied the problem connected with the cooling of a homogeneous and *isotropous* solid body. Nature, XXXIX. 220.

Isotropy (i-sōt'ō-rō-pī), n. [As *isotrope* + *-y*.] The state or property of being isotropic.

There is involved no assumption as to the homogeneity or *isotropy* of the dielectric medium. Philosophical Mag., XXVI. 243.

Metastatic isotropy, the isotropy of a solid for which any three orthogonal axes are metastatic.

Isotype (i-sōt'ip), n. [*isos*, having the same type, < *isos*, equal (parallel), + *τύπος*, type, form.] In *soögeog.*, a form common to two or more countries: applied to representatives of the same genus or family occurring in different countries. T. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 460.

Isotypic (i-sōt'ip'ik), a. [*isotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an isotype.

Isosoid (i-sō-sō'id), n. [*isos*, equal, + *σώδις*.] In *soöl.*, the opposite of *allosoid*.

Isaghol-seed (is'pa-gul-sēd), n. [E. Ind.] The seed of *Plantago isaghol*, a native of northwestern India. These seeds are grayish-pink in color, and are used to prepare a highly esteemed medicinal drink. Also called *isaghol-seed*.

Isipida (is'pi-dā), n. [NL. (Gesner, 1555), appar. impropr. for *Isipida*, < L. *isipidus*, rough, shaggy: see *isipid*.] 1. One of sundry slender-billed birds, especially the kingfisher or halcyon and the bee-eater or apiaster.—2. The technical specific name of the small kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo isipida*.—3. [cap.] A genus of kingfishers, equivalent to the modern family *Alcedinidae*, variously restricted by subsequent authors, and now disused. Brisson, 1760.

Ispravnik (is-prav'nik), n. [Russ. *ispravnik* (see def.), < *ispravnik*, exact, correct; cf. *ispravnik*, correct, repair, exercise (a function).] The chief police officer of a Russian uyezd or rural district, and the presiding judge of the district police court. His duties are partly judicial and partly executive, and in some parts of the empire, particularly in the remotest parts, his powers are virtually those of a local governor.

I-spy (i'spi'), n. [So called from the exclamation of the seeker ("it"), "I spy" (So-and-so), when he discovers a hidden player.] A children's game, the same as hide-and-seek. Also, with unoriginal aspiration, *hi-spy*, *hy-spy*.

O, the curiously varied! I must come to play at Blind Harry and *I-spy* with them.

Scott, Guy Mannering, Ivill.

Israelite (iz'rā-el-it), n. [*Israel*, usually in pl. *Israelites*, < Gr. *Ἰσραηλῆς*; a descendant of Israel, < *Ἰσραήλ*, < Heb. *Isra'el*, Israel, orig. another name of Jacob, then a collective name for the Jews.] A descendant of Israel or Jacob; one of "the children of Israel"; a Hebrew; a Jew. *Israelite* was the name of the whole people of Israel down to the death of Saul, when it came to be restricted to those northern tribes who rebelled against David, and more definitely applied to the ten tribes that set up a separate monarchy on the death of Solomon. After the captivity the name again came to be the appellation of the reunited branches of the nation, but was gradually supplanted by the term *Jew*, especially among foreigners.

The Hebrews that were with the Philistines before that time, . . . even they also turned to be with the *Israelites* that were with Saul and Jonathan. 1 Sam. xiv. 21.

I also am an *Israelite*, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin. Rom. xi. 1.

New Israelite, a member of a certain English sect: name as *Southampton*.

Israelitic (iz'rā-el-it'ik), a. [*Israelite*, < Gr. *Ἰσραηλίτης*, *Israelite*: see *Israelite*.] Pertaining to the Israelites; Jewish; Hebrew.

These books give us a fairly trustworthy account of *Israelitic* life and thought in the times which they cover. Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 247.

Israelitish (iz'rā-el-it'ish), a. [*Israelite* + *-ish*.] Belonging to the Israelites; of the Jewish race.

And the son of an *Israelitish* woman, whose father was an Egyptian, went out among the children of Israel. Lev. xxiv. 10.

isset, v. i. [See *ish*.] To go out; issue.

issueth, n. A Middle English form of *issue*.

Issida (is'i-dā), n. pl. [NL., < *Issus* + *-ida*.]

The *Issida* rated as a subfamily of *Eulagidae*.

Issidae (is'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Issus* + *-idae*.]

A family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Issus*. It contains thickest robust bugs, many of which are rough, resembling bits of bark, and thus exhibit protective mimicry. They are widely distributed in temperate and tropical countries, and are classified under about 50 genera and more than 200 species.

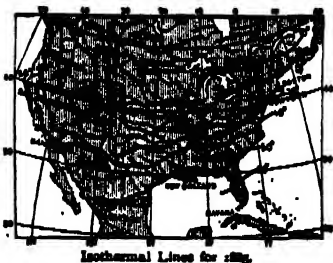
Isidioromys (is'i-dī-or'ō-mīs), n. [NL., supposed to be an error for *Isidoromys*, < L. *Isidorus*, a man's name (referring to *Isidore* Geoffroy St. Hilaire), + Gr. *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] A notable genus of fossil myomorph rodents from the European Tertiary, referred to the family *Theridomysidae*, having rootless molars whose crowns are divided into cordate lobes by reentering enamel-folds. Cretset, 1840.

Issuable (ish'ō-ā-bl), a. [*issue* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of issuing, or liable to be issued.—2. In *law*, pertaining to an issue or issues; that admits of issue being taken upon it; in which issues are made up: as, an *issuable* plea; an *issuable* term.

For now the course is, to make the sheriff's venire returnable on the last return of the same term wherein issue is joined, viz. Hilary or Trinity terms: which, from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms. Blackstone, Com., III. xxviii.

Issuable plea, a plea upon which a plaintiff may take issue and go to trial upon the merits.

Issuably (ish'ō-ā-blī), adv. In an issuable manner; so as to raise an issue on the merits: as, "pleading *issuably*," Burrill.



Isothermal Lines for May.

insurance (ish'û-ans), *n.* [*< insuran(s) + -ce.*] The act of insuring or giving out: as, the *insurance* of nations.

insuant (ish'û-ant), *a.* [*< issue + -ant.*] Emerging: in *her.*, said of a beast of which only the upper half is seen. Especially



Lion insuant.

(a) When emerging from the lower edge or bottom of a chief, and therefore borne upon the chief: as, a chief gules, a demi-lion *insuant* argent. In this sense contrasted with *ascendant*, which means rising from the bottom of a shield or from the outer edge of a fesse, etc., and with *esquant* and *naissant*, which mean rising from the middle of an ordinary, as a fesse, and usually borne partly on the ordinary and partly on the field above it. (b) Rising out of any other bearing, or from the bottom of the escutcheon. (Rare in this sense.)—*Insuant* and *revertant*, in *her.*, coming into sight and disappearing: said of two beasts of which the upper part of one and the lower part of the other are visible, as when one of them rises from the base of the shield and the other disappears at the top.

issue (ish'û), *n.* [*< ME. issue, isen, isehue, isch-ewc, yesswe, < OF. issue, eisnu, essuc, F. issue, a going out, egress, outlet, final event, < issu, pp. of issir, eissir, < L. eisir, go out: see exit. Cf. ish.* The noun is in later senses partly from the verb.] 1. A going, passing, or flowing out; passage from within outward; an outgoing, outflow, or flux.

With my mouthe if I laugh moche or lite,
Myn yon sholde make a contynuaunce vi-trewe,
Myn hert also wolde haue ther-of despitte,
The wepyng teares haue so large yssue.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

A woman which was diseased with an *issue* of blood twelve years came behind him. *Mat. ix. 20.*

2. Means of egress; an opening or outlet; a passage leading outward; a vent.

Than thei gan to reperi a softe pass till thei come to the lawe of the foreste, and than gan it to shewe day. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 257.*

The foliage closed so thickly in front that there seemed to be no *issue*. *R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage*, p. 120.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, a vent for the passage of blood or morbid matter; a running sore, accidental or made as a counter-irritant.

When any man hath a running *issue* out of his flesh, because of his *issue* he is unclean. *Lev. xv. 2.*

Issues over the spine have been found useful in chronic spinal disease. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 314.

4. An outcome; a result; the product of any process or action; that which occurs as a consequence; ultimate event or result: as, a happy *issue* of one's labors; the *issues* of our actions are hidden from us.

A blissful begynnynge may holdy be said,
That folow to the fer end and hath a faire yssue.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1227.

Learning and philosophy . . . had . . . the power to lay the mind under some restraint, and make it consider the *issue* of things. *Bacon, Moral Fabul*, vi. Expl.

Spirits are not finely touch'd
But to fine *issues*.

Shak., M. for M., I. 1, 87.

A Fact is the end or last *issue* of spirit. *Emerson, Nature.*

5. Offspring; progeny; a child or children; descendant or descendants: as, he had *issue* a son; *issue* of the whole or of the half blood.

There as none *issue* of us on this erthe spronges. *Morte Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), I. 1943.*

Was Milan thrust from Milan that his *issue*
Should become kings of Naples?

Shak., Tempest, v. 1, 206.

Might I dread that you,
With only Fame for spouse and your great deeds
For *issue*, yet may live in vain?

Tennyson, Princess, III.

6. Produce or proceeds; yield, as of land or other possessions: as, the *issues*, rents, and profits of an estate.

He was first of Ingland that gaf God his tithes,
Of tithes of beates, of landes, or of tithes.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 19.

7. The act of sending or giving out; a putting or giving forth; promulgation; delivery; emission: as, the *issue* of commands by an officer, or of rations to troops; the *issue* of a book, or of bank-notes.

The booking-office is not opened for the *issue* of tickets until perhaps a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the departure of the train. *Saturday Rev.*, Jan., 1874, p. 14.

Issue is also applied to the mere attempt to dispose of old stock at a reduced price, where no reprint takes place. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 479.

The codification of Bavarian law and the *issue* of the Golden Bull were . . . attempts in the direction of civilization in accordance with the highest existing ideal. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 211.

8. That which is sent out, promulgated, or delivered; the quantity sent forth at one time,

or within a certain period: as, a large *issue* of bank-notes; the daily *issues* of a newspaper.

No undeserving favourite doth boast
His *issues* from our treasury.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

To restrict *issues*, or forbid notes below a certain denomination, is no less injurious than inequitable. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 434.

The vast development of stereotyping has made the word *issue* a partial substitute for the word "edition." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 478.

9. A matter of which the result is to be decided; that which is to be determined by trial or contention; a conclusion held in abeyance for consideration or debate; a choice between alternatives: as, the *issues* of the day; a dead *issue*.

Thus was raised a simple *issue* of law to be decided by the court. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

In this act . . . they have forced upon the country the distinct *issue*, "immediate dissolution or blood." *Lincoln, in Raymond*, p. 141.

The years have never dropped their sand
On mortal *issue* vast and grand
As ours to-day. *Whittier, Anniversary Poem*.

10. In law: (a) The close or result of pleadings in a suit, by the presentation of a controverted point to be determined by trial. It is either an *issue* of law, to be determined by the court, or of fact, to be determined by a jury or by the court. (b) The controversy on any material fact, affirmed on one side and denied on the other, in a trial. (c) The sending out or authoritative delivery of a document: as, the *issue* of execution.—At *issue*. (a) In controversy; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing; inconsistent; inharmonious.

Face, voice
As much at *issue* with the summer day
As if you brought a candle out of doors.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, II.

(b) In dispute; under discussion.

A third point at *issue* between Carlyle and many is what he has baptised Anti-rose-waterism in Cromwell. *Coburn's New Map*, N. E., VIII. 206.

(c) Specifically, in law, the condition of a cause when the point in controversy has been arrived at by pleading.—*Bank of issue*. See *bank*.—*Collateral issue*. See *collateral*.—*Distributive finding of the issue*. See *distributive*.—*Feigned issue*. See *feign*.—*General issue*, in law, a simple denial of the whole charge or complaint, or of the main substance of it, in the form of a denial, as "not guilty" or "not indebted," as distinguished from a special denial (see *special issue*, below), and from allegations conflicting with particular averments, and from special pleas of other facts in avoidance.—*Immaterial issue*, an issue which cannot be decisive of any part of the litigation, as distinguished from a *material issue*, or one taken upon a fact which cannot be admitted without determining at least some part of the rights in controversy. Thus, if in an action for the price of goods sold defendant without denying the purchase should merely deny that it was on the day alleged by plaintiff, the issue would be immaterial; but if he should set up that the sale was on a credit still unexpired, issue joined upon this allegation would be material.—*Issue roll*, in old English legal practice, the roll of parchment on which the pleadings were entered, in anticipation of trial; hence, in somewhat later times, the pleadings in a cause, collected and fastened or folded together for the same purpose.—*Joinder of issue*, joinder in *issue*, the act of joining issue in pleading; the document by which one party signifies to the adversary that he rests the cause for trial on the point at issue on the pleadings.—*Note of issue*, in law, a memorandum showing issue joined in a cause, which informs the clerk that it is ready for trial.—*Special issue*, an issue taken by denying a particular part of the adversary's allegations, as distinguished from the issue presented by a general denial.—*To join issue*, to take *issue*, said of two parties who take up an affirmative and a negative position respectively on a point in debate.

Were our author's arguments enforced against deists or atheists only, we should hardly join *issue*. *Goldsmith, Criticisms*.

To pool *issues*, to unite for the promotion of individual interests or objects by joint action; combine for mutual advantage. [*U. R. L. Syn.* 4. Consequence, result, upshot, conclusion, termination.—*S. Progeny*, etc. See *offspring*. *issue* (ish'û), *v.*; pret. and pp. *issued*, *yp. issuing*. [*< ME. issum, yssuen; < issue, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To pass from within outward; go or pass out; go forth.

Fele fighting folke of the fuisse comyns . . .
At Ector that asket *issue*, & yssyd furth amyn [together].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6222.

For, I protest, we are well fortified,
And strong enough to *issue* out and fight.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 20.

2. To proceed as progeny; be derived or descended; spring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee. *2 Ki. xx. 18.*

Thy father
Was Duke of Milan; and his only heir
And princess—no worse *issued*.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2, 50.

3. To be produced as an effect or result; grow or accrue; arise; proceed: as, rents and profits *issuing* from land.

This is my fault: as for the rest appeal'd,
It *issues* from the rancour of a villain.

Shak., Rich. II., I. 1, 148.

4. To come to a result or conclusion; reach an end; close; terminate: with *in* before an object: as, we know not how the cause will *issue*; the negotiations *issued* in a firm peace.

Her effort to bring tears into her eyes *issued* in an odd contraction of her face.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 2.

The child *issues* to the man as his successor, and the child and the man *issue* to the old man.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

5. In law: (a) To come to a question in fact or law on which the parties join in resting the decision of the cause. (b) To go forth as authoritative or binding: said of an official instrument, as a *mandamus*, proclamation, or license. [In this sense often used in the future, implying that the court has the right to issue the writ, and will do so upon application: as, a writ of prohibition *will issue* to forbid an inferior court from entertaining a suit of which it has no jurisdiction.]

II. *trans.* 1. To send out; deliver for use; deliver authoritatively; emit; put into circulation: as, to *issue* provisions; to *issue* a writ or precept; to *issue* bank-notes or a book.

After much dispute and even persecution there was *issued* in 1555 a decree establishing toleration to all.

Brougham.

Arand found time to *issue* a series of constitutions against them [Lollards] in 1409. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 404.

24. To bring to an issue; terminate; settle.

It is our humble request that in case any difference grow in the general court, between magistrates and deputies, . . . which cannot be presently *issued* with mutual peace, that both parties will be pleased to defer the same to further deliberation.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 255.

Endeavour to *issue* those things, in the wisdom and power of God, which will be a glorious crown upon your ministry. *Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers*, vi.

issueless (ish'û-len), *a.* [*< issue, n., + -less.*] Having no issue or progeny; lacking children.

Ah! if thou *issueless* shalt hap to die,
The world will wall thee, like a makeless wite.

Shak., Sonnets, ix.

issue-pea (ish'û-pé), *n.* A pea or similar round body employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin called an *issue*. See *issue, n.*, 3.

issuer (ish'û-er), *n.* One who issues or emits: as, the *issuer* of a proclamation, a promissory note, etc.

Issus (is'us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), *< L. Issus, Gr. Issós*, a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Issidae*. The fore wings are rather flat, broadest near the base, convex on the fore border, smaller and rounded at the tip. Upward of 60 species are found, in all parts of the world. Those of North America are small and inconspicuous. A leading one is *I. coleoptratus*, widely distributed in Europe.

-ist. [*F. -iste = Sp. Pg. It. -ista, < L. -ista, -istes, < Gr. -istis*, a termination of nouns of agent from verbs in *-izein*, *< -id- + -ize*, common formative of nouns of agent. See *-acc, -ism*.] A termination of Greek origin, existing in many English words derived from the Greek or formed on Greek analogy, denoting an agent (one who does or has to do with a thing), and corresponding usually to nouns in *-er*, with which in some cases they interchange. Such nouns are either (a) of pure Greek formation, as *Atticism*, *Bagpits*, *evangelist*, *acrostic*, etc., or formed of Greek elements, as *etymologist*, *philologist*, *physicist*, *dramatist*, *economist*, etc. (with equivalent *etymologer*, *philologer*, etc.), or (b) formed from a Latin or Romance base, as *annalist*, *artist*, *jurist*, *legist*, *moralist*, *pietist*, *quietist*, *realist*, *specialist*, etc., especially with reference to political or social theories or practices, as *abolitionist*, *federalist*, *unionist*, *protectionist*, *socialist*, *utilist*, *corruptionist*, *funstonist*, etc., or (c) formed from an English word (whether native or naturalized), as *harpist*, *druggist*, *violinist*, etc.; so also *alchemist*, etc. Words of the first two classes are very numerous, new formations being made with great freedom. In the last use the suffix is but sparingly used, the formative *-er* or some other being preferred. In vulgar use words in *-ist* are often employed, humorously or for the nonce, where properly only *-er* is permissible, as in *shootist*, *singist*, *walkist*, etc., for *shooter*, *singer*, *walker*, etc. In some instances, as *scientist*, for example, the formation is irregular, and the words are condemned by purists.

isthmian, **isthmist**, *n.* [*< OF. isthmus: see isthmus.*] An Isthmian. *Davies*.

Lough Ness, . . . from which, by a verie small *Isthm* or partition of hills, the Lough Lanes or Louthas . . . is divided. *Holland, tr. of Camden*, II. 50.

Isthmian (ist'- or is'mi-an), *a.* [*F. Isthmion, < L. Isthmius, < Gr. Istmos*, pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth, *< Istmos*, the Isthmus of Corinth: see *isthmus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an isthmus.—2. [*cap.*] Specifically, of or pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth, between the Peloponnesus and the mainland of Greece.—

Isthmian games, games in honor of Poseidon anciently celebrated in the Isthmian sanctuary, on the Isthmus of Corinth, constituting the second in importance of the four great national festivals of Greece. They took place in April and May in the first and third years of each Olympiad, and included the same contests as the Olympic games, athletic, poetic, and musical. The victors were crowned with wreaths of pine-leaves, which were the only prizes. — **Isthmian sanctuary**, a small precinct on the northeast shore of the Isthmus of Corinth, inclosed by walls and containing rich temples, altars, a theater, a stadium, and many other public and private monuments, within which the Isthmian games were celebrated from time immemorial until the prevalence of the Christian religion.

isthmiate (ist' - or is-mi-ät), *a.* [*< isthmus + -ate.*] In *zool.*, having a narrow part connecting two broader portions. — **Isthmiate thorax**, in *Coleoptera*, a thorax having a narrowed space between the prothorax and the elytra, either in consequence of the former being constricted behind, or because the anterior part of the mesothorax is not covered by the prothorax.

isthmitis (ist- or is-mi'tis), *n.* [*N.L., < isthmus, 3, + -itis.*] Inflammation of the throat.

isthmoid (ist' - or is-moid), *a.* [*< Gr. isthmoidēs*, like an isthmus, *< isthmus*, an isthmus, + *-oid*, form.] Resembling an isthmus; specifically, resembling the isthmus faucium.

isthmus (ist' - or is-mus), *n.* [Formerly also *isthmus* (and *isthm*, *q. v.*); = *F. isthme* = *Pg. isthmo* = *Sp. It. istmo*, *< L. isthmus*, *< Gr. isthmós*, a narrow passage, a narrow strip of land between two seas (esp. the Isthmus of Corinth); akin to *istha*, a step, *< istai* (= *L. ire*), go: see *go*.] 1. A narrow strip of land bordered by water and connecting two larger bodies of land, as two continents, a continent and a peninsula, or two parts of an island. The two isthmuses of most importance are that of Suez, connecting Asia and Africa, and that of Panama or Darien, connecting North and South America. The isthmus most famous in ancient times is that of Corinth, called distinctively the *Isthmus*, separating the Peloponnesian peninsula from the mainland of Greece. A small isthmus is often called a *neck*.

There want not good Geographers who hold that this Island was tied to France at first . . . by an *Isthmus* or neck of land 'twixt Dover and Bullen.

Huvel, Pref. to Cotgrave's French Dict. (ed. 1673).

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, some connecting part or organ, especially when narrow or joining parts larger than itself. — 3. The contracted passage from the cavity of the mouth into that of the pharynx. It is bounded above by the pendulous veil of the palate and uvula, at the sides by the pillars of the fauces, and below by the base of the tongue. More fully called *isthmus faucium*, isthmus of the fauces. — **Isthmus cerebri**, the isthmus of the brain; the narrow part intervening between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. — **Isthmus of the thyroid gland**, a contracted part of this gland, lying across the middle line of the windpipe, and connecting the two lateral lobes which chiefly compose the thyroid body.

-istic. [*< -ist + -ic.*] A termination of adjectives (and in the plural of nouns from adjectives) formed from nouns in *-ist*, and having reference to such nouns, or to associated nouns in *-ism*, as in *deistic*, *theistic*, *euphuistic*, *euphuistic*, *puristic*, *linguistic*, *subjectivistic*, *objectivistic*, etc. In nouns it has usually a plural form, as in *linguistics*.

-istical. [*< -istic + -al.*] Same as *-istic*.

Istiophorus (is-ti-ö' -rus), *n.* See *Histiophorus*, 1 and 2.

Istius (is-ti-ö' -rus), *n.* See *Histiurus*, 1.

istle, **yistle** (is'til), *n.* [*Mex.; also istle.*] An exceedingly valuable fiber produced principally from *Bromelia sylvestris*, a kind of wild pineapple. It is called *petate* in Central America, and *silk-grass* in British Honduras. These names, with the exception of the last, are also applied to the fiber obtained from various species of *Agave*, particularly *A. rigida*, *A. lili*, etc., but the species are much confused. *Bromelia sylvestris*, which is extensively cultivated in Mexico, produces leaves 1 to 3 inches wide and 5 to 8 feet long, which yield a very strong fiber extensively used in the manufacture of bagging, carpets, hammocks, cordage, nets, belts, etc. See *henequen*.

istle-grass (is'til-gras), *n.* The plant, *Bromelia sylvestris*, which yields the fiber istle.

Istrian (is'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Istria* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Istria, a crownland belonging to the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, situated near the head of the Adriatic sea.

The *Istrian* shore has lost its beauty, though the *Istrian* hills, now and then capped by a hill-side town, and the higher mountains beyond them, tell us something of the character of the inland scenery.

H. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 88.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Istria. The Istrians are Slavs and Italians, the former being much the more numerous.

it (it), *pron.* [*< ME. it, yt, hit, hyt*, *< A.S. hit* (gen. *his*, dat. *him*), neut. of *he*, he: see *he*.] 1. A personal pronoun, of the third person and neuter gender, corresponding to the masculine *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural forms, *they*, *their*, *them*. (*a*) A substitute for the name

of an object (previously mentioned, or understood from the context or circumstances) not regarded as possessing sex, or without regard to the sex, or for an abstract noun, a phrase, or a clause: as, *it* (a stone) is very heavy; feed *it* (an infant) with a spoon; the moon was red when *it* rose; the horse stumbles when *it* (or *he*) is driven fast; how did *it* (an event) happen? *It* is often used vaguely for a thing, notion, or circumstance not definitely conceived, or left to the imagination; as, how far do you call *it*? plague take *it*! you'll catch *it*!

How is *it* with our general?

Shak., Cor., v. 5.

(*b*) As the nominative of an impersonal verb or verb used impersonally, when the thing for which it stands is expressed or implied by the verb itself: as, *it* rains (the rain rains or is falling); *it* is blowing (the wind is blowing). (*c*) As the grammatical subject of a clause of which the logical subject is a phrase or clause, generally following, and regarded as in apposition with *it*: as, *it* is said that he has won the prize; he is poor, *it* is true, but he is honest; *it* behooves you to bestir yourself; *it* is they that have done this mischief.

'Tis these that gave the great Apollo spoils.

Pope.

(*d*) After an intransitive verb, used transitively for the kind of action denoted or suggested by the verb: as, to foot *it* all the way to town.

Come, and trip *it* as you go,

On the light fantastic toe.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 88.

Whether the charmer sinner *it* or saint *it*,

If folly grow romantic I must paint *it*.

Pope, Moral Essays, ll. 15.

(*e*) The possessive case, originally *his* (see *he*), now *its*; the form *it* without the possessive suffix having been used for a time in works written during the period of transition from the use of *his* to that of *its*.

That which growth of *it* [now *its*] own accord.

Lev. xxv. 5 (ed. 1611).

It knighthood shall do worse. It shall fright all *it* friends with borrowing letters.

B. Jonson.

2. In children's games, that player who is called upon to perform some particular task, as in I-spy or tag the one who must catch or touch the other players: as, he's *it*; who's *it*?

(In old usage the substantive verb after *it* often agrees with the succeeding nominative in the first or second person: as, "I am I, later" in Chaucer.)

It. A common abbreviation of *Italian*.

-it', -it². A dialectal (Scotch) form of *-ed¹, -ed²*.

'Twas then we luv'd lik *it* her weel.

Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

itabirite (i-tab'i-rit), *n.* [*< Itabira*, a place in Minas Geraes, Brazil, + *-ite*.] A quartzose iron-slate or iron-mica slate; a rock made up chiefly of alternating layers of quartz and specular iron ore. The term is used by writers on the geology of Brazil.

itacism (i-ta-sizm), *n.* [= *F. itacisme*; *< Gr. itra*, as *pron. it's* (that is, as if spelled **ira*), + *-o-ism*. Cf. *otacism*, *totacism*.] Same as *totacism*.

itacist (i-ta-sist), *n.* [= *F. itaciste*; as *itac-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises or upholds *itacism*.

itacistic (i-ta-sis'tik), *a.* [*As itac-ism* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or consisting in *itacism*; Reuchlinian: as, the *itacistic* pronunciation of *o*.

The Gothic diphthong represents the *itacistic* pronunciation current in Greece at the time of Ullian.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 420.

itacolomite (it-a-kol'i-mit), *n.* [*< Itacolmi*, a mountain in Minas Geraes, Brazil, + *-ite*.] A fine-grained, quartzose, talcoseaceous slate, an important member of the gold-bearing formation of Brazil. In thin slabs it is sometimes more or less flexible.

itaka-wood (it'a-ku-wud), *n.* [*< itaka*, a Guiana name, + *E. wood*.] A beautiful cabinet-wood of British Guiana, furnished by a leguminous tree, *Macharium Schomburgkii*. It is richly streaked with black and brown, and is called *tiger-wood* on this account.

Ital. An abbreviation of *Italian*.

ital. An abbreviation of *italico* or *italica*.

Italian (i-tal'yan), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Italien* = *Sp. Pg. It. Italiano* (cf. *D. Italianisch* = *G. Italianisch* = *Dan. Sw. Italiensk*), *< ML. *Italiannus*, *< L. Italia*, Italy, *< Italus*, an Italian, also a legendary eponymous king. The supposed deriv. *< Gr. italos*, a bull ("on account of the abundance and excellence of its [Italy's] horned cattle"), is mere conjecture.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy, a country and kingdom of Europe, which comprises the central one of the three southern European peninsulas, together with the adjoining region northward to the Alps, and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, etc.; pertaining to the inhabitants of Italy. The kingdom of Italy has developed from the former kingdom of Sardinia, which, through the events of 1859-60, annexed Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and part of the Papal States, acquired Venetia in 1866, and finally Rome in 1870. The title of King of Italy was assumed by Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia in 1861.

Mine Italian brain

'Gan in your duller Britain operate.

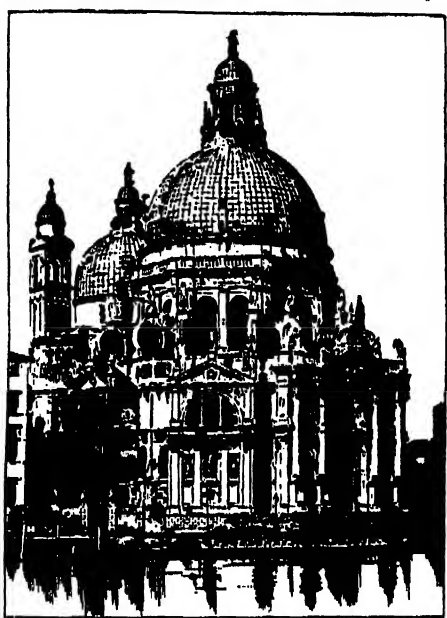
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5, 190.

Tiber, now no longer Roman, rolls

Vain of Italian hearts, Italian souls.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 300.

Italian architecture, the architectural styles developed in and characteristic of Italy; specifically, the architecture of the Italian Renaissance, which was developed through study of ancient Roman models by Brunelleschi and a few great contemporaries in the fifteenth century, and quickly disseminated its influence throughout Europe.



Italian Architecture.—Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice; constructed 1562.

Among the rare merits of this architecture are its liberal application of the hemispherical dome, and the impressive proportions of many of its palace façades, which show a great projecting cornice crowning an imposing arrangement of architectural masses. Much of the carved ornament of the first decades of the style is delicate and refined; but it soon degenerated to the most offensive and pretentious vulgarity and coarseness. See *Lombard architecture* (under *Lombard*) and *Italian Gothic* (below). — **Italian cloth**, a kind of linen jean with satin face, employed chiefly for linings. — **Italian ferret**, a kind of silk braid or binding. — **Italian Gothic**, the pointed architecture (see *Gothic*, *a.* 3) of Italy during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The style is based upon the Romanesque as developed in Italy, which does not differ essentially from the Romanesque of France and other countries, though it made more liberal use of ranges of somewhat small columns (see *col* under *colony*), and tended to the elaboration of surface-effects of color, owing to the abundant presence of beautifully tinted building-marbles. The Italian Pointed forms were influenced by those of northern Europe, but these were profoundly modified by the Italian architects. The exteriors of their buildings, particularly the façades, are hardly more than beautiful screens, having little or no connection with the systems of construction employed in the buildings themselves. There are no flying buttresses, for the carefully studied northern system of vaulting was never adopted in Italy; the walls are in general comparatively flat, with few projections, the rich and delicate sculpture being placed generally immediately about the windows and doors, and the large wall-spaces being treated in colored marbles, incrustation, mosaic, or painting in fresco; tracery seldom occurs in the windows, except as plate-tracery, often pierced with subtle study of effect. Every district in Italy produced its own school of Pointed architecture, each admirable in its own way. (See *Venetian architecture*, under *Venetian*.) The Pointed architecture of Sicily is not properly Italian; it approaches more closely the northern style of the Norman French conquerors, but is affected by the Saracenic traditions which abounded on the island, and influenced by Byzantine models, particularly in its carvings and in its wealth of mosaics. — **Italian iron**, millet, etc. See the nouns. — **Italian painting**, the art of painting as developed and practiced in Italy; specifically, the group of schools which had their origin in ancient Roman tradition and in the imitation of Byzantine models in the early middle ages, received their first vital impulse from Giotto in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and culminated in the great masters of the Renaissance—Tintoret, Titian, Paul Veronese, and Raphael. Until the close of the fourteenth century the consistent object of this painting was to manifest to the unlettered the miraculous things chronicled in the Holy Writ and accomplished by the sanctification of religious faith. With the fifteenth century the modern spirit of naturalism appeared in art, and made its way until by the last half of that century the religious and didactic spirit had vanished, and pictures had come to be painted in the mere cult of outward beauty, and for the personal glory and profit of the painter. For some of the chief schools of Italian painting, see *Bolognese*, *Roman*, *Sienese*, *Umbrian*, *Venetian*. See also *Florentine painting*, under *Renaissance*. — **Italian sixth**, in music, a chord of the extreme sixth, containing the major third of the bass. See *figure*. — **Italian string**, a superior kind of catgut violin-string, made in Italy. — **Italian warehouse**, a shop where Italian groceries and fruits are sold. — **Italian-warehouseman**, a dealer in fine groceries, including macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, olive-oil, etc.

II. n. 1. A native of Italy, or one of the Italian race.—**2.** The language spoken by the inhabitants of Italy, whether the literary speech or one of the popular dialects.

His name's Gonnago; the story is extant, and writ in choice Italian. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 2, 271.

Abbreviated *It.*, *Ital.*

Italianate (i-tal'yan-ät), *v. t.* [*Italian* + *-ate*]. To render Italian or conformable to Italian principles or manners; Italianize.

If some yet do not well understand what is an English man Italianated, I will plainly tell him.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 78.

If any Englishman be infected with any misdemeanour, they say with one mouth he is Italianated.

Lyly, *Euphues*.

Italianate (i-tal'yan-ät), *a.* [*Italian* + *-ate*]. Italianized; having become like an Italian: applied especially to fantastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy. [*Rare*.]

All his words,

His looks, his oaths, are all ridiculous,

All apish, childish, and Italianate.

Dekker, *Old Fortunatus*.

An Englishman Italianate

Is a devil incarnate.

Quoted in *S. Clark's Examples* (1870).

With this French page and Italianate serving-man was our young landlord only waited on.

Middleton, *Father Hubbard's Tales*.

He found the old minister from Haddam East Village Italianate outwardly in almost ludicrous degree.

Hovells, *Indian Summer*, p. 178.

Italianisation, Italianise, etc. See *Italianization*, etc.

Italianism (i-tal'yan-izm), *n.* [*Italian* + *-ism*]. A word, phrase, idiom, or manner peculiar to the Italians; Italian spirit, principles, or taste.

It was, perhaps, an ungracious thing to be critical, among all the appealing old Italianisms round me.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 178.

Italianity (i-tal'yan-i-ti), *n.* [*Italian* + *-ity*]. Italianism. [*Rare*.]

The "Venetian," in spite of its peculiar Italianity, has naturally special points of contact with the other dialects of Upper Italy.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 494.

Italianization (i-tal'yan-i-zä'shon), *n.* [*Italianize* + *-ation*]. The act or process of rendering or of being rendered Italian. Also spelled *Italianisation*.

The border dialects, being numerous and very diverse in character, present a very strong concentrated drift towards Italianization.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 488.

Italianize (i-tal'yan-iz), *v. i.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *Italianized*, *pp.* *Italianizing*. [*Italian* + *-ize*]. **I.** *intrans.* To play the Italian; speak Italian.

II. trans. To render Italian; impart an Italian quality or character to.

Also spelled *Italianise*.

Italianizer (i-tal'yan-i-zér), *n.* One who promotes the influence of Italian principles, tastes, manners, etc. Also spelled *Italianiser*.

Italic (i-tal'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Italtick*; = *F. Italtique* = *Sp. Itálico* = *Fg. It. Italicco*, < *L. Italicus*, Italian, < *Italia*, Italy, *Italus*, an Italian: see *Italian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy or the tribes, including the Romans, which inhabited it, or to their languages.

The Latin was the only *Italic* dialect known to the Middle Ages which possessed an alphabetic system.

G. P. Marsh, *Hist. Eng. Lang.*, p. 15.

2. Of or pertaining to modern Italy. [*Rare*.]

All things of this world are . . . as unpleasant as the loss of vinegar to a tongue filled with the spirit of high *Italic* wines.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1888), I. 65.

Specifically—(a) In *arch.*, same as *Compensite*, *s.* (b) [*i. e.* or *cap.*] Of Italian origin: designating a style of printing, types the lines of which slope toward the right (thus, *italic*), used for emphasis and other distinctive purposes. The *italic* character was first made and shown in type by Aldus Manutius, a notable printer of Venice, in an edition of Virgil, 1501, and by him dedicated to Italy. The first *italic* had upright capitals, but later French type-founders inclined them to the same angle as the small letters. In manuscript *italic* is indicated by underscoring the words with a single line.—*Italic* school of philosophy. Same as *Pythagorean school of philosophy* (which see, under *Pythagoreans*).—*Italic version of the Bible*, or *Itala*, a translation of the Bible into Latin, based upon a still older version, called the *Old Latin*, and made probably in the time of Augustine (A. D. 354–430). The corruption of the text of this and the other Latin versions led to the revision called the *Vulgate*, the work of Jerome. See *Vulgate*.

II. n. [*i. e.*] In printing, an *italic* letter or type: usually in the plural: as, this is to be printed in *italics*. Abbreviated *ital*.

The *Italics* are yours, but I adopt them with concurrent emphasis.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 22.

Italian (i-tal'ik-an), *a.* [*Italic* + *-an*]. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy. [*Rare*.]

It [the Etruscan language] has even quite recently been pronounced Aryan or Indo-European, of the *Italic* branch, by scholars of high rank.

Whitney, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 780.

italicisation, italicise. See *italicization, italicize*.

Italicism (i-tal'ik-i-zizm), *n.* [*Italic* + *-ism*]. An Italianism.

italicization (i-tal'ik-i-zä'shon), *n.* [*italicize* + *-ation*]. The act of underscoring words in writing, or of printing words underscored in *italic* type; italicizing. Also spelled *italicisation*.

The *italicisation* is mine.

The Academy, March 17, 1888, p. 184.

italicize (i-tal'ik-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *italicized*, *pp.* *italicizing*. [*Italic* + *-ize*]. To print in *italic* type, or underscore with a single line in writing: as, to *italicize* emphatic words or sentences; in old books all names were commonly *italicized*. Also spelled *italicise*.

italicizing (i-tal'ik-i-zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *italicize*, *v.*] Same as *italicization*, and more common.

Italiote, Italiote (i-tal'ik-i-ot, -öt), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr. Ἰταλιώτης*, < *Italia*, Italy: see *Italian*.] **I. n.** In *anc. hist.*, an Italian Greek; a person of Greek birth or descent living in Italy; an inhabitant of Magna Græcia.

II. a. In *anc. hist.*, of or belonging to the Greek settlements in southern Italy.

He sought to reconcile Ionian monism with *Italiote* dualism.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 315.

Our author evidently feels that this parallel progress of the *Italiote* Greeks tells against his argument.

J. Hadley, *Essays*, p. 18.

Italiote, *n.* [*Italiote* + *-ite*. Cf. *Italic*.] Italian; in the Italian manner.

All this is true, though the feat handling thereof be altogether *Italiote*.

Sp. Bale, *Select Works*, p. 9.

Italo-Byzantine (it'ä-lö-biz'än-tin), *a.* In *art.*, noting the Byzantine styles as developed and practised in Italy; combining Byzantine and Italian characteristics.

Numerous fragments of ornaments and animals in the same *Italo-Byzantine* style are set into the wall of the atrium of the church of Santa Maria della Valle.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xii.

its-palm (it's-päm), *n.* [*ita*, a *S. Amer.* name, + *E. palm*]. A tall palm, *Mauritia flexuosa*, common along the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco rivers, where it sometimes presents the appearance of forests rising out of the water. The outer part of the leaves is made into a stout cord; the fermented sap yields a palm-wine; and the inner part of the stem furnishes a starchy substance similar to sago.

itch (ich), *v. i.* [*MF. itchen*, *iken*, *ykyn*, earlier *giken*, *giken* (cf. *E. dial. yuck, yuk*), < *AS. giccan* = *D. jouken* = *MLG. joken, jucken*, *LG. jocken* = *OHG. juochen, juochen, juchen, jucken*, *MHG. G. jucken, itch*.] 1. To feel a peculiar irritation or tingling of the skin, producing an inclination to scratch the part so affected.

Oure body wole *teche*, oure bonds wole ake,

Oure owne fleisch wole hen cure fo.

Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Mine eyes do *itch*;

Doth that bode weeping? *Shak.*, *Othello*, IV. 3, 58.

Hence—**2.** To experience a provoking, teasing, or tingling desire to do or to get something.

Princes commend a private life; private men *itch* after honour.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 25.

Plain truths enough for needful use they found: But men would still be *itching* to expound.

Dryden, *Religio Laici*, l. 410.

An itching palm, a grasping disposition; a longing for acquisition; greed of gain.

Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself

Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,

To sell and mart your offices for gold.

Shak., *J. C.*, IV. 3, 10.

itch (ich), *n.* [*itch*, *v.*] 1. A tingling sensation of irritation in the skin, produced by disease (see *def.* 2) or in any other way.—**2.** An inflammation of the human skin, caused by the presence of a minute mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei* (see *itch-mite*), presenting papules, vesicles, and pustules, and accompanied with great itching; scabies.

The *itch*, the Murrein, and Alcides-grief,

In Ver's hot-mourature doe molest vs chief.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Furies.

Itches, blains,

Sow all the Athenian bosoms; and their crop

Be general leprosy! *Shak.*, *T.*, of A., IV. 1, 28.

Hence—**3.** An uneasy longing or propensity; a teasing or tingling desire: as, an *itch* for praise; an *itch* for scribbling.

This *itch* of book-making . . . seems no less the prevailing disorder of England than of France.

Goldsmith, *Criticisms*.

There is a spice of the scoundrel in most of our literary men; an *itch* to slich and detract in the midst of fair speaking and festivity.

Landor.

Bakers', bricklayers', grocers', etc., itch. See the qualifying words.—*Dobie's* or *washerman's itch*. See *Itches*.

itchful (ich'fūl), *a.* [*itch* + *-ful*]. Itchy. *Palgrave*.

itchiness (ich'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being itchy; sensation of itching; tendency to itch.

This *itchiness* is especially marked if the lid and cheeks become excoriated and inflamed.

J. S. Wells, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 678.

itching (ich'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *itch*, *v.*] 1. The sensation caused by a peculiar irritation with pricking, tingling, or tickling in the skin.

It [eczema] is chiefly obnoxious through its *itching*, which is sometimes so great as to produce violent excitement of the nervous system.

Quain, *Med. Diet.*

Hence—**2.** A morbid, irritating, or tantalizing desire to have or to do something.

The *itching* of Scribblers was the scab of the Time.

Howell, *Letters*, II. 48.

All fools have still an *itching* to deride, And fain would be upon the laughing side.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 82.

itching-berry (ich'ing-ber'i), *n.* The fruit of the dogrose, *Rosa canina*: so called because the hairy seeds produce irritation of the skin.

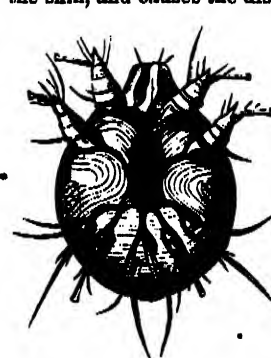
itch-insect (ich'in'sekt), *n.* An itch-mite.

itchless (ich'les), *a.* [*itch* + *-less*]. Free from itch; not itching.

One rubs his *itchless* elbow, shrugs and laughs.

Quarles, *Emblems*, I. 2.

itch-mite (ich'mit), *n.* A mite which burrows in the skin, and causes the disease called the *itch*



Under Side of Itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), highly magnified.

or scabies. There are several species, having similar traits, and all belonging to the order Acarida, or Acarina, of the class Arachnida. The genuine itch-mite is *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The female is about 1/4 of an inch long, the male much smaller; the body is oval or rounded, without eyes, and with 4 pairs of short 2-jointed legs, the anterior 2 pairs ending in a sucking disk, the posterior 2 pairs ending in 2 pairs ending in a long filament. Its favorite haunts are between the fingers, the flexor side of the wrists and elbows, and the region of the groin. It can be transferred from person to person.

itchweed (ich'wēd), *n.* The American false hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

itchy (ich'i), *a.* [*itch* + *-y*]. 1. Characterized by or having an itching sensation.

Taken the coming gold

Of innocent and base ambition

That hourly rubs his dry and *itchy* palms.

J. Johnson, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 2.

Excess, the scrofulous and *itchy* plague,

That seizes first the opulent.

Cooper, *Tank*, IV. 582.

2. Having the itch: as, an *itchy* beggar.

-ite¹. [= *F. -it*, *m.*, *-ite*, *f.*, = *Sp. Pg. It. -ito*, *m.*, *-ita*, *f.*, < *L. -itus*, *-itis*, *m.*, *-ita*, *-ita*, *f.*, *-itum*, *-itum*, *n.*, term. of the *pp.* of verbs in *-ere*, *-ere*, or *-ire*, being the *pp.* suffix *-tus* (= *E. -t*, *-ed*), with a preceding original or supplied vowel: see *-ate*, *-ed*.] A termination of some English adjectives and nouns from adjectives, and of some verbs, derived from the Latin, as in *apposite*, *composite*, *opposite*, *exquisite*, *requisite*, *crudite*, *recondite*, etc. Its use in verbs, as in *expedite*, *extradite*, *impute*, *unite*, and in nouns not directly from adjectives, as in *granite*, is less common. When the vowel is short, the termination is often merely *-it*, as in *deposit*, *reposit*, *posit*, *merit*, *inhabit*, *prohibit*, etc. It is not used or felt as an English formative. In a few words, as *appetite*, *audit*, from Latin nouns of the fourth declension, no adjective form intervenes.

-ite². [*F. -ite* = *Sp. Pg. It. -ita*, < *L. -ita*, *-ites*, < *Gr. -ίτης*, fem. *-ίτις*, an adj. suffix, 'of the nature of,' 'like,' used esp. in patril and mineral names.] A suffix of Greek origin, indicating origin or derivation from, or immediate relation with, the person or thing signified by the noun to which it is attached. Specifically—(a) Noting a native or resident of a place: as, *Sagittaria*, a na-

tive of *Stagnum*; *Spharica*, a native of *Sybaris*, etc. (6) Noting a descendant of a person or member of a family or tribe, as *Camille*, *Jeanette*, *Martha*, *Elizabeth*, etc. (7) Noting a disciple, adherent, or follower of a person, a doctrine, a class, an order, etc., as *Reverend*, *Communist*, *Compassionate*, *Alcoholic*, etc., or (with *-s*) *Jesus*. (8) In mineral, noting rocks, minerals, or any natural chemical compound or mechanical aggregation of substances, as *anemone*, *calcite*, *delonite*, *guarante*, etc. It has no connection with *item* (which see). (9) In chem., denoting a salt of an acid the name of which ends in the suffix *-ous*, and which contains a relatively smaller proportion of oxygen, as distinguished from *-ic*, denoting a salt of an acid the name of which ends in the suffix *-ic*, and which contains a relatively larger proportion of oxygen: thus, a sulphite is a salt of sulphurous acid, and a sulphate one formed from sulphuric acid. (10) In anat. and med., noting that which is part and parcel or a necessary component of any part or organ: as, *sternite*, a piece or segment of the sternum; *pleurite*, *terpene*, *podite*, a part of the side, back, leg. (11) In paleont. and paleobot., noting fossilization or petrification: as, *ichnite*, *trilobite*. Compare def. (4).

Ites (it'e-s), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < *Ita*, a willow, = AS. *withig*, a willow, E. *withc*, *withy*, a twig: see *withc*, *withy*.] A small genus of plants of the natural order *Saxifragaceae*, tribe *Escaloniaceae*. The petals are linear, the ovary is half-superior and 2-celled, the styles are 2-parted, and the capsule is



Ites virginica.
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit. a, flower; b, fruit; c, flower with petals removed, showing stamens and pistil.

2-boaked. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate oblong or lanceolate leaves, and usually simple terminal or axillary racemes of small but rather handsome white flowers. Five species are known, of which one, *I. virginica*, called the *Virginia willow*, is common in the eastern United States from New Jersey southward. The others are natives of Japan, China, Java, and the Himalayas.

item (i'tem), *adv.* [*ME.* *item* (= F. *Sp.* *It.* *item*), used as L., < L. *item*, just so, likewise, also, < *is*, he, that, + *-tem*, a demonstrative suffix.] Also: a word used in introducing the separate articles of an enumeration, as the separate clauses or details of a will or the particular parts of an account or list of things. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Item, between the Mount Syon and the Temple of Solomon is the place where our Lord reposed the Maiden in hire Fadres Howa. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 92.

Speed [reads]. Imprimis, "She can milk." . . .
Item, "she brows good ale." . . .
Item, "she can sew."

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1, 304.

Item, from Mr. Acres, for carrying divers letters—which I never delivered—two guineas, and a pair of buckles.—*Item*, from Sir Lucius O'Trigger, three crowns, two gold pocket-pieces, and a silver snuff-box.

Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

item (i'tem), *n.* [= F. *pg. item*, *n.*, < L. *item*, also, as used before the separate articles of an enumeration: see *item*, *adv.*] 1. An article; a separate particular; a single detail of any kind: as, the account consists of many *items*.

I could then have looked on him without the help of admiration; though the catalogue of his endowments had been tailed by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, I. 5, 7.

All these *items* added together form a vast sum of discontent.

Maryat, Smaragdyow, I. xviii.

2. An intimation; a reminder; a hint. [Obsolete or local.]

How comes he then like a thief in the night, when he gives an *item* of his coming?

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 46.

My uncle took notice that Sir Charles had said he guessed at the writer of the note. He wished he would give him an *item*, as he called it, whom he thought of.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 292.

This word is used among Southern gamblers to imply information of what cards may be in a partner's or an opponent's hands; this is called "giving *item*."

Derivats, Americanisms.

3. A trick; fancy; caprice. [Prov. Eng.]—
4. A paragraph in a newspaper; a scrap of news. [Colloq.]

On is them man and reporter for the "Clarion."
Kimball, Was He Successful? p. 120.

City item. See *city*, *a*.
item (i'tem), *v. t.* [*< item*, *n.*] To make a note or memorandum of.

You see I can *item* it. *Steele, Tender Husband*, v. 1.

I have *item'd* it in my memory.

Addison, The Drummer, III. 1.

itemize (i'tem-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *itemized*, ppr. *itemizing*. [*< item* + *-ize*.] To state by items; give the items or particulars of: as, to *itemize* an account.

Eschylus paints these conclusions with a big brush.
... *Shelley itemizes* them.

S. Lander, The English Novel, p. 68.

The excellent character of these bonds will appear from an inspection of the *itemized* schedule.

Amer. Hebrew, XXXVIII. 52.

itemizer (i'tem-iz-er), *n.* One who collects and furnishes items for a newspaper. [U. S.]

An *itemizer* of the "Adams Transcript."
Congregationalist, Sept. 21, 1860.

iter (i'ter), *n.* [*< L. iter* (*itiner*, rarely *iter*), OL. *itiner*, a going, a journey, a way, road, passage, < *ire* (supine *itum*) = Gr. *itai* = Skt. *√ i*, go: see *go*. Hence ult. *eyre*, *q. v.*, and *itinerant*, etc.] 1. An appointed journey or route; circuit; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the judge's circuit. More commonly in the Old French form *eyre*.

The Lord Chamberlain, by his *iter*, or circuit of visitation, maintained a common standard of right and duties in all burghs. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 64.

Upon the occasion of an *iter*, or *eyre*, in Kent, . . . fifty marks were granted to the king by assent of the whole county.

L. C. Pils, Pref. to reprint of Year-Books 11 and 12, [Edward III.]

2. [NL.] In anat., a passageway in the body; specifically, without qualifying terms, the aqueduct of Sylvius, or *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*.—*Iter ad infundibulum*, the passage from the third ventricle of the brain downward into the infundibulum.—*Iter chordee anterior*, the aperture of exit of the chordea tympanal nerve from the cavity of the tympanum into the canal of Huguer.—*Iter chordee posterior*, the aperture of entrance of the chordea tympanal nerve into the cavity of the tympanum.

iter, *v. t.* [*< OF. iterer*, < L. *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] To renew. *Hallivell*.

iterable (i'ter-a-bl), *a.* [*< L. iterabilis*, that may be repeated, < L. *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] Capable of being iterated or repeated. *Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 178.

iteral (i'ter-al), *a.* [*< iter* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the iter of the brain.

iterance (i'ter-ans), *n.* [*< iteran* (t) + *-ce*.] Iteration. [Rare.]

What needs this *iterance*, woman?
Shak., (*thello*, v. 2, 150.

Say thou dost love me, love me, love me; toll
The silver *iterance*.

Mrs. Browning, Sonnets from the Portuguese, xxi.

iterancy (i'ter-an-si), *n.* Same as *iterance*.

iterant (i'ter-ant), *a.* [*< L. iterant* (t)-e, ppr. of *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] Repeating.

Waters, being near, make a current echo; but, being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

iterate (i'ter-at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iterated*, ppr. *iterating*. [*< L. iteratus*, pp. of *iterare* (> *it. iterare* = Sp. *Pg. Fr. iterar* = F. *itérer*, OF. *iterer*, > E. *iter*, *q. v.*), do a second time, repeat, < *itorum*, again, a neut. compar. form, < *is*, he, that: see *he*.] To utter or do again; repeat: as, to *iterate* an advice or a demand.

This full song, *iterated* in the closes by two Echoes.

B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

Having wiped and cleansed away the soot, I *iterated* the experiment.

Boyle, Works, IV. 652.

iterate (i'ter-at), *a.* [*< L. iteratus*, pp. of *iterare*, repeat.] Repeated.

Wherefore we proclaim the said Frederick count Palatine, &c., guilty of high treason and *iterate* prescription, and of all the penalties which by law and custom are depending thereon.

Wilson, James I.

iterately (i'ter-at-li), *adv.* By repetition or iteration; repeatedly.

The cometary cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with draughts of Scripture stories; . . . *iterately* affecting the portraits of Enoch, Lazarus, Jonas, and the vision of Ezekiel, as hopeful draughts, and hinting imagery of the resurrection. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial*, III.

iteration (i'ter-a'shon), *n.* [= F. *itération* = Fr. *itératio* = Sp. *iteración* = It. *iterazione*, < L. *iteratio* (n-), a repetition, < *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. A saying or doing again, or over

and over again; repetition; repeated utterance or occurrence.

Your figure that worketh by *iteration* or repetition of one word or clause doth much alter and affect the ears and also the minds of the hearer.

Patterson, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 155.

O, thou hast damnable *iteration*; and art, indeed, able to corrupt a saint.

Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 2, 101.

Like echoes from beyond a hollow, came
Her skilful *iteration*. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

The pestilent *iteration* of crackers and pistols at one's elbow is maddening.

D. G. Mitchell, Round Together (Old Fourth).

2. In math., the repetition of an operation upon the product of that operation.—*Analytical iteration*, the iteration of the operation which produces an analytical function.

iterative (i'ter-a-tiv), *a.* [= F. *itératif* = Sp. *Pg. It. iterativo*, < L. *iterativus*, serving to repeat (said of iterative verbs), < L. *iterare*, pp. *iteratus*, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. Repeating; repetitious.

Spenser . . . found the ottava rima too monotonously *iterative*.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 178.

2. In gram., frequentative, as some verbs.—*Iterative function*, in math., a function which is the result of successive operations with the same operator.

Ithacan (ith'a-kan), *a. and n.* [*< L. Ithacus*, Ithacan, < *Ithaca*, < Gr. *Itakē*, Ithaca.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to Ithaca, one of the Ionian Islands, noted in Greek mythology as the home of Odysseus or Ulysses.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Ithaca.

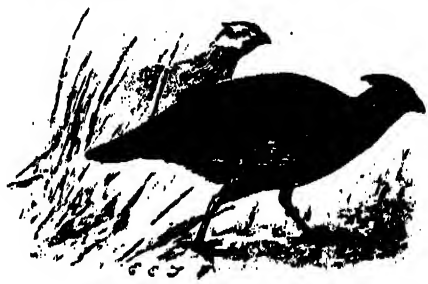
Ithacensian (ith-a-sen'si-an), *a.* [*< L. Ithacensis*, Ithacan, < *Ithaca*, Ithaca: see *Ithacan*.] Ithacan.

All the ladies, each at each,

Like the *Ithacensian* sultors in old time,

Stared with great eyes. *Tennyson, Princess*, iv.

Ithaginis (i-thaj'i-nis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832; also written *Ithaginis*, Reichenbach, 1849; and correctly *Ithagene*, Agassiz), < Gr. *Itayene*, Epic *Itayene*, of legitimate birth, genuine, < *itis*, straight, true, + *yene*, birth, race.] A notable genus of alpine Asiatic gallinaceous birds, the blood-pheasants, placed with the fran-



Blood-pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*).

colins in the family *Tetraonidae*, and also in the *Phasianidae* with the true pheasants. The tarsus of the male has several spurs, sometimes as many as five. The best-known species, *I. cruentus* or *cruentus*, or *cruentus*, inhabits the Himalayas at an altitude of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, and goes in flocks. It keeps near forests and in winter burrows in the snow. Other species are *I. goudouli* and *I. sinensis*. The genus was established by Wagler in 1832.

ithand (i'thand), *a.* [Also *ythand*, *ythen*, *eydent*, < Icel. *ithinn*, assiduous, steady, diligent, < *idh*, *t.*, a doing, *idh*, *n.*, a restless motion: see *eddy*.] Busy; diligent; plodding; constant; continual. [Scotch.]

ithet, *n.* [ME., also *ythe*, *uthe*; < AS. *yth*, a wave, pl. *itha*, the waves, the sea, = OS. *itha*, *itha* = OHG. *undea*, *unda*, MHG. *unde*, *unde*, wave, water, = Icel. *unnr*, *udhr*, a wave, pl. *unnir*, the waves, the sea, = L. *unda*, a wave (> ult. E. *undulate*, *unda*, abundant, redound, surround, abundant, inundate, etc.), ult. akin to Gr. *idop*, water, and to E. *water*: see *water*.] A wave; in the plural, the waves; the sea.

On dayes and darke nightes dryuyn on the *ythas*,
At Salame full sound that set into haryn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1287.

ither (i'ther), *a. and pron.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *other*.

Nae *ither* care in life ha'e I,

But live, an' love my Nannie, O.

Burns, Behind yon Hills.

Farewell, "my rhyme composing brother!"

We've been owre lang unken'd to *ither*.

Burns, To William Simpson.

Ithuriel's-spear (i-thū'ri-el-spear), *n.* [So called in allusion to the spear of Ithuriel (Milton, P. L., iv. 810), which caused everything it touched to assume its true form.] The Cal-

formian filaceous plant *Brodiaea* (*Tristeletia*) *laea*.

ithyphallus, *n.* Plural of *ithyphallus*, 1. **ithyphallus** (ith-i-fal'ik), *n.* [*L.* *ithyphallus*, < *Gr.* *ἰσφαλλός*, < *ἰσφαλλός*, a phallus, < *ἰσφα*, straight, erect, + *φαλλός*, phallus; see *phallus*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by an *ithyphallus*, or the ceremonies associated with its use as a religious symbol, etc.

It is probable that the *ithyphallic* ceremonies, which the gross flattery of the degenerate Greeks sometimes employed to honor the Macedonian princes, had the same meaning. *Knight, Anc. Arts and Myths*, (1876), p. 94.

Hence—2. Grossly indecent; obscene.

An *ithyphallic* audacity that insults what is most sacred and decent among men. *Christian Examiner*.

3. In *anc. pros.*, sung in phallic processions; specifically, noting a group of three trochees or a period containing such a group.

ithyphallus (ith-i-fal'us), *n.* [*L.* < *Gr.* *ἰσφαλλός*, < *ἰσφα*, straight, erect, + *φαλλός*, phallus.] 1. Pl. *ithyphalli* (-i). In *archeol.*, etc., an erect phallus.—2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils or curculionids: same as *Stenotarsus* of Schönherr, which name is preoccupied in the same order. *Harold*, 1875.

ithal. [*L.* *ithus*, *-ialis*, + *-al*.] A compound adjective termination occurring in a few words, as *cardinalialis*.

Itieria (it-i-er'i-a), *n.* [*N.L.* (Baporta, 1873), so called after the original collector, M. *Itier*.] A genus of fossil algae, of the family *Laminariaceae*, having cartilaginous, compressed, many times dichotomously branching fronds, provided with turbinate, subglobose, probably bladder-like, terminal or axillary expansions, which appear to have served as air-bladders, as in the bladder-wrack. Two species are known from the Upper Jurassic of Oragnoux (Ain) and Saint Michel (Meuse) in France.

itinerary (i-tin'g-rā-si), *n.* [*Itinera* (to) + *-cy*. Cf. *itinerancy*.] The practice or habit of traveling from place to place; the state of being itinerant.

The cumulative values of long residence are the restraints on the *itinerary* of the present day. *Itinerary*, History.

itinerary (i-tin'g-rā-si), *n.* [*Itinera* (to) + *-cy*.] 1. The act of traveling from place to place; especially, a going about from place to place in the discharge of duty or the prosecution of business: as, the *itinerary* of circuit judges or of commercial travelers.—2. Especially, in the *Meth. Ch.*, the system of rotation governing the ministry of that church. In parts of the western United States and in England several communities are grouped into "circuits," and each "circuit" is ministered to by itinerant preachers or "circuit-riders."

Methodism, with its "lay ministry" and its *itinerancy*, could alone afford the ministrations of religion to this ever flowing population. *Stevens, Hist. Methodism*.

itinerant (i-tin'g-rānt), *a.* and *n.* [*L.L.* *itinerans* (-is), *pp.* of *itinerari*, travel, journey; see *itinerate*.] 1. *a.* Traveling from place to place; wandering; not settled; strolling; specifically, going from place to place, especially on a circuit, in the discharge of duty: as, an *itinerant* preacher; an *itinerant* judge.

In the Winter and Spring time he usually rode the Circuit as a Judge *itinerant* through all his Provinces, to see justice well administered. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, v.

I believe upon a good deal of evidence that these ancient kings were *itinerant*, travelling or ambulatory personages. *Maine, Early Law and Custom*, p. 179.

Itinerant bishop. See *bishop*.

II. *n.* One who travels from place to place; a traveler; a wanderer; specifically, one who travels from place to place, especially on a circuit, in the discharge of duty or the pursuit of business, as an *itinerant* judge or preacher, or a strolling actor.

Glad to turn *itinerant*, To stroll and teach from town to town. *S. Butler, Hudibras*, III. II. 92.

Vast sums of money were lavishly bestowed upon these secular *itinerants*, which induced the monks and other ecclesiastics to turn actors themselves.

Strut, Sports and Pastimes, p. 233.

Inns for the refreshment and security of the *itinerants* were scattered along the whole line of the route from France. *Prescott, Ford and Isa.*, I. 6.

itinerantly (i-tin'g-rānt-li), *adv.* In an *itinerant*, unsettled, or wandering manner.

itinerarium (i-tin'g-rā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *itineraria* (-a). [*L.L.* (in def. 2, *M.L.*); see *itinerary*.] 1. Same as *itinerary*, 2.—2. A portable altar.

itinerary (i-tin'g-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. itinéraire* = *Sp.* *Pg. It. itinerario*, < *L.L. itinerarius*, pertaining to a journey, neut. *itinerarium*, an account of a journey, a road-book, < *iter* (*itiner*), a way, journey; see *itinerate*.] I. *a.* 1. Travel-

ing; passing from place to place, especially on a circuit: as, an *itinerary* judge.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Becon, Hist. Hen. VII.*

The law of England, by its circuit or *itinerary* courts, contains a provision for the distribution of private justice, in a great measure relieved from both these objections. *Paley, Moral Philos.*, IV. 3.

2. Of or pertaining to a journey; specifically, pertaining to an official journey or circuit, as of a judge or preacher: as, *itinerary* observations.—3. Pertaining to descriptions of roads, or to a road-book: as, an *itinerary* unit.—*Itinerary column*. See *column*, 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *itineraria* (-ria). 1. A plan of travel; a list of places to be included in a journey, with means of transit and any other desired details: as, to make out an *itinerary* of a proposed tour.—2. An account of a line of travel, or of the routes of a country or region, of the places and points of interest, etc.; a work containing a description of routes and places, in successive order: as, an *itinerary* from Paris to Rome, or of France or Italy; Antonine's "*Itinerary* of the Roman Empire." Also *itinerarium*.

Now Habasala, according to the *Itineraries* of the observing Travelers in those Parts, is thought to be, in respective Magnitude, as big as Germany, Spain, France, and Italy conjointly. *Howell, Letters*, II. 9.

The Rudge Cup, found in Wiltshire and preserved at Alnwick Castle . . . contains, engraved in bronze, an *itinerary* along some Roman stations in the north of England. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 130.

3. An itinerant journey; a regular course of travel; a tour of observation or exploration.

It [Mr. Poncet's journey] was the first intelligible *itinerary* made through these deserts. *Bruce, Source of the Nile*, II. 474.

4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a form of prayer for the use of the clergy when setting out on a journey: generally placed at the end of the breviary. It consists of the canticle Benedictus, with an antiphon, preces, and two collects.—5. One who journeys from place to place. [Rare.]

A few months later Bradford was appointed one of the six chaplains of Edward VI., chosen "to be *itineraries*, to preach sound doctrine in all the remotest parts of the kingdom." *Biog. Notice in Bradford's Works* (Parker [1800, 1855]), II. xxv.

itinerate (i-tin'g-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *itinerated*, *pp.* *itinerating*. [*L.L.* *itineratus*, *pp.* of *itinerari*, go on a journey, travel, journey, < *L. iter*, rarely *itiner* (stem *itiner*-, rarely *itier*-), a going away, journey, march, road; see *iter*.] To travel from place to place, as in the prosecution of business, or for the purpose of holding court or of preaching; journey in a regular course.

The Bedford meeting had at this time its regular minister, whose name was John Burton; so that what Bunyan received was a roving commission to *itinerate* in the villages round about. *Snoddy, Bunyan*, p. 28.

There is reason to believe that the English Kings *itinerated* in the same way and mainly for the same purpose. *Maine, Early Law and Custom*, p. 181.

itineration (i-tin'g-rā-shon), *n.* [*ML.* *itineratio* (-n), < *itinerari*, journey; see *itinerate*.] A journey from place to place; a tour of action or observation. [Rare.]

A great change has come over this part since last year, owing, I suspect, to the *itinerations* which Dr. Caldwell has undertaken. *S. Huntington, Madras* (1876).

-ition. [*L.* *-itio* (-n), in nouns from a *pp.* in *-itus*: see *-itio* and *-ion*, and *-ion*.] A compound noun termination, as in *expedition*, *extradition*, etc., being *-ion* with a preceding original or formative vowel, or in other words, *-itio* + *-ion*. See *-itio*, *-ion*, *-tion*.

-itious. [*-itio* (-on) + *-ous*, equiv. to *-itio* + *-ous*; see words with this termination.] A compound adjective termination occurring in adjectives associated with nouns in *-ition*, as *expeditious*, etc. See *-ition*, *-ious*.

-itis. [*N.L.*, etc., *-itis*, < *L. -itis*, < *Gr. -ίτις*, fem., associated with *-ίτις*, masc., term. of adjectives (which are often used as nouns), 'of the nature of,' 'like,' etc.; see *-itis*.] A termination used in modern pathological nomenclature to signify 'inflammation' of the part indicated, as in *bronchitis*, *otitis*, *conjunctivitis*, *stomatitis*, *enteritis*, etc.

-itive. [*L. -ivus*, in adjectives from a *pp.* in *-itus*: see *-itio* and *-ive*.] A compound adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *definitive*, *infective*, *fugitive*. See *-itio* and *-ive*.

its (its). The possessive case of the neuter pronoun *it*. See *it*, 1 (s), and *he*, 1, C (b).

itself (it-self'), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *itselfe*; < *ME.* *it self*, *it selve*, being *it* with the agreeing adj. *self*: see *it* and *self*, and *himself*.] The neuter pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*. (See *himself*.) Its emphatic and reflexive uses are like those of *himself*.

The course of heaven, and fate *itself*, in this, Will Caesar cross. *B. Jonson, Foetaster*, v. 1.

You are gentle; he is gentleness *itself*. *Becon and Pl.*, Knight of Malta, II. 5.

Here doth the river divide *itself* into 3 or 4 convenient branches. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, I. 118.

Mahometism hath dispersed *itself* over almost one half of the huge Continent of Asia. *Howell, Letters*, II. 10.

By *itself*, alone; apart; separately from anything else.

Landes argillous, and not clay by *itself*, *Ye commodious*. *Palladius, Husbondrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 42.

This letter being too long for the present paper, I intend to print it by *itself* very suddenly. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 164.

In and by *itself*, in or of *itself*, separately considered; in its own nature; independently of other things.

Our Mother tongue, which truelle of *itself* is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both. *Spenser, To Mayster Gabriel Harvey*.

To be on land after three months at sea is of *itself* a great change. *Macaulay, Life and Letters*, I. 322.

A false theory . . . that what a thing is, it is *in itself*, apart from all relation to other things or the mind. *H. Coud, Hegel*, p. 10.

In and for *itself*. See *in*.

ittria, *n.* See *yttria*.

itrium, *n.* See *yttrium*.

iturite-fiber (it'ū-rit-fī'ber), *n.* [*itur*, native name, + *-ite* + *-fiber*.] The tough bark of the *Maranta obliqua*, a plant of British Guiana. It is used by the Indians for making baskets.

-ity. [*F. -ité*, *OF. -ete*, *-etiv*, etc., = *Sp. -idad* = *Pg. -idade* = *It. -ità*, also *-itate*, *-itade*, < *L. -ita* (-is), acc. *-itatem*, being the common abstract formative *-ita* (-is) (> *E. -ity*) with a preceding orig. or supplied vowel: see *-ity*.] A common termination of nouns of Latin origin or formed after Latin analogy, from adjectives, properly from adjectives of Latin origin or type, as in *activity*, *civility*, *suavity*, etc., but also in some words from adjectives not of Latin origin or type, as in *jollity*. The suffix is properly *-ity*, the preceding vowel belonging originally to the adjective. See *-ity*.

itazboot, **itazbut**, **itazbut**, *n.* See *bu*.

itulan (it'ū-lan), *a.* [*L. itulus*, down, a catkin (< *Gr. ἰούλος*, down, the down on plants, also, like *obolus*, a corn-sheaf; cf. *obolus*, woolly), + *-an*.] Downy; soft like down.

We two were in acquaintance long ago, Before our chins were worth *itulan* down. *Middleton, Changeling*, I. 1.

Iva (i'vā), *n.* [*N.L.*: see *ivy*.] 1. A specific name of the ground-pine *Ajuga Iva* or *A. Chamaphys*.—2. [So named by Linnaeus as resembling the ground-pine *Ajuga Iva* in smell.] A small genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliophylloideae*, type of the old tribe *Iveae*. They are herbs or shrubs with entire dentate or dissected leaves, at least the lower ones opposite, and small spicately, racemously, or paniculately disposed or scattered and commonly nodding heads, which incline to be polygamo-dioecious through abortion of the ovaries. Seven or eight species are known, from North and South America and the West Indies. The maritime species, particularly *I. frutescens*, are called *marsh-elder* or *high-water shrub*.

ivaarite (iv-ā-ā-rit), *n.* [*Ivaara* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A mineral from Ivaara in Finland, resembling and perhaps identical with schorlomite.

ive¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivy*.

ive², *n.* See *ivy*.

-ive. [*ME. -ive*, *-if* = *OF. -if*, *m.*, *-ive*, *f.* = *Sp. Pg. It. -ivo*, *m.*, *-iva*, *f.*, < *L. -ivus*, *m.*, *-iva*, *f.*, *-ivum*, neut., a common term. of adjectives formed from verbs, either from the inf. stem, as in *gradivus*, or from the perfect-participle stem, as in *activus*, active, *passivus*, passive, *relativus*, relative, etc., the sense being nearly equiv. to that of a present participle, as in the examples cited, or instrumental, 'serving to do' so and so, as in *nominalivus*, serving to name, etc.] A termination of Latin origin, forming adjectives from verbs, meaning 'doing' so and so, or 'serving to do' so and so, or otherwise noting an adjective status, as in *active*, acting, *passive*, suffering, *demonstrative*, serving to show, *formative*, serving to form, *purgative*, serving to purge, *adoptive*, *collective*, *festive*, *furtive*, *native*, *infinite*, *relative*, etc. Many such adjectives are also used as nouns, as in some of the examples cited. The termination is commonly attached in Latin to the past-participle stem in *-it*, *-et*, *-e*, and hence appears in English most frequently in such

connections, -*ives*, -*ives* (these being also usable as English derivatives), -*ives*, rarely -*ives*. The associated noun is in -*iveness* (adverbness, etc.) or -*ively* (adverbially, etc.).

Ivies (i'vê-s), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Iva* + -*es*.] A former tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Iva*, which is now referred to the tribe *Helianthoidae*. Also *Ivaceae*.

Ivelt, a. and n. A Middle English form of *evil*.
Ivant, n. [Also *ivén*; < ME. *iven*, *yven*, < AS. *ifegn* (= MD. *even*, *even*), a var. of *ifig*, *ivy*: see *ivy*. Cf. *hollen* and *holly*.] *Ivy*.

Ivert, n. A Middle English form of *ivory*.
Ivied (i'vid), a. [Also *ivied*; < *ivy* + -*ed*.] Covered with *ivy*; overgrown with *ivy*.

Upon an ivied stone
Reclined his languid head. Shelley, *Alastor*.

Ivint, n. See *ivén*.
Ivioried (i'vô-ri-d), a. [*ivory* + -*ed*.] 1. Colored and finished to resemble *ivory*: said of cardboard, wood, and other materials.—2. Furnished with teeth. [Rare.]

My teeth demand a constant dentist,
While he is ivioried like an elephant. Lowell.

Ivorist (i'vô-ris-t), n. [*ivory* + -*ist*.] A worker in *ivory*.

The names of famous Japanese *ivorists* of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century are household words among native connoisseurs and collectors. Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 710.

Ivorous. See *vorous*.

Ivory (i'vô-ri), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *ivorie*; < ME. *ivory*, *ivorie*, *ivory*, *ivorie*, *ivorie*, also *ivore*, *ivore*, *ivore*, *ivore*, *ivore*, *ivore*, *ivore*, < OF. *ivorie*, *ivorie*, later *ivorie*, F. *ivoire* = Pr. *ivori*, *ivori*, *ivori* = It. *avorin*, *avoro*, < ML. *eboreum*, *ivory*, prop. neut. of L. *eboreus*, of *ivory*, < *ebur*, *ivory*: see *eburnine*.] I. n.; pl. *ivories* (-riz). 1. The hard substance, not unlike bone, of which the teeth of most mammals chiefly consist; specifically, a kind of dentine valuable for industrial purposes, as that derived from the tusks of the elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal, and some other animals. *Ivory* is simply dentine or tooth-substance of exceptional hardness, toughness, and elasticity, due to the fineness and regularity of the dentinal tubules which radiate from the axial pulp-cavity to the periphery of the tooth. The most valuable *ivory* is that obtained from elephants' tusks, in which the tubules make many strong bands at regular intervals, resulting in a pattern peculiar to the proboscidean mammals. In its natural state the *ivory* of a tusk is coated with cement; and besides the fine angular radiating lines, it shows on cross-section a series of contour-lines concentric with the axis of the tooth, arranged about a central grayish spot which represents the calcified pulp. The appearance of these contour-lines is due to the regular arrangement of minute spaces called *interlobular*. *Ivory* in comparison with ordinary dentine is especially rich in organic matter, containing 40 per cent. or more. Tusks of extinct mammoths, furnishing fossil *ivory*, have been found 12 feet long and of 200 pounds weight. Those of the African elephant, furnishing the best *ivory*, as well as by far the greater portion of the *ivory* used in the arts, sometimes reach a length of 9 feet and a weight of 100 pounds. Those of the Indian elephant are never so large as this; and in either case tusks average much smaller, probably under 50 pounds. Elephants' tusks are incisors, but the large teeth of the hippopotamus and walrus which furnish *ivory* are canines. A substance which sometimes passes for *ivory*, but is really bone, is derived from the very hard or petrosal parts of the ear-bones of whales.

Vpon a branche of this pyne was hanged by a cheyne
Of silver as borne of yorie as white as snowe. Meritt (E. E. T. S.), III, 605.

With golde and *ivories* that so brighte schone,
That alle aboute the bewte men may se. Lydgate, *Rawlinson MS.*, I, 34. (Halliwell.)

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers than
between jet and *ivory*. Shak., *M. of V.*, III, 1, 42.

2. An object made of *ivory*.

Saints represented in Byzantine mosaics and *ivories*.
C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xiii.

3. pl. Teeth. [Humorous.]

The close-cropped bullet skull, the swarthy tint, the grinning *ivories*, the pensive ears, and twinkling little eyes of the immortal governor of Barataria.
G. A. Sala, *Dutch Pictures*, Shadow of a young Dutch Painter.

Artificial ivory, a compound of caoutchouc, sulphur, and some white material, such as gypsum, pipe-clay, or oxid. of zinc.—**Brain ivory**, the substance of the otoliths or ear-stones of fishes. See *otolith*.—**Fossil ivory**. See *fosil*.—**Green ivory**. See the extract.

When first cut it (African *ivory*) is semi-transparent and of a warm colour; in this state it is called *green ivory*, and as it dries it becomes much lighter in color and more opaque. Enyc. Bril., XIII, 522.

Vegetable ivory. See *ivory-nut*.

II. a. Consisting of or made of *ivory*; resembling *ivory* in color or texture: as, the gown was made of *ivory satin*.

Then down she layd her *ivory* combe,
And braided her hair in twain. Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II, 141).

One do I personate of Lord Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune with her *ivory* hand waits to har. Shak., *T. of A.*, I, 1, 70.

Ivory harnacle, *Balenus eburneus*.—**Ivory gale**. See *gale*.—**Ivory lines or spaces**, in *cuticle*, polished yellowish-white spaces resembling *ivory* found on rough punctured surfaces, as the elytra of many beetles.

Ivory² (i'vô-ri), n. A dialectal form of *ivy*, simulating *ivory*.

Ivory³ (i'vô-ri), n. [Named for James *Ivory* (1765-1842), who published a celebrated memoir on the attractions of homogeneous ellipsoids in 1809.] In math., one of two points on each of two confocal ellipsoids, such that, if the two ellipsoids be referred to their principal axes, the coordinates are in the same proportions as each pair to the axes of the two ellipsoids having the same direction.

Ivorybill (i'vô-ri-bil), n. The *ivory-billed woodpecker*, *Campophtilus principalis*: so called from the *ivory*-like hardness and whiteness of the bill. See cut under *Campophtilus*. *Cones*.

Ivory-billed (i'vô-ri-bild), a. Having the beak hard and white as *ivory*: as, the *ivory-billed woodpeckers* of the genus *Campophtilus*.—**Ivory-billed coot**, the common American coot or whitebill, *Fulica americana*. Marsh. [Jamaica.]

Ivory-black (i'vô-ri-blak'), n. A fine soft black pigment, prepared from *ivory*-dust by calcination in closed vessels, in the same way as bone-black.

There were different coloured hair powders. The black was made with starch, Japan ink, and *ivory black*. J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I, 148.

Ivory-brown (i'vô-ri-broun'), n. See *brown*.

Ivory-gull (i'vô-ri-gul), n. A small arctic gull, pure white all over when adult, with rough



Ivory-gull (*Larus eburneus*).

black feet, technically called *Larus eburneus*, *Pagophila eburnea*, or *Gavia alba*.

Ivory-gum (i'vô-ri-gum), n. Same as *ivy-gum* (which see, under *gum*).

Ivory-nut (i'vô-ri-nut), n. The seed of *Phytolophus macrocarpa*, a low-growing palm, native of South America. The seeds are produced, 4 to 9 together, in hard clustered capsules, each seed weighing about 25 lbs. when ripe. Each seed is about as large as a hen's egg; the albumen is close-grained and very hard, resembling the finest *ivory* in texture and color; it is hence called *vegetable ivory*, and is often wrought into ornamental work. It is also known as *corozo*.

Ivory-palm (i'vô-ri-pâm), n. The tree which bears the *ivory-nut*.

Ivory-paper (i'vô-ri-pâ-pér), n. A fine quality of hand-made pasteboard, used for printing.

Ivory-paste (i'vô-ri-pâst), n. The material used in making *ivory-porcelain*, having a peculiar dull luster, due to the depolishing of the vitreous glaze.

Ivory-porcelain (i'vô-ri-pôrs-lân), n. In *ceram.*, a fine ware with an *ivory*-white glaze, manufactured at the Royal Worcester factory, and first shown at the London exhibition of 1862. It is a modification of *Parian* ware, and is used for similar purposes, but is more decorative because of the glaze.

Ivory-shell (i'vô-ri-shel), n. The shell of the gastropods of the genus *Eburna* (which see).

Ivory-tree (i'vô-ri-trê), n. A moderately large tree, *Wrightia tinctoria*, a native of Burma: so called from the wood, which is beautifully white, hard, and close-grained, resembling *ivory* and used for turning. The name is also applied to other species of the genus used for the same purpose.

Ivorytype (i'vô-ri-tîp), n. [*ivory* + *type*.] In *photog.*, same as *heliotype*.

Ivory-white (i'vô-ri-hwî'), n. Ancient creamy-white Chinese porcelain, imitated in Japan and by the modern Chinese.

Ivory-yellow (i'vô-ri-yel'ô), n. A very pale and rather cool yellow, almost white, resembling the color of *ivory*. A rotating color-disk composed of 1 white, 1 bright chrome-yellow, and 1 emerald-green will give what is called *ivory-yellow*. The mixture of chrome-yellow and green in these proportions without

the white would appear as a lemon-yellow cooler than gamboge; but the handsomest *ivory-yellow* is a little whiter.

Ivour, **ivouret**, n. Middle English forms of *ivory*.

Ivray, n. [*F. ivraie* (= Fr. *abriaga*, drunkenness) (in allusion to the supposed intoxicating quality of the seeds), < L. *ebriacus*, drunken, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrius*.] The darnel, *Lolium temulentum*.

Ivry (i'vi), n.; pl. *ivries* (i'vis). [Early mod. E. also *ivie*, *ivie*; < ME. *ivy*, < AS. *ifig*, *ivy*; early mod. E. also *iven*, etc. (see *iven*), < AS. *ifegn*, *ivy*; = OHG. *ebah*, MHG. *ebich*, *ivy*; also in a deriv. form, OHG. *ebawi*, *ebahowi*, MHG. *ebahû*, *ephû*, *ephû*, G. *ephew*, *ivy*. The G. forms appear to simulate G. *new*, *hay*, and are also confused with the forms of *epiphic* (OHG. *ephi*, etc.), *paraley*, in mod. G. also *ivy*, < L. *apium*, *paraley*.] An epiphytic climbing plant of the genus *Hedera*



Ivy (*Hedera Helix*).
a, flower; b, fruit; c, leaf and aerial roots of young plant.

(*H. Helix*), natural order *Araliaceae*, and the type of the series *Hederaceae*. The leaves are smooth and shining, varying much in form, from oval entire to 5- and 7-lobed; and their perpetual verdure gives the plant a beautiful appearance. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous, disposed in globose umbels, and are succeeded by deep-green or almost black berries. *H. Helix* (the common *ivy*) is found throughout almost the whole of Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. It is plentiful in great Britain, growing in hedges and woods, and on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees. A variety called the *Irish ivy* is much cultivated on account of the large size of its foliage and its very rapid growth. The *ivy* attains a great age, the stem ultimately becoming several inches thick and capable of supporting the weight of the plant. The wood is soft and porous, and when cut into very thin plates is used for filtering liquids. In Switzerland and the south of Europe it is employed for making various useful articles. The *ivy* has been celebrated from remote antiquity, and was held sacred in some countries, as Greece and Egypt.—**American ivy**, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.—**Barren ivy**, a creeping and flowerless variety of *ivy*.—**Black ivy**, the common *ivy*, *Hedera Helix*, also named *H. nigra*: so called in allusion to its sometimes nearly black berries.—**German ivy**, a species of groundsel, *Senecio jacobinoides*.—**Indian ivy**, a plant of the genus *Schodopsea*, natural order *Araaceae*. It is an East Indian herb, with perforated or pinnately divided leaves and a climbing stem.—**Irish ivy**. See above.—**Japanese ivy**, *Ampelopsis tripartita*.—**Kentish ivy**, or *Colosseum ivy*, a handsome scrophulariaceous vine, *Lonicera xylosteum*, much used in hanging-baskets, etc. Also called *ivy-leaved toad-flax* and *ivywort*.—**Pisseny ivy**, the poison-oak, *Rhus toxicodendron*. (See also *ground ivy*.)

Ivry² (i'vi), n. [Formerly also *ivie*, and prop. *ivie* (chiefly in *herb-ivy*, *herb-ivie*); < OF. *ivie* (also called *ivie arthetique* or *ivie muscate* or *musquee*) = Sp. Pg. It. *iva* (NL. *iva*: see *iva*), ground-pine, herb-ivy, a fem. form, corresponding to F. *if* (ML. *ivus*), m., yew, < OHG. *iva*, MHG. *the*, G. *eibe* = AS. *iw*, E. *yew*: see *if* and *yew*. The NL. form is sometimes spelled *iba*, a form suggesting or suggested by a confusion with the diff. name, L. *abiga* (sometimes miswritten *ibiga*), also *ajuga*, ground-pine (*Ajuga Chamaepitys*): see *abigeat*.] Ground-pine: chiefly in the compound *herb-ivy*.

Ivy-hindweed (i'vi-hînd-wêd), n. A climbing European herb, *Polygonum Convulvulus*, now naturalized in America.

Ivy-bush (i'vi-bûsh), n. A plant of *ivy*: formerly hung over tavern-doors in England to advertise good wine. The *ivy* was sacred to Bacchus.

Where the wine is neat, there needeth no *Ivy-bush*.
Livy, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 204.

This good wine I present needs no *ivy-bush*.
Notes on Du Barres (1631), To the Reader.

Ivy-gum (i'vi-gum), n. See *gum*.

ivy-leaf ('vi-láf), *n.* [*ME. ivy leafe*; < *ivy* + *leaf*.] The leaf of the ivy.—To pipe in an ivy-leaf, to console one's self the best way one can; whistle.

But Trolius, thou mayest now eat or waste,
Pipe in an ivy leaf, if that the lute.

Chaucer, Trolius, v. 1343.

ivy-mantled ('vi-man'tid), *a.* Covered with a mantle of ivy.

From yonder ivy-mantled tower
The mooping Owl doth to the Moon complain.
Gray, Elegy.

ivy-owl ('vi-oul), *n.* The European brown or tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*.

ivy-tod ('vi-tod), *n.* An ivy-bush.

I will carry ye to a mair convenient place, where I has
as munny a time to hear the howlitt crying out of the ivy
tod.
Scott, Antiquary, xli.

ivy-tree ('vi-tré), *n.* A hardy evergreen, *Panax Colensoi*, of New Zealand.

ivywort ('vi-wört), *n.* 1. Same as *Kentibworth* (which see, under *ivy*).—2. A plant of the ivy family.

ivy, *n.* A Middle English form of *yew*.

ivari, *a.* A Middle English form of *aware*.

iwist, **ywist** ('i-wis'), *adv.* [*ME. (a) iwis, ywis, iwise, ywise* (= *MHG. gewis* = *Sw. väst* = *Dan. vist*), certainly, prop. neut. of the adj. (see below), which is not used as an adj. in *ME.*; (b) *iwise, ywise, iwise* (= *D. gewis* = *OHG. gewisso, gewiso*, *MHG. gewins, G. gewiss*), *adv.*, certainly (cf. also *ME. iwisliche*, < *AS. gewisslice* = *D. gewisselike* = *OHG. gewisselicho, gewisselicho*, *MHG. gewisseliche, G. gewisselich*, certainly), < *AS. gewis, gewin* (= *D. gewis, win* = *OHG. gewis, MHG. gewis, G. gewiss* = *Isel. viss* = *Sw. viss* = *Dan. vis*), certain, < *go-*, a generalizing suffix (see *+*), + **wis* = *Goth. wisa* (for **wisa*) in *neg. unwise*, uncertain, orig. pp. of the pret. pres. verb represented by *AS. witan*, know; see *wit, v.* The word, being commonly written in *ME.* with the prefix separated, *i wis*, came to be understood as the pronoun *I* with a verb, **wis*, explained in dictionaries, with reference to *wit*, as 'know,' appar. taken to mean 'think' or 'guess,' but there is no such verb.] (Certainly; surely; truly; to wit. This word, very common in Middle English, lost somewhat of its literal force, and became in later use a term of slight emphasis, often meaningless. In the later ballads, and hence archaically in modern use, it is thrown in parenthetically, often as a metrical expletive, and is commonly printed as two words, *I wis*, taken to mean 'I think' or 'I guess.' See the etymology.)

Ful sorful was his hert *iwis*. *Met. Homilies*, p. 88.

And soe fast he smote at John Steward,
Iwis he never rest.

Childs Maurics (Child's Ballads, II. 317).

I wis, in all the sonete

There was no heart so hold.

Macaulay, Horatius.

iwist, **ywist**, *n.* [*ME. (= MHG. gewis*), certainty; < *gewis*, *adv.* (orig. adj.): see *wis*, *adv.*] Certainty: used in the adverbial phrases *mid iwise*, or to *iwise*, for certain, certainly.

Thou art suete *mid ywis*.

Spec. of Lyric Poems (ed. Wright), p. 57.

He gan hire for to kenne

Wel ofte *mid ywis*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 432.

iwistliche, *adv.* See *wis*.

iwit, *v.* See *wit*.

iwitnesse, *n.* See *witnes*.

Ixia (ik-si-á), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the clammy juice, < Gr. *ixós* = *L. viscus*, birdlime, mistletoe; see *viscus*, *viscous*.] An extensive genus of Cape plants, of the natural order Iridaceae, type of the tribe *Ixiæ*. They have narrow sword-shaped leaves, and slender simple or branched stems, bearing spikes of large, showy, variously colored flowers. The beauty and elegance of the flowers give them a high place among ornamental plants. The plant formerly called *Ixia* (*Pardanthus*) *Chinensis* is now referred to a genus *Balanandra*.

Ixia-lily (ik-si-á-lil'i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ixiolirion*.

Ixiolirion (ik-si-á-lir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < *Ixia* + *-lirion*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Iridaceae, typified by the genus *Ixia*, and characterized by their coated bulbs and numerous sessile 1-flowered spathes, the flower being 2-bracted and sessile within the spathe. The tribe embraces about 20 genera, chiefly South African. Also called *Ixiaceae*.

Ixiolirion (ik-si-á-lir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < *Ixia*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *leirion*, a lily; see *lily*.] A small genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceae*, tribe *Astrantieae*, having tunicate bulbs, simple erect stems, and irregular umbels of pretty blue or violet flowers with a

6-parted funnel-shaped perianth. Only two species are admitted by Bentham and Hooker, natives of central and western Asia. The plants are called *ixiolirion*.

Ixiolite (ik-si-á-lit), *n.* [*Gr. Ixiôn*, Ixion, a mythical king of Thessaly, bound, for his crimes, to an ever-revolving wheel in Tartarus (where also Tantalus was tortured: see *tantalite*), + *lithos*, a stone.] In *Mineral*, a kind of tantalite from Kimito in Finland.

Ixodes (ik-só-déz), *n.* [*Gr. Ixódēs*, like birdlime, sticky, < *ixós*, birdlime (see *Ixia*), + *eidōr*, form.] The typical and largest genus of *Ixodidae*, founded by Latreille in 1796, embracing eyeless species best known as ticks. They are fast in the normal state, but swell up when distended with blood, becoming more or less globular. They adhere very firmly to the skin of man and beast, requiring some force to pull them away, but if undisturbed drop off upon repulsion. *I. ricinus*, the dog-tick of Europe, is a characteristic example. One of the best-known in the United States is *I. albipictus*, the white-spotted tick. See out under *Acarida*.

Ixodidae (ik-sod'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*Ixodes* + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate *Acarida*, typified by the genus *Ixodes*, and comprising all those mites which are properly called ticks. The skin is tough and leathery, and in the female capable of great distension. The rostrum and mandibles are fitted for sucking, and the tarsi have two claws and a sucking-disk. In their early stages the *Ixodidae* are herbivorous and not parasitic; but the adults fasten themselves to various animals and suck blood. There are about 13 genera, and the species are numerous.

Ixolite (ik-só-lit), *n.* [*Gr. Ixós*, birdlime (see *Ixia*), + *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral resin of a greasy luster found in bituminous coal, which becomes soft and tenacious when heated. Also, erroneously, *ixolyte*.

Ixonanthus (ik-só-nan'thē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836-40), < *Ixonanthos* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Linaceae*, typified by the genus *Ixonanthus*, having the petals contorted and persistent, and the capsules septicidally dehiscent.

Ixonanthus (ik-só-nan'thē-ō), *n.* [NL. (Jack, 1820), irreg. < Gr. *ixós*, birdlime, mistletoe (see *Ixia*), + *anthos*, flower.] A small genus of smooth trees, of the natural order *Linaceae*, type of the tribe *Ixonanthæ*, having the petals 10 to 20 in number and perigynous, and the fruit often with false partitions. They have alternate, coriaceous, entire or remotely crenate or serrate leaves, and small flowers in usually axillary dichotomous cymes. The three or four species known are natives of tropical eastern Asia.

Ixora (ik-só-rā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < *Ixonara* (< *Skt. Iṣāra*, master, lord, prince, < *√ ṣ*, own, be master; cf. *AS. āgan*, *E. own*), given as the name of a Malabar deity to whom the flowers are offered.] 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceae*, type of the tribe *Ixoreæ*. It consists of tropical shrubs or small trees, chiefly of the old world, numbering about 100 species. The flowers have the corolla salver-shaped, contorted, the stamens exserted; and they are disposed in trichotomously branching corymbs. The leaves are coriaceous and evergreen. Many species are cultivated, for the elegance, and in some cases fragrance, of their flowers. Several species have medicinal uses. Certain species, very hard-wooded, are called *iron-trees*. *I. ferrea* of the West Indies is called *hardwood-tree* or (with other species) *well-jamaine*. *I. triflorum*, a native of Guiana, is called *Nackia*. Two extinct species have been discovered in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, and three other closely allied forms from a bed of the same age on the island of Labuan, off the coast of Borneo, have been described under the name *Ixonophyllum*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Ixoreæ (ik-só-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Ixora* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceae*, of which the genus *Ixora* is the type, and to which the coffee-plant belongs. It includes 11 genera, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The plants of this tribe are trees or shrubs with entire stipules, and are chiefly distinguished from those of other tribes by having the lobes of the corolla twisted instead of imbricated or valvate in the bud.

Ixtle (iks'tl), *n.* Same as *ixtle*.

Iyar (i'á-r), *n.* [Heb.] The second month of the sacred year among the Jews, and the eighth of the civil year, beginning with the new moon of April. Also called *Zif*.

Iyent, *n.* A Middle English plural of *eye*.

Iyngidae (i-in-'ji-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iynx* (*Iyng-*) + *-idae*.] The wrynecks as a family of birds distinct from *Picidae*. Also written *Iungidae*, *Jyngidae*, *Jungidae*, *Yungidae*.

Iyngine (i-in-'jī-né), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iynx* (*Iyng-*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Picidae*, represented by the genus *Iynx*, related to the woodpeckers, but having the tail of 12 soft rounded rectrices (the outer pair of which are extremely short and entirely concealed), the first primary spurious, the bill acute, the tongue extensible, and the pat-

tern of coloration intricately blended; the wrynecks. There are about four species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and especially Africa. Also written *Iunginae*, *Jynginae*, *Junginae*, *Yunginae*.

Iynx (i'íngks), *n.* [NL., < *L. iynx*, < Gr. *lyxé*, the wryneck, so called from its cry, < *lyxéw*, cry out, about, yell, < *ly*, an exclamation of surprise; cf. *lot*, *lo!*, a cry of distress, *lo!*, a cry of delight; see *io*.] A genus of *Picidae*, the wrynecks. See out under *wryneck*. Also written *Ynxs*.

izar (iz'ár), *n.* [Also *issar*, *isor*; < Ar. *isár*.]

1. A garment worn by Moslems. (a) An outer garment worn by Moslem women. It is of cotton, and is long enough to reach the ground when drawn over the head; it then covers the whole person, except in front, where the veil hangs down; and it can be drawn together in front, covering the veil itself except at the loas. (See *burka*.) In Syria it is the common outdoor garment. (b) One of the two cloths forming the *thrum* or pilgrim's dress. It is tied around the loins, and hangs down over the thighs as far as the knees or beyond them. Compare *rida*. 2. [cap.] A very yellow star, of magnitude 2.6, on the right thigh of Boötis in the waist-cloth, called by the astronomers: Boötis. See out under *Boötis*.

isard, **issard** (iz'árd), *n.* [*F. isard*, an *isard*.] The wild goat of the Pyrenees; an ibex.

He [the isard-hunter] told them of all the curious habits of the *isard*; and among others that of its using its hooked horns to let itself down from the cliffs—a fancy which is equally in vogue among the chamois hunters of the Alps.
Mayne Reid, Brain, xziii.

-ise. [Also *-ise*; = *F. -iser* = *Sp. Pg. -isar*, *-isar* = *It. -isare*, < *LL. ML. -isare*, < Gr. *-izein*, a common formative of verbs denoting the doing of a particular thing expressed by the noun or adjective to which it is attached, as in *Attulizein*, speak or act like the Athenians, *Atticize*, *Atticizein*, speak or act like the Spartans, *Iaconize*, *Philippizein*, speak or act for Philip, *philippize*, etc., *Elphizein*, have hope, < *Elphé*, hope. Some verbs with this suffix, as *Barthizein*, baptize, are practically mere extensions of a simpler form (as *Barthrew*). To this suffix are ult. due the *E. suffixes -ism* and *-ist*; from the parallel form *-izein* come *-ism* and *-ist*.] A suffix of Greek origin, forming, from nouns or adjectives, verbs meaning to be or do the thing denoted by the noun or adjective. It occurs in verbs taken from the Greek, as in *Atticize*, to be, act, or speak like an Athenian, *Iaconize*, to be, act, or speak like a Spartan, *philippize*, to act on Philip's side, etc. (also in a few whose radical element is not recognized in English, as *baptize*), and in similar verbs of modern formation, mostly intransitive, but also used transitively, as in *criticize*, to be a critic, *philosophize*, to be a philosopher, etc., *botanize*, *etymologize*, *geologize*, etc., to study or apply botany, etymology, geology, etc. It is also used causally, as in *civilize*, make civil. It is very common in verbs denoting to do or affect in a particular way something indicated by the noun to which it is attached, this being often a person's name, referring to some method or invention, as *boudierize*, to expurgate in Boudier's fashion, *grangerize*, to treat (books) after the example set by Granger, *macadamize*, to make a road after MacAdam's method, *burnettize*, to impregnate with Burnett's liquid, etc. In this use it is applicable to any process associated with the name of a particular person or thing, being often used for the nonce for humorous effect, or confined to special trade use. It is sometimes attached without addition of force to verbs already transitive, as in *jeopardize*, for *jeopard*, or where the noun may properly be used as a verb, as in *alphabetize*, for *alphabet* (verb). In spelling, usage in Great Britain favors *-ise* in some verbs, as *civilize*, but usage there makes most new formations in *-ize*, which is the regular American spelling in nearly all cases. Verbs in *-ise* are or may be accompanied by nouns of action in *-isation*, as *civilization*, *distillation*. Such verbs, especially those taken from the Greek, as *Atticize*, *Iaconize*, may have a noun of action or state in *-ism*, as *Atticism* and *Iacicism*, and a noun of agent in *-ist*, as *Atticist* (see *-ism* and *-ist*). The termination *-ize* as a variant of *-ise* in nouns, as in *merchandize*, is obsolete; as a variant of *-ise* equivalent to *-ize*, as in *advertize*, *distillize*, it is obsolete or treated as *-ise* above.

istill (iz'til), *n.* [Said to be Aztec.] In Mexico and former Mexican territory, a knife or cutting-implement of any sort made of a flake of obsidian.

issar (iz'ár), *n.* See *izar*.

issard (iz'árd), *n.* [Also dial. *issart*: said to stand for *s hard*, so called because it is like *s*, but pronounced with voice; cf. "hard c," "hard g"; but evidence of *s hard* as a current name for *s* is lacking. The old name is *sed*, still used in Great Britain; the name now current in the United States is *sc*.] A former name of the letter Z.

As crooked as an *issart*, deformed in person, perverse in disposition; an oddity.

Whitty, Glossary (ed. Robinson). (E. D. S.) From A to *issard*, from one end of the alphabet, and hence of assorted or series of any kind, to the other; all through.

He has spent his lifetime in the service, and knows from A to *issard* every detail of a soldier's needs.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 783.

issard, *n.* See *isard*.



1. The tenth letter in the English alphabet. The character is only another form of *i*, the two forms having been formerly used indifferently, or *j* preferred when final or affixing a terminal flourish (as in writing the numerals, *ijij*, etc.; see *2*). The differentiation in use was established about the year 1680. In Latin, for example, *i* was written where we write *j* both *i* and *j*—e. g., *teris* instead of *juris*—and had now the vowel-value of *i* (see *1*), and now the consonant-value of *y* (see *2*), being pronounced as *y* where we now write and pronounce *j*. The only quasi-English word in which we now give it such a value is *halloo-jak* (better written *halloojak*); elsewhere, *j* is written only where the original *y*-sound has been thickened into the compound *dy*, the sonant counterpart of the *eh*-sound, and identical with what we call the soft sound of *g* (see *2*); and, with a consistency very rare in English orthography, it has always (with the exception mentioned above) this value and this only. It occurs chiefly in words of Latin descent, being found only exceptionally, as a late variant of *eh* (Anglo-Saxon *eh*), in words of Anglo-Saxon descent (see *jeri*, *jeri*, *jeri*). Owing to the equivalence in Latin of *i* and *j*, words beginning with these letters (as those beginning with *u* and *v*) respectively have, notwithstanding their great difference in pronunciation, only within a short time been separated in dictionaries. They are not separated in Bailey (1721–1750 and later), nor in Johnson (1755), nor in Todd's revision of Johnson (1818), nor in Nares's Glossary (1822; ed. Halliwell and Wright, 1850).

2. (a) As a numeral, a variant form of *i*: used chiefly at the end of a series of numerals, and now only in medical prescriptions: as, *vj* (six); *viii* (eight).

Also there was a grett Vesell of Rylyer, And it had at every ende rounde rymys gylte and it was *viij* cornarde.

Torkington, *Diario of Eng. Travell*, p. 13.

(b) In *math.*, *j* stands for the second unit vector or other unit of a multiple algebra. *J* usually denotes the Jacobian. (c) In *thermodynamics*, *J* is the mechanical equivalent of heat (being the initial of Joule).—*J* function. See *function*.

jaal-goat (jā'al-gōt), *n.* [Also *jael-goat*; < *jaal*, an African name, + *goat*.] The Abyssinian ibex, *Capra jaala* or *jaala*, a wild goat found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and elsewhere.

jab (jab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jabbed*, ppr. *jabbing*. [A dial. orig. Sc., form of *job*, in same sense; see *job*.] 1. To strike with the end or point of something; thrust the end of something against or into; poke.

The Missouri stoker pulls and *jabs* his plutonic monster as an irate driver would regulate his mule.

Putnam's Mag., Sept., 1882.

2. To strike with the end or point of; thrust: as, to *jab* a stick against a person; to *jab* a cane into or through a picture. [Scotch, and colloq. U. S.]

jab (jab), *n.* [= *job*, *n.*; from the verb.] A stroke with the point or end of something; a thrust. [Scotch, and colloq. U. S.]

"O yes, I have," I cried, starting up and giving the fire a jab with the poker. C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 270.

jabber (jab'er), *v.* [Early mod. E. *jaber*, also *jabble*, *jabil*, assimilated form of *gabber* and *gabble*, freq. of *gab*: see *gab*, *gabber*, *gabble*, *gibber*.] 1. *trans.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, imperfectly, or nonsensically; utter gibberish; chatter; prate.

We dined like emperors, and *jabbered* in several languages.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 212.

II. *trans.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly. He told me, he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to ride the great horse, to *jabber* French, and to talk against passive obedience.

Addison, *Tory Foxhunter*.

jabber (jab'er), *n.* [*jabber*, *v.*] Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words; chattering. There are so many thousands, even in this country, who only differ from their brother brutes in Houghmound because they use a sort of *jabber*, and do not go naked.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, Gulliver to his Cousin Sympson.

jabberer (jab'er-er), *n.* One who jabbars.

Both parties join'd to do their best . . .
T'out-out the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabber*.

R. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. II. 152.

jabbering-crow (jab'er-ing-kro), *n.* The common crow of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. It is a small species, closely related to the fish-crow (*C. omifragus*) of the United States.

jabberingly (jab'er-ing-li), *adv.* In a jabbering manner.

jabberment (jab'er-ment), *n.* [*jabber* + *-ment*.] The act of jabbering; idle or nonsensical talk. [Rare.]

We are come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in the law. Milton, *Colasterton*.

jabbernowlt, *n.* Same as *jobbernowlt*.

jabble (jab'l), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *jabil* (for *jabel*); an assimilated form of *gabble*, as *jabber* is of *gabber*.] To jabber; gabble.

To *jabil*, multum loqui.

Levinus, *Manip. Vocah.* (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

jabble (jab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jabbled*, ppr. *jabbling*. [Also *jabil*; prob. freq. of a form represented by *jaup*: see *jaup*, *v.*, 2.] To splash, as water; cause to splash, as a liquid. [Scotuh.] **jabble** (jab'l), *n.* [*jabble*, *v.*] A slight agitation on the surface of a liquid; small irregular waves running in all directions. [Scotuh.]

The steamer jumped, and the black huoya were dancing in the *jabble*. H. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 12.

jabelt, *n.* A variant of *javel*. [Prov. Eng.]

What, thu *jabelt*, canst not have do?
Thu and thi company shall not depart
Tyll of our distavys ye have take part.
Candlemas Day, 1512 (Hawkins, *Eng. Drama*, I. 18).

jabiru (jab'i-rū), *n.* [Braz. name.] A large stork-like bird, *Mycteria americana*. The jabiru and the maguari are the only American representatives of the subfamily *Oreoscoptes*. The jabiru inhabits tropical and subtropical America, occasionally north to Texas. The plumage is entirely white; the bill, legs, and bare skin of the neck are black, with a red collar around the lower part of



American Jabiru (*Mycteria americana*).

the neck. The wing is 2 feet long; the bill is a foot long, extremely thick at the base, and somewhat recurved at the tip. See *Mycteria*.

Jablochhoff candle. See *electric candle*, under *candle*.

laborandi (jab-ō-ran'di), *n.* [Braz. (Guarani).] A Brazilian plant, *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*; also, the drug obtained from it. The leaves and bark of the plant furnish an agreeable, prompt, and powerful sudorific and diuretic, with some diuretic effect, and it has become the leading drug of its class. The name is also locally applied to several other plants and drugs having similar properties—for example, some species of *Hyper* and *Hyperanth*, and several other *Rutaceae*, the order to which *Pilocarpus* belongs. Also *laborandi*.

laborine (jab-ō-rin), *n.* [*labor* (and) + *-ine*.] An alkaloid extracted from the leaves of *laborandi*, and also derivable from *pilocarpine*. Its physiological effects are said to resemble those of atropin.

Jaborosa (jab-ō-rō'sā), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu), said to be < Ar. *jaborose*, a name of allied plants.] A South American genus of the natural order *Solanaceae*, containing 6 or 7 species of small herbs, having flowers with long funnelform,

acutely lobed corolla, and leaves toothed, or variously pinnately dissected. *J. ruscifolia* is employed by South American natives to excite amorous passion.

jabet (zha-bō'), *n.* [F.] A frilling or ruffle worn by men at the bosom of the shirt in the eighteenth century; also, a frill of lace, or some soft material, arranged down the front of a woman's bodice.

They wore men's shirts, with ruffles and *jabets*; their hair was clubbed, and their whips were long and formidable. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 280.

She is debited with une paire de mari. Fortunately, however, for the Comtesse's good repute, the "pair of husbands" turn out to be a double *jabet*, or projecting bosom frill of lace. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 287.

jacamar (jak'a-mär), *n.* [S. Amer. name.] Any South American bird of the family *Galbulidae*. In general aspect the jacamars resemble the bee-eaters of the old world, and have to a considerable extent the habits of the arboreal and insectivorous kingfishers.



Jacamar (*Galbula viridis*).

They nest in holes, and lay white eggs. The plumage in most cases is brilliant, and as a rule the bill is long, slender, and sharp; the feet are very weak, with the toes in pairs (in one genus there are but three toes).

Jacamaralcyon (jak'a-mä-räi'si-on), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < *jacamar* + *alcyon*.] A genus of jacamars with three toes; the only three-toed genus of *Galbulidae*. There is but one species, *J. tridactyla* of Brazil, 7½ inches long, slaty-black with a bronze tint, with white belly, black bill, and brown-streaked head.

Jacamarops (ja-kam'a-rops), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), but used as a F. vernacular name by Cuvier, 1829], < *jacamar* + Gr. *ōps*, eye.] A genus of *Galbulidae*, consisting of the great jacamars. They are of large size, with a long curved bill dilated at the base and with ridged culmen, a graduated tail of 13 rectrices, and very short feathered tarsus. There is but one species, *J. grandis*, a native of tropical America, 11 inches long, golden-green in color, with rufous under parts and a white throat.

jacana (ja-kä'nä), *n.* [Braz. *jagand*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Parra* or *Jacana*, as *P. jacana* or *J. spinosa*; the book-name of any bird of the family *Parridae* or *Jacaniidae*. There are several



Mexican Jacana (*Parra gymnotus*).

quers and species of both the old and the new world. These remarkable birds resemble plovers and rails, but are most nearly related to the former. In the typical American forms the tail is short, and the legs and toes are long, with enormous straight claws which enable the birds to run easily over the floating leaves of aquatic plants. There is a horny spur on the bend of the wing, and a naked frontal leaf and wattles at the base of the bill. *Porra gymnotoma* is the Mexican jacana, which is also found in the United States. The pheasant-tailed jacana of India, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, has no frontal or ritual lobes, and has a very long tail like a pheasant. The Indo-African jacanas belong to the genus *Metopodius*; that of the East Indies is *Hydrolector cristatus*.

9. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of jacanas, the same as *Porra*, lately made the name-giving genus of *Jacacidae*. Brisson, 1780. Also written *Jacana*. **Jacacidae** (ja-kan'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Jacana* + *-idae*.] A family of gallatorial aquatic birds of the order *Limicola*, named from the genus *Jacana*; the jacanas. They are birds of the warmer parts of both hemispheres, represented by the genera *Jacana* (or *Porra*), *Metopodius*, *Hydrolector*, and *Hydrophasianus*. In technical characters they are charadriiform, though they are ralliform in external aspect. The skull is schizognathous and schizorhinal, with basipterygoid processes and emarginate vomer, with no supra-orbital impressions. A metacarpal spur is present in all these birds, and in some of them the radius is peculiarly expanded. The family is more frequently called *Parridae*.

Jacaranda (jak-a-ran'dā), n. [NL. (A. L. Jussieu, 1789); a Brazilian name.] A genus of the natural order *Bignoniaceae*, type of the tribe *Jacarandaceae*. It contains about 80 species of tall trees of elegant habit, native in tropical America. It is separated from kindred genera by its panicled flowers with short campanulate calyx, its short pod with flat, transparently winged seeds, and its twice, or sometimes once, pinnate leaves. The Brazilian *J. mimosifolia*, *J. Brazilian*, and *J. obtusifolia* furnish a beautiful and fragrant palisander wood, bluish-red with blackish veins, sometimes, in common with numerous other timbers, called rosewood. (See *rosewood*.) As a popular name *Jacaranda* is not confined strictly to this genus, but applies to various trees having similar wood. Three fossil species are described, from the Lower Tertiary of Italy and Tyrol.

Jacarandaceae (jak-a-ran'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Jacaranda* + *-aceae*.] A tribe of *Bignoniaceae*, embracing the genus *Jacaranda* and four others. The ovary is 1-celled or becomes so, with parietal placentae and a 2-valved pod. They are mostly trees or shrubs, all native of tropical America except the genus *Coles*, which belongs to Madagascar.

Jacare (jak'a-re), n. [Pg. *jacaré*, *jacareu*; of Braz. origin.] 1. A South American alligator; a cayman. Several species or varieties are described, such as the Orinoco or black jacare, *Jacare nigra*. Also written *jacare*, *jacaras*.

2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of South American alligators. *J. E. Gray*, 1862.

Jacatoo, n. [Appar. an error for "cacatoo": see *cockatoo*.] A cockatoo.

A rarely colour'd *Jacatoo*, or prodigious huge parrot. *Boslyn*, Diary, July 11, 1654.

Jaca-tree (jak'a-trē), n. [Also *jak*, *jak-tree*, *Jak-tree*; < *Jaca*, the native name, + *E. tree*.] Same as *Jack-tree*.

Jacchus (jak'us), n. [NL.] 1. A small squirrel-like monkey of South America, a kind of marmoset, *Hapale jacchus*.—2. [cap.] A genus of marmosets: same as *Hapale*. Also *Jacchus*. See *Middle*.

Jacconet, n. See *Jaconet*.

Jacout (jā'sent), a. [= Sp. *jacento* = Pg. *jacento*, < *L. jacen* (t), n. pp. of *jacere*, lie, be prostrate, < *jacere*, throw, cast: see *jet*, *jaotation*, *jaowate*, etc. Cf. *adjacent*, *circumjaacent*, etc.] Lying at length; prostrate. [Rare.]

Because so laid, they [brick or squared stones] are more apt in swagging down, to pierce with their points than in the *jaout* posture, and so to crumble the wall. *Str II. Waton*, Reliquia, p. 20.

Jacinth (jā'sinth), n. [Accommodated in term. to orig. *hyacinth*; formerly *jaoint*, *jaoint*; < ME. *jaoint*, *jaointe*, *jaoint*; < OF. *jaointe* = Pr. *jaoint* = Sp. *jaointo* = Pg. *jaointo* = It. *jaointo*, *giacinto*, < *L. hyacinthus*, < Gr. *ἵακινθος*, *hyacinth*: see *hyacinth*.] Same as *hyacinth*.

Jactara-palm (jā-i-tar'ā-pām), n. [S. Amer. *jactara* + *E. palm*.] The plant *Demoniacus macrocaranthus*. See *Demoniac*.

Jack (jak), n. [ME. *Jacke*, *Jake*, *Jak*, as a personal name, and familiarly, like mod. *Jack*, dial. *Jack*, as a general appellation; < OF. *Jaque*, *Jagues* (AF. also *Jake*, *Jakes*), later *Jaouen*, mod. F. *Jaoues*, a very common personal name, James, Jacob, = Sp. *Jago* (formerly written *Iago*), also *Diego* = Pg. *Diego*, these being reduced forms of the name, which appears also, in semblance nearer the LL., as *E. Jacob* = F. *Jacobe* = Sp. *Jacobo* = It. *Giacobo*, *Giacobbe*, *Jacopo*, and, with altered term. (b to m), It. *Giacomo*, *Jachimo* = Sp. contr. *Jaimo* = Pg. *Jayme* = OF. *Jakemes*, contr. *Jaimo*, *Jame*, *James*, >

rare ME. *James*, *Jamys*, early mod. E. *James* (> dim. *Jem*, *Jim*), now *James*; AS. *Jacob* = D. G. Dan. *leel*, etc., *Jakob*; < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. *Ἰάκωβος*, < Heb. *Ya'aqob*, *Jacob*, lit. 'one who takes by the heel', a supplanter, < *aqab*, take by the heel, supplant (see Gen. xxv. 26, xxvii. 36). The name *Jack* is thus a doublet of *Jake* (still used as a conscious abbr. of *Jacob*, and occasionally in the same general sense as *Jack*, as in *country jake*, applied in the U. S. to a rustic, as well as of *James*, all being reduced forms of *Jacob*; but on passing into E. *Jack* came to be regarded as a familiar synonym or dim. of *John* (ME. *Jan*, *Jon*, etc., dim. *Jankin*, *Jonkin*, etc.), and is now so accepted. The F. name *Jacques*, being extremely common, came to be used as a general term for a man, particularly a young man, of common or menial condition; so E. *Jack*, and its synonym *John*, which is similarly used, in its various forms, in other languages. From this use of *Jack*, as equiv. to 'lad, boy, servant' (cf. *jock*, *jockey*), has arisen its mod. E. use as a purely common noun, alone or in comp., applied to various contrivances which do the work of a common servant or are subjected to rough usage. Cf. *billy*, *jenny*, *jimmy*, *botty*, etc., likewise from familiar personal names, *jenny* or *jimmy* being ult. identical with *jack*.] 1. [cap.] An abbreviation or diminutive of the name *Jacob*, now regarded as a nickname or diminutive of the name *John*.

For sweet *Jack* Falstaff, . . . banish not him thy Harry's company. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 4, 532.

2. A young man; a fellow: used with *jill*, a young woman, both being commonly treated as proper names.

And aryo up soft & stilly.
And langyle nether with *Jack* ne *Iylla*.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

That every man should take his own,
In your waking shall be shown:
Jack shall have *Jill*;
Nought shall avail *Jill*.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2, 461.

3. [cap. or l. c.] A saucy or impertinent fellow; an upstart; a coxcomb; a jackanapes; a sham gentleman: as, *jack* lord, *jack* gentleman, *jack* meddler, and similar combinations.

Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 8, 72.

4. [cap.] A familiar term of address used among sailors, soldiers, laborers, etc.; hence, in popular use (commonly *Jack Tar*), a sailor.

For says he, do you mind me, let storms e'er so oft
Take the top-sails of sailors' backs.
There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor *Jack*.
C. Ibbotson, Poor *Jack*.

5. Same as *jack* in the water (which see, below).—6. [l. c. or cap.] A figure which strikes the bell in clocks: also called *jack* of the clock or clock-house: as, the two *jacks* of St. Dunstan's.

I stand fooling here, his *Jack* o' the clock.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 5, 60.

This is the night, nine the hour, and I the *Jack* that gives warning.
Middleton, Burt, Master-Constable, II. 2.
The *Jack* of the clock-house, often mentioned by the writers of the sixteenth century, was . . . an automaton, that either struck the hours upon the bell in their proper rotation, or signified by its gestures that the clock was about to strike.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 244.

7. Any one of the knaves in a pack of playing-cards.

"He calls the knaves *Jacks*, this boy," said Estella with disdain, before our first game was out.
Dickens, Great Expectations, viii.

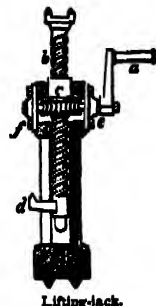
8. The male of certain animals; specifically, a male ass; especially, an ass kept for getting mules from mares; a jackass. [In this sense it is much used attributively or in composition, signifying 'male': as, *jackass*, *jack-ass*.]

9. A name of several different fishes. (a) A pike, as *Jackfish* or related species; especially, a small pike, or pickeral. Also *jack-fish*.

I desire you to accept of a *Jack*, which is the best I have caught this season. *Addison*, Sir Roger and Will Wimble.
A *Jack* or pickeral becomes a pike at 2 feet (Walton) and 2 lb. or 2 lb. weight. Some see no distinction, calling all pike; others fix the limit in different ways.
Day, Brit. Fishes, II. 140.

(b) A percid fish, *Stenostedion vittatum*, the pike-perch. (c) A scorpionfish, *Scorpaenidae* or *Scorpaenidae* penicillatus, better known as *buccocephalus*. (d) One of several garraoid fishes, especially *Garra pinnifrons*, also called *buffalo-jack*, *hokory-jack*, and *jack-jack*; also, *Seriola carolinensis*. (e) The pampano, *Trachinotus carolinus*.

10. (a) The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*. (b) The jack-curler, *Numenius audouinii*. (c) A kind of pigeon; a jacobin.—11. One of various convenient implements or mechanical contrivances obviating the need of an assistant: used alone or compounded with some other word designating the special purpose of the implement or some other distinguishing circumstance: as, a pegging-jack; a shackle-jack, or thill-jack. Specifically—(a) A bootjack. (b) A contrivance for raising great weights by force exerted from below. A section of the usual form of this machine is given in the annexed figure. By turning the handle *a*, the screw *b*, the upper end of which is brought into contact with the mass to be raised, is made to ascend. This is effected by means of an endless screw working into the worm-wheel *c*, which forms the nut of the screw. On the lower end of the screw is fixed the claw *d*, passing through a groove in the stock; this claw serves at once to prevent the screw *b* from turning and to raise bodies which lie near the ground. The axis of the endless screw is supported by two malleable iron plates *e*, bolted to the upper side of the wooden stock or framework in which the whole is inclosed. Also called *jack-screw*, and specifically *lifting-jack*. (c) In cookery, a roasting-jack; a smoke-jack.



Lifting-jack.

We looked at his wooden *jack* in his chimney that goes with the smoke, which is indeed very pretty.

Pepys, Diary, I. 116.

(d) A rock-lever or oscillating lever. Such levers are used in stoking-furnaces, in knitting-machines, and in other machinery. Their function is the actuation of other moving parts to produce specific results at proper periods. (e) In spinning, a bobbin and frame operating on the silver from the carding-machine and passing the product to the reeling-machine. (f) In weaving, same as *jack-box*. (g) In the harpsichord, clavicord, pianoforte, and similar instruments, an upright piece of wood at the inner or rear end of each key or digital, designed to bring the motion of the latter to bear upon the string. In the harpsichord and spinet the *jack* carries a quill or spine by which the string is twanged; in the clavicord it terminates in a metal tangent by which the string is pressed; and in the pianoforte it merely transmits the motion of the key to the hammer.

How oft when thou, my music, music play'st,
Do I envy those *jacks* that nimble leap
To kiss the tender inward of thy hand!

Shak., Sonnets, cxxviii.

(A) A wooden frame on which wood is sawed: a sawbuck or sawhorse. (B) In mining: (1) A wooden wedge used to split rocks after blasting; a gad. (2) A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, for use in mines. *Hall's*. (C) A portable crescent or fire-pot for hunting or fishing at night. Also called *jack-lamp*, *jack-lantern*, *jack-light*. (D) A tin case in which the safety-lamp is carried by coal-miners in places where the current of air is very strong. [North. Eng.] (E) In telegraph, a terminal consisting of a spring-clip, by means of which instruments can be expeditiously introduced into the circuit. In telephones such terminals are sometimes used at exchanges for allowing the lines of different subscribers to be quickly connected. The connection is made by means of a wire cord on the ends of which are metallic wedges covered on one side with insulating material. These wedges, called *jack-knives* or simply *jacks*, are inserted into the terminals of the lines to be connected. Also called *spring-jack*.

12. A pitcher, formerly of waxed leather, afterward of tin or other metal; a black-jack.

Small *jacks* we have in many ale houses tipped with silver, besides the great *jacks* and bombard of the court.
J. Heywood, Philothonista (1685).

Body of me, I'm dry still; give me the *jack*, boy;
This wooden skit holds nothing.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, II. 2.

13. A half-pint; also, a quarter of a pint. [Prov. Eng.]—14. In the game of bowls, an odd bowl thrown out for a mark to the players.

Was there ever man had such luck! when I kissed [that is, when my bowl touched] the *jack*, upon an upcast to be hit away! I had a hundred pound on't.

Shak., Cymbeline, II. 1, 2.

15. A flag showing the union only: used by those nations whose national standard contains a union, as Great Britain and the United States. The British *jack* is a combination in red, white, and blue of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, and dates from 1801. In the United States naval service the *jack* is a blue flag with a white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. It is hoisted on a *jack-staff* at the bowsprit-cap when in port, and is also used as a signal for a pilot when shown at the fore. See *union jack*, under *union*.

In a paper dated Friday, Jan. 14, 1652, "By the commissioners for ordering and managing ye affairs of the Admiralty and Navy," ordering what flag shall be worn by flag-officers, it is ordered, "All the ships to wear *jacks* as formerly."

Proble, Hist. of the Flag, p. 181.

16. A horizontal bar or crosspiece of iron at the topgallantmast-head, to spread the royal-shrouds. Also called *jack-crosspiece*.

Though I could handle the brig's fore royal easily, I found my hands full with this, especially as there were no *jacks* to the ship, everything being for neatness, and nothing left for *Jack* to hold on by but his "eyecids."

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 210.

17. A kind of schooner-rigged vessel of from 10 to 25 tons, used in the Newfoundland fisheries. A jack is generally full and clumsy, with no overhang to the counter, and carries a mainmast, foremast, and jib, sometimes also a small mainstaymast.

18. [cap.] A Jacobite. [Cant.] In the quotation it is used with a punning reference to the flag. See *def. 15*.

With every wind he sail'd, and well could tack,
Had many pendants, but abhor'd a Jack.
Swif, *Elegy on Judge Boat*.

19. A farthing. [Eng. slang.]—20. A card-counter. [Eng. slang.]

The "card-counters," or, as I have heard them sometimes called by street-sellers, the "small coins," are now of a very limited sale. The slang name for these articles is *Jack* and "Half-Jack."

Magazine, London Labour and London Poor, I. 339.

21. A seal. Also *jack*. [Old slang.] [The words in several of the phrases below are very commonly joined by hyphens, as in the quotations.]—*Buffalo-jack*, the carangoid fish *Caranx pagrus*.—*Builder's jack*, a temporary staging put in a window; a bracket or seat used in cleaning, painting, or repairing a window. Also called *window-jack*.—*California jack*, a game of cards resembling all-four. After six cards have been dealt to each player, and the trump determined, the undealt cards are placed in a pack on the table face up, so that one card is exposed. Then the winner of each trick takes the top card into his hand, and the other players in order each one of the following cards. Every player thus continues to hold six cards until the deck is exhausted. Jack and low count each for the player who takes it. The game is esteemed one of the best for two players. *Chasap Jack*. See *cheap*.—*Cornish jack*, the chough or Cornish crow, *Pyrrhonorhynchus graeculus*.—*Every man jack*, every one without exception. [Slang.]

Sir Pitt had numbered every man Jack of them.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, viii.

Send them (the children) all to bed; every man Jack of them!
C. Reade, *Fog Womington*, viii.

Five-fingered jack. See *five-fingered*.—**Goggle-eyed jack**. See *goggle-eyed*.—**Great jack**, a large bottle for liquor: same as *bombard*.—**Hickory-jack**. (a) Same as *jack*, § (d). (b) The hickory-shed, *Pomolobus medicaria*.—**Hydraulic jack**. See *hydraulic*.—**Jack at a pinch**. (a) A person who is employed or selected for some purpose as a necessity, or for want of a better; one who serves merely as a stopgap: sometimes used as an adverbial compound. Hence—(b) A poor itinerant clergyman who has no cure, but officiates for a fee in any church when required. [Prov. Eng.]—**Jack in office**, an upstart official; a public officer who gives himself airs.—**Jack in the green**, a boy dressed with green garlands, or inclosed in a framework of leaves, for the May-day sports and dances. Also *Jack-a-green*. [Eng.]—**Jack in the water**, a man who makes himself useful about wharves and docks, in landing passengers, etc., and in doing odd jobs. Also called *jack*. [Eng. slang.]—**Jack o' Bedlam**. See *Bedlam*.—**Jack of all trades**, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of work or business: often implying that he is not thoroughly expert in any one thing, as expressed in the proverb, "Jack of all trades, master of none."—**Jack of Dover**, a dish of some kind.

Many a jacke of Dovere hastow sold,
That hath been twice hot and twice cold.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Cook's Tale*, l. 23.

[It is sometimes explained as the fish called sole, and sometimes as a dish warmed up a second time.]—**Jack of straw**. Same as *jackstraw*, l.

I hate him,
And would be married sooner to a monkey,
Or to a Jack of Straw, than such a juggler.
Plancher, *Wildgoose Chase*, iii. 1.

Jack of the clock. See *def. c.*—**Jack of the dust**, a man on board a United States man-of-war appointed to assist the paymaster's yeoman in serving out provisions and other stores.—**Jack on both sides**, a man who sides first with one party and then with another.

Header, John Newler, who erst plaid
The Jack on both sides, here is laid.
Witt's Recreations (1654).

Jack out of doors, a homeless person; a vagrant.

Neque pessimus neque primus: not altogether Jack out of doors, and yet no gentleman.
Wittale, *Dict.* (ed. 1634), p. 569.

Jack out of office, a discharged official.

For liberalitie, who was wont to be a principall officer,
is touned Jacke out of office, and others appointed to have the custodie.
Ricche his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581. (Nares.)

Jack's land, in old English manors and village communities, odds and ends of land in open fields, lying between the allotments to tenants.—**Jack Tar**. See *def. 4*.—**Round jack**, in hat-making, a stand for holding a hat while the brim is trimmed to shape.—**To draw the jacks** in sweating. See *draw*.—**Union jack**. See *union*.—**Yellow jack**, yellow fever. [Slang.]

jack¹ (jak), v. [*jack¹*, n., 11.] I. *trans.* 1. To operate on with a jack; lift with a jack.

As soon as it [the bridge] reaches its position, it is *jaeked* up.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 31.

2. To hunt with a jack. See *jack¹*, n., 11 (j). II. *trans.* To use a jack in hunting or fishing; seek or find game by means of a jack.

The streams are not suited to the floating or *jaeking* with a lantern in the bow of the canoe.
T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 168.

jack² (jak), n. [*ME. jake, jakke, jak*, a jack, = *OD. jakke*, *D. jak* = *Sw. jakka* = *Dan. jakke*

= *G. jake*, a jacket, jerkin, < *OF. jaque, jacque, jaog, jakue, jake*, dial. (Norm.) *jake* = *Sp. jaco*

= *It. giacco*, formerly *giacco*, a jack or coat of mail. Origin obscure; perhaps, like *jack¹* in other material senses, ult. < *OF. Jaque, Jacques*, a personal name: see *jack¹*. Dim. *jacket*, q. v.] A coat of fence of cheap make worn by foot-soldiers, yeomen, and the like. The word is used indiscriminately for the brigandine, gambeson, and scale-coat, and is, in short, applied to any defensive garment made of two folds of leather or linen with something between them. (*Buryse and de Comm.*) Also, a leather garment upon which rings, etc., were sewed to form a coat of fence. Compare *lorica*, 2.



Jack. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

But with the trusty bow,
And jacks well quilted with soft wool, they came to Troy.
Chapman, *Iliad*, iii.

The Bill-men come to blows, that, with the cruel thwacks
The ground lay strew'd with mail and shreds of tattered
jacks.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlii. 166.

To be upon one's jacks¹, to attack one violently.

• To uloclar, I will be revenged on thee: I will sit on thy skirts; I will be upon your jacks for it.
Terence in English (1614).

My lord lay in Morton College; and, as he was going to parliament one morning on foot, a man in a fair and civil outward habit met him, and jessed him. And, though I was at that time behind his lordship, I saw it not; for, if I had, I should have been upon his jack.
A. Wilson, *Autobiography*.

jack³ (jak), n. [Englished from *jak, jaca*: see *jaca-tree*.] 1. Same as *jack-tree*.—2. The fruit of the jack-tree: same as *jackfruit*. See *jack-tree*.

The monstrous jack that in its eccentric bulk contains a whole magazine of tastes and smells.
P. Robinson, *In my Indian Garden*, p. 49.

Jack⁴ (jak), n. [Abbr. of *Jacqueminot*, a florist's name for a favorite crimson variety of tea-rose.] A Jacqueminot rose. Also *Jacque*.

"The roses that —" "What roses?" said Mrs. Van Corlear. "Why, I ordered some Jacks this morning. Didn't they come?"
Scribner's Mag., IV. 787.

Jack-adams (jak'ad'amz), n. [*Jack Adams*, a proper name.] A fool. *Brown*, *Works*, II. 220. [Prov. Eng.]

jackadandy (jak'a-dan'di), n.; pl. *jackadandies* (-dis). [*jack¹* + -a- (a meaningless syllable) + *dandy¹*.] A little foppish fellow; a dandiprat. *Vandrungh*, *Confederacy*.

Jack-a-green (jak'a-grën'), n. Same as *Jack in the green* (which see, under *jack¹*).

jackal (jak'al), n. [Formerly *jackall*, sometimes accom. *jack-oall*; < *OF. jakal, jakal*, *F. chacal* (> *It. sciacal* = *G. Dan. Sw. schukal* = *D. jakhals*) = *Sp. chacal* = *Pg. chacal, jacaal* = *Turk. çakâl*, < *Ar. jaqâl* (usually *waqî* or *ibn awî*), < *Pers. shaghal*, a jackal; cf. *Skt. grigala*, a jackal, a fox.] 1. A kind of wild dog somewhat resembling a fox, which inhabits Asia and Africa; one of several species of old-world fox-like *Canids*, of the genus *Canis*, as *C. aureus* of Asia, or *C. anthus* of Africa. The jackals are of gregarious habits, hunting in packs, rarely attacking the



Black-jacked jackal (*Canis mesomelas*).

larger quadrupeds, lurking during the day, and coming out at night with dismal cries. They feed on the remnants of the lion's prey, dead carcases, and the smaller animals and poultry. The jackal interbreeds with the common

dog, and may be domesticated. The wild jackal emits a highly offensive odor. From the popular but erroneous notion that the jackal hunts up the prey for the king of beasts, he has been called the "lion's provider."

The inhabitants do nightly house their goats and sheep for fear of the *jaccais*.
Sandys, *Traveller*, p. 160.

(Curral) is one of the few spots in Europe where the jackal still lingers.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 304.

Hence—2. Any one who does dirty work for another; one who meanly serves the purpose of another.

He's the man who has all your bills; Levy is only his jackal.
Bulwer, *My Novel*, ix. 12.

jackal-buzzard (jak'al-bus'ård), n. A book-name of *Buteo jackal*, an African buzzard.

jackalegs, jack-o'-legs (jak'a-legz), n. [*Of. jack-tag-knife*, under *jack-knife*, and *jackteleg*.] 1. A large clasp-knife.—2. A tall, long-legged man.

Jack-a-Lent (jak'a-lent), n. See *Jack-o'-Lent*.

jackals-kost (jak'al-köst), n. [*Jackal* + *G. Kost*, food (f).] A plant, *Hydnora africana*, of the natural order *Cytinaceae*. It bears, half-buried in the earth, a single large flower, sessile upon the rootstock and having a thick fungus-like perianth. It is parasitic upon the roots of succulent euphorbias and similar plants. It occurs, with other species, in South Africa, where it is said to be roasted and eaten by the natives.

jackanape (jak'a-näp), n. See *jackanapes*.

jackanapes (jak'a-näps), n. [For orig. *Jack o' apes*, *Jack of apes*, i. e. orig., it is supposed, a man who exhibited performing apes; hence a vague term of contempt, the stress of thought being laid on *apes*, whence the occasionally assumed singular *jackanape*, and the use of the word in the simple meaning *ape*. Cf. the later imitated forms, *johannapes* and *jane-of-apes*.] 1. A monkey; an ape.

With signs and profers, with nodding, boozing, and mowing, as it were *Jack-an-apes*.
Tyndale, *Works*, p. 123.

If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and slit a *jack-an-apes*, never off.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2, 148.

Hence—2. A coxcomb; a ridiculous, impertinent fellow.

I have myself caught a young *jackanapes* with a pair of silver fringed gloves, in the very fact.
Spectator, No. 311.

None of your sneering, pappy! no grinning, *jackanapes*! *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, l. 1.

3. In mining, the small guide-pulleys of a whim.

jack-ape (jak'äp), n. A male ape.

A great *jack-ape* of the forest.
The Spectator.

jack-arch (jak'ärch), n. An arch whose thickness is of only one brick.

jackare, n. See *jacare*, l.

jackaroo (jak'a-rö'), n. [Australian.] A new chum; a new arrival from England in the bush. [Slang, Australia.]

The young *Jackaroo* woke early next morning and went to look around him.
A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 53.

jackash (jak'ash), n. [Appar. Amer. Ind.] The mink or vison of North America, *Mustelus vison*.

jackass (jak'äs), n. [*jack¹* + *ass¹*.] 1. A male ass; a jack.

A *jackass* heehaws from the rack,
The passive oxen gazing.
Timonyon, *Amphion*.

Hence—2. A very stupid or ignorant person: used in contempt.—3. *Naut.*, same as *hawse-bag*.—*Jackass copal*, *chacass copal*. See *copal*.—*Laughing jackass*, the giant kingfisher, *Dacelo gigas*: so called from its discordant outcry. See out under *Dacelo*. Also called *willers' clock*. [Australia.]

jackass-brig (jak'äs-brig), n. A brig with square topsail and topgallantsail instead of a gaff-top-sail.

jackass-deer (jak'äs-dër), n. An African antelope, the singing, *Kobus singens*.

jackass-fish (jak'äs-fish), n. A fish of the family *Cirrhitidae*, *Chilodactylus macropterus*, inhabiting the Australian seas, attaining a length of nearly 2 feet, and esteemed as one of the best food-fishes of the country.

jackassism (jak'äs-izm), n. [*jackass* + *-ism*.] Stupidity. [Rare.]

Calling names, whether done to attack or to back a schism, is, Miss, believe me, a great piece of *jack-ass-ism*.
Berham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 222.

jackass-penguin (jak'äs-pen'gwin), n. A sailors' name of the common penguin, *Spheniscus demersus*. See *penguin*.

jackass-rabbit (jak'äs-rab'it), n. Same as *jack-rabbit*.

Our conversation was cut short by a *jackass-rabbit* bounding from under our horses' feet.
Audubon, *Quadrupeds of N. A.*, II. 93.

jack-at-the-hedge (jak'at-thë-hej'), n. The plant *Galium aparine*, commonly called *cleos-*

ers, which grows in copses and hedges. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-back (jak'bak), *n.* 1. In *browning*, same as *hop-back*.—2. A tank for the cooled wort used in the manufacture of vinegar.

jack-baker (jak'bä'ker), *n.* The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-bird (jak'bärd), *n.* [So called in imitation of its cry: cf. *chack-bird*.] The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson.*

jack-block (jak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block used in sending topgallant-yards up and down, placed at the mast-head for the yard-rope to reeve through.

jack-boot (jak'böt), *n.* [*jack* + *boot*.] A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee, and serving as defensive armor for the leg, introduced in the seventeenth century; now, a similar boot reaching above the knee, worn by fishermen and others. The jack-boots of postillions, and those worn by mounted soldiers and even officers of rank, were of exaggerated weight and solidity throughout the seventeenth century and until late in the eighteenth. It was difficult to walk in them.

Then I cast loose my buff-coat, each holster let fall,
Shook off both my jack-boots, let go belt and all.

Browning, How they Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix.

About this time [1690] . . . jack-boots resembling those that had formed a part of the military appointments of the troopers in the civil war came into fashion.



Jack-boot, time of James II.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 474.

jack-by-the-hedge (jak'bi-thē-hej'), *n.* One of several plants. (a) *Stemmbrium Allaria*, a plant of the mustard family growing under hedges. (b) *Lychnis diurna*. (c) *Tragopogon pratensis*. (d) *Linaria minor*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-cap (jak'kap), *n.* A leather helmet.

The several Insurance Offices . . . have each of them a certain set of men whom they keep in constant pay, and furnish with tools proper for their work, and to whom they give *Jack Caps* of leather, able to keep them from hurt, if brick or timber, or anything not of too great a bulk, should fall upon them.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 148.

jack-chain (jak'chän), *n.* A kind of small chain each link of which is formed of a single piece of wire bent into two loops resembling the figure of eight. The loops are in planes at right angles with each other, so that if one loop is viewed in full outline, the other will be seen edgewise. The links are not welded. The chain takes its name from being used on the wheels of kitchen-jacks.

jack-cross-tree (jak'krös'trü), *n.* Same as *jack*, 16. *Dana.*

jack-curlew (jak'ker'lü), *n.* 1. The European whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*. *Montagu*.—2. The Hudsonian or lesser American curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*. *Coues.*

jackdaw (jak'dä), *n.* 1. The common daw of Europe, *Corvus monedula*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidæ*. It is one of the smallest



Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*).

of crows, being but 13 inches long. It is of a black color, with a blue or metallic reflection. Jackdaws in flocks frequent church steeples, deserted chimneys, old towers and ruins, where they build their nests. They may readily be tamed and taught to imitate the sounds of words. They are common throughout Europe.

When nobody's dreaming of any such thing,
That little Jackdaw hops off with the ring!
Burham, Ingoldby Legends, I. 211.

2. The boat-tailed grackle, *Quiscalus major*, a large long-tailed blackbird of the family *Agelaiidae*. *Coues*. [Southern U. S.]

jackdog, *n.* A dog: used in contempt.

Scurry jack-dog print! *Shak*, M. W. of W., II. 2, 65.

jack (jak), *a.* [*jack* (V) + *-ed*.] Spavined. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

jackeen (ja-kén'), *n.* [*jack* + *appar. dim. -een*.] A drunken, dissolute fellow. *S. C. Hall*. [Ireland.]

jack-engine (jak'en'jin), *n.* In coal-mining, a donkey-engine; a small engine employed in sinking a shallow shaft. [Eng.]

jack (jak'er), *n.* [*jack* + *-er*.] One who hunts game with a jack.

jacket (jak'et), *n.* [*OF. jaquette*, *f.*, *jaquet*, *jaquet*, *m.* (= *Sp. jaqueta* = *It. giacchetta*), a jacket, *dim. of jaque*, > *E. jak*, *q. v.*] 1. A light jacket: a garment having but slight value as a defense against weapons.—2. A short coat or body-garment; any garment for the body coming not lower than the hips. Jackets for boys throughout the first half of the nineteenth century came only to the waist, whether buttoned up or left open in front, and a similar garment is still worn by men in certain trades or occupations. Short outer garments designed for protection from the weather and worn by men of rough occupations are called by this name: as, a monkey-jacket. Compare *zouave-jacket*, *smoking-jacket*.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad,
Of Lincoln green, belayed with silver lace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. II. 5.

Their [sheriffs'] officers were clothed in jackets of worsted, or say partly-coloured, but differing from those belonging to the mayor, and from each other.

Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 465.

3. A waistcoat or vest. [Local, U. S.]—4. Something designed to be fastened about or over the body for some other purpose than that of clothing: as, a strait-jacket, or a swimming-jacket.—5. Clothing or covering placed around a cylindrical or other vessel of any kind, as a pipe, a cannon, a steam-boiler, a smoke-stack where it passes through the deck, etc., to give greater power of resistance, to prevent escape of heat by radiation, etc. Felt, wool, mineral-wool, paper, wood lagging, asbestos, and many other materials are in common use for jacketing steam-cylinders and pipes, and pipes, tanks, etc., in which it is desirable to prevent freezing. Air-compressor cylinders are usually supplied with water-jackets for cooling the cylinders, which would otherwise become very hot from heat absorbed from the air, the work of compression being converted into heat in the compressed air, which thus acquires a high temperature. These cylinders are enclosed in metal shells which leave an annular space between them and the cylinder, and through this space cool water is kept constantly flowing by the aid of a pump or other device. When a steam-cylinder is thus inclosed, and the annular space is supplied with live steam, the arrangement is called a *steam-jacket*. The condensation which would otherwise occur in the cylinder during the periods of induction and expansion is thus prevented, and a considerable economy is effected. See *cut* under *air-engine*.

As regards construction and contour, they [Krupp guns] are built upon the model adopted in 1873; the tube, without reinforcement, is encircled by a single band or jacket (Mantel, in German), shrunk on, and carrying trunnions and furniture.

Michalis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 24.

6. A folded paper or open envelop containing an official document, on which is indorsed an order or other direction respecting the disposition to be made of the document, memoranda respecting its contents, dates of reception and transmission, etc. [U. S.]—7. A young seal: so called from the rough fur. [Newfoundland.]—*Cardigan jacket*. See *cardigan*.—*Cork jacket*. See *cork*.—*Plaster jacket*. See *plaster*.—*To dust one's jacket*. See *dust*.—*To line one's jacket*, to fill one's stomach with food or drink. *Nares*.

Il s'accroûte bien. He stuffs himself soundly, hee knes his jacket thoroughly with liquor. *Cotgrave*.

jacket (jak'et), *v. t.* [*jacket*, *n.*] 1. To cover with or inclose in a jacket: as, to jacket a steam-cylinder, etc.; to jacket a document. See *jacket*, *n.*, 5 and 6.

The cylinders are steam-jacketed, and also clothed in felt and wood. *Hankins*, Steam Engine, § 582.

Another record was made in the book of the office of letters received and jacketed. *The American*, May 16, 1888.

2. To beat; thrash. [Colloq.]

jacketing (jak'et-ing), *n.* [*jacket* + *-ing*.] 1. The material, as cloth, felt, etc., from which a jacket is made.—2. A jacket; a cover or protection to an inanimate object, as the felt covering of a steam-pipe.—3. A thrashing. [Colloq.]

jackey, *n.* See *jacky*.

jack-fish (jak'fish), *n.* Same as *jack*, 9 (a) and (d). [Virginia.]

jack-fishing (jak'fish'ing), *n.* 1. Fishing for the pike or jack. [Virginia.]—2. Fishing by means of a jack; jacking.

jack-flag (jak'flag), *n.* A flag hoisted at the jack-staff.

jack-fool, *n.* [ME. *jakke foole*.] A fool.

"Go fro the wyndow, Jakke fool," she sayde.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 522.

jack-frame (jak'främ), *n.* In cotton-manuf., a device which imparts a twist to the roving as delivered from the rollers of the drawing-frame. It consists of a revolving frame carrying a bobbin, the axis of which is at right angles with the axis of rotation of the frame, and upon which the roving is wound, the revolution of the frame twisting the roving, and the bobbin winding on simultaneously. This device was once highly esteemed, but is now nearly or quite out of use. Also called *jack-in-a-box*.

jack-friar, *n.* A friar: in contempt.

I liked to have Sampson near me, for a more amusing
Jack-friar never walked in caseock.
Thackeray, Virginians, IV. 91.

jackfruit (jak'fröt), *n.* [*jack* + *frutt*.] The fruit of the jack-tree.

The jack fruit is at this day in Travancore one of the staples of life.
Pyle and Burnell.

jack-hare (jak'här'), *n.* A male hare.

Old Tiney, surliest of his kind,
Who, nursed with tender care,
And to domestic bounds confined,
Was still a wild Jack-hare.
Cotgrave, Epitaph on a Hare.

jack-horn (jak'hörn), *n.* The European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-hole (jak'höl), *n.* In coal-mining, a bolt-hole. [Eng.]

jack-hunting (jak'hun'ting), *n.* The use of the jack in hunting for game by night; hunting by means of a jack. See *jack*, *n.*, 11 (j).

jack-in-a-bottle (jak'in-a-böt'l), *n.* The bottle-tit or long-tailed titmouse: in allusion to its pendulous nest.

jack-in-a-box, **jack-in-the-box** (jak'in-a-boks', -thē-boks'), *n.* 1. A kind of toy, consisting of a box out of which, when the lid is unfasted, a figure springs.

A collection of bell-knobs which will bring up any particular clerk when wanted with the suddenness of a *Jack-in-the-box*. *Orenville Murray*, Round about France, p. 265.

2. A street peddler who sells his wares from a temporary stall or box.

Here and there a *Jack in a Box*, like a Parson in a Pulpit, selling Cures for your Corns, Glass Eyes for the Blind, Ivory teeth for Broken Mouths, and Spectacles for the weak-sighted.
Ward, The London Spy.

3. A gambling sport in which some article placed on a stick set upright in a hole is pitched at with sticks. If the article when struck falls clear of the hole, the thrower wins.—4. Same as *jack-frame*.—5. A screw-jack used to raise and stow cargo.—6. A large wooden male screw turning in a female screw, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box. It is used, by means of levers passing through it, as a press in packing, and for other purposes.—7. A plant of the genus *Nerandia* (*H. Sonora*), which bears a large nut that rattles in its pericarp when shaken.—8. A hermit-crab, as *Eupagurus pollicaris*: so called by fishermen.—*Jack-in-the-box gear*, a system of toothed-wheel mechanism analogous to or identical with the mechanism by which the motions of the jack-frame are obtained—namely, the rotation of a wheel on an axis which simultaneously moves radially around a fixed center.

jacking (jak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *jack*, *v.*] The act or method of using the jack; use of the jack in hunting or fishing: as, jacking for eels. See *jack*, *n.*, 11 (j).

jacking-machine (jak'ing-mä-shēn'), *n.* A machine designed to give to leather the appearance termed "pebbled."

jack-in-the-box, *n.* See *jack-in-a-box*.

jack-in-the-bush (jak'in-thē-bush'), *n.* 1. A plant, *Stemmbrium Allaria*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A plant, *Cotyledon Umbellata*, of the order *Crasulaceæ*, abounding on rocks and walls in England.

jack-in-the-pulpit (jak'in-thē-pül'pit), *n.* The Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*, of the natural order *Araceæ*: so called from its upright spadix surrounded and overshadowed by the spathe. See *Araceæ*.

jack-jump-about (jak'jump-a-bout'), *n.* One of several plants. (a) *Angelica nigra*. (b) *Egopodium Podagraria*. (c) *Lotus corniculatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jack Ketch (jak kech), *n.* [Said to be from an executioner of this name (*Jack* or *John Ketch*) in the time of James II. (See quot. from Macaulay.) The derivation given in the first quot. is less prob.] A public executioner or hangman.

The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard Jaquette, where felons for a long time were executed; from whence we have *Jack Ketch*. *Lloyd's MS.*, British Museum.

He [Monmouth] then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v., note.

its nest. See *strawmoss*. [Local, Eng.]—6. The blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*.—7. The narrow-leaved plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. Also called *rib-grass* and *English plantain*.

jacktan (jak'tan), *n.* [African.] A cloth-measure of the Guinea coast, equal to twelve English feet.

jack-timber (jak'tim'ber), *n.* In arch., a timber in a bay which, being intercepted by some other piece, is shorter than the rest.

jack-towel (jak'tou'el), *n.* A coarse towel for general use, hanging from a roller.

Mr. George . . . comes back shining with yellow soap. As he rubs himself upon a large jack-towel, Phil . . . looks round. Dickens, *Black House*, xvi.

jack-tree (jak'trē), *n.* [*Jaca*, the native name, Englished *jack*, + *E. tree*.] The *Artocarpus integrifolia*, a native of the Indian archipelago. See *Artocarpus* and *breadfruit*. The fruit, called *jackfruit*, is two to three times as large as the true breadfruit, weighing thirty or forty pounds, and is of much coarser quality. The wood, called *jack-wood*, is yellow or brown, compact, and moderately hard. It takes a good polish, is largely used for general carpentry in India, and is sent to Europe for use by cabinet-makers. Also *jack*, *jak*, *jaca*, and *jak-tree*, *jaca-tree*.

jackweight (jak'wät), *n.* A fat man. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-wood (jak'wud), *n.* [Also *jak-wood*; < *jack* + *wood*.] The wood of the jack-tree. See *jack-tree*.

jacky (jak'i), *n.* [Also written *jackey*; appar. dim. of *jack*.] English gin. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Well, you parish bull prig, are you for lashing *jackey* or patting in the hum-box? Bulwer, *Pelham*, lxxx.

jaco, *n.* See *jacko*.

Jacob (jā'kəb), *n.* [A particular use of the personal name *Jacob*, < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰακώβος, *Jacob*; see *jack*.] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]

Jacobae (jak-ō-bē'), *n.* [NL, < LL. *Jacobus*, *Jacob*, James, with ref. to St. James, either because the plant was used for the diseases of horses, of which the saint was the patron, or because it blossoms near his day.] A common name of *Senecio Jacobaea*, or ragwort.—Purple *Jacobaea*, the *Senecio elegans*, or purple ragwort, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Jacobaea-lily (jak-ō-bē'-lil'i), *n.* A plant of the order *Amarylloideae* (*Sprekelia formosissima*).

The leaves are from the bulbous, which sends up a scape bearing a single large blossom, whose deep-red perianth is somewhat 2-lipped, its three upper divisions being curved upward, while the three lower are twisted about the stem and style. It is native in Mexico, and cultivated elsewhere.

Jacobean, Jacobman (ja-kō-bē-an, jak-ō-bē-an), *a.* [*JL. Jacobus*, < *Jacobus*, *Jacob*, James; see *Jacobus*, *jack*.] Pertaining or relating to a person named *Jacobus*, *Jacob*, or James, specifically to James I., King of England, 1603–25 (who was also James VI. of Scotland from 1567), or to his times; also, in occasional use, to James II., King of England (1685–88, died 1701); as (with reference to the former), *Jacobean architecture* or *literature*. *Jacobean architecture* differed from the Elizabethan chiefly in having a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

The *Jacobean* and *Civil War* poetry is prolific in love ditties, war songs, pastorals, allegories, religious poetry. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 473.

Their [Wykeham's and Waynflete's] successors have the sense to turn away from *Buckingham* and *Jacobean* vagaries, and to build in plain English still. Contemporary Rev., LI. 610.

Jacobian (ja-kō-bi-an), *a.* [*JL. Jacobus*, *Jacob*, James, + *-an*.] Same as *Jacobean*.

Jacobian (ja-kō-bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Jacobus* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or named after K. G. J. Jacob (1804–51), professor of mathematics at Königsberg in Prussia.—*Jacobian* ellipsoid of equilibrium, a heavy rotating fluid ellipsoid in equilibrium although having three unequal axes.—*Jacobian function*. See *function*.—*Jacobian system* of differential equations, a complete system of the form

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_{k+i}} = 0$$

($k = 1, 2, \dots, m; i = m+1, \dots, m+n$).

II. *n.* A functional determinant whose several constituents in any one line are first differential coefficients of one function, while its several constituents in any one column are first differential coefficients relatively to one variable. The vanishing of the Jacobian signifies that the functions are not independent. It is indicated by the letter *J*.

Such [functional] determinants are now more usually known as *Jacobians*, a designation introduced by Professor Sylvester, who largely developed their properties, and gave numerous applications of them in higher algebra, as also in curves and surfaces. Encey. Brit., XIII. 81.

Jacobin (jak-ō-bin), *n.* and *a.* [In first sense ME. *Jacobin*, < OF. *Jacobin*; in later senses < F. *Jacobin* = Sp. Pg. *Jacobino*, < ML. *Jacobinus*, < LL. *Jacobus*, *Jacob*, James; see *jack*.] I. *n.* 1. In France, a black or Dominican friar: so called from the church of St. Jacques (*Jacobus*), in which they were first established in Paris. See *Dominican*.

Now frere menour, now *Jacobyn*. Rom. of the Rose, l. 6332.

2. A member of a club or society of French revolutionists organized in 1789 under the name of Society of Friends of the Constitution, and called *Jacobins* from the *Jacobin* convent in Paris in which they met. The club originally included many of the moderate leaders of the revolution, but the more violent members speedily gained the control. It had branches in all parts of France, and was all-powerful in determining the course of government, especially after Robespierre became its leader, supporting him in the measures which led to the reign of terror. Many of its members were executed with Robespierre in July, 1794, and the club was suppressed in November.

Itinerant revolutionary tribunals, composed of trusty *Jacobins*, were to move from department to department; and the guillotine was to travel in their train. Macaulay, *Barbère*.

Hence—3. A violently radical politician; one who favors extreme measures in behalf of popular government; a radical democrat: formerly much used, often inappropriately, as a term of reproach in English and American politics.

There are two varieties of *Jacobin*, the hysterical *Jacobin* and the pedantic *Jacobin*; we possess both, and both are dangerous. M. Arnold, *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 664.

4. [*J. o.*] An artificial variety of the domestic pigeon, whose neck-feathers form a hood.

The *Jacobin* is of continental origin, and has its name from the fancied resemblance in the hooded round white head to the owl and shaven head of the friar. The Century, XXXII. 102.

5. [*J. o.*] In ornith., a humming-bird of the genus *Heliothrix*, as *H. auritus*.

II. *a.* Same as *Jacobitic*.

They must know that France is formidable, not only as she is France, but as she is *Jacobin* France. Burke, *A Regicide Peace*.

Giles in return derided Harper as a turn-coat, who, though now so ready to fight France, was once a member of a *Jacobin* society, and in 1791 and 1792 a declaimer for the rights of man. Schouler, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 385.

Jacobinia (jak-ō-bin'i-y), *n.* [NL. (Stefano Moricand, about 1846), < *Jacobin*.] A genus containing about 30 species of shrubs and herbs of the natural order *Acanthaceae*, native in tropical and subtropical America, frequently cultivated for ornament. The corolla has an elongated tube, with the lips long and narrow, the lower 2-lobed. The flowers are large, variously colored, yellow, red, or orange, or rose-purple, and usually disposed in dense ter-

minial clusters or in axillary fascicles. The leaves are opposite and entire.

Jacobinic (jak-ō-bin'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *Jacobinico*; < *Jacobin* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Jacobins* of France; turbulent; discontented with government; radically democratic; revolutionary. Also *Jacobin*, *Jacobinical*.

Jacobinical (jak-ō-bin'i-kal), *a.* [*Jacobinico* + *-al*.] Same as *Jacobinic*.

They arose from her [Austria's] own ill policy, which dismantled all her towns, and discontented all her subjects by *Jacobinical* innovations. Burke, *Policy of the Allies*.

The triumph of *Jacobinical* principles was now complete. Scott, *Napoleon*.

Jacobinically (jak-ō-bin'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a *Jacobin*, or as the *Jacobins*.

Jacobinism (jak-ō-bin-izm), *n.* [*F. Jacobinisme* = Sp. *Jacobinismo*; as *Jacobin* + *-ism*.] The principles of the *Jacobins*; unreasonable or violent opposition to orderly government.

For my part, without doubt or hesitation, I look upon *Jacobinism* as the most dreadful and most shameful evil which ever afflicted mankind. Burke, *Conduct of the Minority*.

But it is precisely this idea of divinely-appointed, all-pervading obligation, as the paramount law of life, that contemporary *Jacobinism* holds in the greatest abhorrence, and burns to destroy. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 47.

Jacobinize (jak-ō-bin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Jacobinized*, pp. *Jacobinizing*. [*Jacobin* + *-ize*.] To taint with *Jacobinism*.

I think no country can be aggrandized whilst France is *Jacobinized*. Burke, *Policy of the Allies*.

Jacobinly (jak-ō-bin-li), *adv.* In the manner of *Jacobins*. *Imp. Dict.*

Jacobi's equation, unit, etc. See *equation*, etc.

Jacobite (jak-ō-bit'), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Jacobite* = Sp. Pg. *Jacobita*, < ML. *Jacobita*, < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰακώβος, *Jacob*, James; see *jack*.] I. *n.* 1. In Eng. hist., a partizan or adherent of James II. after he abdicated the throne, or of his descendants. The *Jacobites* engaged in fruitless rebellions in 1715 and 1745, in behalf of James Francis Edward and of Charles Edward, son and grandson of James II., called the Old and the Young Pretender respectively.

"An old Forty-five man, of course!" said Fairford. "Ye may swear that," replied the Provost "as black a *Jacobite* as the auld leaven can make him." Scott, *Redgauntlet*, ch. III.

2. *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Christians in Syria, Mesopotamia, etc., originally an offshoot of the Monophysites. The sect has its name from *Jacobus Baradmaus*, a Syrian, consecrated bishop of Edessa about 541. The head of the church is called the patriarch of Antioch.

Their taken here *Confession* right as the *Jacobites* don. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 121.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the partisans of James II. or his descendants; holding the principles of a *Jacobite*.

The *Jacobite* enthusiasm of the eighteenth century, particularly during the rebellion of 1745, afforded a theme, perhaps the finest that could be selected, for fictitious composition, founded upon real or probable incident. Scott, *Redgauntlet*, Int.

2. Of or pertaining to the sect of *Jacobites*.

In Abyssinia, *Jacobite* Christianity is still the prevailing religion. E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 812.

In the 6th century the *Jacobite* revival of the Euthyrian heresy divided the Western Syrian alphabet into two branches, a northern and a southern. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, l. 294.

Jacobitic (jak-ō-bit'ik), *a.* [*Jacobite* + *-ic*.] Relating to the British *Jacobites*.

Jacobitical (jak-ō-bit'i-kal), *a.* [*Jacobitic* + *-al*.] Same as *Jacobitic*.

Jacobitically (jak-ō-bit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner or spirit resembling that of the *Jacobites* of Great Britain.

Jacobitism (jak-ō-bit-izm), *n.* [*Jacobite* + *-ism*.] The principles of the British *Jacobites*, or of the sect of *Jacobites*.

The spirit of *Jacobitism* is not only gone, but it will appear to be gone in such a manner as to leave no room to apprehend its return. Bolingbroke, *Remarks on Hist. Eng.*

All fear of the Stuarts having vanished from men's minds, the Whigs no longer found it answer to accuse their opponents of *Jacobitism*. Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 284.

Jacob's-chariot (jā'kəbz-char'i-qt), *n.* The common monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacobsite (jā'kəb-zit), *n.* [*Jakobs (berg)* (see def.) + *-ite*.] An oxid of manganese and iron related to magnetite and belonging to the spinel group, found at Jakobsberg in Sweden.

Jacob's-ladder (jā'kəbz-lad'er), *n.* [In allusion to the ladder seen by the patriarch Jacob in a dream (Gen. xxviii. 12).] 1. Naut., a rope lad-



Jacobean Architecture.
Branchill House, Hants, England.



Jacobin Pigeon.

der with wooden steps or spokes by which to go aloft. Also called *jack-ladder*.—2. A com-

mon garden-plant of the genus *Polemonium*, the *P. carolinum*, belonging to the natural order *Polemoniaceae*: so called from the ladder-like arrangement of its leaves and leaflets. It is a favorite cottage-garden plant, and is found in temperate and northern latitudes in most parts of the world. It grows tall and erect, about 1½ feet high, with alternate pinnate, smooth, bright-green leaves, and terminal corymbs of handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers. The name is sometimes locally applied to several other plants.

3. A toy in which pieces of cardboard, wood, glass, or other material are so connected, one above another, with strings or tapes, that when the highest one is inverted those below it invert themselves in succession.

Jacobson's nerve. See *nerve*.

Jacob's-rod (jā'kəbz-rod'), *n.* A name of the plant *Asphodelus luteus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacob's-staff (jā'kəbz-stāf'), *n.* [So called in allusion to the staff of the patriarch Jacob (Gen. xxxii. 10).] 1. A pilgrim's staff.

As he had travelled many a summers day
Through hilly lands of Arabia and Ynde,
And in his hand a *Jacob's staff*, to stay
His weary limbs upon. *Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 33.*

2. A staff concealing a dagger.—3. A support for a surveyor's compass, consisting of a single leg, instead of the tripod ordinarily used. This leg is made of suitable wood, shod at one end with a stool point to be stuck in the ground, and having at the other end a brass head with a ball-and-socket joint and axis above. The advantages of the *Jacob's-staff* are superior lightness and portability; the disadvantages, that it cannot be used on rocks or frozen ground or on pavements.

4. A cross-staff. The cross-staff was for a long time a most important instrument for navigators, by whom, however, it does not appear ever to have been called a "*Jacob's staff*"; but it was so designated by the Germans (*Jacob's Staff*), and also in English by some landmen and poets, as shown by the annexed quotations. See *quadrant*.

Who, having known both of the land and sky
More than fam'd Arhimide, or Ptolomy,
Would further press, and like a palmist went,
With *Jacob's staff*, beyond the firmament.
Wals' Recreations, 1654. (Nares.)

Why on a sign no painter draws
The full-moon ever, but the half?
Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 780.

5. The group of three stars in a straight line in the belt of Orion, also called the *oil-and-yard*, our *Lady's wand*, etc. The leader of the three is δ Orionis, a very white variable star.—6. *Verbascum Thapsus*, the common mullein. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacob's stone. See *stone*.

Jacob's-sword (jā'kəbz-sōrd'), *n.* *Iris Pseudacorus*, the yellow iris. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacobus (ja-kō'bus), *n.* [*L.L.* (NL.) *Jacobus*, < Gr. *Ἰάκωβος*, *Jacob*, James: see *jack*, *Jacobin*.] A gold coin of James I. of England: same as *broad*, 3. See cut under *broad*.

You have quickly learnt to count your hundred *Jacobuses* in English. *Milton, Def. of the People of Eng., vii.*

Jacoby (jak'ō-bi), *n.* The purple *Jacobaea*.

Jacoblatti, *n.* Chocolate.

At the entertainment of the Morocco Ambassador at the Dutchess of Portsmouth, . . . (the Moores) drank a little milk and water, but not a drop of wine; they also drank of a sorbet and *Jacoblatti*.
Boslyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

Jaconet (jak'ō-net), *n.* [Also written *jaconette*, *jaconet*, with accom. term., < F. *jaconas*, *jaconet*; origin unknown.] 1. A thin, soft variety of muslin used for making dresses, neckcloths, etc., but heavier than linen cambric, originally made in India.—2. A cotton cloth having a glazed surface on one side, usually dyed.

Jacouneet, *Jagouneet*, *n.* [*OF.* *jaconce*, *jaconce*, *jagonce*, < L. *hyacinthus*, *hyacinth*, *ja-cinthe*: see *jaacinth*.] *Jaacinth*, a precious stone; according to others, garnet.

Rubies there were, sapphires, *Jagounees* [var. *ragounees*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1117.

Maters more precious than the rhyne *Jacounees*,
Diamonds, or rubys, or balas of the best.
Skelton, Speke, Parrot, l. 255.

Jacquard loom. See *loom*.
Jacque (jak), *n.* [Abbr. of *Jacqueminot*.] Same as *Jack*.

Jacquemontia (jak-wē-mon'ti-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Choisy, 1834), named after Victor *Jacquemont*, who traveled in the West Indies early in the 19th century as a naturalist.] A genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceae*, containing about 36 species, one African, the rest natives of tropical America. They are herbaceous or slightly shrubby plants, of a twining or sometimes prostrate habit. Their flowers have a bell-shaped corolla, a 2-celled and 4-ovuled ovary, and an undivided style with 2 oblong or ovate, flattened stigmas. Various species are known in cultivation.

Jacquerie (zhak-ē-rē'), *n.* [F., < OF. *jaquerie*, < *Jaque*, *Jacques*, or with addition *Jacques Bonhomme*, 'Goodman Jack,' a nickname for a peasant: see *jack*.] In French hist., a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in northern France in 1358, attended by great devastation and slaughter; hence, any insurrection of peasants.

A revolution the effects of which were to be felt at every acre in France, . . . a new *Jacquerie*, in which the victory was to remain with *Jacques Bonhomme*.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

The emissaries of the National League similarly carry out a sort of *Jacquerie*, in midnight murders, in attacks on women and children, in houghing of cattle, in cropping of horses, and in brutalities which would disgrace the worst brigands.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 461.

Jacquinia (ja-kwin'-i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after N. von *Jacquin*, a botanist of Vienna.] A genus of the natural order *Myrsinaceae*, containing 5 or 6 species of trees or shrubs, native in tropical America, and cultivated as hothouse plants. The corolla of the flowers is short-salver-shaped or bell-shaped and deeply 5-lobed. It has 5 fertile stamens inserted low down in its tube, and a sterile appendage at each of its sinuses. The thick coriaceous leaves are entire and alternate; the handsome white, yellow, or purplish flowers are disposed in terminal or axillary clusters. *J. armillaris* bears the names of *Jo-wood* and *current-tree*.

Jactancy (jak'tan-si), *n.* [= F. *jactance* = Pr. *jactancia*, *jactansa* = Sp. Pg. *jactancia* = It. *giattancia*, < L. *jactantia*, a boasting, < *jactan* (-t-ā), pp. of *jactare*, throw, refl. boast: see *jactation*.] A boasting. *Cookerum.*

Jactation (jak-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jactation* = Pr. *jactacio*, < L. *jactatio* (-n-), a throwing, agitation, a boasting, < *jactare*, throw, shake, agitate, discuss, utter, refl. boast, brag, freq. of *jacere*, throw, cast: see *jolt*. Cf. *jettison*, *jolt-sam*, ult. a doublet of *jactation*.] 1. The act or practice of throwing, as missile weapons.

We find weapons employed in *jactation* which seem unfit for such a purpose. *J. Hewitt.*

2. Agitation of the body from restlessness or for exercise; the exercise of riding in some kind of vehicle.

Among the Romans there were four things much in use; . . . bathing, fumigation, friction, and *jactation*.
Sir W. Temple, Health and Long Life.

Jactations were used . . . to relieve that intranquillity which attends most diseases, and makes men often impatient of lying still in their beds.
Sir W. Temple, Health and Long Life.

3. Boasting; bragging.
Jactatory (jak-tā'tor), *n.* [*L.* *jactator*, a boaster, < *jactare*, boast: see *jactation*.] A boaster or bragger. *Bailey, 1731.*

Jactitation (jak-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jactitation*, < ML. *jactitatio* (-n-), < L. *jactitare*, bring forward in public, utter (not found in lit. sense), freq. of *jactare*, throw, shake, agitate, discuss, utter, refl. boast, brag: see *jactation*.] 1. A frequent tossing to and fro, especially of the body, as in great pain or high fever; restlessness.—2. Agitation.

After much dispassionate inquiry and *jactitation* of the argument on both sides—it had been adjudged for the negative.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

3. Vain boasting; bragging; in *common law*, false boasting; insistence on a wrongful claim, to the annoyance and injury of another.—4. In Louisiana, an action to recover damages for slander of title to land, or to obtain confirmation of title by a public recognition of it.—*Jactitation of marriage*, in *common law*, a boasting or giving out by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may follow.

Jaculable (jak'ū-lā-bl), *a.* [*L.* *jaculabilis*, that may be thrown, < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] Capable of being or fit to be thrown or darted. *Blount.*

Jaculate (jak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaculated*, ppr. *jaculating*. [*L.* *jaculatus*, pp. of

jaculari (> Pg. *jaculari*), throw (a javelin), hit with a javelin, < *jaculum*, a javelin, dart, neut. of *jaculus*, that is thrown, < *jacere*, throw: see *jactation* and *jelt*. Cf. *ejaculate*.] To dart; throw; hurl; launch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Jaculation (jak'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jaculation* = Pg. *jaculatio*, < L. *jaculatio* (-n-), < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] The action of throwing, darting, hurling, or launching, as weapons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 605.

It was well and strongly strung with thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, great and small, for the more violent *jaculation*, vibration, and speed of the arrows.
Sp. King, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1683, p. 20.

Jaculator (jak'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *jaculateur*, < L. *jaculator*, one who throws (a javelin), < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] 1. One who *jaculates* or darts.—2. In *schol.*, the darter or archer-fish.

Jaculatores (jak'ū-lā-tō-rēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jaculator*: see *jaculator*.] In Macgillivray's system of ornithology, the darters. See *darter*, 3 (b).

Jaculatory (jak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *jaculatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *jaculatorio*, < L. *jaculatorius*, of or for throwing, < *jaculator*, one who throws: see *jaculator*.] 1. Darting or throwing out suddenly; cast, shot out, or launched suddenly.—2. Uttered brokenly or in short sentences; *ejaculatory*.

Jaculatory prayers are the nearest dispositions to contemplation.
Spiritual Conflict (1661), p. 81.

Jad (jad), *n.* [E. dial., also *jed*, *jud*, *judd*; origin obscure.] 1. In *coal-mining*, a long gash cut under a mass of coal in "holing," "kiving," "benching," or "undercutting" it, so that it may afterward fall, or be wedged or blasted down.—2. In *quarrying*, a long deep hole made in quarrying soft rock for building purposes, whether the gash is horizontal or vertical.

The jadding pick . . . serves for cutting in long and deep hollows, *jads*, or *jads*, for the purpose of detaching large blocks of stone from their natural beds.
Morgans, Mining Tools, p. 148.

Jad (jad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jadded*, ppr. *jadding*. [*Jad*, *n.*] In *coal-mining* and *quarrying*, to undercut; form a *jad* in.

When the face of any heading from which the stone is to be worked away has been properly *jadded* under the roof, the side saw-cuts are proceeded with.
Morgans, Mining Tools, p. 158.

Jadder (jad'er), *n.* [*Jad* + -er.] A stone-cutter. [Prov. Eng.]

Jadding-pick (jad'ing-pik), *n.* [Cf. *jedding-ar*.] In *coal-mining* and *quarrying*, a form of pick with which a *jad* is cut. The helves range from four to six feet in length, the tools being made in sets, to be used one after another as the depth of the *jad* increases. The same tool is used, and with the same name, in quarrying the soft freestones of England, as for instance the Bath stone.

Jaddis (jad'is), *n.* [E. Ind.] In Ceylon, a priest of the evil geni or devils, officiating in a kind of chapel, called *jacco*, or *devils' house*.

Jade (jād), *n.* [The initial consonant is prop. Teut. *j* = *y*, conformed to F. *j*; = E. dial. (North.) *yau*d, Sc. *yade*, *yau*d, *yad*, a mare, an old mare; < ME. *jade* (MS. *Iade*), a jade, < Icel. *jald* = Sw. dial. *jālda*, a mare.] 1. A mare, especially an old mare; any old or worn-out horse; a mean or sorry nag.

Be blithe, although thou ryde vpon a *Jade*.
What though thin horse be bothe foul and lene?
If he will serve thee, rek not a bene.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, Prolog., l. 46.

There is one sect of religious men in Cairo, called *Chenias*, which live vpon horse-flesh; therefore are lame *Jades* bought and set vp a fattening.
Peregrin, Pilgrimage, p. 500.

He was as lean, and as lank, and as sorry a *Jade* as Humility herself could have bewitred.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant *Jade* on a journey.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, l. 1.

Hence—2. A mean or worthless person, originally applied to either sex, but now only to a woman; a wench; a hussy; a quean: used opprobriously.

And thus the villaine would the world perwade
To provide attempts that may presume too high,
But earthly jotes will make him prove a *Jade*,
When vertue speaks of Ioue's divinity.
Brown, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 10.

She shines the first of battered *Jades*. *Swift.*

There are perverse *Jades* that fall to men's lots, with whom it requires more than common proficiency in philosophy to be able to live.
Scott, Spectator, No. 478.

2. A young woman: used in irony or playfully.

You now and then see some handsome young *jades*. Addison.

Fie! Nathan! fie! to let an artful *jade*
The close recesses of thine heart invade.

Crabbe, Pariah Register.

jade¹ (jād), v.: pret. and pp. *jaded*, ppr. *jading*. [*jade²*, n. The like-seeming Sp. *jadeador*, *jadeador*, pant, palpitate, is quite different, being connected ult. with *jade³*.] I. trans. 1. To treat as a *jade*; kick or spurn.

The honourable blood of Lancaster
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1, 52.

I can but faintly endure the savour of his breath, at my
table, that shall thus *jade* me for my courtesies.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

2. To reduce to the condition of a *jade*; tire out; ride or drive without sparing; overdrive: as, to *jade* a horse.

It is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say now, to *jade*
anything too far.
Bacon, Discourse.

Mark but the King, how pale he looks with fear.
Oh! this same whomson conscience, how it *jades* us!
Beau. and Fl., Philastor, i. 1.

3. To weary or fatigue, in general.

The mind once *jaded* by an attempt above its power is
very hardly brought to exert its force again.
Locke.

Jaded horsemen from the west
At evening to the castle pressed.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 33.

II. intrans. To become weary; fall; give out.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fall and
jade and tire in the prosecution.
Smith, Sermons.

jade² (jād), n. [*E. jade*, < Sp. *jade*, *jade*, orig. "*piedra de yada*, pierre bonne contre le colique" (Sobrino, Diccionario, ed. 1754), a name given (like the later equiv. *nephrite*, q. v.) because the stone was supposed to cure pain in the side: Sp. *pieira*, < L. *petra*, stone; *do*, of; *yada*, now spelled *yada*, the side, flank, pain in the side, colic; < L. as if *iliata*, < *ilium*, *ileum*, usually in pl. *ilia*, the flank, the groin: see *iliac*.] A tough compact stone, varying from nearly white to pale or dark green in color, much used in prehistoric times for weapons and utensils, and highly prized, especially in the East, for ornamental carvings. Two distinct minerals are included under the name. One of these is *nephrite*, a closely compact variety of hornblende (amphibole), classed with tremolite when nearly white and with actinolite when of a distinct green color; it is fusible with some difficulty, and has a specific gravity of from 2.9 to 3. The other is *jadeite*, which is a silicate of aluminium and sodium, analogous in formula to spodumene; a variety of a dark-green color and containing iron has been called *chloromelanite*. It is more fusible than *nephrite*, and has a higher specific gravity, viz. 3.3. This is the kind of *jade* most highly valued. Its translucency and color, varying from a creamy white through different shades of delicate green, give great beauty to the vases and other objects carved from it. The Chinese, who have long made use of *jade* for rings, bracelets, vases, etc., call it *yü* or *yü-shih* (*jade-stone*). A variety of *jadeite* having a pale-green color is called by them *fei tsui*, or kingfisher-plumage. The best-known locality from which *jade* has been obtained is the Kara-Kash valley in eastern Turkestan. *Jade* implements have been found in considerable numbers among the relics of the Swiss lake-dwellers, but it is generally believed that the material was brought from the East; they are also found in New Zealand, in the islands of the Pacific, in Central America, Alaska, and elsewhere, and the facts of their distribution are of great interest in ethnography. (See *under az*.) The word *jade* is sometimes extended to embrace other minerals of similar characters and hence admitting of like use, as *soapstone* (saponite), the *jade* of De Saussure and *jade tenax* of Hally, fibrolite, a kind of serpentine, and others. Also called *az-stone*, and by the Maoris of New Zealand *pounamu*.—*Oceanic jade*, a name given by Damour to a fibrous variety of *jade* found in New Caledonia and in the Marquesas Islands, having a specific gravity of 3.18, and differing from ordinary *nephrite* in the proportion of lime and magnesia which it contains. *Shen. Brit.*, XIII. 540.

jadedly (jā'ded-lī), adv. In a *jaded* manner; wearily.

Kilgore came and dropped *jadedly* into a chair.
The Money-Makers, p. 282.

jade-green (jād'grēn), n. In decorative art, especially in ceramics, a grayish-green color thought to resemble that of the superior kinds of *jade*.

jadeite (jā'dit), n. [*jade²* + *-ite²*.] See *jade²*.
jadery (jā'der-ī), n. [*jade²* + *-ery*.] The tricks of a *jade* or a vicious horse.

Pig-like he whines
At the sharp ravel, which he frets at rather
Than any jot obeys: seeks all foul means
Of boisterous and rough *jadery*, to dis-seat
His lord, that kept it bravely.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

jadiah (jā'dish), a. [*jade²* + *-iah¹*.] 1. Skittish; vicious: said of a horse.

So, in this mongrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers,
That horsed us on their backs, to show us
A *jadiah* trick at last, and throw us.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. II. 1614.

2. Ill-conditioned; unchaste: said of a woman.

This *jadiah* witch Mother Sawyer
Ford (and Dekker), Witch of Edmonton, iv. 1.

'Tis no to look to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadiah*, not all the looks and spies in nature can keep her honest.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

jaeger, n. See *jäger*.

jael-goat (jäl'gōt), n. See *jaal-goat*.

jaflna moss. See *moan*.

jag¹ (jag), v. t.; pret. and pp. *jagged*, ppr. *jagging*. [*E. jaggen, jaggan*, cut, slash, jab; prob. of Celtic origin: < Ir. Gael. *gag*, notch, split, *gag*, n., a cleft, chink, = W. *gag*, an aperture, cleft, *gugen*, a cleft, chink.] 1. To notch; cut or slash in notches, teeth, or ragged points.

I *jagge* or cuttle a garment. . . . I *jagge* not my hose for
thrift but for a bragg. . . . if I *jagge* my cappe thou hast
naught to do.
Palsgrave.

2. To prick, jab, or lacerate, as with a knife or dirk. [Now prov. Eng., Scotch, and southern U. S.]

(He) enjoynede with a geaunt, and *jaggede* hym thorowe!
Jolyly this gentille for *justede* another.
Morris Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 1087.

She sat him in a golden chair,
And *jagge*d him with a pin.
Sir Hugh (Child's Ballads, III. 335).

3. Naut., to lay or fold in long bights, as a rope or tackle, and tie up with stops.

jag¹ (jag), n. [*E. jagge*, a projecting point or dag (of a garment or slashed garment); from the verb. Cf. *dag²*.] 1. A sharp notch or tooth, as of a saw; a ragged or tattered point; a zig-zag.

Like waters shot from some high crag
The lightning fell with never a *jag*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

The sailors rowed
In awe through many a now and fearful *jag*
Of overhanging rock.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vii. 12.

You take two pieces of paper, and tear off a corner of both together, so that the *jags* of both are the same.
A. P. Sinnett, Occult World, p. 63.

2. One of a series of points or dags cut in the edge of a garment for ornament: a style much in favor in France and England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. See *dag³*.

I saw some there [in purgatory] with collars of gold
about their necks, . . . some with more *jagges* on their
clothes than whole cloth.
W. Staunton, Vision of Patrick's Purgatory (1409), Boyal MS. 17 B 43.

Jagge or *dagge* of a garment, tractellus.
Pierpont, Parv., p. 255.

Thy bodies holstered out, with bluntness and with *jagges*.
Thy rowles, thy rufes, thy canles, thy colles, thy jorkins,
and thy *jagges*.
Gauoigne, Challenge to Beauty.

3. A stab or jab, as with a sharp instrument. [Scotch.]

Affliction may gie him a *jag*, and let the wind out o' him, as out o' a cow that's eaten wet clover.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

4. In bot., a cleft or division.—**5. A barbed joining or dovetail; a jag-bolt.**

jag² (jag), v. t.; pret. and pp. *jagged*, ppr. *jagging*. [*Origin obscure*.] To carry, as a load: as, to *jag* hay. [Prov. Eng.]

jag² (jag), n. [See the verb.] 1. A one-horse load; a wagon-load. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The wagon stood in the road, with the last *jag* of rails
still on it.
Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 303.

The flint is sold by the one-horse load, called a *jag* [in
Suffolk, England], and carted to the knappers' shops.
Ure, Dict., IV. 376.

2. A saddle-bag; a wallet. [Scotch.]

"I am thinking ye will be mista'en," said Meg; "there's
nae room for bags or *jagges* here."
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, II.

3. As much liquor as one can carry: as, to have a *jag* on; hence, a drunken condition. [Slang, U. S.]—**4. A fare or catch of fish.** [Local, U. S.]

—**5. A lot, parcel, load, or quantity: as, a *jag* of oysters.** [Local, U. S.]

As there was very little money in the country, the bank
bought a good *jag* on 't in Europe.
C. A. Davis, Major Downing's Letters, p. 168.

One broker buying on a heavy order . . . occasionally
caught a *jag* of 2,000 or 3,000 shares.
Missouri Republican, 1888.

Jagannatha (jag-a-nā'thā), n. [In E. usually in accom. spelling *Jaggernaut* (sometimes *Jaggernaut*), repr. Hind. *Jagannāth*, Skt. *Jagannātha*, lit. lord of the world, < Skt. *jagat*, all that moves, men and beasts (< *√ jag*, go, move, as E. *come*, q. v.), + *nātha*, protector, lord, < *√ nāth*,

seek aid of, turn with supplication to.] 1. In Hindu myth., a name given to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu.—**2. A celebrated idol of this deity at Puri in Orissa.** It is a rudely carved wooden image, of which the body is red, the face black, and the arms gilt; the mouth is open and red, as if with blood; and the eyes are formed of precious stones. It is covered with rich vestments, and is seated on a throne between two others, representing Bala-Rama, the brother, and Subhadra, the sister of Krishna. The temple at Puri stands in an area containing many other temples, and enclosed by a high stone wall about 600 feet square. The temple is built chiefly of coarse granite resembling sandstone, and appears as a vast mass of masonry surmounted by several towers, the great tower rising to a height of 192 feet. Under the main tower are placed the three idols. Great multitudes of pilgrims come from all quarters of India to pay their devotions at his shrine. On these occasions the idol is mounted on an enormous car—the car of Juggernaut—resting on massive wooden wheels, and drawn by the pilgrims. Formerly many of the people threw themselves under the wheels to be crushed to death, the victims believing that by this fate they would secure immediate conveyance to heaven. The practice is now of very rare occurrence. [In this sense usually *Juggernaut*.]

Jagatalic (jag-a-tā'ik), a. [*Jagatāli*, one of the native name of Turkestan (< *Jagatai*, one of the sons of Jenghis Khan, to whom he left this portion of his empire), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Turkestan: a term applied to the easternmost dialects of the Turkish group of tongues, spoken by the people of Turkestan.

jag-bolt (jag'bōlt), n. A bolt having a barbed shank.

jäger, jaeger (yā'gēr), n. [G., a hunter.] Any bird of the family *Laridae*, and subfamily *Stercorariinae* or *Leptodinae*, as a skua-gull, arctic-bird, dirty-alien, or dung-hunter.

jagerant, n. See *jessurant*.

jagg, n. See *jag¹*, 3.

jagged (jag'ed or jagd), p. a. [*jag¹* + *-ed²*.] 1. Having notches or teeth, or ragged edges; cleft; divided; laciniate: as, *jagged* leaves.

The crags closed round with black and *jagged* arms.
Shelley, Alastor.

Scattered all about there lay
Great *jagged* pieces of black stone.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 358.

2. Cut into *jags*, as sleeves and other parts of a garment; cut at the edge with leaf-like serrations: a fashion of garments common in the early part of the fifteenth century. See *dag³*.

If the schisme would pardon ye that, she might go
jagge'd in as many cuts and slashes as she pleas'd for you.
Milton, Church-Government, I. 6.

3. In her., shown with broken and irregular outlines, as if torn from something else: said of any bearing.—**Jagged chickweed**, a name of *Holotum umbellatum*.

jaggedness (jag'ed-nes), n. The state of being jagged or denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*.
Peacham, Drawing.

jagger¹ (jag'ēr), n. [*jag¹* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who or that which *jags*. Specifically.—**2. A little wheel with a jagged or notched edge, set in a handle, and used in ornamenting pastry, etc.** Also called *jagging-iron*.—**3. A toothed chisel.**

jagger² (jag'ēr), n. [*jag²* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who works draft-horses for hire. [Prov. Eng.]—**2. One who carries a *jag* or wallet; a peddler.** [Scotch.]

I would take the lad for a *jagger*, but he has rather over
good havings, and he has no pack.
Scott, Pirate, v.

jaggery (jag'ēr-ī), n. [Anglo-Ind., also written *jaggery*, *jaggory*, *jagory*, *jaggree*, *jagra*, etc., repr. Canarese *shakkare*, Hind. *shakkar*, < Skt. *śarkara*, Prakrit *śakkara*, sugar, > Gr. *śakkarā*, L. *saccharon*, sugar, and (through Ar.) ult. E. *sugar*: see *sugar* and *saccharine*.] A coarse brown sugar obtained in India by evaporation of the fresh juice of various kinds of palm, as the *jaggery-palm*, the wild date-tree, the palmyra, and the cocoa. It is usually made in the form of small round cakes. Also called *goor*.

The East Indians extract a sort of sugar they call *jagras* from the juice or potable liquor that flows from the coco trees.
Beverley, Virginia, II. § 16.

If you tap the flower-stalk (of the cocconut) you get a sweet juice, which can be boiled down into the peculiar sugar called (in the charming dialect of commerce) *jaggery*.
G. Allen, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 50.

It is common in this country [India] to mix a small quantity of the coarsest sugar—"*goor*," or *jaggery*, as it is termed in India—with the water used for working up mortar.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 516.

jaggery-palm (jag'ēr-ī-pām), n. A name of *Caryota urens*, the bastard sago.

jagging-iron (jag'ing-ī'ern), n. Same as *jagger¹*, 2.

jaggy (jag'g), *a.* [*< jag + -y*]. Set with jag or teeth; denticulated; notched; jagged.

Her jaws grin dreadful with three rows of teeth;
Jaggy they stand, the gaping den of death.

Pope, *Odysey*, xii.

The jaggy beard or awn of the barley head.

J. Thomson, *Hats and Felting*, p. 16.

jagheerdar, *n.* See *jaghirdar*.

jaghir, *jaghire* (ja-g'ër), *n.* [Also *jagghir*, *jagheer*, *jagheer*, *jagir*, *jagir*. Hind. *jāgīr*, *jāgīr*, *< Pers. jāgīr, jāgīr*, a tenure under assignment (see def.), a grant, lit. taking or occupying a place or position, *< Pers. jā, jāy*, place, + *gīr*, seizing, taking.] In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of a section of land to an individual, either for his personal behoof or for the support of a public establishment, particularly a military establishment.

I say, madam, I know nothing of books; and yet, I believe, upon a land carriage fishery, a stamp act, or a jagheer, I can talk my two hours without feeling the want of them.

Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, II.

Thomas. Sir Matthew will settle upon Sir John and his lady, for their joint lives, a jagheer.

Sir J. A. Jagheer!

Thomas. The term is Indian, and means an annual income.

Foots, *The Nabob*, I.

The distinction between khāls land, or the Imperial demesne, and jagir lands, granted revenue free or at quit rent in reward for services, also dates from the time of Akbar.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 705.

jaghirdar (ja-g'ër'dār), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *jāgīrdār*, *< jāgīr*, a tenure, a grant (see *jaghir*), + *-dār*, holding, a holder.] In the East Indies, a person holding a jaghir. Also spelled *jagheerdar*.

The Sikhs administered the country by means of jagheerdars, and paid them by their jagheers.

R. B. Smith, *Lord Lawrence*, I. 372.

Jago's goldfinny. See *goldfinny*, 2.

jagoumpet, *n.* See *jagoumpe*.

jagra (jag'rā), *n.* Same as *jaggery*.

jaguar (jag-wār' or jag'ū-ār), *n.* [Also written *jaguar*, *yaguar*; Pg. *jaguar*, *< Braz. jaguara*, a jaguar. "Jagua in the Guarani language is the common name for tigers and dogs. The generic name for tigers in the Guarani language is *Jagwarete*." (*Clavigero*, *Hist. of Mexico*, tr. Cullen (1787), ii. 318.)] A carnivorous mammal, *Felis onca*, the largest and most formidable feline quadruped of America. It belongs to the family *Felidae*, and most resembles the leopard or panther of the old world, being spotted like a pard; but it is larger, and the spots, instead of being simply black, are ocellated—that is, they have an eye of tawny color in the black, or are broken



Jaguar (*Felis onca*).

up into rosettes of black on the tawny ground. It does not stand quite so high on its legs as the cougar, but it has a heavier body, and is altogether a more powerful beast. The length is about 4 feet to the root of the tail, which is 3 feet long; the girth of the chest is about 8 feet. The jaguar inhabits wooded parts of America from Texas to Paraguay.

jaguarundi (jag-wā-ron'di), *n.* [*< jaguar*]. A wild cat, *Felis jaguarundi* of Desmarest, inhabiting America from Texas to Paraguay, somewhat larger than a large domestic cat, of slender elongated form, with very long tail and very short limbs, and of a nearly uniform brownish color.

Jah (jā, properly yā), *n.* See *Jehovah*.

Jahveh (properly yā-vā'), *n.* See *Jehovah*.

Jahvist (jā'vist, properly yā'vist), *n.* [*< Jahveh* (see *Jehovah*) + *-ist*]. Same as *Jehovist*, 1.

The Hexateuch primarily resolves itself into four great constituents, respectively known as the works of the Jahvist, the Elohist, the Deuteronomist, and the Priestly Legislator.

The Academy, No. 873, p. 60.

Jahvistic (jā-, properly yā-vī'tik), *a.* [*< Jahvist* + *-ic*]. Same as *Jehovistic*.

"Then they began to invoke the name of Jahveh." The importance of this *Jahvistic* text comes especially from its contradiction with the Elohist text Exodus vi. 3-5.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 172.

jail (jāl), *n.* [Two series of forms are to be distinguished: (1) *E. jail*, *< ME. jayle, jalle, jayil, jaiole*, *< OF. jaiole, jale, jolle, geole, geolle*, *F. geole*; assimilated form of (2) *E. gail*, repr. by the artificial form *gaol*, formerly also spelled *goal*, used in old law-books and preserved archaically in print, though obsolete in pronunciation (*gaol*, prop. pron. gāl, being always pron. jāl, which pronunciation belongs only to the spelling *jail*), *< ME. gail, gayl, gayhol*, *< OF. gaiole, gayolle, gaole, gaolle* (whence the form *gaol* above), a cage, a prison, = Sp. *gayola* = Pg. *gaiola, jaula* = It. *gabbiuola, yabbiola* (also in simple form *gabbiola*), a cage, ML. *relix gabiola* (also in simple form *gabia*), a cage, the prop. L. type being *caracola*, dim. of *cavea*, a hollow, a cavity, a cage, coop: see *cave*, *cage*, and *gabion*.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for crime or for debt; usually, in the United States, a place of confinement for minor offenses in a county.

And for to determytte this mater,

Generydes was brought out of the yalle.

Generydes (R. E. T. S.), I. 100.

Yet, ere his hapless soule to heaven went
Out of this fleabish *gaole*, he did devise
Unto his heavenly maker to present
His bodie as a spotles sacrifice.

Spenser, *Ruines of Time*, l. 329.

Deep in the City's bottom sunk there was
A *Goal*, where Darkness dwelt and Desolation.

J. Beaumont, *Psycho*, III. 164.

Frighted, I quit the room; but leave it so

As men from *jails* to execution go.

Pope, *Satires of Donne*, IV. 372.

She threatens me every Day to arrest me; and proceeds so far as to tell me, that if I do not do her Justice I shall die in a *Jail*.

Spectator, No. 236.

Jail liberties, *jail limits*, bounds prescribed by law encompassing a prison, or the area within such bounds (as, for instance, the city in which the jail is situated), the freedom of which is allowed to certain prisoners for debt, etc., usually on giving bond for the liberties, the bounds being considered, as to such prisoners, merely an extension of the prison-walls.—To break jail. See *break*.

jail (jāl), *v. t.* [Formerly also *gaol* and *goal*; *< jail*, *n.*] To confine in or as if in a jail; imprison.

There likewise was a long statute against vagabonds, wherein two things may be noted: the one, the dislike the Parliament had of *gawking* of them, as that which was chargeable, pestiferous, and of no open example.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 215.

And with our Bodies doe but *Jails* our Minds,

While we have Bodies, we can ne'er be free.

Davies, *Muse's Sacrifice* (1612), p. 81.

Trounce him, *goal* him, and bring him upon his knees, and declare him a rupoach and scandal to his profession.

South, *Sermons*, VI. 52.

jailbird (jāl'bērd), *n.* [*< jail* + *bird*]; a humorous term, orig. perhaps with allusion to the F. senso 'cage' (see *jail*). Cf. *gallowen-bird*.] One who has been or is confined in jail; a malefactor.

jail-delivery (jāl-dē-liv'ēr-i), *n.* 1. The act of disposing judicially of the cases of all accused persons detained in a prison and awaiting trial.—2. In *Eng. law*, the short name of the commission issued to judges of assize, directing them to clear a jail by thus trying, and acquitting or condemning, the inmates. Hence—3. In England, and also in Delaware (U. S.), the court charged with the trial of ordinary criminal cases. See *assize*, 3.—4. The act of setting prisoners loose from a jail; a freeing of imprisoned persons, as by breaking into or out of a jail.

The most daring and successful *jail-delivery* ever perpetrated on the Sound [Puget] occurred last night.

Evening Post (New York), Dec., 1888.

General jail-delivery, a term sometimes used of acquittals in numbers at a time by reason of defects in the law, or lax or reckless administration of it.

The operation of the old law is so savage, and so inconvenient to society, that for a long time past, once in every parliament, and lately twice, the legislature has been obliged to make a *general* arbitrary *jail-delivery*, and at once to set open, by its sovereign authority, all the prisoners in England.

Burke, *Speech at Bristol*.

jailer (jā'ler), *n.* [Two series of forms, as with *jail*: (1) *E. jailer* (sometimes spelled *jailor*), *< ME. jayler, jaylier*, *< OF. jaiolcar, geolcar, jaulier*, *F. geolier*, *< geole*, etc., a jail; (2) *E. gaster*, repr. by the artificial form *gaoler* (see *jail*), *< ME. gaster, gayler, gaylere*, *< OF. gaiolcar, guolier* (ML. *relix gaolarius*), a jailer, *< gaiolcar*, etc., jail: see *jail*, *n.*] 1. The keeper of a jail or prison.

The scheref fond the *jayler* ded.

Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 13).

Life is the *jailor*, Death the angel sent

To draw the unwilling bolts and set us free.

Lewis, *Death of a Friend's Child*.

2. In *coal-mining*, a small tub or box in which water is carried in a mine. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

jaileress (jā'ler-ess), *n.* [Formerly also *gaoler-ess*; *< jailer* + *-ess*.] A female jailer.

My saucy *gaoleress* assured me that all my oppositions would not signify that pinch of snuff.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, II. 72.

jail-fever (jāl'fē'vēr), *n.* Typhus fever: so called because common in jails.

jail-house (jāl'hous), *n.* A jail.

jail-keeper (jāl'kē'pēr), *n.* One who keeps a jail; a jailer.

Jain (jān), *n.* and *a.* [Also as Hind. *Jaina*, *< jina*, 'victorious' (*< Skt. jh, 'conquer'*), an epithet of the teachers of Jainism.] 1. *n.* A member of a non-Brahminical sect in India, the doctrinal system of which corresponds in many essential points with Buddhism. The sect seems, according to their own scriptures, to have originated with one Pārswanātha about 700 B. C., but became fully established about 200 years later under Vardhamāna (or Jīnāpātra, in Pāli Nātipātra), one of six noted false teachers (according to Buddhist writings) contemporary with Gautama, the Buddha. The Jains are divided into two classes or parties, the *Svetambaras*, or 'white-robed ones', and the *Digambaras*, or 'sky-clad (or naked) ones'. The Jains deny the divine origin and infallible authority of the Vedas. They believe in the eternity of the universe both of matter and of mind, and hold that time proceeds in two eternally recurring cycles of immense duration, defying all human calculation—the "ascending" cycle, in which the age and stature of men increase, and the "descending" cycle, in which they decrease. Their moral code agrees with that of the Buddhists, and consists of five prohibitions against killing, lying, stealing, adultery, and worldly-mindedness, and of five duties, viz.: mercy to animated beings, almsgiving, veneration for the sages while living and the worship of their images when deceased, confession of faults, and religious fasting. The Jains are found in various parts of India, but especially on the west coast, and are remarkable for their wealth and influence.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or to their creed.—**Jain architecture**, a chief style of Indian architecture, closely akin to Buddhist architecture, and developed contemporaneously with it after about A. D. 450, when the Jain sect acquired prominence. The most notable characteristics of the Jain style are the pseudo-arch and -dome, built in horizontal courses and of pointed sec-



Jain Architecture.—Temple at Kail Katreha, India.

tion. The domes rest commonly upon eight pillars arranged octagonally, with four more pillars at the corners, completing a square in plan; and both arches and domes are usually supported by a system of brackets or corbels carried out from the piers or pillars at about two thirds of their height, and often richly carved. The central feature in a Jain temple is a cell lighted from the door, and containing a cross-legged figure of one of the deified saints of the sect. The cell is terminated above by a dome or a pyramidal spire-like roof, and there are often connected with the temples extensive inclosed courtyards, with porticos and ranges of cells around the inclosure, each cell serving as a chapel. The tower is also characteristic of Jain architecture, being noteworthy especially in the towers commemorative of victory, which consist usually of a number of superimposed stories rising almost perpendicularly, and with the top corbeled out so as to overhang the sides. These towers are usually elaborately carved upon their entire surface. Jain architecture was at its best about the eleventh century, and is still practised, not without dignity and beauty, as at Ahmedabad.

Jaina (jā'nā), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Jain*.

Jainism (jā'nizm), *n.* [*< Jain* + *-ism*]. The religious system of the Jains.

jak (jak), *n.* Same as *jack*, *jack-tree*.

jakes (jāks), *n.* [The occurrence of dial. *johnny*, a jakes—"also called *Mrs. Jones* by country people" (Halliwell), with dial. *tom*, a close-stool, suggests that *jakes* was orig. *Jake's* or *Jack's*, a humorous euphemism: see *jack*.] A privy.

Christ himself, speaking of unseemly traditions, scruples not to name the Dunhill and the Jakes.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

jakes-farmer (jaks'fär'mér), *n.* [*< jakes + farmer.*] One who contracted to clean out privies; a scavenger.

Nay, I will embrace a *Jakes-farmer*.

Marton, *The Fawne*, II. 1.

Nay, we are all signors here in Spain, from the *jakes-farmer* to the grandee or adelantado.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, II. 1.

jakis (jâ'ki), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American frog, *Pseudis paradoxa*, of a greenish color marked with brown, belonging to the family *Cynophrynidae*. See *Pseudis*.

jako (jak'ô), *n.* See *jacks*, 2.

jak-tree, *n.* See *jack-tree*.

jak-wood, *n.* See *jack-wood*.

jalap (jal'ap), *n.* [Formerly also *jalap*; = *F. jalap* = *Pg. jalapa* = *It. jalappa*, *< Sp. jalapa*, *jalap*, so called from *Jalapa*, or *Xalapa*, a city of Mexico, whence it is imported.] A drug consisting of the tuberous roots of several plants of the natural order *Convolvulaceae*, that of *Ipomoea purga* being the most important. This is a twining herbaceous plant, with cordate-acuminate, sharply serrated leaves, and elegant salver-shaped deep-pink flowers, growing naturally on the eastern declivities of the Mexican Andes, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The *jalap* of commerce consists of irregular ovoid dark-brown roots, varying from the size of an egg to that of a hazelnut, but occasionally as large as a man's fist. *Jalap* is one of the most common purgatives, but is apt to gripe and nauseate. Male *jalap*, or orizaba-root, is from *Ipomoea orizabensis*, and Tampico *jalap* from *I. simulana*.—*Indian jalap*, the product of *Ipomoea Turpethum*, a native of India and the Pacific Islands. It is inferior to the true *jalap*, but is free from the nauseous taste and smell of that drug. See *Ipomoea*.

Jalapa (jal'ä-pä), *n.* [*NL.* (Moench, 1794), *< Sp. jalapa*, *jalap*; see *jalap*.] A genus of plants, a species of which was supposed to be the source of *jalap*. Now referred to *Mirabilis*.

jalapic (ja-lap'ik), *a.* [*< jalap + -ic.*] Pertaining to or consisting of *jalap* or *jalapin*.—*Jalapic acid*, $C_{12}H_{18}O_{14}$, an acid produced, with assimilation of water, by dissolving *jalapin* in aqueous solutions of the alkalis or alkaline earths.

jalapin (jal'ä-pin), *n.* [*< jalap + -in.*] A glucoside resin which is one of the purgative principles of *jalap* and of various plants of the convolvulaceous order. See *jalap*.

jalap-plant (jal'ap-plant), *n.* The plant that produces *jalap*.

jalee, **jali** (jäl'ä), *n.* [*< Ind. jali*, a network, lattice, grating, *< Skt. jala*, net.] Pierced screen-work, especially in marble or stone, characteristic of Indian house-decoration under Moslem influence.

jaleo (*Sp. pron.* hä-lä'ô), *n.* [*Sp. prop. gentleness, jauntiness.*] A lively Spanish dance.

jalel (*F. pron.* zha-lä'), *n.* [*F. jalel*; perhaps the same as *galel*, *q. v.*] A stone selected or shaped for use with the stone-bow. See *stone-bow*.

jali, *n.* See *jalee*.

jalop (jal'op), *n.* An obsolete form of *jalap*.

jalous, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *jealous*.

jalousie (ja-löz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jalousied*, ppr. *jalousing*. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *jealous*.

They *jalousied* the opening of our letters at Fairport.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xlv.

jalousiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *jealousy*.

jalousie (zha-lö-sé'), *n.* [*F. jalousie*, jealousy, a lattice window or shutter: see *jealousy*.] 1. A blind or shutter made with slats, which are usually set at an angle so as to exclude the sun and rain while allowing the air to enter.—2. pl. The whole surface or inclosure of a gallery, veranda, or the like, formed of a series of slatted frames (see def. 1), of which some may be fixed and some may open on hinges.

jam (jam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jammed*, ppr. *jamming*. [Formerly *jamb*; of dial. origin; prob. another form (sonant *j* from surd *ch*; cf. *jaw*, *jowl*) of *cham*, *chew* or *champ*, being the same as *champ*, *chew* or *bite*, also tread heavily: see *champ*.] 1. trans. 1. To press; squeeze; thrust or press down or in with force or violence; thrust or squeeze in so as to stick fast; press or crowd in such a manner as to prevent motion or hinder extrication.

The ship, which by its building was Spanish, stuck fast, jammed in between two rocks; all the stern and quarters of her were beaten to pieces with the sea.

Dryden, *Robinson Crusoe*.

3. To fill full; block up; prevent the movement of by pressure, crowding, etc.

Crowds that in an hour
Of civic tumult jostle the doors, and bear
The keepers down.

Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

3. To tread hard or make firm by treading, as land is trodden hard by cattle. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*].—*Jamming friction*, in *mech.*, friction produced by the jamming or pinching action of cams, eccentric-rollers, knots in ropes, loops of ropes about muzzling parts, belaying-pins, etc.—To *jam out*, in *coal-mining*, to cut or knock away the spurs in holing. [*South Staffordshire, Eng.*]

II. *intrans.* To become wedged together or in place, as by violent impact; stick fast: as, the door *jams*.

jam (jam), *n.* [*< jam*, *v.*] 1. A crush; a squeeze; pressure by thrusting or crowding.

Yet onward still the gathering numbers cram,
Contenting crowds about the frequent damp,
And all is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, and jam.

J. and H. Smith, *Rejected Addresses*.

2. A crowd of objects irregularly and tightly pressed together by arrest of their movement; a block, as of people, vehicles, or floating logs.

The surest eye for a road or for the weak point of a jam,
The steadiest foot upon a squirming log.

Lowell, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 111.

jam (jam), *n.* [Origin uncertain; there is not sufficient evidence to connect it with *jam*, press, squeeze (cf. dial. *jammock*, a soft pulpy substance, also beat, squeeze), or with *Ar. jâmid*, congealed, concrete, motionless, *jamid* (Pers.), congealation, concretion, *< jamada*, thicken, freeze, congeal (cf. *jelly*). Cf. *rob*, a conserve of fruit, also of *Ar. origin*.] A conserve of fruits prepared by boiling them to a pulp in water with sugar.

"We should like some cakes after dinner," answered Master Harry, . . . "and two apples—and jam."

Dickens, *Boots at the Holly Tree Inn*.

jam (jam), *n.* Another spelling of *jamb*, 4.

jamada, *n.* See *jambid*.

Jamaica bark, **bilberry**, **birch**, **buckthorn**, **cherry**, **coconut**, **fan-palm**, etc. See *bark*, etc. **Jamaican** (jâ-mä'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Jamaica* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the island of Jamaica in the West Indies, south of Cuba, now belonging to Great Britain, but formerly (1609–1655) to Spain.

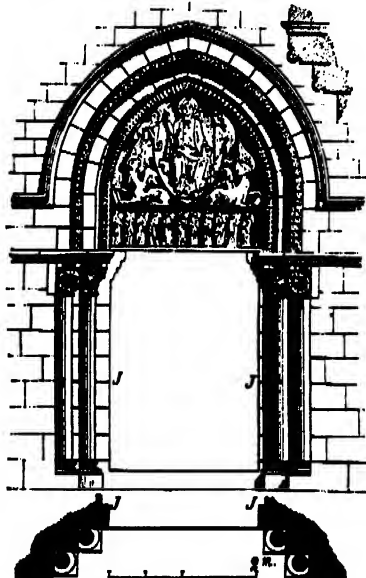
II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Jamaica, the population of which is chiefly black or colored.

jamb (jam), *n.* [Formerly also *jamb*, *jumbo*, *jau*; *< ME. jambe*, *jumbo*, *jamie*, *< OF. jambe*, leg, shank, ham, corbel, pier, side post of a door (in the last sense also, in mod. *F.* exclusively, *jambageSp. gamba*, *OSp. gamba* = *Pg. gambra* = *It. gamba*, the leg, *< LL. gamba*, a hoof (*ML.* in deriv. the leg, *camba*, leg-armor, *jambe*, orig. **camba*, perhaps of Celtic origin (cf. *W. cam*, crooked, *> E. cam*, *q. v.*), but in any case connected with *L. camur*, crooked, *camera*, *camara*, *Gr. kámara*, a vault, chamber (*> E. camera*, *camber*, *chamber*, etc., *q. v.*), and ult. with *E. ham*, *q. v.* From *LL. gamba* are also ult. *gamb*, *gamba*, *gambade*, *gambit*, *gambol*, *gammon*, etc., and words following.] 1. A leg.—2. The side or cheek of a helmet or shield.

Vnicynis the *Jannys* that luste were to godur.

Destruction of Troy (*E. E. T. A.*), l. 332.

3. In *arch.*, a side or vertical piece of any opening or aperture in a wall, such as a door,



Church of St. Genes, Nava, France; 12th century. *J. J. Jamb.*
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

window, or chimney, which helps to bear the lintel or other member overhead serving to sustain or discharge the superincumbent weight of the wall.

On the other side stood the stately palace of Dultible, . . . in which were dories and *jaumes* of Ivory.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 23.

The *jamb* or flanking stones (of stairs) are also adorned by either figures of animals or bas-reliefs.

J. Forsyue, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 103.

4. In *mining*, a mass of mineral or stone in a quarry or pit standing upright, and more or less distinct from neighboring or adjoining parts. Also spelled *jam*.

jamb, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *jam*.

jamb (jamb), *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *jamb*.—2. [*OF.*: see *jamb*. Cf. *jambieres*.] Armor for the leg, sometimes made of cuir-bouilli, but most frequently of metal, much used during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. See *solleret*, and second cut under *armor*.—3. In *her.*, same as *gamb*.

jamb, *a.* [*ME.*, *< OF. jambe* (*F. jambe*), legged, i. e. well-legged, able to run fast, *< jumbo*, leg: see *jamb*.] Swift.

One a *jamb* stede this jurnee he makes.

Morte Arthure (*E. E. T. A.*), l. 2235.

jamboust, **jamboux**, *n. pl.* [*ME.* (used archaically in Spenser, spelled *giambeaux*, *giambeux*); *< OF.* as if **jambel*, *pl. *jamboux* (not found), *< jambe*, leg: see *jamb*, *jambel*.] Leggings; leg-armor.

His *jamboux* were of curyholly.

Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 104.

The mortal Steele despitously entayld
Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron wallies,
That a large purple streame adorne their *giambeux* fallies.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 23.

jambet (jam-bé'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A light cane carried by men of fashion in England in the eighteenth century.

"Sir Timothy," says Charles, "I am concerned that you, whom I took to understand came better than any baronet in town, should be so overseen! . . . Why, sir Timothy, your's is a true *Jambes*, and acquire Empty's only a plain dragon."

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 142.

A *Jambes* . . . is a knotty bamboo of a pale brown hue.

Dobson, *Selections from Steele*, note, p. 479.

jambet (jam'bér), *n. pl.* [*Cf. jambiere*, *jamboux*.] Armor for the legs. Compare *greaves*, *jambaux*.

jamboux, *n. pl.* See *jamboux*. **jambieres** (*F. pron.* zhôn-bé-ër'), *n.* [*OF.* (*F. jambieres*), armor for a leg, also leg, earlier *gambiere* = *It. gambiera* = *ML. reflex gambria* (also simply *camba*), *< OF. jambe*, etc., the leg: see *jamb*.] Leg-pieces or leggings of leather, strong plaited cordage, or other resistant material, used by hunters and varlets of the chase in the middle ages as a defense against brambles and underbrush.

jambolana, **jambolan** (jam-bô-lä'nä, jam'bô-lan), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An East Indian tree, *Eugenia Jambolana*, with hard and durable wood and edible fruit.

jambone (jam'bôn), *n.* [*Cf. jamboree*, 2.] In the game of euchre, a lone hand in which the player exposes his cards and must lead one selected by an opponent, scoring 8 points if he takes all the tricks, otherwise only as for an ordinary hand. Such hands are played by agreement, not as a regular feature of the game.

The *American Hoyle*.

jamborandi (jam-bô-ran'di), *n.* Same as *jaborandi*.

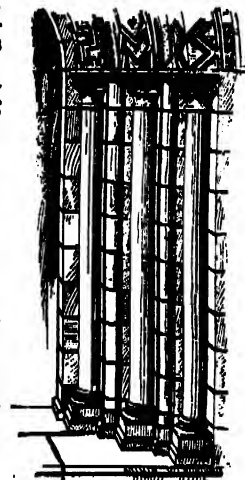
jamboree (jam-bô-ré'), *n.* [*A slang word, prob. arbitrary.*] 1. A carousal; a noisy drinking-bout; a spree; hence, any noisy merrymaking. [*Slang.*]

There have not been so many dollars spent on any *jamboree*.

Scribner's *Mag.*, IV. 303.

2. In the game of euchre, a lone hand containing the five highest cards and counting the holder 16 points, played by agreement. The *American Hoyle*.

jamb-post (jam'pôst), *n.* In *carp.*,



Jamb-shaft—Galileo Forch of Durham Cathedral, England.

an upright timber at the side of an aperture, as of a doorway, window, fireplace, etc.

jamb-shaft (jam'shaft), *n.* In arch., a small shaft having a capital and a base, placed against or forming part of the jamb of a door or window. Such shafts occur most frequently in medieval architecture. See cut on preceding page.

jambu (jam'bū), *n.* [*E. Ind. jambu* (Hind. *jāman*, *jāman*).] The rose-apple tree, *Eugenia Jambos*.

jambul (jam'būl), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A small evergreen tree of India. The bark and seeds are said to be serviceable in diabetes.

jamdani (jam-dā'ni), *n.* [*Hind. jām-dāni*, a kind of cloth with flowers interwoven, < *jāma* (< Pers. *jāma*), a garment, robe, vest (cloth), + *dāni*, bountiful, liberal (rich?).] A variety of Dacca muslin woven in designs of flowers.

jamesonite (jam'son-ī), *n.* [Named after Prof. Jameson of Edinburgh (died 1854). The surname Jameson stands for *James's son*; for *James*, see *Jack*.] A native sulphid of antimony and lead, commonly occurring in fibrous masses, sometimes in capillary forms (feather-ore). It has a lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Jamestown weed. Same as *jimson-weed*.

jamesweed (jāms'wēd), *n.* Same as *jacobaea*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

jameswort (jāms'wērt), *n.* Same as *jacobaea*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

jamewar (jam'e-wār), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A goat's-hair cloth made in Cashmere and the neighboring countries. The name is especially given to the striped Cashmere shawls, of which the stripes are filled with minute patterns in vivid color.

jamidar. *n.* See *jemidar*.

jam-nut (jam'nūt), *n.* [*< jam* + *nut*.] In mach., a nut fitted to a bolt and screwed down hard (jammed) against a principal or holding nut, to keep the latter from working loose through vibrations, jars, or shocks. Also called *nut-lock*.

jampan (jam'pan), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In the East Indies, a solid sedan-chair supported between two thick bamboo poles set crosswise and borne by four men.

jampane (jam-pa-nē'), *n.* [*Hind. jampāni*, < *jampan*.] A bearer of a jampan.

jamrach (jam'rak), *n.* [From *Jamrach*, the name of the proprietor of the largest and best-known of these in Ratcliff Highway (†), London.] A place for the keeping and sale of wild animals, such as are wanted for menageries and circuses.

jamrosade (jam'rō-zād), *n.* [Appar., accom. to *E. rose*, for **jambosade*, from the native name *jambos* or its NL. form *jambosa*.] The fruit of the East Indian tree *Eugenia Jambos*; the rose-apple.

jam-weld (jam'wēld), *n.* A weld in which the heated ends or edges of the parts are square-butted against each other and welded. *E. H. Knight*.

Jan. An abbreviation of *January*.

janapum (jan'pūm), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The Bengal hemp, or sunn-hemp. See *hemp*.

janca-tree (jang'kă-trē), *n.* [*< W. Ind. janco* + *E. tree*.] A West Indian tree, *Myrsine balsamifera*, of the natural order *Rutaceae*. Also called *white candlewood*.

jane (jān), *n.* [Also written *jean*; < ME. *jane* (cf. ML. *januinus*), a coin, < *Jean*, OF. *Genes*, *Jannes*, etc., mod. F. *Genes*, It. *Genova*, *Genoa*, E. now *Genoa*, < L. *Genua*, ML. also *Janua*, a city in Italy. Cf. *florin*, *florence*, *desant*, and other names of coins, of local origin.] 1. A small silver coin of Genoa imported into England by foreign merchants, especially in the fifteenth century. Compare *galley-halfpenny*.

His robe was of ciciolaton,
That costs many a jane.

The first which then refused me (said hee)
Certes was but a common Courtesane;
Yet she refused to have adoe with mee,
Because I could not give her many a Jane.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 52.

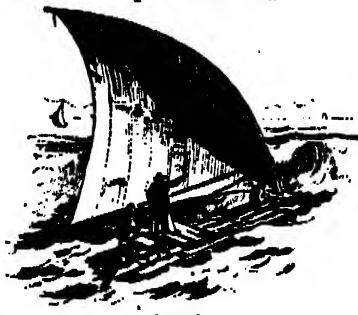
2. Same as *jean*, 2.

jane-of-apes (jān'ōv-āps), *n.* [Formed from *Jane*, a fem. name (also *Joan*, < ME. *Jana*, *Jean*, < OF. *Jeanne*, < ML. *Joanna*, fem. of *Joannes*, John; see *John*, and of *joan*), in imitation of *jackanapes* for **jack-of-apes*: see *jackanapes*, and of *Joannapes*.] A pert girl; the female counterpart of *jackanapes*. [Rare.]

Polph. But we shall want a woman.
Grae. No, here's Jane-of-apes shall serve.

Maulsinger, Bondman, III. 2.

jangada (jan-gā'dā), *n.* [*Sp. Pg.*, a raft, a float.] A raft-boat or catamaran used in Peru and the northern parts of Brazil.



Jangada.

jangle (jang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jangled*, ppr. *jangling*. [*< ME. janglen, jangelen* (also, rarely, with initial guttural or palatal, *ganglen, yangelen*, after the D.), chatter, jabber, talk loudly, < OF. *jangler, gangler, jangle, prattle, tattle, wrangle*, = Pr. *janglar*, < OD. **jangelen*, found only in mod. D. *jangelen*, importune, freq. of OD. *janoken*, mod. D. *jancken* = LG. *jancken*, yelp, howl, as a dog; prob., like equiv. L. *gannire*, of imitative origin.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To talk much or loudly; chatter; babble; jabber.

These false lovers, in this time now present,
That serve to boots, to jangle as a lay.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 77.

Jangling is when man speaketh to moche before folk,
and clappeth as a mille, and taketh no kepe what he saith.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. To quarrel; altercation; bicker; wrangle; grumble.

And two-so jangle in time of drynk.

English Gude (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

Good wits will be jangling; but, gentles, agree:
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men.

Shak., L. L. L., II. 1, 227.

3. To sound discordant or harsh; make harsh discord.

It is the bane and torment of our ears

To hear the discords of those jangling rhymers.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

And in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise
Quite out their native language; and, instead,
To show a jangling noise of words unknown.

Milton, P. L., xii. 55.

II. *trans.* 1. To gossip; contend; tell.

Yet that there should be such a jail as they jangle and
such fashions as they feign is plainly impossible.

Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 231.

2. To cause to sound harsh or inharmonious; cause to emit discordant sounds.

And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,

That suck'd the honey of his music vows,

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.

3. To utter in a discordant or inharmonious manner.

Erre Monkish Rhimes

Had jangled their fantastic Chimes.

Prior, Prologues and Apelles.

jangle (jang'gl), *n.* [*< ME. jangle*; < *janglo*, *v.*]

1. Idle talk; chatter; babble.

This somonour that was as full of jangles,

As ful of veynyn been this wayragles,

And ever enquiring upon everythynge.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 108.

2. Altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

But, now, Sir Peter, if we have finished our daily jangle,
I presume I may go to my engagement at Lady Snorwell's.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.

But nothing has clouded

This friendship of ours,

Save one little jangle.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 570.

3. Discordant sound.

The mad jangle of Matilda's lyre.

Gifford, Maviad.

4. A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*.

janglery (jang'glēr), *n.* [*< ME. jangler, janglere*, < OF. *jangleor, gangleor, janglerres* (= Pr. *janglador, janglairo*), a chatterer, talkative person; < *jangler*, jangle, chatter: see *jangle*.] An idle talker; a story-teller; a gossip.

A jangler is to God abhominable.

Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 229.

Thair ma na janglow us espy,

That is to lufe contrair.

Roberts and Mayne (Child's Ballads, IV. 249).

jangleress (jang'glēr-es), *n.* [ME. *jangleresse*; < *jangler* + *-ess*.] A female gossip; a talkative woman.

Stbourne I was as is a leoness,

And of my tonge a veray jangleress.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 688.

janglery (jang'glēr-ī), *n.* [ME. *janglerie*, < OF. *janglerie* (= Pr. *janglaria*), < *jangler*, jangle: see *jangle*.] Babbling; gossip; idle talk; chatter.

The janglerie of women can hide thyngs that they wol
nought.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibee.

jangloury, *n.* A variant of *jangler*.

jangly (jang'glī), *a.* [*< jangle* + *-y*.] Jangling

or jangled; harsh-sounding.

Answering back with jangly scream,

Sit thy brothers by the score.

Joel Benton, April Blackbird.

janisariant, janisary. See *janiscarian, janisary*.

janissary, janiseri, *n.* Obsolete forms of *janisary*.

janitor (jan'i-tōr), *n.* [*< L. janitor*, a door-keeper, < *janua*, a door.] 1. A doorkeeper; a porter.

Th' Hesperian dragon not more fierce and fell;

Nor the gaunt, growling janitor of hell.

Smollett, Advice, A Satire.

2. A man employed to take charge of rooms or buildings, to see that they are kept clean and in order, to lock and unlock them, and generally to care for them.

janitress (jan'i-tres), *n.* [*< janitor* + *-ess*. Cf. *janitrix*.] A female janitor.

janitrix (jan'i-triks), *n.* [*L.*, fem. of *janitor*, *q. v.*] 1. A female janitor; a janitress.—2. The portal vein, or vena porta, of the liver.

Janiverer, *n.* [*< ME. Janiverer, Janyverer, Janyver, Janver, Janitor*, < OF. *Janvier*, F. *Janvier*, January: see *January*.] January.

Time sure hath wheel'd about his years,

December meeting Janiverer.

Cleveland, Char. of London Diurnal (1647).

janizar (jan'i-zār), *n.* See *janisary*.

janiscarian (jan-i-zā'ri-an), *a.* [Formerly also *janiscarian*; < *janisary* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the janisaries or their government.

I never shall so far injure the janiscarian republic of Algiers as to put it in comparison, for every sort of crime, turpitude, and oppression, with the jacobin republic of Paris.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, l.

janisary (jan'i-zā-ri), *n.*; pl. *janisaries* (-ris).

[Formerly also *janitary*, *janisary*, sometimes *janisar*, *janiser*, *janiscer*; < OF. *janissaire*, F. *janissaire* = Sp. Pg. *geniscaro*, Pg. also *janiscaro* = It. *giannizzero* = D. *janisaar* = G. *janitschar* (ML. *janizari*, pl.), < Turk. *yekichari* (in part conformed to the It.), lit. 'new troops,' < *yekli*, new, + *'asker*, army, soldier, pl. *askir*, soldiers, < Ar. *'askar*, army, troop, *'askariy*, Pers. *'askari*, a soldier.] One of a former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the Sultan's guard and the main standing army, first organized in the fourteenth century, and until the latter part of the seventeenth century largely recruited from compulsory conscripts and converts taken from the Rayas or Christian subjects.

In later times Turks and other Mohammedans joined the corps on account of the various privileges attached to it. The body became large, and very powerful and turbulent, often controlling the destiny of the government; and after a revolt purposely provoked by the Sultan Mahmoud II. in 1826, many thousand janisaries were massacred, and the organization was abolished.

Immediately came officers & appointed *Janissars* to bear fro vs our presents.

Mackay's Voyages, II. 170.

But Selymus subduing Aegypt, the tombs was defaced, and ransacked by his *Janissaries*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 104.

Janisary music, music performed by a band largely composed of percussion instruments, such as drums, cymbals, triangles, etc., with some shrill oboes and flutes: so called because arranged in imitation of the bands and music of the janisaries. Also called *Turkish music*.

janke (jang'kēr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *yanke*, *v.*] A long pole on two wheels, used in Scotland for transporting logs of wood, etc. [*Scotch.*]

jann (jan), *n.* [*Pers. jān*, soul, life, spirit.] In Mohammedan myth., an inferior kind of demon; a jinn; one of the least powerful, according to a tradition from the Prophet, of the five orders of Mohammedan genii. The jann are said to have been created by God 2,000 years before Adam. *Al-jann* is sometimes used as a name for Iblis, the father of the jinn.

janner (jan'ēr), *v. t.* Same as *januer*, *jaunder*. [*Scotch.*]

jannia, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *jaundice*.

jannock (jan'ōk), *n.* A cake or bannock. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Mattie gas us baith a drap skimmed milk, and aae o' her thick ait jannocks, that was as wat an' raw as a dree.

Scott, Rob Roy, etc.

Jansenism (jan'sen-izm), *n.* [*Jansen* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The Flemish surname *Jansen* = *E. Johnson*.] A system of evangelical doctrine deduced from the writings of Augustine by Cornelius Jansen, Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres (1585-1638), and maintained by his followers. It is described by Catholic authorities as "a heresy which consisted in denying the freedom of the will and the possibility of resisting Divine grace," under "a professed attempt to restore the ancient doctrine and discipline of the Church." (*Cath. Dict.*) It is regarded by Protestant authorities as "a reaction within the Catholic Church against the theological casuistry and general spirit of the Jesuit order," and "a revival of the Augustinian tenets upon the inability of the fallen will and upon efficacious grace." (*G. F. Fisher, Hist. Reformation*, p. 461.)

Jansenist (jan'sen-ist), *n.* [*Jansen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. One of a body or school in the Roman Catholic Church, prominent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, holding the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen. See also *Old Catholics* (*a*), under *catholic*.—2. In the eighteenth century, a garment, part of a garment, or a fashion, supposed to be expressive of severity of manners: in allusion to the Jansenists of Port Royal. Thus, a sleeve covering the whole arm was called a *Jansenist*.—**Jansenist crucifix**. See *crucifix*.

Jant (jant), *a.* [*A* dial. var. of *gentl*. Cf. *janty*, *jaunty*.] Cheerful; merry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Where were dainty ducks and want onus,
Wench that could play the wanton.
Barnaby's Journal. (*Hallivell*.)

Janty, *v.* and *n.* See *jaunt*.

Jantly, *adv.* See *jauntily*.

Jantiness, *n.* See *jauntiness*.

Janty, *a.* See *jaunty*.

Janty-car, *n.* Name of a jaunty-car.

January (jan'yū-ā-ri), *n.* [*ME. January* (also *Janiero*, *Janyere*, etc., after *OF.*: see *Janiero*) = *OF.* and *F. Janvier* = *Pr. Januer*, *Janvier*, (*Genoyer*, *Genoyer* = *Sp. Enero* = *It. Janeiro* = *It. Genajo*, *Gennaro* = *D. Januarij* = *G. Dan. Januar* = *Sw. Januari*, *L. Januarius* (so. *mensis*), the month of Janus, *Janua*, *Janus*: see *Janus*.] The first month of the year, according to present and the later Roman reckoning, consisting of thirty-one days. Abbreviated *Jan*.

Januayst, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Genoese*.

Januform (jā'nū-fōrm), *a.* [*L. Janus*, *Janus*, + *forma*, *form*.] Having the form of Janus—that is, two-faced. [*Rare*.]

The supposition was that the statue was to be *Januform*, with Playfair's face on one side and Stewart's on the other; and it certainly would effect a reduction in price, though it would be somewhat singular.

Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

Janus (jā'nus), *n.* [*L.*, prob. orig. **Dianus*, like fem. *Jana* for *Diana*, being thus etymologically = *Gr. Iōv*, a form of *Zeus*, *L. Jovis*, *Jupiter* (cf. *L.L. Januapator*): see *doity*, *Diana*, *Jove*, *Jupiter*.] The assumed connection with *Janua*, a door, is prob. due to popular etymology.] 1. A primitive Italic solar divinity regarded among the Romans as the doorkeeper of heaven and the especial patron of the beginning and ending of all undertakings. As the protector of doors and gateways, he was represented as holding a staff or scepter in the right hand and a key in the left; and, as the god of the sun's rising and setting, he had two faces, one looking to the east, the other to the west. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and was closed only in the rare event of universal peace.

Your faction then belike is a subtle *Janus*, and has two faces.
Milum, On Dut. of Hum. Tempest.

Hence—2. A doorkeeper. [*Rare*.]

They differ herein from the Turkish Religion, that they have certain idoll puppets made of silke or like stuffe, of the fashion of a man, which they fasten to the doore of their walking houses, to be as *Januaries* or keepers of their house.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

3. [*N.L.*] A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Uroceridae*, resembling *Cephus*, but distinguished from it by the filiform antennae. There is one European species, *J. constrictus*, and one North American, *J. flaviventris*.

Janus-cloth (jā'nus-kloth), *n.* A textile fabric, the color of one face of which is different from that of the other: used for reversible garments.

Janus-cord (jā'nus-kōrd), *n.* A kind of rope made of woolen and cotton, the cord or rib showing on both sides alike.

Janus-faced (jā'nus-fāst), *a.* Having two faces; two-faced; hence, double-dealing; deceitful.

Janus-headed (jā'nus-hed'ed), *a.* Double-headed.

Janvert, *n.* See *Janivert*.

Jap (jap), *n.* [*Short for Japanese*.] A Japanese. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

Jap. A common abbreviation of *Japanese*.

Japalura (jap-a-lū-rā), *n.* [*N.L.*] A genus of lizards of the family *Agamidae*. There are several species, found in Sikkim, Formosa, and the Loochoo islands.

Japalure (jap'a-lūr), *n.* An agamoid lizard of the genus *Japalura*: as, the variegated *Japalure*, *J. variegata*.

Japan (ja-pan'), *a.* and *n.* [*Prop.*, as an adj., attrib. use (*Japan* varnish, work, etc.) of the name of the country called *Japan* (D. Dan. Sw. *J. Japan* = *F. Sp. Japon* = *Pg. Japão* = *It. Giappone* = *Russ. Yaponiya*), *Chin. Jih-pūn* (*Jap. Nihon* or *Nippon*), lit. 'sunrise' (that is, the East, the Japanese archipelago lying to the east of China), *Ch. Jih* (*Jap. nō*), the sun, + *pūn* (*Jap. pan* or *hon*), root, foundation, origin. The name was introduced into Europe by the Dutch or Portuguese.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan: as, *Japan* varnish (now written "japan varnish," without reference to the country); *Japan* work, etc.—*Japan* alspice, *anemone*, *camphor*, etc. See the noun *Japan* clover, the leguminous plant *Lespedeza bicolor*, a native of China and Japan, introduced, perhaps with tea-boxes, into the southern part of the United States about the year 1840, since which time it has spread throughout the Southern States. Its purple flowers are minute and axillary, the pod one-seeded. The leaves are trifoliate, very small, but numerous. The root is perennial, strikes deep, and resists drought. It thrives in good soil or poor, in the former growing erect and bushy, sometimes two feet high. It is highly valued for pasture and for hay.—*Japan* colors. See *color*.—*Japan* earth. Name as *terra japonica* (which see, under *terra*).—*Japan* globe-flower. See *Lewia*.—*Japan* wax. See *wax*.

II. [*c.*] 1. Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.

On shining altars of Japan they raise
The silver lamp; the fiery spirits blaze.
Pope, *Ec. of the L.*, III. 107.

2. A liquid having somewhat the nature of a varnish, made by cooking gum shellac with linseed-oil in a varnish-kettle. Litharge or some similar material is also usually added to quicken the drying of the resulting Japan. When it has been cooked down to a very thick mass termed a "pill," it is allowed to cool, and is then thinned down with turpentine. Japan is a light-colored brownish-yellow liquid, of about the consistency of varnish. A thin surface of it dries in from fifteen to thirty minutes. It is used principally as a medium in grinding Japan colors. A small portion added to ordinary house-paints makes them dry more rapidly, hence it is sometimes called *Japan* drier.

They were stained . . . in imitation of maple, but far less skillfully. Sometimes they were a black Japan.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 330.

3. An asphaltum varnish.—4. A black cane. *Davies*.

Like Mercury, you must always carry a caduceus or con-juring Japan in your hand, capped with a civet-box.
The Quack's Academy, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, II. 83).

Black Japan, or *japan lacquer*, a varnish of a jet-black color; a hard black varnish used for producing a glossy-black and enamel-like surface on iron, tin, and other materials. It is made by cooking asphaltum with linseed-oil, and thinning the resulting thick mass with turpentine. Also called *Japan black*, *black asphaltum*, *Brunswick black*.—*Old Japan*, Japanese porcelain which has a white ground decorated with dark blue under the glaze, and with red, green, and occasionally other enamels, with some gold. This porcelain, which is the best-known of all the Japanese decorative porcelain, is now known as *Hizen* or *Imari*.

Japan (ja-pan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *japanned*, ppr. *japanning*. [*Japan*, *n.*] To varnish with Japan; cover with any material which gives a hard black gloss.

Two huge, black, *japanned* cabinets . . . reflecting from their polished surfaces the effulgence of the flame.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 185.

Japanese (jap-a-nū's or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [*F. Japonais* = *It. Giapponese*, etc.; as *Japan* + *-ese*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.—*Japanese art*, the art of Japan, an original, consistent, and strictly national development, noteworthy chiefly in the departments of industrial and of decorative art. The productions of this art are characterized by fitness for their purpose and constructive soundness, and exhibit at once delicacy of touch and freedom of hand. In architecture the groundwork is plain and simple, the

models not differing greatly from those of neighboring Asiatic countries. But the decoration shows the true artistic spirit; there is richness of carving, inlaying of bronze, gold, and precious woods, and brilliant color, but no excess or heaviness, and no masking of structural elements. In painting and the kindred arts the highest study, that of the human figure, has not been mastered; but the refined and true drawing of animals and plants, with accurate representation of swift motion, and the harmonious use of color, are alike remarkable. In sculpture, especially in bronze and wood, the same subjects are treated with the same qualities and the same success. The technique of the Japanese bronzes especially has never been attained by other peoples. Lacquered ware, embossed in gold and colors, represents another industry in which the Japanese are unrivaled. Their pottery and porcelain, though of great beauty, is perhaps excelled by that of the Chinese. In textile fabrics, embroidery, wall-papers, etc., the exactness of observation and mastery of technical rendering alike of Japanese artist and workman produce admirable results.—*Japanese banian*, a quaint ornamental variety of banyan with short yellow legs, and plumage white with the exception of the tail, which is black. The tail is very large, and is carried so upright that in the cock it almost touches the head; and the wings droop so as nearly to reach the ground.—*Japanese box*. Same as *Chinese box*. See *Buxomus*.—*Japanese cypress*, one of various species of *Chamaecyparis*.—*Japanese deer*, *Cervus sika*.—*Japanese elm*. Same as *hack*.—*Japanese ivy*. See *ivy*.—*Japanese long-tailed fowls*, a breed of the domestic hen developed in Japan, similar in form to a game or small Malay, but characterized by the remarkable length of the trailing sickle-feathers of the cock, which frequently attain six or seven feet, and sometimes much more. Also known as *Phœnix*, *Shinotauraro*, or *Yokohama fowls*.—*Japanese pasque-flower*, *perimmon*, *quince*, *silk*, *yam*, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Japan, an island empire in the Pacific ocean, lying to the east of Corea, consisting of four large islands and from three to four thousand smaller ones. The Japanese style their own country *Nihon* (or *Nippon*) (see *Japan*, etymology), or *Das Nihon* (or *Nippon*), 'Great Nihon,' and sometimes *Yamato*, from the name of the region in which the old capital was situated.

2. The language of the inhabitants of Japan. It is an agglutinative language, and often claimed, on doubtful grounds, to belong to the Ural-Altaic family, as related especially with Mongol and Manchu.

Japanesque (jap-a-nēsk'), *a.* [*Japan* + *-esque*.] Resembling the Japanese, or what is Japanese; akin to Japanese; imitating the Japanese art.

Japanism (ja-pan'izm), *n.* [= *F. Japonisme*; as *Japan* + *-ism*.] Japanese art, customs, etc.; also, the study of things peculiar to Japan.

Japanism—a new word coined to designate a new field of study, artistic, historic, and ethnographic.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 334.

Japanisation (ja-pan-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act or process of conforming, or the state of being conformed, to Japanese ideas, as of art or civilization.

Japanned (ja-pan'd'), *p. a.* 1. Covered with Japan, or with something resembling it in effect.—2. Appearing as if varnished with Japan: as, the *japanned* peacock, *Pavo nigripennis*.

There is one strange fact with respect to the peacock, namely the occasional appearance in England of the *japanned* or "black-shouldered" kind.

Darwin, Var. of *Animals and Plants*, p. 305.

Japanned leather. Same as *patent leather* (which see, under *leather*).

japanner (ja-pan'er), *n.* 1. One who applies Japan varnish, or produces Japan gloss.—2. A shoe-black.

Well, but the poor—the poor have the same itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, I. l. 155.

Japanners' gliding. See *gliding*.

japanning (ja-pan'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of Japan*, *v.*] The art of coating surfaces of metal, wood, etc., with Japan or varnish, which is dried and hardened by means of a high temperature in stoves or hot chambers.

Japannish (ja-pan'ish), *a.* [*Japan* + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to Japan or the Japanese; of Japanese character. [*Rare*.]

In some of the Greek delineations (the Lycian painter, for example) we have already noticed a strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate, half-mercenary, a splendour hovering between the Hættlesque and the *Japannish*.
Carrile, *Sterling*, vi.

jape (jāp), *v.* [*ME. jape*, *< OF. japer, japper*, *F. japper* = *Fr. japer*, trifle, jest, play a trick, tr. trick, impose upon; origin uncertain.] 1. *intrans.* To jest; joke. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

In his play *Terquynus* the yonge
Gan for to *jape*, for he was lyght of tonge.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 1690.

My boon companion, tavern-fellow—him
Who gibed and *japed*—in many a merry tale
That shook our sides—at Pardoners, Summoners,
Friars, abolition-sellers, monkeries,
And nunneries.
Tennyson, *Sir John Oldcastle*, Lord Cobham.

II. *trans.* To deride; gibe; mock; bes fool.



Japanese Art.—Example from a native Japanese book.

Thus hath he japed the ful many a year.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 871.

jape (jāp), *n.* [*ME. jape, < OF. japo, jappe, F. jappe = Pr. jap, jaup; from the verb.*] 1. A joke; jest; gibe.

He . . . gap his beste japes forth to carle,
And made hire so to laugh at his folye,
That she for laughter wende for to dye.

Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 1167.

The roar of merriment around bespoke the by-standers well pleased with the jape put upon him.

Barnum, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 126.

2†. A trick; wile; cheat.

It is no jape, it is truth to see.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5896.

Nere myn extordoun I myghte nat liven,
Nor of swich japes wol I not be shriven.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 142.

To make one a jape, to deceive one; play a trick upon one.

She made hym fro the dethe escape,
And he made hir a ful false jape.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 414.

japer (jā'pēr), *n.* [*ME. japer, < OF. japeur, F. jappeur, a jester, < japer, jest: see jape, v.*] A jester; a buffoon.

After this comth the synne of japeres, that ben the deviles apes, for they maken folk to laughen at hire japerie, as folkes doon at the gawdes of an ape.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The japers, I apprehend, were the same as the boursours, or rybauders, an inferior class of minstrels.

Straut, Sports and Pastimes, p. 292.

japery (jā'pēr-i), *n.* [*ME. japerie, < OF. japerie, japperie, jesting, < japer, jest: see jape, v.*] Jest; joking; raillery; mockery; buffoonery.

Justinus, which that hated his folye,
Answerde anon right in his japerie.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 412.

Japetides (jā-pot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Japetus, Japhetus, a Latinized form of Heb. Japheth, one of the three sons of Noah, + -ides.*] The Indo-European or Aryan family of peoples. [*Rare.*] **Japhethian** (jā-fet'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Japheth (see def.) + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Japheth; Japhetic.

The pre-scientific Japhethian theory and the Caucasian theory of Blumebach have long been abandoned.

Abstract from J. Taylor, Nature, XXXVI, 507.

II. *n.* A descendant of Japheth; specifically, one of the Milesian colonists of Ireland. **Japhetic** (jā-fet'ik), *a.* [= *Sp. Jafético, < NL. Japheticus, < Japhetus, Japheth.*] Pertaining to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; descended, or supposed to be descended, from Japheth; Indo-European or Aryan: as, the Japhetic nations. Compare *Semitic* and *Hamitic*.

japingly, *adv.* [*ME. japyngely.*] In a japing manner; in joke.

Demosthenes his hondis onis putte
In a wommanis bosum japyngely.

Cocker, (Halliwell).

japonica (ja-pōn'i-kā), *n.* [*< NL. Japonica, the specific name, fem. of Japonicus, of Japan, < Japon for Japan: see Japan.*] 1. *Camellia Japonica*.—2. *Pyrus (Cydonia) Japonica*. **Japonit**, *n.* [*< Japon for Japan (see Japan) + -it.*] A Japanese.

Some mention (Beloeus it that list) neere to Japan certain Islands of Amazonas, with which the Japonites yearly have both worldly and fleshly traffike.

Peregrine, Pilgrimage, p. 516.

jaquima (hā'ki-mā), *n.* [*Sp. jaquima; of Ar. origin.*] A horse's head-stall. [*Western U.S.*]

jar (jār), *v.* [*pret. and pp. jarred, pp. jarring.*] [*Early mod. E. jar, jarre (besides jar, jurro); prob. a later form with sonant j for surd ch: cf. jawl and E. dial. jarre for charm = charm, charm of *char, *charre, *cherre, now spelled chirr and churr (cf. night-jar = night-churr, also churn-owl, the goatsucker, in reference to its cry), < ME. *cherren, *cherren (not found), < AS. ceorrian, ceorran, murmur, complain, = MD. karren, also koeren, koerren, D. korren, coo, = OHG. korren, MHG. korren, kirren, G. kirren, coo, creek, crunch, = Dan. kurre, coo, = Sw. kurra, rumble, croak. Cf. MHG. gerren, garren, gurren, coo (also used of other sounds), G. girren, coo; prob. = L. garrere, chatter, prattle, talk, also croak (as a frog), sing (as a nightingale); and Skt. √ gar, sound, akin to E. call: see call and garrulous.*] Words denoting sounds, even if not orig. imitative, are subject to imitative variation. Cf. *jargle* and *jargon*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To produce a brief rattling or tremulous sound; be discordant in sound.

Sweeter soundes, of concordes, peace, and loue,
Are out of tune, and jarre in every stoppe.

Gossoligne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 56.

2. To grate on the ear or the feelings; have a jangling or discordant quality; clash.

On easy numbers fix your happy choice;
Of jarring sounds avoid the odious noise.
Dryden and Somers, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 108.
A string may jar in the best master's hand.

Reveries.

Start at his awful name, or deem his praise
A jarring note.

Cowper, Task, iv. 181.

3. To receive a short, rattling, tremulous motion, as from an impulse; shake joltingly.

The gallery jarred with a quick and heavy tramp.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ll. 14.

4†. To sound or tick in vibrating, as a pendulum; hence, to be marked off by regular vibrations or ticks.

The bells tolling, the owls shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes jarring, and the clock striking twelve.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iv.

5. To speak or talk clatteringly or discordantly; haggle; dispute; quarrel.

Ye muse somewhat to far,
All out of joynt ye jar.
Stanton, Duke of Albany and the Scotches.

We will not jar about the price.

And then they sit in council what to do,
And then they jar again what shall be done.

Pletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To make discordant.

When once they [bells] jar and check each other, either jangling together or striking preposterously, how harsh and unpleasant is that noise!

Sp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 80.

I alone the beauty mar,
I alone the music jar.

Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

2. To impart a short tremulous motion to; cause to shake or tremble; disturb.

When no mortal motion jars
The blackness round the tombing sod.

Tennyson, On a Mourner.

3. To make rough; roughen.

The face of the polishing-lap is hacked or jarred.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 282.

jarl (jār), *n.* [*Early mod. E. jar, jarre (besides jar, jurro) (cf. chirr, churr, n.); from the verb.*]

1. A rattling sound; a harsh sound; a discord. The clash of arguments and jar of words.

Cowper, Conversation, l. 85.

2. A clashing of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate; conflict: as, family jars.

Although there be in their words a manifest shew of jar, yet none if we look upon the difference of matter.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Yet him whose heart is ill at ease
Such peaceful solitudes displease;
He loves to drown his bosom's jar
Amid the elemental war.

Scott, Marmion, ll. Int.

3. A short tremulous motion or vibration, as from an impulse; a sudden shaking or quiver: as, to feel the jar of an earthquake, or from blasting.

In r. the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling jar.

Hulder, Elem. of Speech.

4†. A clicking or ticking vibration, as of a pendulum; a tick.

I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind

What lady, she her lord. *Shak., W. T., l. 2, 48.*

5. *pl.* A sliding joint in the boring-rods used in rope-drilling. The jars are like two large flat chain-links, and their object is to give the bit a decided jar on the up-stroke, so as to loosen it in case it has become wedged in the hole. They also form a very important member of the drilling-tools, as being the connecting-link between the drill and the means of operating it.

jar² (jār), *n.* [*< ME. char, a turn: see ajar².*] A turn: used separately only in the occasional colloquial phrases on a jar, on the jar, usually ajar, on the turn; turned a little way, as a door or gate.

She never absolutely shuts her mouth, but leaves it always on a jar, as it were.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, ll. 2.

"I was there," resumed Mrs. Cluppina, "unknown to Mrs. Bardell: . . . when I see Mrs. Bardell's street-door on the jar." "On the what?" exclaimed the little Judge. "Partly open, my Lord," said Serjeant Snubbin.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

jar³ (jār), *n.* [*< OF. jare, F. jarre = Pr. jarra, quarra = It. giara, giarra, formerly also zara, z., giarro, m., < Sp. Pg. jarra, f., jarro, m., a jar, pitcher, < Ar. jarra, a ewer, a jug with pointed bottom, < Pers. jarrah, a jar, earthen water-vessel. Cf. Pers. jarrah, a little cruse or jar.*] 1. An earthen or glass vessel of simple form, without handle or spout. In ancient times large

earthenware jars served the purpose of can and barrels. See amphora, dolium, and pithos.

A great jarre to be shap'd
Was meant at first; why, furling still about
Thy labouring wheels, scarce scarce a pitcher out?

E. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Or some frail China jar receive a flaw.

Pope, E. of the L., ll. 102.

2. The quantity contained in a jar; the contents of a jar.

Str. Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 56.

Deflagrating jar, a glass-stopped jar used in the lecture-room to exhibit the combustion of certain bodies in gases, as, for instance, phosphorus or sulphur in oxygen. See *deflagration*.—**Leyden jar**. (After the town where it was invented.) In elect., a condenser (which see) consisting, in its common form, of a glass jar lined inside and out with tin-foil for about two thirds of its height. A brass rod terminating in a knob connects below with the inner coating, usually by means of a loose chain. The glass surface above the coatings is usually varnished, for better insulation. For illustration, see *battery*.—**Unit jar**, a small Leyden jar furnished with two knobs (one connected to each coating), the distance between which can be varied. By connecting one knob to the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and the other to one plate of a condenser (the other plate of which is to earth), the relative value of different charges can be measured, by counting the number of sparks which pass between the knobs during the operation of charging. The unit is entirely arbitrary.

jarble, **jarvel** (jār'bl, -vel), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. jarbled, jarveled or jarvelled, pp. jarbling, jarveling or jarveling.* [*See jarvel².*] To wet; bedew, as by walking in long grass after dew or rain. *Brockett. (Prov. Eng.)*

jards (jārd), *n.* [*F.*] In *farriery*, a callous tumor on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the harn on the outside. Also *jardon*.

jardinière (zhār-dē-nyār'), *n.* [*F.*, a flower-stand, also a female gardener, a gardener's wife, fem. of *jardinier*, a gardener: see *garden, gardener*.] 1. A piece of furniture or a vessel for the display of flowers, whether growing or out. (a) A stand upon which flower-pots can be arranged. (b) A cache-pot. (c) A vessel, often of fine enameled pottery or of porcelain, and richly decorated, in which flowers are arranged for the decoration of the table. 2. A kind of lapet, forming part of the head-dress of women at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

jardon (F. pron. zhār-dōn'), *n.* [*F.*, < *jarde*, q. v.] Same as *jarde*.

jar-fly (jār'fl), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidae*; any harvest-fly or lyerman, as *Cicada tibicen*: so called from the jarring sound of their stridulation.

jarglet (jār'gl), *v. t.* [*< OF. jargouiller, warble, chirp, chatter, connected with jargonner, chatter, jangle: see jargon¹. Cf. E. gargle¹, < OF. gargouiller.*] To emit or make a harsh or shrill sound.

Jargles now in yonder bush.
England's Helicon, p. 46. (Halliwell.)

Her husband's rusty iron corselet

Whose jargling sound might rock her babe to rest.

Sp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

jargogle (jār'gog-l), *v. t.* [*Appar. a confused extension of jargon¹.*] To jumble; confuse.

To jargogle your thoughts. *Locke.*

jargon (jār'gon), *n.* [*< ME. jargoun, gargon, jargon, jergon, chattering, < OF. jargon, gergon, F. jargon, gibberish, peddlers' French, orig. 'chattering,' = It. gergo, gergone, jargon (cf. Sp. gergonza = Pg. gergonza, jargon), < OF. (also F.) jargonner, chatter as birds, later speak gibberish, jangle, chatter, babble confusedly (cf. Sp. gergonza, speak a jargon); perhaps a reduced reduplication of the root appearing in L. garrere, chatter, prattle, talk, croak (as a frog), sing (as a nightingale), etc.: see jar¹ and garrulous.*] 1. Confused, unintelligible talk; irregular, formless speech or language; gabble; gibberish; babble.

He was all coltish, full of ragerye,
And full of jargon as a fleeked pye.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 604.

What more exquisite jargon could the wit of man invent than this definition?—"The act of a being in power, as far forth as in power."

Locke, Human Understanding, III. iv. 8.

Specifically.—2. A barbarous mixed speech, without literary monuments; a rude language resulting from the mixture of two or more discordant languages, especially of a cultivated language with a barbarous one: as, the Chinook jargon; the jargon called Pidgin-English.

For my own part, besides the jargon and patois of several provinces, I understand no less than six languages.

St. T. Brown, Religio Medici, ll. 2.

3. Any phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, trade, art, or science; professional slang or cant.

This society has a peculiar cant and jargon of their own.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, iv. 3.

The conventional jargon of diplomacy, misleading everywhere, becomes tenfold more misleading in those parts of the world [southeastern Europe].

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 408.

-Syn. 1. *Chatter, Babble*, etc. See *prattle*, *n.*
jargon¹ (jâr'gon), *v. t.* [*ME. jargonnen, jargou-*
nen, < *OF. jargonner*, jargon; from the noun.]
To utter unintelligible sounds.

Full faire service, and eke ful swete
These briddis maden as they sete.
Layes of love, ful wel sownyng,
They songen in her jargonnyng.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 716.

The noisy jay,
Jargonnyng like a foreigner at his food.

Longfellow, *Birds of Killingworth*.

jargon² (jâr'gon), *n.* [Also *jargoon*; < *F. jargon*, < *It. giargone*, a sort of yellow diamond, perhaps < *Pers. caryūn*, gold-colored, < *car*, gold, + *gūn*, quality, color. Cf. *zircon*.] A colorful, yellowish, or smoky variety of the mineral zircon from Ceylon. The gray varieties are sold in Ceylon as inferior diamonds, and called *Natura diamonds*, because most abundant in the district of *Natura*.

jargonelle (jâr-gō-nel'), *n.* [*Fr. jargonelle*, a very stony variety of pear, dim. of *jargon*, the mineral so called: see *jargon*².] 1. A variety of early pear.—2. An essence obtained from fusel-oil.

jargonie (jâr-gōn'ik), *a.* [*Fr. jargon*² + *-ie*.] Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

jargonist (jâr-gōn'ist), *n.* [*Fr. jargon*¹ + *-ist*.] One who uses a particular jargon or phraseology; one who repeats by rote popular phrases, professional slang, or the like.

"And pray of what sort," said Camilla, "is this gentleman?" "Of the sort of *jargonists*," answered Mr. Gosport; "he has not an ambition beyond paying a yeasting compliment, nor a word to make use of that he has not picked up at public places." *Miss Thorne*, *Cecilia*, iv. 2.

jargonize (jâr-gōn'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jargonized*, ppr. *jargonizing*. [*OF. jargouner*, speak jargon; as *jargon*¹ + *-ize*.] To speak a jargon; utter uncouth and unintelligible sounds.

jargon (jâr-gōn'), *n.* Same as *jargon*².

jark, *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *jack*¹, in same sense: see *jack*¹, *n.*, 21.] A seal (see extract under *jackman*). *Fraternité of Vocabondes*, 1575. (*Hallivell*.)

jarkman, *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *jackman*, in same sense. Cf. *jark*.] 1. A particular kind of swindling beggar. See the quotation.

There [are] some in this School of Beggars that practise writing and reading, and those are called *Jarkmen* [old ed., *Jackmen*]: yea, the *Jarkmen* is so cunning sometimes that he can speak Latine: which learning of his lifts him vp to advancement, for by that means he becomes Clarke of their Hall, and his office is to make counterfeit licones, which are called Gybes, to which hee puts scales, and those are termed *Jarkes*.

Dekker, *Belman of London*, sig. C 3 (ed. 1608).

2. A begging-letter writer. [Slang.]

jarl (jârl, properly jâr'l), *n.* [Icel. = *Dan. Sw. jarl* = *AS. eorl*, *E. earl*: see *earl*.] In *Scand. Hist.*: (a) A man of noble birth; a nobleman. (b) A chief; as a title, an earl; a count. The name was used both as a family title and as an official designation. In Iceland, practically a republican commonwealth, it never took root.

Our metheling, earl, and slavo are found in the oldest tradition of the north as *jarl*, *earl*, and *thrall*; in later times earl begat the bondar and *jarl* the king.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 55.

Two ghastly heads on the gibbet are swinging;

One is *Jarl Hakon's* and one is his thrall's!

Longfellow, *Saga of King Olaf*, iii.

jarlet, *v. t.* [A freq. of *jarl*, or contr. of *jargle*.] To quarrel; be at odds.

The odd £50 shall come with the £100, or else my father and I will *jarle*.

Sir P. Sidney (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, l. 308).

jarlut (jâr'lut), *n.* [*E. dial.*, due to *Dan. jordnød* or *D. aardnoot* = *E. earthenut*. Cf. *jarworm*, a dial. form of *earthworm*.] The earthenut or pignut. See *Bunium*.

jarool (ja-röl'), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A timber-tree of India, *Lagerstrœmia Flou-Rogina*.

jarosite (ja-rô'sit), *n.* [Named from a locality, Barranco Jaroso, in Spain.] A native hydrous sulphate of iron and potassium, occurring in ochre-yellow rhombohedral crystals, and also in granular masses.

jar-owl (jâr'oul), *n.* The churn-owl, night-jar, or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

jarrah (jâr'â), *n.* [Australian.] The *Eucalyptus marginata*, or mahogany gum-tree, abounding in southwestern Australia. It is famous for its indestructible wood, which is not attacked by the chelura, teredo, or termite, and does not easily decay. It is, therefore, highly valued for marine and underground uses, as for jetties, railroad-ties, and telegraph-poles. Australian ship-builders prefer it to any other timber, unless

it be English or live oak. It has been somewhat criticised, however, for deficient tenacity and a tendency to warp and shrink. Jarrah-wood is reddish, heavy, and close-grained, works easily and takes a fine polish, and is valuable for building purposes and for furniture. See *Eucalyptus*.

jarry (jâr'i), *a.* [*< jarl* + *-y*.] Jarring; reverberating.

These flaves theyre cabbans wyth star snar jarry doe
ransack. *Shakespeare*, *As You Like It*, l. 63.

jarvey (jâr'zi), *n.* An obsolete form of *jersey*.
jarvel, *v. t.* See *jarble*.

jarvey, *jarvy* (jâr'vi), *n.*; pl. *jarveys*, *jarvies* (-vîz). [Also *jarvie*; prob., like some other vehicle-names, of personal origin, from the surname *Jarvie* or *Jarvis*, which is another form of *Jervis*, *Gervase*.] 1. The driver of a hackney-coach. [*Eng. slang*.]

The Glass-coachman waits, and in what mood! A brother jarveys drives up, enters into conversation: is answered cheerfully in jarvis dialect. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, II. iv. 3.

To the "Phœnix" Park a jarvey will be the best choice.
The Century, XXX. 177a.

2. A hackney-coach.

I stepped into the litter—I mean the litter at the bottom of the Jarvy. *T. Hook*, *Gilbert Gurney*, III. 1.

jarziet (jâr'zi), *n.* An obsolete form of *jersey*.

jaserant, *n.* See *jaserant*.

jasey (jâ'zi), *n.* [Also *jasey* and *jasy*; a corruption of *jersey*.] A kind of wig, originally one made of worsted; a jersey.

He looked disdainfully at the wig; it had once been a comely jasey enough, of the colour of over-baked gingerbread. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 358.

Jasione (jas-i-ō'nē), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus)*, < *Gr. iasōnē* (Theophrastus), a plant of the convolvulus kind, bindweed, or, according to others, columbine, appar. connected with *iasis*, healing, 'Iasô, a goddess of healing, < *iaōthi*, heal.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Campulacaceae*, containing about a dozen species of herbs belonging to temperate Europe. The corolla is narrowly five-parted; the anthers are somewhat connate at their base. The flowers are borne at the ends of the branches in hemispherical heads with leafy involucre. *J. montana*, with bright-blue flowers, is the common sheep-bit of Great Britain, and extends throughout Europe, the extreme northern part excepted.

jasmine, **jasmin** (jas'min or jaz'min), *n.* [In two forms: (1) *jasmine*, also spelled *jasmin* (= *D. jasmin* = *G. Dan. Sw. jasmin*), < *OF. jasmin*, *joemin*, *F. jasmin* = *Sp. jazmin* = *Pg. jasmin*; *NL. jasminum*; (2) *jessamin*, also spelled *jessamine*, and formerly *johannin*, < *OF. johannin*, *jehomme* = *It. jessmino*, also *jessomino* (cf. *Gelsomino* and *gelsomino*, *q. v.*) and *gelsimo*, *jasmine*; < *Ar. yâsmîn*, *yessmîn*, *Turk. yâsmîn*, < *Pers. yâsmîn*, also *yâsmîn*, *jasmine*. Cf. *Gr. iâsmîn*, also *iâsmîn* (*êlasmîn*, oil) and *iâsmîn* (*êlasmîn*, juice), a Persian perfume, perhaps oil of jasmine.] A plant of the genus *Jasminum*.—**Bastard jasmine**, species of the genus *Cestrum*.—**Cape jasmine**, *Gardenia florida*.—**Carolina or yellow jasmine**, *Gelsomium sempervirens*.—**Chilli jasmine**, *Mandevilla suaveolens*.—**French jasmine**, *Calotropis procera*.—**Jasmine box**, species of the genus *Phillyrea*.—**Night jasmine**, *Nyctanthes Arbor-trita*.—**Red jasmine**, *Plumeria rubra*. See *frangipani*.—**Wild jasmine**, the wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*.

Jasmines (jas-min'-s), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Jussieu, 1789)*, < *Jasminum* + *-es*.] A plant-tribe of the natural order *Oleaceae*, typified by the genus *Jasminum*. It is distinguished by the fruit being twin, or septoidally divisible into two, by the lobes of the corolla being strongly imbricated and twisted in the bud, and by the seeds being erect and having little or no albumen.

jasmine-tree (jas'min-trē), *n.* The red jasmine, *Plumeria rubra*, of the West Indies. See *Plumeria*.



Flowering Branch of Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*). a, flower entire; b, flower opened to show the stamens; c, pistil.

Jasminum (jas'mi-num), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus)*: see *jasmine*.] A genus of the natural order *Oleaceae*, containing some 90 species of shrubby, often climbing, plants, indigenous in the warmer parts of the old world, especially in Asia, many of them cultivated. The corolla of the flowers has a cylindrical tube (which includes the two stamens), and a spreading limb, with usually four or five divisions. The leaves are pinnately compound, or reduced to a single leaflet. The white or yellow flowers are axillary or terminal. Well-known species are *J. officinale*, the common white jasmine, thoroughly naturalized in southern Europe; *J. grandiflorum*, from India, variously called Malabar or Catalonian or Spanish jasmine; and *J. Sambac*, the Arabian jasmine. The ordinary jasmine-oil is furnished mainly by the first two, which are extensively cultivated for the purpose in southern Europe; but the last yields a similar perfume. Many other species are prized for their elegance and fragrance.

jasp (jasp), *n.* [*ME. jasppe*, < *OF. jasppe*, < *L. iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Jasper.

The floor of Jasp and Emeralds was dight.

Spenser, *Visions of Belley*, l. 35.

jaspachate (jas'pa-kât), *n.* [*< F. jaspagate*, < *L. iaspachates*, < *Gr. iaspacharês*, < *iaspis*, jasper, + *êcharês*, agate.] Agate jasper.

jasppe (jasp), *n.* [*F.*, lit. jasper: see *jasper*.] A dark-gray substance produced by deoxidizing crystallized glass: used in ornamental art. *D. M. Wallace*, *Art Jour.*, N. S., IX. 222.

jaspé (jas'pâ), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *jasper* (= *Sp. Pg. jasper*), make like jasper, < *jaspe*, jasper: see *jasper*.] In decorative art, especially in ceramics, having a surface ornamented with veins, spots, cloudings, etc., as if in imitation of jasper; jasperated; jaspidean.

jasper (jas'pér), *n.* [*< ME. jasper*, *jaspre*, also *jaspe* (and as *L. iaspis*), < *OF. jasppe*, an occasional form (with excrecent *r*) of *jaspe*, *F. jaspe* = *Fr. jaspé* = *Sp. Pg. jaspe* = *It. jaspide* (also *diaspro*, *ML. diaspros*, > ult. *E. diaper*, and obs. *diaspre*, *q. v.*) = *D. G. jaspis*, < *L. iaspis* (*iaspid-*), < *Gr. iaspis*, < *Ar. yâsh*, *yâsh*, *yâsh* (> *Pers. yashh*) = *Heb. yashpheh*, jasper.] 1. Among the ancients, a bright-colored chalcedony (not, however, including carnelian), translucent and varying in color, green being apparently most common. It was highly esteemed as a precious stone.

Her light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone. *Rev. xxi. 11.*

2. In modern usage, a closely compact cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, opaque or nearly so, and colored red, yellow, or brown, or less often green. The color is usually due to oxid of iron, the anhydrous oxid being present in the red, and the hydrated oxid in the yellow and brown varieties. Some kinds contain clay as an impurity, and a red jasper rock (sometimes called *jasperite*) occurs on a large scale with the iron ores of the Lake Superior region. The finer varieties of jasper admit of a good polish, and are used for vases, snuff-boxes, seals, etc. *Banded or striped jasper* (also called *ribbon-jasper*) is a kind having the color in broad stripes, as of red and green. *Agate jasper* has layers of chalcedony. *Egyptian jasper*, much used in ancient art, was found near the Nile, in nodules having zones of red, yellow, or brown colors. *Porcelain jasper* is merely a baked indurated clay, often of a bright-red color.

3. An earthenware made of pounded spar.—4. Same as *jasper-ware*.

jasperated (jas'pér-â-ted), *a.* [*< jasper* + *-ate*² + *-ed*.] Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper: as, *jasperated agate*.

jasper-dip (jas'pér-dip), *n.* Same as *jasper-wash*.

jasperite (jas'pér-it), *n.* [*< jasper* + *-ite*².] See *jasper*, 2.

jasperize (jas'pér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jasperized*, ppr. *jasperizing*. [*< jasper* + *-ize*.] To convert into a form of silica like jasper. The "petrified forest" near Corima in Apache county, Arizona, contains large quantities of jasperized wood, much of it true agate and jasper, and of great beauty when polished. It is extensively used for ornamental objects; single sections of the tree-trunks form table-tops, etc.

The Arizona agatized or jasperized wood shows the most beautiful variety of colours of any petrified wood in the world. *Nature*, XXXVII. 68.

jasper-opal (jas'pér-ô'pal), *n.* An impure variety of the common opal, containing some yellow iron oxid and having the color of yellow jasper. Also called *jasp-opal* and *opal-jasper*.

jasper-ware (jas'pér-wâr), *n.* A kind of pottery invented by Josiah Wedgwood, and described by him as "a white terra-cotta" and as "a white porcelain bisque (biscuit)." This paste was used by Wedgwood for his most delicate work, especially for the small reliefs called "cameos" with which he ornamented his finest vases, etc., and which were also made for setting in jewelry. Also called *cameo-ware*.

jasper-wash (jas'pér-wash), *n.* A kind of ceramic decoration introduced by Wedgwood in 1777. In this the more expensive jasper-ware is used only for the surface, the body being of coarser material. Also called *jasper-dip*.

aspery (jas'pér-d), a. [*Jasper + -y*.] Resembling jasper; mixed with jasper: as, *jaspery* quartz.

aspidean (jas-pid'-é-an), a. [*L. aspidéus*, < *aspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or containing jasper.

aspideous (jas-pid'-é-us), a. [= *Pg. aspidéus*, < *L. aspidéus*, < *aspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Like jasper.

aspoid (jas'poid), a. [*Jasper + -oid*.] Resembling jasper.

asponyx (jas'pō-niks), n. [*L. asponyx*, < *Gr. asponyx*, < *aspon*, jasper, + *onyx*.] A jasper with the structure of an onyx.

aspopal (jasp'ō'pal), n. Same as *jasperopal*.

aspure (jas'pūr), n. [*F. aspure* (= *Pg. aspidura*), marbling, < *jasper*, make like jasper, marble: see *jaspe*.] Decoration with veins of color like those of jasper or agate.

Jassus (jas'i-dé), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Jassus* + *-idae*.] An extensive family of homopterous insects, named from the genus *Jassus*, of wide geographical distribution, and containing many bugs ordinarily called leaf-hoppers. They are mostly of small size, slender and often spindle-shaped, with very long hind legs, and curved tibiae armed with a double row of spines. They occur in nearly all parts of the world, and many of them are notably noxious to agriculture and horticulture. Also *Jassidae*.

Jassus (jas'us), n. [*Prop. Jassus*, < *L. Jassus* or *Jassus*, < *Gr. Jassos*, < *Jassos*, a town on the coast of Caria, now Askem.] The name-giving genus of *Jassidae*, at present restricted to a few species not characteristic of the family.

Jataka (jā'ta-kā), n. [*Skt. jātika*, < *jāta*, born, pp. of *√ jā* or *jan*, be born.] A nativity; birth-story; specifically, an account of the life of Buddha in one of his successive human existences.

Jatamansi (jat-a-man'si), n. [*E. Ind.*] The supposed spikenard of the ancients, *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

Jathura (jat'-ō-ri-zh), n. [*NL.* (Miers, 1851), irreg. < *Gr. iathra* or *iathra*, a physician (< *iathra*, cure), + *rhiza*, a root.] A genus of *Menispermaceae*, containing, with one or two other species, the *J. Calumba*, whose root is the columbo of commerce. They belong to the forests of Mozambique, and are woody climbers with large, deeply cleft leaves on long petioles, and the flowers in axillary racemes. The flower has 6 sepals in two sets, 6 petals shorter than the sepals, and in the male plant 6 stamens whose anthers open by a transverse slit near the extrorse tip. In the female flower there are 6 sterile stamens, and 6 ovaries which become ovoid drupes. See out under *columbo*.

Jatropha (jat'rō-fā), n. [*NL.* (Linnaeus), irreg. < *Gr. iathra*, a physician, + *trophē*, sustenance, food, < *trēphō*, nourish, sustain.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, and tribe *Crotonom*, embracing some 68 species belonging to the warmer parts of both hemispheres, but chiefly American.

They are monocious herbs or shrubs with alternate petioled and stipulate leaves, which are entire or palmately lobed. The small flowers are in dichotomous cymes, the fertile toward the center. The male flowers, and sometimes the female, have a corolla with five petals or lobes. The numerous stamens are in two or more series, with their filaments more or less united in a column. The ovary is two- or three-lobed, with one seed in a cell. *J. Curat* furnishes the seeds known as *Burbaes nuts*, also, on account of their properties, called *philo* or *psycho-nuts*. These, with the seeds of *J. multifida* (called *corn-plants*), yield the *jatropha-oil*. *J. gossypifolia* of the East Indies yields a stimulating oil, used externally. *J. urens*, var. *stimulans*, called *stinging-nettle* and *bread-softy*, is a stinging weed of the southern United States. *J. gossypifolia* is a curious species sometimes cultivated in conservatories.

Jaud (jād), n. A Scotch form of *jaded*.

I heard one o' his gibbles bid that auld rudas fand of a gudewife gie ye that.

jauk (jāk), v. t. [*Origin obscure.*] To trifle; spend one's time idly. [*Scotch.*]

The youngsters a' are warned to obey.
An' mind their labours w' an' ayent hand,
An' ne'er, though out o' sight, to jaup or play.

jauk (jāk), n. [*Jasper + -y*.] A trifle; trifling; dallying.—*Sc.* An idler; trifier. *Jamieson*.

jaul, v. t. A former spelling of *jowl*.

jaulingite (you'ling-it), n. [*Jasper* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A mineral resin obtained from the lignite of Jauling in Lower Austria.

jaum, **jaumb**, n. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *jamb*.

jaunt, n. [*Cf. ML. (AL.) jaunnum, jampnum; < Bret. jaon, jan (Du Congo), furze.*] Furze; gorse.

jauncet (jāns or jāns), v. [*The verb jaunce, q. v., is older, being found in ME.; the later jaunce may be a different word, being appar. < OF. janceur, jaunce, jounce (a horse): see jaunt and jaunce.*] I. *trans.* To jolt or shake, as a horse by rough riding; ride hard. Also *jaunt*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ride hard.

Spur-gall'd, and tir'd by jauncing Bellingbrooke.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 5, 24.

2. To be jolted or shaken up, as by much walking; walk about till much fatigued. See quotation under *jaunt*, v. t., 1.

jauncet (jāns or jāns), n. [*Also jounce, q. v.; from the verb.*] A jolting; a shaking up, as by much walking. See quotation under *jaunt*, v. t., 1.

jaunder (jān'- or jān'dér), v. t. [*Also jauner, jauner, janner (cf. also channer); appar. a freq. of jaunt; perhaps influenced by the partlyequiv. daunder, q. v.*] To talk idly or in a jocular way.

They war only jokin'; . . . they war just jaunderin' wi' the bridegroom for fun.

Edinburgh Monthly Mag., June, 1817, p. 248.

To jaunder about, to go about idly from place to place.

jaunder (jān'- or jān'dér), n. [*Also jauner, jauner; from the verb.*] 1. Idle talk; gossip; chatter.

Oh hand your tongue now, Luckie Laid,
Oh hand your tongue an' jauner.

Burns, Cat ye Me.

2. Rambling or desultory conversation. [*Scotch in both senses.*]

jaunders (jān'- or jān'dérz), n. A dialectal form of *jaundice*.

jaundice (jān'- or jān'dis), n. [*Early mod. F. also jaundice, jaundice; E. dial. jaunders, jaunders; < ME. jaundys, jandis, jandis, also jaundres (with excrement d and r), earlier jaunes, jaunes, jaunys, < OF. jaunice, later jaunisse, F. jaunisse, jaundice, yellow, lit. 'yellowness,' < OF. jauno, yellow: see jaune.*] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid state characterized by the presence of bile-pigments in the blood, which gives rise to a yellow staining of the skin and the whites of the eyes and to a dark coloring of the urine. The stools are usually light in color, and there is more or less lassitude and loss of appetite. Xanthopy, or yellow vision, occurs in some very rare instances. Also called *icterus*.

Then on the liver doth the Jaundice fall,
Stopping the passage of the choleric Gall;
Which then, for good blood, scatters all about
Her fiery poison, yellowing all without.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Furies.

Hence—2. A state of feeling or emotion that colors the view or disorders the judgment, as jealousy, envy, and the like.

Jealousy, the jaundice of the soul.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 73.

jaundice (jān'- or jān'dis), v. t.; pret. and pp. *jaundiced*, ppr. *jaundicing*. [*Jasper + -y*.] 1. To affect with jaundice.

All looks yellow to the jaundiced eye.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 550.

Hence—2. To affect with prejudice or envy.

He beheld the evidence of wealth, and the envy of wealth jaundiced his soul.

Bulwer, My Novel, II. 10.

jaundice-berry, **jaundice-tree** (jān'dis-ber'i, -trē), n. [*So called with ref. to the yellow under-bark.*] The barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.

jaunet, a. [*ME.*, < *OF. jaune, jaine, jaunne, F. jaune = Pg. jaine, yellow, < L. galbinus, also galbanus, yellowish-green, < L. galbus, yellow; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. gelo (gelu-), G. gelb = E. yellow, of which the proper L. form is helvus: see yellow, helvin, and chlorin.*] Yellow.

Wine of Tourain, and of Bewme also,
Which tawne colour applied night unto.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 970.

I won't be known by my colors, like a bird. I have made up my mind to wear the jaune.

C. Roade, Love me Little, I.

jauner (jā'- or jā'nér), v. and n. See *jaunder*.

jaunest, **jaunyst**, n. Obsolete forms of *jaundice*.

jaunt (jānt or jānt), v. [*Sometimes spelled jaunt; history defective, the word being confused with other words of similar or related meanings; cf. jaunce, jounce, also jaunder, jauder, jaunt, jump, etc., all prob. of Scand. origin. The relations of these forms are undetermined.*] I. *trans.* Same as *jaunce*.

He was set upon an unbroken coult, . . . and counted till he were breathless.

Sp. Bale, Pageant of Popes, fol. 127.

II. *intrans.* 1. Same as *jaunce*, 2.

O, my back, my back!
Beshrew your heart for sending me about
To catch my death with jaunting (var. jaunting) up and down!

Shak., R. and J., II. 5, 122.

2. To wander here and there; ramble; make an excursion, especially for pleasure.

Yes, I'm weary with the walk!
My jaunting days are done.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

jaunt (jānt or jānt), n. [*Jasper + -y*.] 1. A jolting; a shaking up, as by much walking.

I am awary, give me leave a while:—
Flo, how my bones ache! what a jaunt (var. jaunce) have I had!

Shak., R. and J., II. 5, 22.

2. A ramble; an excursion; a short journey, especially one made for pleasure.

His first jaunt is to court.

Sh. R. L'Ettrange.

I designed a jaunt into the city to-day to be merry, but was disappointed.

Swet, Journal to Stella, xxiv.

Spring, which is now in full vigour, and every hedge and bush covered with flowers, rendered our jaunt delightful.

H. Schinburne, Travels through Spain, xxx.

—*Syn.* 2. Trip, tour, stroll.

jaunt (jānt), n. [*Prob. of Scand. origin, namely < Sw. ganta, play the buffoon, romp, sport, jest (refl. gantas, Dan. gantes, jest), < Sw. dial. gant, a fool, buffoon (cf. gan, droll, Icel. gan, frenzy, frantic gestures). Cf. jaunt.*] A sneer; gibe; taunt. [*Scotch.*]

jaunt (jānt), n. [*< OF. jante, also spelled gento, in pl. jantes, the folles of a wheel; origin obscure.*] A felly of a wheel.

jauntily (jān'- or jān'ti-li), adv. Briskly; airily; gaily. Also spelled *jauntily*.

jauntiness (jān'- or jān'ti-ness), n. The quality of being jaunty; airiness; sprightliness. Also spelled *jauntiness*.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that jauntiness of air I was once master of.

Addison, Spectator, No. 530.

jaunting-car (jān'ting-kār), n. [*Appar. < jaunting, verbal n. of jaunt, v. t., 2, + car; but the var. janty-car, if not a corruption, makes this doubtful.*] A light two-wheeled vehicle, very popular in Ireland, having two seats extended back to back over the low wheels for the accommodation of passengers, a compartment between the seats, called the well, for the receipt of luggage, and a perch in front for the driver.

jaunty (jān'ti or jān'ti), a. [*First in the latter part of the 17th century, with various spellings janty, jantoe, jauntee, etc., also accented as if F. jantie, jantie, being an imperfect imitation, in E. spelling, of the contemporary F. pronunciation of F. gentil, otherwise Englished as genteel and in older form gentile; the form genty, with E. vowel sound, also occurs, and, in ME., gent, < OF. gent, an abbr. of gentil: see gentile, genteel, genty.*] 1. Genteel.

I desire my Reformation may be a Secret, because, as you know, for a Man of my Address, and the rest—'tis not altogether so Jantoe.

Mrs. Behn, Sir Timothy Tawdry, I. 1.

2. Gay and sprightly in manner, appearance, or action; airy; also, affectedly elegant or showy.

Not every one that brings from beyond seas a new gin or janty device, is therefore a philosopher.

Hobbes Considered (1666). (Todd.)

Turn your head about with a janty air.

Farruker, The Inconstant, I.

No wind blows rude enough to jostle the jauntyest hat that ever sat upon a human head.

H. James, Suba, and Shad., p. 222.

The jaunty self-satisfaction caused by the bias of patriotism when excessive.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 217.

jaup (jāp), v. [*Also written jaup, jalp; cf. jaup; origin obscure.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; chip or break by a sudden blow.—2. To spatter, as water or mud.

Boomer sprang i' the salt sea out,
And jaup'd it up i' the sky.

Romney Hayman (Child's Ballads, I. 287).

II. *intrans.* To dash and rebound as water; make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel. [*Scotch in all uses.*]

And Scotland wants no skinking ware (watery stuff)
That Jaaps in luggins. Burns, To a Haggis.

Jaap (jâp), n. [*Jaup*, v.] Water, mud, etc.,
dashed or splashed up. [Scotch.]

And dash the gumlie [muddy] Jaups up to the pouring
skies. Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

Java (jâ'vâ), n. [So called from the island of
Java.] A breed of the domestic hen, origi-
nated in the United States. The Javans are of good
size and broad deep shape, and rank well for utility.
There are two varieties, the blacks, which have dark legs,
and the mottled, the latter being evenly marked black and
white, with legs also mottled. Both varieties have upright
combs.

Java almonds. See *almond*.

Javan (jâ'vân), a. [*Java* (see def.) + *-an*.]
Of or belonging to Java, a large island of the
East Indies belonging to the Dutch, southeast
of Sumatra; Javanese.

The Javan flora on the pure volcanic clay differs from
that where the soil is more overlaid with forest humus.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 78.

Javan opossum, rhinoceros, etc. See the nouns.

Javanese (jav-â-nê'sôiz), n. pl. Same as
ajowan.

Javanese (jav-â-nêh' or -nêz'), a. and n. [*Java*
+ *-n* + *-ese*.] The name *Java* in the native
speech is *Jâwâ*, in early forms *Jawa*, *Jaba*, etc.]
I. a. Of or pertaining to the island of Java.

The house of a Javanese chief has eight roofs, while the
mans of the people are restricted to four.

Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 32.

II. n. 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A native or natives of
Java.—2. The language of Java, of the Malay-
an family.

Java sparrow. See *sparrow*.

Javel (jav'el), n. [Early mod. E. *javel*, *jewel*
(dial. *jabel*); < ME. *javel*; origin unknown.] A
low, worthless fellow.

He [the friar] called the fellow ribhald, villain, *javel*,
backbiter, slanderer, and the child of perdition.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

Expired had the terms that these two *Javels*
Should render up a reckoning of their travels
Unto their master.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 309.

Javel (jav'el), n. [Also *javil*; < OF. *javelle*, *javelo* (F.
javelle), *i. javel*, m., assimilated form of *javelle*,
> E. *javel*, a bundle, sheaf: see *gavel*.] A
sheaf: same as *gavel*.

Then must the forsoad *Javels* or stalks bee hung out a
second time to be dried in the sun.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

Javel (jav'el), v. t. [Also written *javel*, *jar-
ble*; cf. So. *javel*, *jovel*, joggle, spill a small
quantity of liquid, distinguished from *jarble*,
jarble, spill a large quantity of liquid, *jarble*,
a slight motion of water; origin obscure. Cf.
jav.] To bumire.

Javel (jâ'vel), n. [*Javelle*, a later variant
of *javel*, etc., *jail*: see *jail*.] A jail. *Cath.*
Ang., p. 194. (Halliwell.)

Javelin (jav'lin), n. [Formerly also *javeling*;
< OF. *javelin*, m., *javeline*, f., *i. javeline* = Sp.
jabalina = It. *giavelina*, a javelin (cf. also *javel-
lot*); of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *gavlin* and *gar-
lod* (prob. accom. to the F.), a javelin, *garl*,
the fork of a tree: see further under *javelot*,
gavel, *gable*, and *gaff*.] 1. A spear intended
to be thrown by the hand, with or without the
aid of a thong or a throwing-stick. The word is the
general term for all such weapons. The javelin was in use
in Europe in the middle ages, and in antiquity. Among
Oriental nations and among modern savage tribes it is a
common weapon of offence. See *pilum*, *amentum*, and
jorced.

O, be advised; thou know'st not what it is
With *Javelin's* point a churlish swine to gore.
Shaks., Venus and Adonis, l. 614.

His figur'd shield, a shining orb, he takes,
And in his hand a pointed *Javelin* shakes.
Pope, Iliad, iii. 420.

2. In her., a bearing representing a short-
handled weapon with a barbed head, and so
distinguished from a half-spear, which has a
lance-head without barbs.

Javelin (jav'lin), v. t. [*Javelin*, n.] To strike
or wound with or as with a javelin. [Rare.]

A bolt
(For now the storm was close about them) struck,
Furrowing a giant oak, and *Javelining*
With darted spikes and splinters of the wood
The dark earth round. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Javelin-bat (jav'lin-bat), n. A South American
vampire, *Phyllostoma hastatum*.

Javelinier, n. [*Javelinier*, < *javeline*, a
javelin: see *javelin*.] A soldier armed with a
javelin. Also *javelotier*.

The *Javeliniers* foremost of all began the fight.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 296.

javelin-man (jav'lin-man), n. A yeoman re-
tained by the sheriff to escort the judge of as-
size. *Wharton*.

If necessary the sheriff must attend [at the assizes] with
javelin men to keep order. J. Stephen, Com., II. 631, n.

javelin-snake (jav'lin-snâk), n. A snake-li-
ard of the family *Acontidae*.

Javelle water (zha-vel' wâ'ter). Same as *eau
de Javelle* (which see, under *eau*).

javelot, n. [OF. (= It. *giavelotto*): see *javelin*.]
A javelin.

javelotier, n. [*Javelotier*, < *javelot*, a small
javelin: see *javelot*.] Same as *javelinier*.

The spearmen or *javelotiers* of the vaward . . . made
head and received them with fight.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 294.

jaw (jâ), n. [*Jaw*, also *jowe*, *geowe*, an
alteration (with sonant *j* for orig. *ch*, as
also in *jowl*, *jar*, *jar*, *jar*, *jar*, and perhaps *jaml*)
of ME. *chawe*, **choue*, found only in early mod.
E. *chawe*, *chaw*, *jaw* (= OD. *kauwe*, the jaw of
a fish (Hexam), *kouwe*, the cavity of the mouth,
= Dan. *kjave*, the jaw); appar. < ME. *cheowen*,
cheowon, mod. E. *chew*, *chaw* = OD. *kouwen*, etc.,
chew. The form may have been affected by
association with *jowl*, ME. *jolle*, *chaul*, etc., and
perhaps with F. *joue*, cheek.] 1. One of the
bones which form the skeleton or framework
of the mouth; a maxilla or mandible; these
bones collectively. The jaws in nearly all vertebrates
are two in number, the upper and the lower. The upper jaw
on each side consists chiefly of the superior maxillary or
supramaxilla, and of an intermaxillary bone or premax-
illa, both of which commonly bear teeth in mammals, rep-
tilia, batrachians, and some fossil birds. The lower jaw
in mammals is a single bone, the inframaxillary, inframax-
illa, or mandible, or one pair of bones united at the mid-
dle line by a symphysis. In vertebrates below mammals
this bone is represented by several pieces, its bony ele-
ments becoming quite complex in birds and most reptiles
and many fishes. The mandible, and especially its ter-
minal element when there are several, commonly bears teeth
like the upper jaw. As a rule, it is movably articulated
with the rest of the skull. In mammals this articulation
is direct, and is known as the *temporomaxillary*. In
birds it is indirect, by intervention of a quadrate bone;
and in the lower vertebrates various other modifications
occur. See cuts under *Cyclopterus*, *Gallinæ*, *Fetidae*, and
stril.

These Serpentes alien men, and thel eten hem wepyng;
and whan thel eten, thel meven the over *Joue*, and noughte
the nether *Joue*; and thel have no Tongue.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 288.

2. The bones and associated structures of the
mouth, as the teeth and soft parts, taken to-
gether as instruments of prehension and mas-
tication; mouth-parts in general: commonly
in the plural. In most invertebrates, as insects and
crustaceans, the jaws are much complicated, and consist
essentially of modified limbs, maxillipedes, gnathopods,
or jaw-feet; and the opposite parts work upon each other
sidewise, not up and down. Often used figuratively. See
cut under *mouth-part*.

My tongue cleaveth to my *Jaws*. Ps. xxii. 15.
Now, when we were in the very *Jaws* of the gulf, I felt
more composed than when we were only approaching it.

Poe, Tales, I. 172.

To drop head-foremost in the *Jaws*
Of vacant darkness.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxiv.

3. Something resembling in position or use,
in grasping or biting, the jaw or jaws of an
animal. (a) *Naut.*, the hollowed or semicircular inner
end of a boom or gaff. See *gaff*, 2. (b) In *mach.*: (1) One
of two opposing members which can be moved toward or
from one another: as, the *Jaws* of a vise or wrench; the
Jaws of a stone-crusher. (2) Same as *housing*, 9 (a).

4. [*Jaw*, v.] Rude loquacity; coarse railing;
abusive clamor; wrangling. [Vulgar.]—*Angle*
of the *Jaw*. See *angle*.—*Articular process* of the
lower *Jaw*. See *articular*.—*Jaws of death*. See *death's*
door, under *death*.—To hold one's *Jaw*, to cease or refrain
from talking. [Vulgar.]—To wag one's *Jaw*, or the *Jaws*.
Same as to wag one's *chin* (which see, under *chin*).

jaw (jâ), v. [*Jaw*, n.] I. *Intrans.* To talk
or gossip; also, to scold; clamor. [Vulgar.]

But, neighbor, if they prove their claim at law,
The best way is to settle, an' not *Jaw*.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., II.

There they was [the child and the jaw-bird], a *Jawin*' at
each other.

Bret Harte, Luck of Boaring Camp.

II. *trans.* 1. To seize with the jaws; bite;
devour.

In me hath greese alaine feare. . . .
I reek not if the wolves would *Jaw* me.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

2. To abuse by scolding; use impertinent or
impudent language toward. [Vulgar.]

jaw (jâ), v. [Appar. connected with *Jaw* and
Jawp.] I. *trans.* To pour out; throw or dash
out rapidly, and in considerable quantity, as a
liquid; splash; dash. [Scotch.]

Tempests may cease to *Jaw* the rowan flood.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, l. 1.

II. *Intrans.* To splash; dash, as a wave.

For now the water *Jaws* ower my head,
And it gurgles in my mouth.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 227).

[Scotch in all uses.]

jaw (jâ), n. [*Jaw*, v.] A considerable quan-
tity of any liquid; a wave. [Scotch.]

She's ta'en her by the lily hand, . . .
And led her down to the river strand; . . .
She took her by the middle arm, . . .
And dash'd her bonny back to the Jew.
The Cruel Sister (Child's Ballads, II. 229).

jawbation (jâ-bâ'shon), n. [A var. of *jobation*,
simulating *jaw*, n., 4, *jaw*, v.] A scolding.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 35. [Colloq.]

jaw-bit (jâ'bit), n. A short bar placed beneath
a journal-box to unite the two pedestals in a
car-truck.

jaw-bolt (jâ'bôlt), n. A bolt with a U-shaped
split head, perforated to carry a pin. *Car-
Builder's Dict.*

jaw-bone (jâ'bôn), n. Any bone of the jaws,
as a maxillary or mandibular bone; especially,
a bone of the lower jaw.

And he found a new *Jawbone* of an am. . . . and took it,
and slew a thousand men therewith. Judges xv. 15.

jaw-box (jâ'boks), n. [*Jaw* + *box*.] Same
as *jaw-hole*. [Scotch.]

jaw-breaker (jâ'brâ'kër), n. A word hard to
pronounce. [Slang.]

jaw-chuck (jâ'chuk), n. A chuck which has
movable studs on a face-plate, to approach and
grasp an object.

Jawed (jâd), a. [*Jaw* + *-ed*.] Having jaws;
having jaws of a specified kind: as, heavy-
Jawed.

For they [her eyes] are blered
And graye beared
Jawed lyke a Jetty.

Shelton, Elynour Rummyng.

The metamorphosis of the *Jawed* Neuroptera is little
more marked. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 315.

jawfall (jâ'fâl), n. Depression of the jaw;
hence, depression of spirits, as indicated by
depression of the jaw. [Rare.]

jawfallen (jâ'fâ'ln), a. Depressed in spirits;
dejected; chafffallen. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nay, be not *Jaw-falne*. Marston, Dutch Courtesan, l. 1.

He may be compared to one so *Jaw-fallen* with over-long
fasting that he cannot eat meat when brought unto him.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex.

jaw-foot (jâ'fût), n. 1. Same as *jaw-hole*.—2.
In *zool.*, same as *foot-jaw*.

jaw-footed (jâ'fût'ed), a. Gnathopod.

jaw-hole (jâ'hôl), n. [Also corruptly *Jawhole*,
Jarhole; < *Jaw* + *hole*.] A place into which
dirty water, etc., is thrown; a sink. Also *Jaw-
box*, *Jaw-foot*. [Scotch.]

Before the door of Saunders Joup . . . yawned that odo-
riferous gulf yelped, in Scottish phrase, the *Jaw-hole*: in
other words, an uncovered common sewer.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

Jawing-tackle (jâ'ing-tak'1), n. Same as *Jaw-
tackle*. [Slang.]

Ah! Eve, my girl, your *Jawing-tackle* is too well hung.
O. Reade, Love me Little, xxii.

jaw-jerk (jâ'jerk), n. In *pathol.*, same as *chin-
jerk*.

Jawless (jâ'les), a. [*Jaw* + *-less*.] Having
no jaws; agnathous; specifically, having no
lower jaw, as a lamprey or hag.

jaw-lever (jâ'lev'ër), n. An instrument for
opening the mouth of a horse or a cow in order
to administer medicine to it.

jaw-mouthed (jâ'mouth'), a. Having a mouth
with a lower jaw: a translation of the epithet
gnathostomous applied to the cranial vertebrates
except the round-mouthed or single-nostriled
lampreys and hags.

Jawnt, v. i. An obsolete form of *yawn*. Com-
pare *chaw*.

Stop his *Jawning* chaps.

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, l. 2.

jaw-rope (jâ'rôp), n. *Naut.*, a rope attached
to the jaw of a gaff to prevent it from coming
off the mast.

Jawsmith (jâ'smith), n. [*Jaw*, n. (def. 1, with
allusion also to def. 4), + *smith*.] One who
works with his jaw; especially, a loud-mouthed
demagogue: originally applied to an official
"orator" or "instructor" of the Knights of
Labor. *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 1886. [Slang,
U. S.]

jaw-spring (jâ'spring), n. A journal-spring.

jaw-tackle (jâ'tak'1), n. The mouth. Also
Jawing-tackle. [Slang.]—To cast off one's *Jaw-
tackle*, to talk too much. [Fishermen's slang.]

aw-tooth (jā'tōth), *n.* A tooth in the back part of the jaw; a molar; a grinder.
aw-wedge (jā'wēj), *n.* A wedge used to tighten an axle-box in an axle-guard.
awyī (jā'ī), *a.* [*< jawī + -yī*] Relating or pertaining to the jaws.

The dew-laps and the jawy part of the face.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 42.

ay¹ (jā), *n.* [*< j + -ay*, as in *kay*, the name of *k.*] The name of the letter *j*. It is rarely written out, the symbol *j* being used instead.

ay² (jā), *n.* [*< ME. jay, < OF. jay, mod. F. jai, assimilation of earlier OF. gay, gai = Pr. jai, gai = Sp. gajo, a jay, gaja, a magpie; so called from its gay plumage, < OF. gai, etc., jay: see gay¹.*] 1. Any bird of the subfamily *Farrulinae*; specifically, *Garrulus glandarius*, a common European bird, about 13 inches long, of a gray color tinged with reddish, varied with black, white, and blue, and having the head crested. The jays are birds usually of bright and varied colors, among which blue is the most conspicuous, thus contrasting with the somber crows, their nearest allies. The tail is comparatively long, sometimes extremely so,

jay-pie (jā'pi), *n.* 1. The common jay, *Garrulus glandarius* [Prov. Eng.]—2. The miscel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]
jay-piet (jā'pi'et), *n.* Same as *jay-pie*.
jay-teal (jā'tē), *n.* The common teal or teal-duck, *Querquedula crecca*.

jay-thrush (jā'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Garrulus*, or of some related genus, as *Leucodactylus* or *Grammatoptila*. *P. L. Solater*.
jayweed (jā'wēd), *n.* The plant mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*. [Prov. Eng.]

jazel (jā'zel), *n.* [*< Sp. azul = E. azure.*] A gem of an azure-blue color.

jaserant, **jaserant** (jas'g-rant, -rgnt), *n.* See *jaserant*.

jazy, *n.* See *jaszy*.

jealous (jel'us), *a.* [Early mod. F. also *jelous*; *< ME. jelous, gelous, gelus, also jelous, < OF. jalous, F. jalous = Pr. gelos = Sp. zeloso = It. geloso, zeloso, < ML. zelosus, full of zeal, < L. zelus, < Gr. ζῆλος, zeal: see zeal.*] 1. Full of zeal; zealous in the service of a person or cause; solicitous for the honor or interests of one's self or of another, or of some institution, cause, etc.: followed by *for*.
I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts. 1 Ki. xix. 10.

Then will the Lord be jealous for his land. Joel ii. 18.
2. Anxiously watchful; suspiciously vigilant; much concerned; suspicious.
I am jealous over you with godly jealousy. 2 Cor. xii. 2.

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel. Shak., As you Like It, II. 7, 151.

The court was not jealous of any evil intention in Mr. Saltonstall. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 78.
During the service a man came into near the middle of the church with his sword drawn. . . . In this *jealous* time it put the congregation into great confusion. Evelyn, Diary, March 20, 1687.

Specifically—3. Troubled by the suspicion or the knowledge that the love, good will, or success one desires to retain or secure has been diverted from one's self to another or others; suspicious or bitterly resentful of successful rivalry: absolute or followed by *of* with an object: as, a *jealous* husband or lover; to be *jealous* of a competitor in love or in business, of one's mistress, or of the attentions of others toward her.
The Courtships of an Italian, if you make him *jealous* of you, are dangerous, and so are his compliments. Lincoln, Letters, II. 12.

The lady never made unwilling war. With those fine eyes; she had her pleasure in it, And made her good man *jealous* with good cause. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Fearful; afraid.
My master is very *jealous* of the pestilence. Middleton, Your Five Gallants, I. 1.

By the treachery of one Poule, in a manner turned host, we were very *jealous* the Saluages would surprise us. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 82.

5. Doubtful.
That you do love me, I am nothing *jealous*. Shak., J. C., I. 2, 162.

jealous (jel'us), *v. t.* [*< ME. jealous, jalous, jalouse, jalouse; < jealous, a.*] To suspect; distrust.
The brethren and ministers . . . did very much fear and *jealous* Mr. James Sharp. Wodroe, I. 7. (Jamtom.)

Will you be good neighbours or bad? I cannot say, Mrs. Carlyle; but I *jealous* you, I *jealous* you. However, we are to try. Carlyle, in Froude, I. 1. 22.

jealoushood (jel'us-hūd), *n.* [*< jealous + -hood.*] A jealous woman; jealousy personified.
La. Cap. Ay, you have been a mouse-hunt in your time; But I will watch you from such watching now. Cap. A *jealous-hood*, a *jealous-hood*! Shak., B. and J., IV. 4, 11.

jealously (jel'us-lī), *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.
The strong door sheathed with iron—the rugged stone stairs . . . jealously barred. Bulwer, My Novel, xii. 5.

jealousness (jel'us-nes), *n.* [*< ME. jealousnesse, gelousnes; < jealous + -ness.*] The state or character of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance. Bailey, 1727.

jealousy (jel'us-i), *n.*; pl. *jealousies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *jealousy, jelousie*; *< ME. jelousie, jelosie, jelousie, gelousie, gelusie, also jalousie, < OF. gelosie, jalousie, F. jalousie (= Pr. gelosia, gelosia = Pg. It. gelosia), jealousy, < jalous, jealous: see jealous.*] 1. The state or character of being jealous; zealous watchfulness; earnest solicitude for that which concerns one's self or others; suspicious care; suspicion.

I am still upon my *jealousy*, that the king brought thither some disaffection towards me, grounded upon some other demerit of mine, and took it not from the sermon. Deane, Letters, lxxv.

Infante *jealousie*, infinite regards, Do watch about the true virginity. E. Jones, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Specifically—2. Distress or resentment caused by suspected or actual loss, through the rivalry of another, of the love, good will, or success one desires to retain or secure; fear or suspicion of successful rivalry, especially in love.
O, beware, my lord, of *jealousy*; It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliss Who, certain of his fate, loves not his wronger; But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves! Shak., Othello, III. 2, 165.

And *Jealousie* that never sleeps for fear (Suspicious Fiea still nibbling in her ear) That leaves repast and rest, near plin'd and blinde With seeking what she would be loth to finde. Sylvester, G. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Furies.

3. The plant *Sedum rupestre*. [Prov. Eng.] = *lyn*. See *enoy*.
Jeames (jēms), *n.* [A colloquial form (in England) of *James*, formerly in good use: see *jack*.] A flunky or footman; a lackey. [Colloq., Eng.]

That noble old race of footmen is well nigh gone. . . . and Uncaas with his tomahawk and eagle's plume, and *Jeames* with his cocked hat and long cane, are passing out of the world where they once walked in glory. Thackeray, Virginians, xxxvii.

jean (jān), *n.* [See *jane*.] 1. Same as *jane*, 1.—2. A twilled cotton cloth, used both for underwear and for outer clothing; commonly, of garments, in the plural. Also written *jane*.
You must coarse frieze capacities, ye *jeans* judgments. Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 2. Clean was his linen, and his jacket blue: Of finest *jean* his trousers, tight and trim. Crabbe, The Parish Register.

He was a tall, lank countryman, clad in a suit of country *jeans*. Tourgee, A Fool's Errand, p. 25.

jean, a thick cotton cloth, a variety of *jean*, with a glossy surface: used for shoes and for similar purposes.
jean-cherry (jēn'cheri'), *n.* Same as *jean*. [Prov. Eng.]

jeanette (jē-net'), *n.* [*< jean + -ette.*] A coarse kind of *jean*, employed chiefly for linings.
Jeapaulia (jēn-pāl'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Unger, 1845), appar. so called after some one named Jean Paul, perhaps Jean Paul Friedrich Richter.] A genus of fossil plants with flabellate, deeply dichotomously pinnatifid leaves (the linear divisions strongly nerved with parallel veins which branch dichotomously from below), amentaceous male flowers, and ovate drupaceous fruit. Before the flowers and fruit were known, these leaf-impressions were regarded as the fronds of cryptogamic plants, either as *Lycopodiaceae* or as ferns. They are now recognized as coniferous and as related to the living genus *Ginkgo*, of which *Jeapaulia* is probably the ancestral form. It occurs chiefly in the Mesozoic, ranging from the Rhotio to the Cretaceous. Modern writers are disposed to refer it to *Baiera*, with which it is probably identical, and which has priority.

jeant, *n.* A Middle English form of *jeant*.
jeant¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *jeer¹*.
jeant², *n.* See *jeer²*.

jeat, *n.* An obsolete form of *jeet*.
jeant³, *n.* A Middle English form of *jeant*.
Jebusite (jēb'ū-zīt), *n.* One of a Canaanitish nation which long withstood the Israelites. The stronghold of the Jebusites was Jebus on Mount Zion, a part of the site of Jerusalem, of which they were dispossessed by David.

Jebusitic (jēb'ū-zīt'ik), *a.* [*< Jebusite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Jebusites.
And suited to the temper of the times, Then groaning under *Jebusitic* crimes. Dryden, Miscellanies (ed. 1602), I. 55.

jectour, *n.* A Middle English form of *jetter*.
jeur (jē'ker), *n.* [L., liver: see *hepar*.] In anat., the liver.

jed (jed), *n.* and *v.* Same as *jad*.
Jeddart justice. See *justice*.
Jeddart staff. See *staff*.

Jedding-ax (jed'ing-aks), *n.* [*< jadding-pick.*] A stone-masons' tool; a cavel.

Jedge¹ (jēj), *n.* [A dial. assimilated form of *gag*, after *OF. jauge: see gag².*] A gage or standard.—Jedge and warrant, in Scots law, the authority given by the dean of gild to rebuild or repair a ruinous tenement agreeably to a plan.

Jedge² (jēj), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *judge*.
Jedwood ax. Same as *Jeddart staff* (which see, under *staff*).
Jedwood justice. See *justice*.

jee¹, *v. t.* See *gee¹*.
jee², *a., v., and n.* See *gee²*.



European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

in the magpie. They are noisy, restless birds, of arid habit, found in most parts of the world, reaching their highest development in the warmer parts of America, where some large and magnificent species are found. With the exception of the boreal genus *Perisoreus*, the jays of the old and the new world belong to entirely different genera. The commonest and best-known jay of the United States is the blue jay, *Cyanurus cristatus* or *Cyanocitta cristata*, a bird about 12 inches long, with a fine crest, purplish-blue color on the back and upright-gray below, a black collar, and wings and tail all blue varied with black and white. (See out under *yanocitta*.) Another crested species of the United States is Steller's jay, *C. stelleri*, resembling the last, but much darker in color, and confined to the west. The Canada jay or whistling jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*, is a plain grayish bird. The Florida jay, *Aphelocoma floridana*, is mostly gray and blue. The Rio Grande jay, *Xanthura huebneri*, is all yellow, green, blue, and black. Some birds not properly belonging to the *Garrulinae* are also called jays, and some members of this subfamily have other common names, as the magpies.

And startle from his ashen spray, Across the glen, the screaming jay. Warton, The Hamlet, Odes, II. t. A loud, flashy woman.

Some jay of Italy, Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him. Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4, 51.

(a) In actors' slang, an amateur or a poor actor. (b) A general term of contempt applied to a stupid person; as, an audience of *jays*.—blue-headed jay, pinon jay. See *Cyanoccephalus* and *yanocitta*.—gray jay, any species of the genus *Perisoreus*.

j-bird (jā'bērd), *n.* A jay; especially, the common blue jay of the United States.
j-cuckoo (jā'kūk'ū), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Coccyzus*, as the European *C. glandarius*.
rett, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*.
jawk (jā'hāk), *v. t.* [*< jayhawk-er, n.*] To arry as a jayhawker. [Slang, U. S.]

"Say something, Brennet," he cried angrily. "There's a use in jay-hawking me."

M. N. Murefree, Where the Battle was Fought, p. 48.
jawker (jā'hāk'ēr), *n.* [Said to be so called from a bird of this name; but evidence is lacking.] 1. In U. S. Hist., in the early part of the civil war and previously, a member of one of the bands which carried on an irregular warfare in and around eastern Kansas.
He and his father are catching the horses of the dead and dying jayhawkers.

G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXIII. 300.
A large spider or tarantula, as species of *ygale*. [Western U. S.]

Click! the string the meek did draw:
And, Jee! the door gaped tae the wa'.

Burns, The Vision, l.

jeal *n.* See *jeal*.

jealico (jē'li-kō), *n.* [A corruption of *angelica*.] Same as *jellico*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

jeer (jēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *jeare*, *geare*; prob. < MD. *scheeren*, *scheren*, *jeat*, *jeer*, *trifle*, a use of the verb due to phrases like *den sot scheeren* or *scheeren den sot*, play the fool, *den gheek scheeren*, also *den gheek spelen*, play the fool (cf. *gheckscherer*, a fool); *ghekschoeren*, now spelled *ghekscheren*, LG. *gokkucheren* (with equiv. D. and LG. *scheren*, *jeer*, banter, plague, tease), lit. 'shear the fool' (cf. G. *den geck stoehen*, banter, tease, lit. 'pierce the fool.' i. e. his skull): D. *geek*, MD. *gheek* = G. *geek*, > E. *geek*, a fool (see *geek*); MD. *sot* = E. *sot*, orig. a fool (see *sot*); D. *scheren*, MD. *scheeren*, *scheren* = G. *scheren* = E. *shear*. For shearing as a mark of contempt or disgrace, cf. *shaveling*, and AS. *homa-la*, a shaveling (under *hambic*, q. v.). For the change of *sh* to *j*, cf. *jelliron* for *sheltron*; it may be due in part, perhaps, to association with *jeat*, *jibe*, *joke*, etc.] I. *intrans.* To make a mock of some person or thing; scoff: as, to *jeer* at one in sport.

He saw her toy and gibe and *geare*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 21.

Yes, dost thou *jeer*, and flout me in the teeth?
Shak., C. of E., II. 2, 22.

And by and by the people, when they met, . . .

Began to scoff and *jeer* and babble of him,

As of a prince whose manhood was all gone.

Tennyson, Geraint.

—*II.* *Gibe*, *Song*, etc. See *meer*.

jeer *tr.* To treat with scoffs or derision; make a mock of; deride; flout.

jeer (jēr), *n.* [From *jeer*, *v.*] 1. A scoff; a taunt; a flout; a gibe; a mock.

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his gibes and his *jeers*.

Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

24. A huff; a pet.

For he, being tribute, left in a *jeer* the exercise of his office, and went into Syria to Pompey upon no occasion; and as fondly again he returned thence upon an adden.

North, tr. of Flutarch, p. 721.

jeer (jēr), *n.* [Also *jeer*; origin obscure.] *Naut.*, tackle for hoisting or lowering the lower yards of a man-of-war: usually in the plural.

jeerer (jēr'ēr), *n.* One who jeers; a scoffer; a railor; a scooner; a mocker.

Th. He is a *jeerer* too.

P. Jun. What's that?

Fash. A wit.

B. Jenson, Staple of News, l. 1.

jeff (jef), *v.* [Origin obscure.] Among printers, to play a game of chance by throwing quadrants from the hand in the manner of dice, count being kept by the number of nicked sides turned up.

jeff (jef), *n.* In circus slang, a rope: usually with a qualifying word: as, tight *jeff*; slack *jeff*. [Dickens, Hard Times, vi.]

jefferite (jef'ēr-is-it), *n.* [After W. W. Jeffers, of West Chester, Penn.] A kind of vermiculite from West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Jeffersonia (jef-ēr-sō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Bartling, 1821), named in honor of Thomas Jefferson.] A genus of *Berberidaceae*, containing two species of herbaceous plants, one American and one Chinese. These plants have a perennial rhizome, bearing leaves with long stalks and singular, two-divided blades, the solitary flowers borne upon naked scapes. The flower has 4 petal-like sepals, which fall as the bud opens, 8 petals, and 8 stamens. The one-celled and many-seeded capsule opens near the top as if by a lid. *J. diphylla*, called *twineaf*, is an interesting plant, wild in the eastern interior of the United States, its white blossoms, an inch wide, appearing in April or May. From reputed stimulating properties, the plant is sometimes named *rheumatism-root*. It is also thought to possess tonic and emetic properties.

Jeffersonian (jef-ēr-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [From *Jefferson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] The surname *Jefferson* occurs also as *Jefferson*, *Jefferson*, *Jefferson*, early mod. E. *Jeffreyson*, *Geoffreyson*, etc., i. e. Jeffrey's son, *Jeffrey*, also *Geoffrey*, *Geoffroy*, being orig. the same as *Godfrey*, G. *Gotfrid*, MHG. *Gotfrīt*, *Gotevrit*, lit. 'God-peace': see *God* and *frith*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States (1801-9), and the first great leader of the Democratic (first called Anti-Federal and later Democratic-Republican) party; also, adopting the political theories held by or attributed to Jefferson.

II. *n.* In U. S. politics, a supporter or an admirer of Thomas Jefferson; one who professes to accept his political doctrines; a Democrat.

Jeffersonianism (jef-ēr-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [From *Jeffersonian* + *-ism*.] The political doctrines

advocated by Thomas Jefferson, based upon the greatest possible individual and local freedom, and corresponding restriction of the powers of national government.

Ultimately, *Jeffersonianism* must have prevailed, but at the time of its actual triumph it came too soon.

N. A. Rev., CXIII. 187.

Jeffersonite (jef'ēr-sōn-it), *n.* [After Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States.] A variety of pyroxene occurring in large crystals, often with uneven faces and rounded edges, and having a dark olive-green color passing into brown. It is peculiar in containing some zinc and manganese. It occurs, with franklinite, sinclite, etc., at Franklin Furnace, Sussex county, New Jersey.

jeg (jeg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the templates or gages used for verifying shapes of parts in gun- and gunstock-making. E. H. Knight.

jegetti (jeg'et), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *jigot*, *gigot*.] A kind of sausage. Ash.

Jehoiada-box (jē-hoi'ā-dī-boks), *n.* [So called in allusion to the box or "chest" within which Jehoiada, at the command of Josiah, King of Judah, made collections for the repair of the temple at Jerusalem (2 Chron. xxiv. 6-11).] A box, usually of iron, entirely closed with the exception of a slit in the top, intended to be used as a savings-bank.

Now all the *Jehoiada-boxes* in town were forced to give up their rattling deposits of specie, if not through the legitimate office, then to the brute force of the hammer. Lovell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Jehovah (jē-hō'vā), *n.* [The common European spelling (with *j = y* and *v = w*) of *Yehowāh* or *Yahowāh*, the Massoretic form of the Hebrew name previously written without vowels JHWH (YHWH), the vowels of *Adonai* (which see) being substituted by the later Jews for those of the original name, which came to be regarded as too sacred for utterance. The original name, according to the view now generally accepted, was *Yahweh*, or rather *Yahwe*, the name appearing also contracted *Yāh*, separately (see *halleluiah*), or, as *Yāh* (*Jāh*: see *Jah*), *Yē*, *Yehō*, *Yāhu*, in compound proper names (as, in E. forms, *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, etc., *Jonahua*, *Joshua*, *Jesus*, *Johannua*: see *Jesus*), transliterated in late Greek variously *Ἰαβέ*, *Ἰαυέ*, *Ἰαωέ*. The origin and meaning of the name are unknown. It was formerly referred to the Hebrew root *hāwāh*, be, exist, and was taken to imply self-existence, 'he that is' ('I am that I am,' Ex. iii. 14; more correctly 'I shall be what I shall be'), or else eternity. Some modern scholars would translate the name as 'he who causes to be,' i. e. the Creator, while others connect it with an Aramaic sense 'fall,' as if 'he who causes (rain or lightning) to fall,' this explanation being paralleled by similar terms associated with the Greek Zeus. Others, in view of the fact that a metaphysical notion like 'self-existence' does not elsewhere appear in the names of the deities of primitive peoples, regard the Hebrew derivation as a piece of popular etymology (some-what like that which in English associates the name *God* with *good*), and seek to identify *Yahwe* with some Assyrian or other foreign deity.] 1. In the Old Testament, one of the names of God as the deity of the Hebrews: in the English version usually translated, or rather represented, by "the LORD." See etymology. The Jews, since an early date, have avoided the pronunciation of this name of God, and wherever it occurs in the sacred books have substituted the word *Adonai*, or, where it comes in conjunction with *Adonai*, have substituted *Elohim*.

And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name **JEHOVAH** was I not known to them.

Ex. vi. 3.

Father of all! in every age,

In every clime adored,

By saint, by savage, or by sage,

Jehovah, *Jove*, or *Lord*!

Pope, Universal Prayer.

2. In modern Christian use, God.

Jehovist (jē-hō'vist), *n.* [From *Jehovah* + *-ist*.] 1. The supposed author of certain passages of the Pentateuch in which God is always spoken of as *Jehovah*. Also *Jahvist*. See *Elohist*.—2. One who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah* in Hebrew are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation. The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists*, who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah* are the vowels of *Adonai* or of *Elohim*. See *Adonist*, *Jehovist*.

Jehovistic (jē-hō-vis'tik), *a.* [From *Jehovist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the exclusive use of the name

Jehovah for God: applied to certain passages of the Pentateuch, or to the writer or writers of these passages. Also *Jahvistic*. See *Elohist*.

Jehu (jē'hū), *n.* [In allusion to 2 Ki. ix. 20: "The driving is like the driving of *Jehu*, the son of Nimahi; for he driveth furiously." 1. A fast driver; a person fond of driving. [Colloq.]

A plous man . . . may call a keen foxhunter a Nimrod, . . . and Cowper's friend, Newton, would speak of a neighbor who was given to driving as *Jehu*.

Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Reformation.

2. A driver; a coachman. [Colloq.]

At first it was not without fear that she intrusted herself to so inexperienced a coachman; "but she soon . . . raised my wages, and considered me an excellent *Jehu*."

Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

jehup (jē'up), *v.* 1. A variant form of *gee up*. See *gee* 2.

May I lose my Otho, or be tumbled from my phaeton the first time I *jehup* my surreys, if I have not made more haste than a young surgeon in his first labour.

Foots, Taste, II.

jeistiecor (jēs'ti-kōr), *n.* A corruption of *justice* or *justice*. Compare *justion*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It's a sight for sair een, to see a gold-laced *jeistiecor* in the Ha' garden aye late at e'en. . . . Ou, a *jeistiecor*—that's a jacket like your ain.

Scott, Rob Roy, vi.

jejunal (jē-jō'nal), *a.* [From *jejunum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the jejunum: as, a *jejunal* intussusception.

jeune (jē-jūn'), *a.* [From *jejunus*, fasting, hungry, barren, empty, dry, feeble, poor: see *dino*.] 1. Scarcely supplied or furnished; attenuated; poor.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jeune* or limpid water.

Sir T. Browne.

2. Barren; unfurnished; wanting pith or interest, as a literary production; devoid of sense or knowledge, as a person; dry; uninteresting; shallow.

I now and then get a bait at philosophy, but it is so little and *jeune* as I despair of satisfaction 'till I am againe restor'd to the Society.

Boslyn, To the Dean of Hippon.

Facee itself, most mournfully *jeune*,

Calls for the kind assistance of a tune.

Comper, Retirement, l. 711.

jejunely (jē-jūn'li), *adv.* In a *jeune*, empty, dry, or barren manner.

jejuneness (jē-jūn'nes), *n.* 1. Attenuation; fineness; thinness.

There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both of the spirals and tangible parts; the closeness of the tangible parts; and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirals.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 790.

2. Barrenness; emptiness; deficiency of interest, importance, or knowledge; want of substantial or attractive qualities: as, *jejuneness* of style in a book.

jejunity (jē-jū'nī-ti), *n.* [From *jejunus* (tense), *jejunus*: see *jeune*.] Jejuneness; meagerness; brevity. [Rare.]

Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter.

Bentley, Letters, p. 261.

jejunum (jē-jū-num), *n.*; pl. *jejuna* (-nā). [NL., neut. of *jejunus*, dry: see *jeune*.] In anat., the second division of the small intestine, of uncertain extent, intervening between the duodenum and the ileum; more fully, the *intestinum jejunum*: so named because it was supposed to be empty after death. See *intestine*.

Jekyll's Act. Same as *Gin Act* (which see, under *gin*).

jelerang (jel'ē-rang), *n.* [Native name.] A species of squirrel, *Sciurus javanensis*, found in Java, India, and Cochinchina. It is variable in color, but commonly is dark-brown above and golden-yellow below.

jell (jel), *v.* 1. [From *jelly*.] To assume the consistence of jelly. [Colloq.]

The jelly won't *jell*—and I don't know what to do!

L. M. Alcott, Little Women, II. 5.

jelletite (jel'e-tit), *n.* [After M. Jellet, who described it.] A variety of lime-iron garnet, of a green color, found near Zermatt, Switzerland.

jellico (jel'i-kō), *n.* [A corruption of *angelica*.] 1. The plant *Angelica sylvestris*. Also *jellio*.

—2. A plant of St. Helena, *Stem Elenium*, whose stems are used uncooked for food.

jellied (jel'id), *a.* [From *jelly* + *-ed*.] 1. Brought to the consistence of jelly.—2. Having the sweetness of jelly.

The *jellied* philtre of her lips.

Cleveland.

jellify (jel'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jellified*, ppr. *jellifying*. [From *jelly* + *-fy*.] 1. *trans.* To make into a jelly; reduce to a gelatinous state.

he jeweller nearly faints with alarm, and poor But-fingers was completely jellified with fear.

J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 230.

development had occurred in the various fluid media upon the jellified blood-serum. *Medical News*, L. 287.

I. *intrans.* To become gelatinous; turn into ly.

alifying is a term applied to soap which, after being mixed in a certain quantity of water, sets into a jelly in cold. *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 235.

op (jel'gp), *n.* See *jewlap*.

oped (jel'gpt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *wattled*.

pl (jel'i), *n.*; pl. *jollies* (-iz). [Formerly *jolly*; *IE. joly, gele*, < *OF. gelee*, a front, also *jelly*, *p. fem. of gele* (< *L. gelatus*), frozen, pp. of *g*, < *L. gelare*, freeze, congeal: see *congeal*, *id. gelatin*.] 1. A viscous or glutinous substance obtained by solution of gelatinous mat-, animal or vegetable; hence, any substance semisolid consistence.

(out, vile jelly [an eye])!

Where is thy lustre now? *Shak.*, *Lea*, III. 7, 83.

Were I not in court,
I would beat that fat of thine, rain'd by the food
Natch'd from poor clients' mouths, into a jelly.

Pletcher, *Spanish Curate*, III. 3.
[dingtonite] affords a jelly with muriatic acid.

Dana, *Mineralogy* (1892), p. 417.

The thickened juice of fruit, or any gelatinous substance, prepared for food: as, currant quava jelly; calf's-foot jelly; meat jelly.

Jellies softer than the creamy curd,
And lucid syrups tinted with cinnamon.

Kaate, *Eve of St. Agnes*.

A mixture of gelatin and glycerin, used as medium for mounting microscopic objects. — *y of hartshorn*. See *hartshorn*. — *Wharton's jelly*, is as *gelatin of Wharton* (which see, under *gelatin*).

jet (jel'i), *a.* [Prob. a var. of *jolly*.] Excellent of its kind; worthy. [Scotch.]

He's done him to a jelly hunt's ha';
Was far frae any town.

King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 147).

The Provost o' the town,
A jelly man, well worthy of a crown.

Shirreffs, *Poems*, p. 33.

7-bag (jel'i-bag), *n.* A bag through which y is distilled.

fish (jel'i-fish), *n.* A popular name of many dis of aclephas, medusas, sea-blubbers, or -netties: so called from the soft, gelatinous texture. As commonly used, the name applies especially to those discophorous hydrous which have an irella-like disk, by the pulsation of which, or its alternation and contraction, they are propelled through water, trailing long appendages, which have the prop of netting or stinging when they are touched. Jelly- are often found swimming in shoals in summer, to great annoyance of bathers. The different genera and ies are very numerous. Some of the stenophorans or e-jellies are also called by this name. See *Aculephus*, *ophora*, *Hydrosca*.

r-lichen (jel'i-l'ken), *n.* One of a class of iens which dissolve, when wet, into a gelatinous pulp. See *Collembi*.

r-plant (jel'i-plant), *n.* An Australian sea-d, *Eucheuma speciosum*, which affords an excellent jelly.

blet (jel'bl), *n.* An obsolete form of *gim-*

x a pair of *Jemles* for the stools dore rd.

Leveon Chuardens Acta, 1588 (Arch., XII. 300).

dar, jamadar (jem'i-, jam'a-där), *n.* [Also *idar*, *jemudar*, *jommidar*, *jematkar*, *jemaust*, < *Hind. Pers. jamädär*, the chief or leader any number of persons, an officer of police, toms, or excise, a native subaltern officer, < *Hind. jamä*, *jame*, amount, aggregate, lied esp. to the debit or receipt side of account, to rent, revenue, etc. (< *Ar. jamä*, *jimä*, union, < *jama'a*, gather, assemble), + , holding, a holder.] In the army of India, ative officer next in rank to a subadar, or tain of a company of Sepoys; a lieutenant: name is also applied, in the civil service, to ain officers of police, of the customs, etc., , in large domestic establishments, to an reaser or head servant having general con- of the others.

ie Bishop took him into his service as a *jemaustdar* or i officer of the peons.

Heber, *Journey through Upper India* (ed. 1844), I. 65, [note.]

diland had commenced an intrigue with some of the idars, or captains of the enemy's troops.

James Mill, *Hist. Brit. India*, III. 175.

miness (jem'i-neas), *n.* The state of being any or spruce; spruceness; neatness. [Col-.]

a fort shall be either convenience or *jenniness*.

Greville.

jenny¹ (jem'i), *n.*; pl. *jennies* (-iz). [Appar. a particular use of *Jenny*, *Jimmy*, dim. of *Jem*, *Jim*, colloq. abbreviations of *James*, *James*. See *jack*¹, and cf. in first sense *billy* and *betty*. Less prob. due to *jimmal*, *jimmer*, forms of *gim-mel*, *gimmel*, *gimbal*, a double ring, in the obs. occasional sense of a mechanical device.] 1. A short crowbar, especially as used by burglars: often made in sections, so as to be carried without discovery. Also *jimmy*.

They call for crow-bars—*Jennies* is the modern name they bear.

They burst through lock, and bolt, and bar.
Berkham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 117.

2. A sheep's head baked. [Eng.]

She . . . returned with a . . . dish of sheep's heads, which gave occasion to several pleasant witticisms. . . . founded upon the singular coincidence of *Jennies* being a cant name common to them and . . . an ingenious instrument much used in his profession.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xx.

3. A great-coat. [Prov. Eng.]—4. pl. A kind of woolen cloth. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

jenny² (jem'i), *a.* and *n.* [Same as *jimmy*², q. v.] 1. *a.* Spruce; neat; smart; handy; dextrous. Also spelled *jenny*. [Colloq.]

A cute man is an abbreviation of acute, . . . and signifies a person that is sharp, clever, neat, or, to use a more modern term, *Jenny*.

Gentleman's Mag., Sept., 1707.

II. *n.* A sort of boot of fine make.

Buck, *Harkee*, Mr. Subtle, I'll out of my tramels when I hunt with the king.

Subtle, *Well*, well.
Buck, I'll on with my *Jennies*: none of your black bags and jack-boots for me.

Poets, *Englishman in Paris*, I.

jeneperet, *n.* An obsolete form of *juniper*.

jenequen (jen'e-ken), *n.* Same as *henoquen*.

jenite (yen'it), *n.* A different orthography of *jenite*: a synonym of *ilvaile*.

jennet¹ (jen'et), *n.* [Also written *jennat*, *genet*, early mod. *E. ginet*, *genette*, < *OF. gennette*, < *Sp. gine*, a nag, also, as orig., a horseman, a horse-soldier; of Moorish origin, traced by Dozy to *Ar. Zenäta*, a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.] A small Spanish horse.

The government is held of the Pope by an annual tribute of 40,000 ducats and a white *genet*.

Koaly, *Diary*, Feb. 8, 1648.
They were mounted a la gine

that is, on the light jennet of Andalusia—a cross of the Arabian. *Prescott*.

jennet², *n.* See *genet*².

jenneting (jen'et-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *jennit-ing*, *jennitting*, *genetizing*, *genitizing*, *ginnitizing*, also *jennetin*, *genetin*, the term, being conformed to that of *hawking* (see quotation from Holland), *sweeting*, and other apple-names, and the first syllable conformed to that of *E. Jenkin*, *Jenny*, *Junny*, etc., from the same ult. source: < *OF. Janot*, earlier *Johannot*, *Jehennot*, and *Janot*, *Jannot*, earlier *Joannot*, *Joannot*, *Johannot* (with corresponding fem. *Johannette*, *Jeannette*, *Jennette*, *E. Janot*, etc.), dim. of *OF. Jan*, *Jeann*, *Jehan*, etc., *ME. Jan*, *Jon*, etc., *E. John*, a personal name; in reference to St. John's apple, *OF. pomme de St. Jean*; so called, it seems, because, like a certain pear similarly named *Amirs Joannet*, or *Joannet*, or *Jeannette*, or *Petit St. Jean*, it is ripe in some places as early as St. John's day (June 24th). Cf. *ME. pere-jannet*, *Jeannot* pears (*Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 221). The apple called *John-apple* or *apple-John*, which does not ripen till late in the season, being considered in perfection when withered (see *apple-John*), may owe its name to another cause. See *John*. The explanation attempted in the perverted form *June-eating* (through *junetin*, in Bailey) is absurd.] A kind of early apple.

Apple trees live a very short time: and of these the hasty kind, or *jennings*, continue nothing so long as those that bear and ripen later. *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xvi. 44.

In July come . . . plums in fruit, *jennings*, quodluna.

Bacon, *Gardens* (ed. 1887).

Thy sole delight is, sitting still,
With that gold dagger of thy bill
To fret the summer *jenneting*.

Tennyson, *The Blackbird*.

Jennie harp. See *harp-seal*.

jenny (jen'i), *n.*; pl. *jennies* (-iz). [A familiar use in various senses of the common fem. name *Jenny*, vulgarly *Jinny*, *Jen*, *Jin*, early mod. *E. Jany*, another form of *Janie*, *Janey*, dim. of *Jane*, < *F. Jeanne* (< *ML. Joanna*), fem. of *Joun*, < *LL. Joannes*, *John*: see *John*. Cf. *jenneting*. The spinning-jenny (called in *F.*, after *E.*, *jeunette*) (def. 4) is said to have been so named by Arkwright after his wife, *Jenny*; but according to a grandson of Jacob Hargreaves, the inventor, it is a corruption of *gin*, a contraction of *engine* (Webster's Dict., ed. 1864). *Gin* would easily suggest *Jin*, *Jinny*, *Jenny*, familiar per-

sonal names being often attached to mechanical contrivances (cf. *Jack*¹, *jummy*¹, *betty*, etc.); but in the present case there is prob. an allusion to *E. dial. jenny-spinner*, *finny-spinner*, the crane-fly, also called in *Sc. spinning-Muggie* and *Jenny Nettles*.] 1. A female bird: used especially as a prefix, as in *jenny-heron*, *jenny-howl*, *jenny-jay*, *jenny-wren*, etc. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically — 2. A wren: usually called *jenny-wren*. — 3. A female ass: also called *jenny-ass*.

Down trots a donkey to the wicket-gate,
With Mister Simon Gubbins on his back; . . .
"Jenny be dead, Miss . . . but I've brought ye Jack;
He doesn't give no milk — but he can brag."

Hood, *Ode to Kae Wilson*.

4. A spinning-jenny (which see).

jenny-ass (jen'i'-as), *n.* A female ass; a jenny.

jenny-crudle (jen'i'-krud'l), *n.* Same as *jenny-wren*, 1.

jenny-spinner (jen'i'-spin'er), *n.* [Also *jinny-spinner*; < *Jenny*, fem. name (see *jenny*), + *spin-*, *spin*.] The crane-fly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

jenny-wren (jen'i'-ron'), *n.* 1. A wren. Also *jenny-crudle*. — 2. Herb-robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

jentry, *n.* An obsolete form of *gentry*.

jentlet, *jentilt*, *a.* Obsolete forms of *gentle*.

jentman, *n.* A gentleman. *Durins*.

Hawwa what ye say (ko I) of such a *Jentman*.
Nay, I fere him not (ko she), doe the best he can.

Udall, *Boister Doister*, III. 3.

jeofail (jel'äl), *n.* [In old law-books *jeofaille*, repr. (*OF. je* (*jeo*) *faillir*, I fail, I am mistaken, or *fai failli*, I have failed: *je*, < *L. ego* = *E. I*; *ai*, 1st pers. pres. ind. of *aver*, *aroir*, < *L. habere* = *F. have*; *faillir*, pres. ind., *failli*, pp., of *faillir* (see *faill*).] In law, an error in pleading or other proceeding, or the acknowledgment of a mistake or an oversight. — *Statutes of Jeofail*, the statutes of amendment, particularly an English statute of 1340, whereby irregularities and mistakes in legal proceedings are allowed to be corrected or to be disregarded.

jeopard (jep'ärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *jeopard*; < *ME. jeopardien*, *juparten*, hazard, < *jeopardie*, jeopardy: see *jeopardy*.] To put in jeopardy; expose to loss or injury; hazard; imperil; endanger.

Er that ye *juparten* so youre name,
Beth nocht to haust in this hote fare.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1566.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death in the high places of the field.

Judges v. 18.

Obviously too well guarded to *jeopard* the interests of the Spanish sovereigns.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, II. 1.

— *Syn.* To peril, imperil, risk.

jeoparder (jep'ärd-er), *n.* One who jeopardis or puts to hazard.

jeopardise (jep'ärd-iz), *n.* [*ME.*; as *jeopardy* + *-ise*.] Jeopardy.

jeopardize (jep'ärd-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jeopardized*, *jeopardizing*. [*< jeopard* + *-ize*; perhaps suggested by *jeopardise*, *n.*] To jeopard. Also spelled *jeopardise*.

That he should *jeopardize* his wilful head
Only for spite at me! — 'Tis wonderful!

Sir L. Taylor, *F. van Artevelde*, II. 11.

Yes, I have lost my honor and my wife,
And, being moreover an ignoble bound,
I dare not *jeopardize* my life for them.

Browning, *Ring and Hook*, I. 188.

jeopardless (jep'ärd-less), *a.* [*< jeopard* (y) + *-less*.] Without jeopardy, or hazard or danger.

Better is it therefore to embrace thyself *libertie*, yf it be eyther in thy power, or *jeopardless*. *J. Udall*, *On I Cor. vii*.

jeopardous (jep'ärd-us), *a.* [*< jeopard* + *-ous*.] Exposed to jeopardy or danger; perilous; hazardous.

The fore-fronts or frontiers of the two corners [of Utopia], what with boards and shelves, and what with rocks, be *jeopardous* and dangerous.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 1.

If a man lead me through a *jeopardous* place by day, he cannot hurt me so greatly as by night.

Tyndale, *Ana.* to Sir T. More.

jeopardously (jep'ärd-us-li), *adv.* In a jeopardous manner; with risk or danger; hazardously.

jeopardy (jep'ärd-i), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *jeopardie*, *jeopardie*; < *ME. jepardie*, *jeopardie*, *jopardie*, *jeperdie*, *jeopardye* (appar. simulating *OF. jeu perdu*, a lost game), more correctly *jupartie*, *jupertie*, < *OF. jeu parti*, lit. a divided game, i. e. an even game, an even chance, < *ML. jocus partitus*, an even chance, an alternative: *L. jocus* (> *OF. jeu*), jest, play, game; *partitus* (> *OF. parti*), pp. of *partire*, divide: see *joke* and *party*.] 1†. An even chance; a game evenly balanced.

But God wolds, I had cones or twyes
Yoonde and knowe the *jeopardies*
That cowde the Greke Pictagoras,
I shulde have playde the bet at chee.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 693.

2. Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril. A person is in *jeopardy*, within the constitutional protection against being put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, when he is put upon trial, before a court of competent jurisdiction, upon indictment or information which is sufficient in form and substance to sustain a conviction, and a jury has been sworn, unless such jury, without having rendered a verdict, were discharged for good cause (or, according to some authorities, by absolute necessity), or by the consent of the accused.

Myu estat now lyth in jeopardy.

Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 465.

Happy is he that can beware by another man's *jeopardy*.

Lutimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Is not this the blood of the men that went in *jeopardy* of their lives?

2 Sam. xxiii. 17.

jeopardy. Obsolete forms of *jeopardy*, *jeopardy*.

jeopardy beans. See *Abrus*.

jerboa (jér'bō-ā or jér'bō-ū), *n.* [Sometimes written *gerbo*, *gerboa*, *gerbuu* (see also *gerbil*); < *Ar. yarbū*, the flesh of the back and loins, an oblique descending muscle, and hence the jerboa, in reference to the strong muscles of its hind legs.] A rodent quadruped of the family *Dipodidae*, subfamily *Dipodinae*, and especially of the genus *Dipus*; a gerbil, or jumping-mouse of the old world. There are several species, of three genera, *Dipus*, *Alactaga*, and *Platygeromys*. The best-known, and the one to which the native name has special reference, is *Dipus aegyptius*, a curious and interesting animal of the des-



Jerboa (*Dipus aegyptius*).

erts of Africa, living in communities in extensive and intricate underground galleries. The hind legs of the animal are extremely long, and so great is its power of jumping that it seems hardly to touch the ground as it bounds along. Its saltatorial power is proportionally greater than that of the kangaroo, since the latter animal is aided by its stout tail. The tail of the jerboa is longer than the body, very slender, and tufted at the end, and may serve as a balance during the flying leaps. The fore feet are very short; the ears are large and rounded. The size of the animal is 6 or 8 inches without the tail, and the general aspect is that of the rat or mouse, the jerboas belonging to the myomorph group of rodents.

jerboa-mouse (jér'bō-ū-mous), *n.* An animal of the genus *Dipodomys*, of North America; one of the pouched mice, pocket-mice, or kangaroo-rats. See *Dipodomys*.

Jerboide (jér'bō-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jerboa* + *-idae*.] The jerboas: same as *Dipodidae*.

jerred, **jerid** (jér-réd'), *n.* [Also written *jerred*, *jerred*, *jerred*, *jerred*; < *Turk. jerid*, *Pers. jarid*, < *Ar. jerid*, *jarid*, a rod, shaft, esp. the javelin of a horseman.] 1. A wooden javelin about five feet long, used by horsemen in Persia and Turkey in certain games, especially in mock fights.

In tourney light the Moor his *jerid* flings.

Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, st. 25.

Right through ring and ring runs the *jerred*.

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 467.

2. A game in which this javelin is used.

jeremeffite (properly yer-o-me'yef-it), *n.* [After a Russian mineralogist, *Jeremeff*.] A rare borate of aluminium found near Adun-Tschilon in Siberia. It occurs in colorless hexagonal crystals resembling beryl.

jeremiad, **jeremiade** (jér-ē-mi'ad), *n.* [< *F. jérémíade*; as *Jeremiah* + *-ade*, as in *llad*, etc.; so called in reference to the "Lamentations of Jeremiah," one of the books of the Old Testament.] Lamentation; an utterance of grief or sorrow; a complaining tirade: used with a spice of ridicule or mockery, implying either that the grief itself is unnecessarily great, or that the utterance of it is tediously drawn out and attended with a certain satisfaction to the utterer.

He has prolonged his complaint into an endless *jeremiad*.

Lamb, To Southey.

It is impossible to describe the mournful grandeur with which he used to open his snuff-box, take a preliminary pinch, fold and unfold the sombre bandanna, and launch

into a *jeremiad* as to the prospects of Protestantism, more dismal than any ever uttered by the rivers of Babylon.

Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 304.

Jeremianic (jér-ē-mi-an'ik), *a.* [< *Jeremiah* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the prophet Jeremiah.

There are some portions of the book the *Jeremianic* authorship of which has been entirely or in part denied.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 628.

jerfalcon (jér'fál-kn), *n.* The etymologically correct spelling of *gerfalcon*.

jergue, *v. t.* See *jerke*.

jerguer, *n.* See *jerker*.

Jericho (jér'í-kō), *n.* [With ref. to *Jericho* in Palestine, esp., in def. 1 and the second phrase, in allusion to 2 Sam. x. 4, 5: "Wherefore Hianun took David's servants, and shaved off the one half of their beards, . . . and sent them away. . . . And the king said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and then return."] 1. A place of tarrying—that is, a prison.—2. A place very distant; a remote place: as, to wish one to *Jericho*.—From *Jericho* to *June*, a great distance.

His kick was tremendous, and when he had his boots on would—to use an expression of his own, which he had picked up in the holy wars—would send a man from *Jericho* to *June*.

Barkham, Ingoldsby Legends (Grey Dolphin).

To stay or tarry in *Jericho* (until one's beard is grown), to wait in retirement or obscurity (until one grows wiser).

Who would, to curb such insolence, I know,
Bid such young boys to stay in *Jericho*

Until their beards were grown, their wits more staid.

Haywood, Hierarchie, iv. 308.

[Humorous in all senses and applications.]

jerid, *n.* See *jerred*.

jerke (jérk), *v.* [Recorded (first in latter part of the 16th century) in 3 forms: (1) *jerke* (*Jerke*, *n.*, *Levins*, 1570), *jerke*; (2) *gerke* (*Minsheu*, 1627), cf. "*girk*, a rod, also to chastise or beat" (*Halliwell*); (3) *yerke*, *E. dial.* and *Se. yerke*, *yerke*: orig. strike or beat, esp. with a whip or rod. The typical form is *yerke*, the initial *f* and *g* being palatal, and not sibilant. Origin uncertain; an equiv. term *jerit* (*Cotgrave*) suggests that all these forms are dial. variations of the older *gird*, which has the same sense. See *yerke*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike or beat, as with a whip or rod; strike smartly. [Now only Scotch.]

With that which *jerks* the hams of every jade.

By. Hall, Satires, III. v. 26.

Poussier [F.], to scourge, lash, *yerke* or *jerke*. *Cotgrave*.

Now I am fitted!

I have made twigs to *jerke* myself.

Shirley, Hyde Park, III. 2.

2. To pull or thrust with sudden energy; act upon with a twitching or snatching motion; move with quick, sharp force: often with a word or words of direction: as, to *jerke* open a door; the horse *jerked* out his heels.

I snatched at the lappeys of his coat, and *jerked* him into Mrs. Wellmore's parlor.

F. W. Robinson, Lazarus in London, iv. 10.

In attempting to dash through a thicket, his hat has been *jerked* from his head, his powder-horn and shot-pouch torn from around his neck.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 202.

We poor puppets, *jerked* by unseen wires.

Lowell, Commemoration Ode.

3. To throw with a quick, sharp motion; specifically, to throw with the hand lower than the elbow, with an impulse given by sudden collision of the forearm with the hip; as, to *jerke* a stone.

II. intrans. 1. To make a sudden spasmodic motion; give a start; move twitchingly.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet,
But, proud of being known, will *jerke* and greet.

Dryden.

He was seized with that curious nervous affection which originates in these religious excitements, and disappears with them. He *jerked* violently—his *jerking* only adding to his excitement, which in turn increased the severity of his contortions.

E. Eggleston, Circuit Rider, xiv.

2. To sneer; carp; speak sarcastically.

By the way he *jerkes* at some men reforming to models of Religion.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, viii.

jerke (jérk), *n.* [< *jerke*, *v.*] 1. A short, sharp pull, thrust, or twitch; a sudden throw or toss; a jolt; a twitching or spasmodic motion.

His jade gave him a *jerke*.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

The ship tossed like an egg-shell, so that I never felt such uncertain *Jerks* in a ship.

Dampier, Voyages, l. 82.

2. A sudden spring or bound; a start; a leap; a sally.

Ovidius Naso was the man; and why, indeed, Naso, but for smelling out the odoriferous flowers of fancy, the *jerks* of invention?

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 129.

3. An involuntary spasmodic contraction of a muscle, due to reflex action resulting from a blow or other external stimulus. Thus, a blow

upon the ligament of the patella, below the knee-cap, produces spasmodic contraction of the extensor muscles of the leg, which is straightened with a *jerke*. This is technically called *knee-jerk*, and the same action in other parts receives qualifying terms, as *chin-jerk*, etc.

4. pl. The paroxysms or violent spasmodic movements sometimes resulting from excitement in connection with religious services. Specifically called the *jerks*. [Western and southern U. S.]

These Methodist sets people crazy with the *jerks*, I've heard tell.

E. Eggleston, Circuit Rider, xii.

5. t. A sneer; sarcasm.

The question ere while mov'd who he is . . . may return with a more just demand, who he is not of place and knowledge never so mean, under whose contempt and *jerke* these men are not deservedly false?

Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

jerke, **jerque** (jérk), *v. t.* [Sometimes spelled *jerque* (cf. deriv. *jerker*, less commonly *jerquer*, *jerquer*); prob. an accom. form, < *It. cercare* (pron. cher-ká're), search (cf. *cercatore*, *cercante*, a searcher): see *search*.] In the English custom-house, to search, as a vessel, for unentered goods.

jerke, **jerky** (jérk, jér'ki), *n.* [< *Chilian charcut*, dried beef.] Meat cut into strips and cured by drying it in the open air.

As soon as daylight appears, the captain started to where they left some *jerke* hanging on the evening before.

W. De Ham, Hist. Early Settlements, p. 389.

jerke (jérk), *v. t.* [Chiefly as pp. adj., in the phrase *jerked beef*; < *jerke*, *n.*] To cure, as meat, especially beef, by cutting into long thin pieces and drying in the sun.

When he [the Rocky Mountain hunter] can get no fresh meat, he falls back on his stock of *jerked* venison, dried in long strips over the fire or in the sun.

The Century, XXXVI. 532.

jerker (jér'kór), *n.* [< *jerke* + *-er*.] 1. One who jerks; one who moves something in a quick, spasmodic way; in the quotation, one who whips or lashes.

Let 'em alone, Frank; I'll make 'em their own justice, and a *jerker*.

Pletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 3.

2. One who makes quick, spasmodic motions; especially, one who suffers from involuntary spasmodic movements of the limbs or features.

In Roman Catholic countries these manifestations, as we have seen, have generally appeared in convents. . . . In Protestant countries they appear in times of great religious excitement, and especially when large bodies of young women are submitted to the influence of noisy and frothy preachers. Well-known examples of this in America are seen in the "Jumpers," *Jerkers*, and various revival extravaganzas.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 148.

3. A cyprinoid fish, *Hybopsis kontoukiensis*: same as *hornyhead*.

jerker, **jerquer** (jér'kór), *n.* [Also written *jerquer*: see *jerke*.] In the English custom-house, an officer who searches vessels for unentered goods. [Colloq.]

I have heard tell that she's three parts slayer and one part pirate; and I wonder the custom-house *jerkers* don't seize her.

Salis.

jerkin (jér'kin), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *jerkin*; prob. of D. origin (see 1st quot.), < OD. *jurkion* or *jurken*, < *jurk*, a frock, + dim. *-ken*, *-kin*.] A short close-fitting coat or jacket, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The term is used loosely to include on the one hand the doublet, and on the other the buff-coat, at least in some of its forms; it was often used for a surcoat, or coat worn over armor.

With dutchkin dublets, and with *Jerkins* lagged.

Gaucoligne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 83.

And all kinds of leather ware, as gloves, poyntes, gyrdles, skins for *Jerkins*.

Stafford, A Briefe Conceit (1581), ed. Furnivall, p. 88.

Is not a buff *jerkin* a most sweet robe of durance?

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 2. 49.

His attiro was a riding-cloak, which, when open, displayed a handsome *jerkin*, overlaid with lace.

Scott, Kenilworth, l.

jerkin (jér'kin), *n.* A young salmon: same as *ginkin*.

jerkin (jér'kin), *n.* [Contr. of *jerfalcon*.] The male of the *jerfalcon*.

jerkinness (jér'ki-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being jerky or spasmodic.

In our common conversation we can give pleasure and escape sharp tones by avoiding *jerkinness* in speech.

J. P. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 122.

jerkinet (jér'ki-net), *n.* [Sc. *jerkinet*, also written, improp., *girkionet*; < *jerkin* + *-et*. Cf. *jer-net*.] An outer jacket worn by women; a sort of bodice without whalebone.

My lady's gown, there's gairs upon 't; . . .

But Jenny's jumps an *jerkinet*.

My lord thinks meikle naip upon 't.

Burns, My Lady's Gown.

jerkingly (jér'king-li), *adv.* In a jerking manner; with or by jerks.

n-head (jér'kin-hed), *n.* [Appar. with allusion to *jerkin*.] In arch., the end of when it is formed a shape intermediate between a gable and p, the gable rising half-way to the e, so that it is left a truncated shape, the roof being hip- or inclined back- from this level. called *thread-head*.



Jerkin-head Roof.

Jerkin-head (jér'ki), *a.* and *n.* **Jerkin-head** (jér'ki) *a.* and *n.* Of king character; act- by jerks; spasmodic; tions; impatient.

wiped her eyes in the *jerky* way of poor people, to n tears are a hindrance.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 265. e best teaching is not feverish or *jerky*, but deliber- ously, harmonious.

New Eng. Jour. of Education, XIX. 41. *n.*; pl. *jerkins* (-kiz). See the extract.

e liveliest travelling was by *jerky*, the ordinary Amer- farm-wagon without springs. You sat on a board across the wagon-box; that is, you tried to sit, for half the time you spent in the air, stiffening your to temper the bump bound to meet your return to eat. W. Shepherd, Prairie Experience, p. 108.

Jer (jér'ki), *n.* See *jerks*. **Jeram** (jér-ó-b'ám), *n.* [So called in allu- to *Jeroboam*, "a mighty man of valour" i. xi. 28), who became king of Israel.] A o bowl or goblet, generally of metal. [Prov. .]

e corporation of Ludlow formerly possessed a *jer- which was used as a grace-cup or loving-cup at the e feast.* H. S. Cummings.

Jeret, *n.* An obsolete dialectal (Scotch) i of *gillyflower*.

Jerig, *n.* A variant of *geropigia*. **Jerin**, *n.* [ME., spelled irreg. *Jeryne*; appar. F. *jeron*, *geron*, *giron*, *gieron*, a back of her, a robe, tunic, lap, bod, tile, etc., orig. thing circular, a gyron: see *gyron*.] A piece rnor, apparently of leather.

Armed hym in a actone with ortraes fülle ryche, Abovev one that a *jermye* of Acres owte wore, Abovev that a *jeasseraunt* of jentylye mayles, A jupone of Jerodyne jaggede in schrede. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 903.

Jer, *v. t.* See *jerks*. **Jer**, *n.* See *jerks*. **Jer**, *n.* See *jerks*.

Jer (jér'i), *n.*; pl. *jerries* (-iz). [Origin ob- e; prob. ult. from the name *Jerry*, a fami- libbr. of *Jeremiah*.] A man who erects flimsy dings; a speculator who constructs houses ily and unsubstantially.

-builder (jér'i-bil'dér), *n.* Same as *jerry*. w many householders have suffered from the scamped of *jerry-builders*. *Quarterly Rev.*, XLV. 67.

-building (jér'i-bil'ding), *n.* Cheap and less construction of houses. premium is required to encourage the development ry-building. *Nature*, XXX. 31.

-built (jér'i-bilt), *a.* Constructed hastily with flimsy materials. e first thought naturally was that these *jerry-built* s would be shaken down like a pack of cards. *Nature*, XXX. 31.

-shop (jér'i-shop), *n.* A low dram-shop. worse than *jerry-shop* over the way ragged like Bedlam ubus. *Carlisle*, in *Froude*.

Jer (jér'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *Jerye*, *y*, *jerzie*; so called from *Jersey*, formerly *Jersey* (< F. *Jersey*), one of the Channel Is- ls, < L. *Casarea*, a name of various places, ied in later times to the island, < *Cæsar*, ar: see *Cæsar*. The province, now the e, of New Jersey (NL. *Nova Casarea*) was amed in 1664, in the grant to the proprie- , Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, r the island of Jersey, which Sir George aret had defended against the Long Par- ent.] I. n. 1. Fine woolen yarn; fine or of wool, separated from the inferior quality umbing.

r (the Queen of Scots) hose were worsted, watched- red, wrought with silver about the cloaks, and whit e vander them.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 281. o means therefore is the present practice to be e, which daily cartheth away of the finest sorts of e ready combed into *jerries* for works, which they up as bales of cloth. *Golden Pheas* (1857).

2. A close-fitting upper garment, extending to the hips, made of elastic woolen or silk mate- rial, and worn with some variation of form by both men and women.

Now each house has its own uniform of cap and *jersey*, of some lively colour.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 5. His dress was well adapted for displaying his deep square chest and sinewy arms—a close fitting *jersey*, and white trousers girt by a broad black belt.

Lawrence, Guy Livingston, l. II. a. Made of fine woolen yarn or pure wool.

If I be not found in carnation *Jersey*-stockings, blue devils' breeches, with three gards down, and my pocket i' the sleeves, I'll ne'er look you i' the face again.

Beau. and Fl., Scourful Lady, l. 1. *Jersey* cloth, woolen stockinet.—*Jersey-cumb*, in *her*, a bearing representing a comb with long curved teeth, such as is used by wool-combers.—*Jersey flannel*, a fab- ric resembling stockinet, but with a long and soft pile on one side.

Jersey lightning, *livelong*. See *lightning*, *live- long*.

Jersey mates, *Jersey team*. See *mate*l.

Jersey pine, *tea*, *thistle*, etc. See *pine*, etc.

Jer (jér't), *v. t.* [See *jerks*.] To throw; *jer*. *Colgrave*.

Jerupigia, *n.* See *geropigia*.

Jerusalem artichoke, *cherry*, *cowslip*, *had- dock*, *oak*, *pony*, etc. See *artichoke*, etc.

Jervine (jér'vin), *n.* [< Sp. *jerva*, the poison of the *Veratrum album*, + *-ine*.] A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*, along with *veratrine*.

Jeshamy (jes'h-a-mi), *n.* A corruption of *jas- mine*. [Collog., Eng.]

Jess (jes), *n.* [Usually in pl. *jessen*; < ME. *ges*, < OF. *ges*, *gic*, *gic*, *gic*, or without nom. -s, *got*, *gic*, later as pl. *gects*, F. *jet* = Pr. *get* = It. (obs.) *geto*, < ML. *jactus*, a *jess*: so called from their use in letting the hawk fly, being the same as OF. *get*, *gic*, later *geet*, *jeet*, F. *jet*, < L. *jactus*, a throw, cust: see *jet*.] 1. A short strap, usually of leather, sometimes of silk or other mate- rial, fastened about the leg of a hawk used in falconry, and continually worn. The leath, when used, is secured to this. But the term *jess* must be taken to include a short thong with a ring at the end, which is rather the leath and varvel of actual falconry than the *jess* proper. This is the heraldic use of the term. See cut under *de-la-cuisse*.

If I do prove her haggard, Though that her *jessen* were my dear heart-strings, I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind, To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, ill. 3, 261.

Soar ye ne'er so high, I have the *jesses* that will pull you down. *Mariwae*, Edward II., ll. 2.

2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry.

Jess (jes), *v. t.* [< *Jess*, *n.*] To secure with *jesses*; place the *jesses* on.

Both hawks are hooded and *jessed* exactly as in the old knightly days. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 62.

Jessed and *belled*, in *her*. See *falcon*, l. *Jessamine*, *Jessamin* (jes'a-min), *n.* [See *jas- mine*.] 1. Same as *jasmine*.

The tufted crow-toe, and pale *Jessamine*. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 142. All night has the casement *Jessamine* stirr'd To the dancers dancing in tune. *Tennyson*, Maud, xril.

2. In *her*, the tincture white or argent in bla- zoning by the system of flowers.

Jessamy (jes'a-mi), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of *Jessamine*.] I. n. 1. The *Jessamine*.—2. A dandy: so called, it is said, because it was a habit of fops to wear a sprig of *Jessamine* in their buttonhole.

My labour, however, was not without its reward; it recommended me to the notice of the ladies, and pro- cured me the gentle appellation of *Jessamy*. *Hawkenorth*, Adventurer, No. 100.

II. a. Like *Jessamine* in color or perfume.

Towards evening, I took them out to the New Exchange, and there my wife bought things, and I did give each of them a pair of *Jessamy* plain gloves, and another of white. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 422.

Jessant (jes'ant), *a.* [Appar. intended for OF. *jettant*, *jactant*, pushing forth, throwing out (ppr. of *jetter*: see *jet*), but prob. orig. *Jessant* for *Jessant*, < OF. *Jessant*, ppr. of *Jesser*, *Jesser*, *Jesser*, issue: see *Jess*, and cf. *Jessant*. The form is like OF. *Jessant*, *Jessant* (F. *Jessant*), ppr. of *Jesser*, < L. *Jacere*, lie.] In *her*: (a) Shooting up as a plant. (b) Emerging: nearly the same as *Jessant*, but applied especially to an animal which appears to emerge from the middle of an ordinary or the like, instead of its upper edge.—*Jessant-de-lis*, in *her*, having a *flour-de-lis* passing



Jessant-de-lis

through it and showing below as well as above: used com- monly of the head of a creature, as a leopard, through which the *flour-de-lis* seems to have been drawn.

Jesse (jes'è), *n.* The name of the father of David and ancestor of Jesus, used in several phrases with reference to Isa. xi. 1: "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots."—*Jesse* can- dlestick. (a) A branched candlestick in which the branches are made to serve the purpose of the genealogi- cal tree of Christ's descent from Jesse. See *tree of Jesse*, below. (b) By extension and erroneously, any large and showy branched candlestick or chandelier intended for ecclesiastical use.—*Jesse* window, a painted window containing a tree of Jesse.—*Tree of Jesse*, a decorative genealogical tree representing the genealogy of Christ, the figure of Jesse being the root, and the branches bear- ing the names and often representations of his descend- ants. This was a design frequently carried out in the middle ages in stained glass or wall decoration, in sculp- ture, in the form of a branched candlestick, etc.

Jesse (jes'è), *n.* [Also written *Jessie*, *Jessy*; appar. of local origin, with some orig. ref. to some one named *Jesse* or *Jessie*.] A term oc- curring only in the following phrase:—To give one *Jesse* (sometimes, to give one particular *Jesse*), to give one a good scolding or dressing; punish one se- verely. [Blang., U. S.]

Jesserant, **Jesserant** (jes'a-rant), *n.* [Also *Jagerant*, *Jagerant*, *Jagerent*, *Jagerant*, *Jagerine*, *Jagerant*; ME. *Jasserant*, *Jasserant*, *Jasserant*, *Jasserant*, < OF. *Jasseron*, *Jaceran*, *Jaceran* (also *Jesseran*), a chain-mail shirt, bracelet, or necklace, F. *ja- seron*, *bruid*, = Pr. *Jaceran* = Pg. *Jacerdo*; cf. Sp. *Jacerina* = Pg. *Jacerina* = It. *ghiazzellino*, a coat of mail, cuirass; said to be of Ar. (Algerian) origin.] Splint armor, whether the splints were fastened together with links of steel wire, as in Moslem armor, or by silk twist, as in Japanese armor, or as in European lobster-tail or crevisse armor.

A *Jaserent* of double mail he wore. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, vii.

Jest (jest), *n.* [In the older sense still writ- ten, archaically, *gent*; < ME. *geste*, rarely *jest*, a story, a tale, prop. a tale of adventure or ex- ploits, afterward extended to mean any enter- taining tale or anecdote, orig. a deed or ex- ploit, < OF. *geste*, an exploit, a tale of exploits: see *gest*, *gesture*.] 1. An act; deed; achieve- ment; exploit; *gest*. See *gent*, *n.*, 1.

There [in Homer] may the *jestes* of many a knight be read, Patroclus, Pyrrhus, Ajax, Diomed.

Jasper Heywood, in *Cent. Lit.*, ix. 398. (*Nares*.)

2. A tale of achievement or adventure; a story; romance. See *gest*, *n.*, 2.—3. A mask; masquerade; pageant.

He promised us, in honour of our guest, To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*. *Kyd*, Spanish Tragedy, l.

4. A spoken pleasantry; a laughable or inten- tionally ludicrous saying; a witticism; a joke; a sally.

A *jest*'s prosperity lies in the ear Of him that hears it, never in the tongue Of him that makes it. *Shak.*, L. L. L. v. 2, 271.

The *jest* that flash'd about the pleader's room, Lightning of the hour, the pun, the scurrilous tale. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

5. An acted pleasantry; a jocular or playful action; something done to make sport or cause laughter.

The image of the *jest* [the plot against Falstaff] I'll show you here at large. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 6, 17.

To cogen their consciences, they hired certain Jani- aries to force them aboard: who took their money, and made a *jest* of beating them in earnest.

Sandys, Traveller, p. 106.

6. The object of laughter, sport, or mockery; a laughing-stock.

And where there is no difference in men's worths, Titles are *jest*. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, l. 1.

Rhe is such a desperate scholar that no country gentle- man can approach her without being a *jest*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 112.

Be this a woman's fame; with this unbless'd, Toasts live a scorn, and queens may die a *jest*. *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 222.

In *jest*, in sport; for mere diversion; not in earnest; play- fully.

He spak a word in *jest*; Her answer wasna good. *The Laird of Warblington* (Child's Ballads, III. 106).

Tell him that he loves in *jest*, But I in earnest. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 1.

To break a *jest*. See *break*.—Syn. 4. *Jest*, *Joke*; quip, quirk, witticism, sally. A *joke* is often rougher or less delicate than a *jest*, as a practical *joke*, but *jest* often sug- gests more of lightness or scoffing than *joke*, as to turn everything into *jest*. *Joke* is the word to be used where action is implied; *jest* is generally applied to something said.

Of all the griefs that harass the distressed, Sure the most bitter is a scornful *jest*. *Johnson*, London, l. 145.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Enclose whole downs in walls—'tis all a joke!
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ll. 361.

jest (*jest*), *v.* [*ME. geyten*, tell romantic tales, < *goste*, a tale, etc.: see *gest*, *v.*] *I. intrans.*
1†. To tell stories or romances. See *gest*², *v.*

I can not *geste*, rum, raf, ruf, by letter (i. e. in alliterative verse).
No, God wot, rym hold I but litel better.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Parson's Tale*, l. 43.
2. To trifle (with); amuse or entertain by words or actions; treat as trifling.

By my life, captain,
These hurts are not to be *jested* with.
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, II. 1.

3. To say or do something intended to amuse or cause laughter.

Earl Limours
Drank till he *jested* with all ease, and told
Free tales, and took the word and play'd upon it.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

4†. To take part in a mask or sport; engage in mock combat; just.

As gentle and as jocund, as to *jest*,
On I to fight. Shak., *Rich. II.*, I. 3, 96.

II. trans. 1. To utter in jest or sport. [*Rare.*]
If *jest* is in you, let the *jest* be *jested*. Ruskin.

2. To apply a jest to; joke with; banter; rally.
No *jested* his companion upon his gravity.
G. P. R. James.

jest² (*jest*), *adv.* A common dialectal form of *just*¹.

jest-book (*jest'buk*), *n.* A book containing a collection of jests, jokes, or funny stories or sayings.

jestee (*jes'tē*), *n.* [*< jest*¹ + *-ee*¹.] The person on whom a jest is passed. [*Rare.*]

The Mortgagor and Mortgagee differ, the one from the other, not more in length of purse than the Jester and Jestee do in that of memory.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, I. 12.

jester (*jes'tēr*), *n.* [*ME. gestour*, *gestunur*, < *genton*, tell jests: see *jest*¹, *v.*] 1†. A story-teller; a reciter of tales, adventures, and romances.

Gestunur, that tellen tales
Bothe of wepinge and of game.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1198.

The contours and the *jestunur* . . . were literally, in English, tale-tellers, who recited either their own compositions or those of others, consisting of popular tales and romances.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 261.

2. One who is addicted to jesting; one who is given to witticisms, jokes, and pranks.

When he [Rothey] writes nonsense was generally read it with pleasure, except indeed when he tries to be dull. A more insufferable *jester* never existed.
Macaulay, *Mouthy's Colloquies*.

3. A court-fool or professed sayer of witty things and maker of amusement, maintained by a prince or noble in the middle ages and later. The dress of the jester was usually showy, or even gaudy, and toward the end of the time when jesters were employed it was always typically party-colored or motley; but, as the jesters in some early courts were men of considerable intellectual ability, and in some cases of good family, their dress was not always conspicuously distinguished from that of those with whom they mingled. The bauble, sometimes very small and of rich materials, was the only certain badge of the jester's employment. The fools of Shakespeare's plays indicate a certain lowering of the rank of the jester in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. So far as is known, the last one employed in England was Archibald Armstrong (died 1672), in the court of James I., and afterward of Charles I. See *cockscold*, *bauble*, *motley*.

Feste, the *jester*, my lord; a fool that the lady Olivia's father took much delight in. Shak., *T. N.*, II. 4, 11.

Jesters' helmet, a kind of helmet bearing unusual ornaments, such as horns, or having the visor shaped in rude imitation of a face.

jesting (*jes'ting*), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of jest*¹, *v.*] 1. Given to jesting; playful; as, a *jesting* humor.
— 2. Fit for joking; proper to be joked about.
He will find that these are no *jesting* matters.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xv.

jesting-beam (*jes'ting-bēm*), *n.* In *building*, a beam introduced for appearance, and not for use.

jestingly (*jes'ting-li*), *adv.* In a jesting or playful manner; not in earnest.

jesting-stock (*jes'ting-stok*), *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt for ridicule. [*Rare.*]

I love thee not so ill to keep thee here,
A *jesting-stock*.
Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, v. 2.

jest-monger (*jest'mung'gēr*), *n.* A retailer of jests; a joker.

Some wittings and *jest-mongers* still remain
For fools to laugh at. J. Baillie.

jestword (*jest'wērd*), *n.* An object of jests or ridicule; a laughing-stock; a byword; a butt. The *jestword* of a mocking band. Whittier.

Jesuate (*jes'ū-āt*), *n.* [Also *Jesuat*, < *It. Gesuato*, < *Gesū*, Jesus: see *Jesuit*. Cf. *Jesuit*.] A

member of a monastic order founded by the Italian Colombini, and confirmed by Urban V. about 1367. Until 1606 it was composed entirely of laymen, who cared for the poor and sick. From the fact that they distilled alcoholic liquors at some of their houses, they were called *Aqua-vitæ fathers*. The order was suppressed in 1606.

Jesuit (*jes'ū-it*), *n.* [*< F. Jesuite*, now *Jésuite* = *Sp. Jesuita* = *Pg. Jesuita* = *It. Gesuita* = *D. Jesuit*, *Jesuit* = *G. Dan. Sv. Jesuit*, < *NL. Jesuita*, no called (first, it is said, by Calvin, about 1550) from the name given to the order by its founder (*NL. Societas Jesu*, 'the Company (or Society) of Jesus'), < *L. Jesus* + *-ita*, E. usually *-ite*.] 1. A member of the "Society of Jesus" (or "Company of Jesus"), founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534 and confirmed by the Pope in 1540. Its membership includes two general classes, laymen, or temporal coadjutors, and priests; and six grades, namely, novices, formed temporal coadjutors, approved scholars, formed spiritual coadjutors, the professed of three vows, and the professed of four vows. The applicant for admission to this order must be at least fourteen years old, and the three vows cannot be taken before the age of thirty-three. After a two years' novitiate the lay brothers become temporal coadjutors, and the candidates for the priesthood are advanced to the grade of scholars. A rigorous course of study follows for fourteen or fifteen years, divided into three nearly equal periods of academic or collegiate study, teaching and study combined, and a course in theology. At the end of this time the scholar enters on another short novitiate, after which he may become either a spiritual coadjutor or one of the professed. The three vows are voluntary poverty, perfect chastity, and perfect obedience; and the fourth vow is absolute submission to the Pope. The professed of the four vows are the most influential class; they form the general congregation, and fill the highest offices and the leading missions. The general is elected for life by the general congregation. He has great power, limited only by the constitutions, and is aided by a council of assistants. He must reside at Rome, and is subject only to the Pope. There is an elaborate organization, with a division into five "assistances," subdivided into provinces, each of which is administered by a provincial, and each provincial has "superior," rectors, etc., as subordinates. Two features characterize the system thus organized—absolute obedience and a perfect system of scrutiny. It is the combination of these two principles which has made the order of Jesuits such a power in the church. So formidable has their political influence been supposed to be that they have often been expelled even from Roman Catholic communities. They were expelled from France in 1594, restored in 1603, again expelled in 1764, and for the last time in 1880. They were expelled from Spain in 1767, and at different times from various other countries. In 1773 the order was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV., but it was revived in 1814. It is believed now to number about ten thousand members.

One whom the mob, when next we find or make
A popish plot, shall for a *Jesuit* take.
Pope, *Batres of Donne*, iv. 85.

2. A crafty or insidious person; an intriguer; so called in allusion to the crafty and intriguing methods commonly ascribed to the Jesuits.
3. [*I. c.*] A dress worn by women in the latter part of the eighteenth century; a kind of indoor morning-gown. *Fairholt*.—*Jesuit lace*. See *lace*.—*Jesuit bark*, Peruvian bark; the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*. It is so called because it was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits.—*Jesuit's bark*. Act. See *bark*.—*Jesuit's drops*, a balsamic preparation formerly in repute as a pectoral and vulnerary; name as *Jesuit's balsam* (which see, under *Jesuit*).—*Jesuit's nut*, a name sometimes given to the fruit of *Trapa natans*, the water-chestnut.—*Jesuit's powder*, powdered cinchona bark.—*Jesuit's tea*, the *Herb Paraguayanus*, or its leaves. See *mate*.—*Paraguay tea*, under *tea*.—*Jesuit style*, in arch. See *baroque*, 2.

Jesuit (*jes'ū-it*), *v. t.* [*< Jesuit*, *n.*] To cause to conform to the principles of the Jesuits; make a Jesuit of.

But to return to the Roman Catholics, how can we be secure from the practice of *Jesuit* Papists in that Religion?
Dryden, *Religio Laici*, Pref.

Jesuitess (*jes'ū-it-ēs*), *n.* [*< NL. Jesuitessa*; as *Jesuit* + *-ess*.] One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits. It was suppressed by Pope Urban VIII. about 1633.

Jesuitic (*jes'ū-it'ik*), *a.* [= *F. jésuitique* = *Sp. jesuitico* = *Pg. jesuitico* = *It. gesuitico*; < *Jesuit*, *q. v.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles.

The *Jesuitic* maxim, that "he who has the schools has the future," the German Catholics have adopted as their own.
Middotheca Sacra, XLV. 194.

2. [*I. c.*] Same as *jesuitical*.

Jesuitical (*jes'ū-it'ik-əl*), *a.* [*< Jesuitic* + *-al*.] Designing; crafty; politic; insinuating; an opprobrious term.

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so.
Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, l. 13.

He has been accused of a *jesuitical* tendency, of a disposition to find arguments in favor of acts after the acts have been performed.
N. A. Rev., CXIII. 598.

Jesuitically (*jes'ū-it'ik-əl-i*), *adv.* In a jesuitical, insinuating, or politic manner; craftily.

Jesuitish (*jes'ū-it-ish*), *a.* [*< Jesuit* + *-ish*.] Jesuitical.

As our English papists are commonly most *Jesuitical*, so our English Jesuits are more furious than their fellows.
Sp. Hall, *Quo Vadis*, § 12.

Jesuitism (*jes'ū-it-izm*), *n.* [= *F. jésuitisme* = *Sp. Pg. jesuitismo* = *It. gesuitismo*; as *Jesuit* + *-ism*.] 1. The system, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.—2. Craft; subtlety; politic duplicity; an opprobrious use.

The word *Jesuitism* now in all countries expresses an idea for which there was in Nature no prototype before. Not till these late centuries had the human soul generated that abomination or needed to name it.
Carlyle, *Letter Day Pamphlets*, viii.

Jesuitocracy (*jes'ū-it-ōk'r-ā-si*), *n.* [*< Jesuit* + *-ocracy*, government, as in *aristocracy*, *q. v.*, etc.] Government by Jesuits; also, the whole body of Jesuits in a country.

The charming results of a century of *Jesuitocracy*, as they were represented on the French stage in the year 1793.
Kingley, *Yeast*, v.

Jesuitry (*jes'ū-it-ri*), *n.* [*< Jesuit* + *-ry*.] Jesuitism, in either of its senses.

The poor Girondins, many of them, under such fierce bellowing of Patriotism, say Death; justifying, motivant, that most miserable word of theirs by some brief casuistry and *Jesuitry*. Vergnaud himself says Death; justifying by *Jesuitry*.
Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. II. 7.

Jesus (*jē'sus*), *n.* [*< ME. Jesu*, *Jesu*, *Jesu* (in A.S. usually translated, *Hæland*, lit. 'healer', i. e. Saviour); < *F. Jésus* = *Sp. Pg. Jesus* = *It. Gesù* = *D. Jesus* = *G. Dan. Sv. Jesus*, < *L. (Lat.) Jesus*, prop. in 3 syllables, *Jesuu* (gen., dat., abl., and voc. *Jesu*, < voc. *Jesu* in modern tongues), < Gr. Ἰησοῦς, < Heb. Yēshū'a, also Yēshū'a, contr. of Yēshū'a (forms transliterated, in the L.L. and E. versions of the Old Testament, as *Jehshua*, *Joshua*, and *Jehoshua* respectively), a name meaning 'Jehovah is salvation' or 'help of Jehovah'; see *Jehovah*. The name was a very common one among the Jews, esp. during the Hellenizing period, when it assumed the Gr. form Ἰησοῦς, being sometimes assimilated to the purely Gr. Ἰάσων, Jason (cf. *laos*, healing, < ἰάσων, heal). A special significance was impressed upon the name when it was given to the child proclaimed to be the Saviour of mankind (Mat. i. 21; Luke i. 31).] 1. The Greek form of *Joshua*, used in the authorized version of the Bible twice to designate the Jewish leader so named (Acts vii. 45, Heb. iv. 8), once to designate a man called Justus (Col. iv. 11), and elsewhere as the personal name of the Saviour, frequently conjoined with *Christ*, the Anointed, the official title.

She [Mary] shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name *Jesus*: for he shall save his people from their sins.
Mat. i. 21.

2†. With the article, a representation of the crucifixion or of the ecce homo, or even of the mere emblem of Christ, such as the I. H. S. or X: used in old inventories, etc.—*Company of Jesus*, the order of Jesuits.—*Order of Jesus*, of *Jesus Christ*, etc., the name of several orders of more or less religious character, in Spain, Sweden, etc.

Jet (*jet*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jetted*, ppr. *jetting*. [*< ME. jetten*, *getten*, < (OF. *jetter*, *jeter*, *getter*, *geter*, *jeter*, *F. jeter*, cast, hurl, throw, fling, dart, put or push forth, = *Pr. getar*, *gitar*, *getar* = *Sp. gitar* = *It. gettare*, *gettare*, throw, etc., < *L. jacitare*, throw, hurl, cast, toss, shake, agitate, etc., freq. of *jacere*, throw (< *jacere*, lie), akin to Gr. ἵκτεω, throw: see *tambic*. From the same L. source are *abject*, *project*, *reject*, *subject*, *tract*, *ject*, etc., with many derivatives, *abjection*, *adjection*, etc., *adjective*, *objective*, etc., *ajacent*, *adajacent*, *circumajacent*, *ajactation*, *jettison*, *jetsam*, *jactitation*, *jaculate*, *ajaculate*, etc., also *amiceol*, *gist*, *gist*, *jotist*, and, connected directly with *jet*, its doublet *jut*, and *jetty*, *jutty*, etc.] *I. trans.* To throw out; shoot out; spurt forth, especially from a small orifice; spout; spurt.

But that, instead of this form, so incommodious for the conveyance of waters, it should be *jetted* out every where into hills and dales so necessary for that purpose, is a manifest sign of an especial providence of the wise Creator.
Derham, *Physico-Theology*, III. 4.

A dozen angry models *jetted* steam.
Tennyson, *Princess*, Prolog.

II. intrans. 1†. To shoot forward; shoot out; project; jut.

His eyebrows *jetted* out like the round casement of an alderman's dining-room.
Middleton, *Black Book*.

2†. To strut; stalk; assume a haughty or pompous carriage; be proud.

I see Parmeno come *jetting* like a lord, but see how he idle he is, as one out of all care and thought.
J. Udall, *Flowers*, fol. 97.

The orders I did set,
They were obey'd with joy, which made me *jet*.
Mist. for *Mage*, p. 202.

3†. To encroach offensively. *Nares*.

is hard when Englishmen's patience must be thus
on by strangers, and they not dare to revenge
own wrongs.

Insulting tyranny begins to jet
Upon the innocent and awless throne.

Shak., Rich. III., II. 4, 51.

To jerk; jolt. *Wiseman*.—5. To turn round
bout. [Prov. Eng.]

(jet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jette*, *get*; < ME. *get*, *jette*, *gette*, a device, mode, manner,
don, < OF. *get*, *giel*, later *geet*, *jeet*, a throw,
etc., a *jess* (q. v.), F. *jet*, a throw, cast,
ke, a gush, spurt, or jet (of water), a shoot
plant, a *jess*, etc., = lt. *getto*, a throw, cast,
erapout, etc., < L. *factus*, a throw, cast, < *ja*,
pp. *factus*, throw: see *jet*, v. Cf. *jess*, n.]
sudden shooting forth; a spouting or spurt-
as of water or flame from a small orifice.

is natural jets and elations of a mind energized by the
ity of its own emotions.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

That which so issues or spurts: as, a jet of
er; a jet of blood; a jet of gas.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Sprits in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 177.

A spout, or the end of a spout or nozzle, for
emission of a liquid or gas: as, a rose-jet;
se-jet.—4. In metal-casting: (a) A channel
tube for introducing melted metal into a
d. (b) A small projecting piece of the metal,
sisting of what remained in the hole through
ch the liquid metal was run into the mold:
has to be filed off before the casting can
finished. Compare *runner*.—5. In pyrotech-
y, a rocket-case filled with a burning com-
position, and attached to the circumference of
heel or the end of a movable arm to give it
tion.—6. A large water-ladle. *Halliwel*.
ov. Eng.]—7. A descent; a declivity. *Hal-*
ll. [Prov. Eng.]—8. Fashion; manner;
tom; style.

Also ther is another newe Jet,
A fowle wast of cloth, and excessy.
Books of Precedence (Ed. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 106.
A kirtol of a fyn wachet,
Schapen with goores in the newe get.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 136.
Artifice; contrivance.

Also ther is another newe Jet,
A fowle wast of cloth, and excessy.
Books of Precedence (Ed. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 106.

A kirtol of a fyn wachet,
Schapen with goores in the newe get.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 136.
Artifice; contrivance.

That was ordeyned with that false get.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 303.

[A form of or substitute for *giel*, of the
ult. origin.] Point; drift; scope.

ow is this, master Rowley? I don't see the jet of your
me. Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 1.
often happens that the jet or principal point in the
ste is lost in these personal contests.

Moritz, Travels in England in 1782 (trans.).

jetan jet, an annular steam-jet used to induce a flow
liquid by an opening through which the jet issues.
principle is the same as that of the Giffard injector.—
Active jet, a jet of air, smoke, water or other liquid,
burning gas, which is sensitive to sound-waves. The
and dimensions of the jet are modified by the im-
of the sound-waves.

(jet), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jeat*, *geat*,
geet, *jayet*; < ME. *jet*, *jete*, *geete*, < OF. *jet*
so *jette*, *l.*, *jaet*, *jayet*, F. *jayet*, *jaet*, earlier
gayet, and restored *gayete* (cf. also ME. and
as L., *gagates*, G. *gayat*, etc.), < L. *gagates*,
r. *gayayr*, jet, so called from *gayar* or *gayayr*,
own and river of Lycia in Asia Minor.] I.
1. A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil
stance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of
h polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is
schoidal or undulating. It is found in beds of
lite or brown coal, and chiefly in rocks of Tertiary and
ondary age. The most important jet-veins are in York-
e, England, near Whitby. It is wrought into toys, but-
s, and personal ornaments of various kinds.

A thousand favours from a mannd she drew,
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 37.

square peeces of white stone inserted into a piece of
Coryat, Crudities, I. 103.

The color of jet; a deep, rich, glossy black.

The white pink, and the pansy freak'd with jet.

Milton, Lycidas, I. 144.

rock series, a portion of the Upper Lias, near Whit-
Yorkshire, England: so called because it contains the
"rock," a hard, bituminous shale, containing jet in the
spaces between the layers in thin lenticular masses.
II. *a.* Made of the mineral jet: as, jet beads;
ornaments.

ant (jet'ant), *n.* A kind of ant, *Formica*
lignosa.

black (jet'blak'), *a.* [*jet* + *black*.] Of
e deepest black; black as jet.

Year after year unto her feet . . .

The maiden's jet-black hair has grown.

Tennyson, The Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

jet-break (jet'brak), *n.* In printing, the mark
left on the bottom of a type by the breaking off
of the jet projecting from the top of the mold.
jet d'eau (shé dō), [Formerly partly Englished,
jetd'eau, *jetd'eau*, *jetto*; now as mere F., *jet d'eau*
(= lt. *getto d'acqua*), a jet of water: *jet*, *jet*;
de, of; *eau*, water: see *jet*, *de*, *eau*, *eue*.] A
fine stream of water spouting from a fountain
or pipe, especially an upward jet from an or-
namental fountain.

There is nothing that more enlivens a prospect than
rivers, *jetd'eaus*, or falls of water, where the scene is per-
petually shifting.

Addison, Spectator, No. 412.

jetee (je-té'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The plant *Marsdenia*
tenacissima, or bowstring-creeper of Rajmahal,
found wild in certain hilly parts of India. Its
fiber is beautiful in appearance, tough and elastic, and
endures exposure to water. It is made into such articles
as bowstrings, twine, and rope. The milky juice when
dried serves as a caustic.

jet-glass (jet'glas), *n.* Crystal-glass of pure
black: used for cheap jewelry, in imitation of
jet.

jeton, *n.* See *jettion*.

jet-pump (jet pump), *n.* A pump in which the
fluid is impelled by the action of a jet of the
same or another fluid.

jetsam (jet'sam), *n.* [Also *jetwom*, *jetsoma*; a
corruption of the earlier *jettion*, *jettison*, as *jet-*
sam is of the earlier *flotsam*, **flottison*: see *jettis-*
son.] In law and com.: (a) Same as *jettison*.

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there
sink and remain under water; *flotsam* is where they con-
tinue swimming; *ligan* is where they are sunk in the sea,
but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again.

Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

(b) The goods thrown out by jettison.

These are forgiven—matters of the past—
And range with jetsam and with offal thrown
Into the blind sea of forgetfulness.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. 2.

jetsent, jetsomt, jetsomet, jetsont, *n.* See *jet-*
sum, *jettison*. Cules; *Minahou*.

jetstone (jet'stōn), *n.* Same as *jet*. Jet was
formerly supposed to have the property of attracting cer-
tain objects, like a magnet.

It gives Wits edge, and draws them too like jetstone.

Darwin, Commemorative Poems, p. 13.

jettage (jet'aj), *n.* [*OF. jetter*, throw, cast:
see *jet*.] Certain charges levied upon incom-
ing vessels; specifically, dues payable to the
corporation of Hull, England, on vessels enter-
ing.

Freemen [of Hull] are exempt from anchorage, but free-
men as well as non-freemen pay *jettage*.

McCulloch, Dict. Commerce, p. 643.

jette (jet), *n.* The stalling, or inclosure of piles,
of a bridge.

jetteaut (je-tō'), *n.* A former spelling of *jet*
d'eau.

jetteet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jetty*.

jettier (jet'er), *n.* [*ME. jettur*, *jettour*, < *OF.*
jettour, *jettour*, *jetour*, etc., < L. *jactator*, a
boaster: see *jactator* and *jet*.] One who jets
or struts; a spruce fellow.

So were ye better,
What shulde a begger be a jettier?
J. Heywood, Four Ps.

jettiness (jet'i-ness), *n.* The quality of being
jetty; blackness.

jettings (jet'ing), *p. a.* Same as *jutting*. See *jut*.

The vast jetting coat and small bonnet, which was the
habit in Henry the Seventh's time, is kept on in the yeo-
men of the guard; not without a good and politic view,
because they look a foot taller, and a foot and a half
broader.

Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

jettison (jet'i-sqn), *n.* [*OF. AF. *jettison*,
gettaiison, *gettaiison*, a throwing, *jettison*, < L.
jactatio(n), a throwing, < *jactare*, throw: see
jet, v., and cf. *jactation*, a doublet of *jettison*.
The word in E. use became corrupted, through
jetsom, *jetson*, to *jetsom*, *jetkome*, *jetsam*: see *jet-*
sam, and cf. *flotsam*, similarly corrupted.] In
law, the throwing overboard of goods or mer-
chandise, especially for the purpose of easing
a ship in time of danger or distress. *Stephen*.

If, instead of being thrown overboard, the goods are put
into boats or lighters, and lost or damaged before reach-
ing the shore, such loss is regarded as a virtual *jettison*,
and gives a claim to average contribution.

Encyc. Brit., III. 146.

The bottle was eventually picked up on the shore of
Galveston Island in the Gulf of Mexico, having traversed
(through the aid of the equatorial current) the Atlantic
from the point of *jettison* to Trinidad or Tobago.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 153.

jettison (jet'i-sqn), v. t. [*cf. jettison*, *n.*] To
throw overboard, especially for the purpose of
easing and saving a ship in time of danger.

When a part of a cargo is thrown overboard (or *jettisoned*,
as it is termed) to save the ship from foundering in a storm,

or to float her when stranded, or to facilitate her escape
from an enemy, the loss of the goods and of the freight
attached to them must be made good by average contribu-
tion.

Shays, Brit., III. 146.

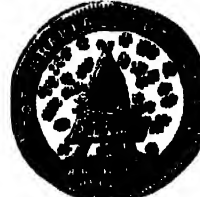
jettot (je-tō'), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jet*
d'eau.

The garden has every variety, hills, dales, rocks, groves,
aviaries, vivaries, fountains, especially one of five jets.
Boslyn, Diary, Oct. 23, 1644.

jettion (jet'on), *n.* [Also *jettion*; < F. *jeton*, a
counter, *OF. jettion*, *jetion*, a shoot, sprout, etc.,
< *jeter*, throw, cast: see *jet*.] A piece of metal,
generally silver, copper, or brass, bearing vari-
ous devices and inscriptions, formerly used as



Obverse.



Reverse.

Bronze Jetton of Louis XIV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

a counter in card-playing, or in casting up ac-
counts; also, an abbeys-counter. *Jettions* came
into use in the fourteenth century, and were extensively
used, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth cen-
turies, in the Netherlands, France, Germany, and other coun-
tries.

They used to compute with *Jettions* and counters; . . .
it is done by laying them on lines increasing in their
value from the bottom, which is a line of Units; the second,
or next above it, is a line of Tens; the third a line of
Hundreds; the fourth of Thousands; and so on.

2. Snelling, View of the Origin of Jettions, p. 12.

Almost every abbey struck its own *jettions* or counters,
which were thin pieces of copper, commonly impressed
with a pious legend, and used in casting up accounts.

Chaston, Wood Engraving, p. 12.

jetty¹ (jet'i), *n.*; pl. *jetties* (-iz). [Also *jutty*,
q. v.; < *OF. jeter*, *jetice*, *jetice*, *jetice*, a cast,
a jetty or jutty, etc.; F. *jetée*, a pier, break-
water, jetty; prop. fem. pp. of *OF. jeter*, *jeter*,
F. *jeter*, throw, cast: see *jet*.] 1. A project-
ing part of a building, especially a part that
projects so as to overhang the wall below, as
the upper story of a timber house, a bay-win-
dow, etc. See extract under *jetty*, v. t.—2. A
projection of stone, brick, wood, or other ma-
terial (but generally formed of piles), afford-
ing a convenient place for landing from and
discharging vessels or boats, or serving as a
protection against the encroachment or as-
sault of the waves; also, a pier of stone or
other material projecting from the bank of a
stream obliquely to its course, for the pur-
pose of directing the current upon an obstruc-
tion to be removed, as a bed of sand or gravel,
or to deflect it from a bank which it tends to
undermine. Important jetties are those at the mouth
of the Mississippi river, constructed of willow mattresses
sunk by weighting with stone, and laid along both banks
of the river to contract the current and cause it to scour
out the channel. See *mattress*.

Let us out all the cables and snap all the chains which
tie us to an unfaithful shore, and enter the friendly har-
bour, that shoots far out into the main its moles and *jet-*
ties to receive us.

Hurke, Economical Reform.

She was walking much too near the brink of a sort of
old jetty or wooden causeway we had strolled upon, and I
was afraid of her falling over.

Dickens, David Copperfield, III.

The country on both sides of the Mississippi from New
Orleans up to the mouth of the Red River is known as the
Upper Coast; that below the city down to the *Jetties*, as
the Lower Coast.

The Century, XXXV. 103.

jetty¹ (jet'i), v.; prot. and pp. *jettied*, ppr. *jet-*
tying. [Also *jutty*, q. v.; an extension of *jet*,
jut, after *jetty*, *jutty*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To jut;
project.

An out-butting or jettie of a house that *jetties* out far-
ther than any other part of the house.

Florio.

II. *trans.* To make a jetty.

Jettying with brush and pile, and finally strengthening
with stone.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 103.

jetty¹ (jet'i), *a.* [*cf. jet* + *-y*.] Jetting, or jut-
ting out; swelling.

Twine twentie *jettie* sails with him

The swelling streams did take.

Chapman, Iliad, II.

jetty² (jet'i), *a.* [*cf. jet* + *-y*.] 1. Made of jet.
—2. Black as jet.

His spear, his shield, his horse, his armour, plumes,
And *jetty* feathers, menace death and hell.

Mariouss, Tamburlaine, I. iv. 1.

All the Soods

In which the full-formed moids of Africa love
Their *jetty* limbs.

Thompson, Summer, I. 384.

jettthead (jet'ti-hed), *n.* A projecting part at the outer end of a wharf; the front of a wharf of which the side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

jeu d'esprit (zhè des-prè'). [*F.*: *jeu*, a play; *de*, of; *esprit*, spirit; see *esprit*.] A witticism; a play of wit.

We had no idea that the task before us was to examine and report upon a somewhat mild *jeu d'esprit*.

Nature, XXXVIII, 28.

jeune premier (jèn pre-mià'). [*F.*: *jeune*, young; *premier*, first.] In the theater, an actor who personates young men in leading parts; a first juvenile.

Mr. —, as *Adrien*, is a *jeune premier* who promises a good deal.

The Academy, April 6, 1889, p. 245.

jeunesse dorée (jè-nus' do-rà'). [*F.*: *jeunesse*, youth; *dorée*, fem. of *doré*, gilded.] Literally, the gilded youth of a community; rich and fashionable young men, especially those who are luxurious and prodigal in their way of living; specifically, in *French hist.*, a group of fashionable members of the reactionary party, in the period after the 9th Thermidor, 1794.

Jeunesse dorée answers, perhaps, rather to Marcell's expression of "curled darlings" than to "dandy."

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 190.

Jew (jè), *n.* [*< ME. Jow, Jew, Gic, Gyo, Jwe*, usually in pl. *Jewes, Jowes, Jues, Gows, Giwes, Gywes*, etc.; *< OF. Jow, Jew, Jue, Juén*, later and mod. *F. Juif* = *Pr. Juzien* = *Lat. Juu* = *Sp. Judío* = *Pg. Judco*, *Judeu* = *It. Giudeo* = *AS. Iudæu*, *Iudæus*, pl. *Iudoi* or *Iudæas* = *OS. Iudæo*, *Iudheo* = *OFries. Jotha* = *MD. Jode*, *D. Jood* = *MLG. Jode*, *Jodde* = *OHG. Judo*, *Judo*, *MHG. Jude*, *Jüde*, *G. Jude* = *Dan. Jøde* = *Sw. Jude* = *Goth. Iudains*, *< L. Iudæus*, *< Gr. Ioudaios*, a Jew, an inhabitant of Judea, *< Ioudaia*, *L. Iudaea*, *Judea*, *< Heb. Yehūdāh*, *Judah*, so called from the tribe of that name, descendants of *Yehūdāh*, *Judah*, son of *Jacob* (*> Ar. Turk. Hind. Yehūdā*, a Jew).] 1. A Hebrew; an Israelite.

Thowe this for no leasyng,
And namely leve her of no Jew.

For al thus and thil with Jhesu.

Ourser Mundé, M. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 113. (*Halliwel*.)

Glory, honour, and peace to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile. *Rom. ii. 10.*

2. A person who seeks gain by sordid or crafty means; a hard-fisted money-lender, or tricky dealer; an opprobrious use: as, he is a regular *Jew*.—*Exchequer of the Jews*. See *exchequer*.—*Jew mill*. See *mill*.—*Jew's eye*. [An allusion to the custom of torturing Jews with the view of extorting money.] Something very precious or highly prized.

There will come a Christian by,
Will be worth a Jew's eye.

Shak., M. of V., II. 5, 43.

[In the original editions the word in this passage is *Jewes*, the old dissyllable possessive for either sex. The phrase "worth a Jew's eye" is the old proverb here used punningly.]—*Jews' frankincense*, the balsam known as benzoin or gum storax, often used as an incense.—*Jews' houses*, in Cornwall, England, remains of ancient dwellings and furnaces which, together with the tools of ancient smelters and blocks of tin in the rude molds of earth in which the metal was cast, have been found in various parts of that county. These remains date back to a period many centuries before Christ, at a time when trade had been established between Britain and the eastern Mediterranean region.—*Jews' money*, a name given to old Roman coins found in some parts of England. *Halliwel*.—*Jews' tin*, tin smelted in rude blast-furnaces and cast into irregular slabs of various kinds, found in connection with the so-called Jews' houses in Cornwall, and believed to be the work of ancient smelters.

jew (jè), *v.* [*< Jew*, *n.*, in allusion to the sharpness in bargaining popularly ascribed to the Jews.] 1. *trans.* To overreach; cheat; beat unfairly at a bargain: as, to *jew* one out of a dollar. [*Colloq.*]

We know there is a mawkish sentiment existing that Jews should not be countenanced; that they will cheat at every opportunity; and it has become a saying that a person swindled in any manner was simply *Jewed*. Yet we have never been in possession of evidence that satisfied us that Jews were more amenable to these alleged weaknesses than other classes. Quoted in *Amer. Hebrew*, XXXIX, 46.

II. *intrans.* To practise arts of overreaching or cheating in trade. [*Colloq.*]

They smuggles you quietly into some room by yourselves, and then sets to work *Jewing* away as hard as they can, pricing up their own things, and downpricing yours. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.

To *jew* down, to beat down the price of; persuade the seller to take a lower price for. [*Colloq.*] [This verb, in these uses, is well established in colloquial speech. Though now commonly employed without direct reference to the Jews as a race, it is regarded by them as offensive and opprobrious.]

Jew-baiter (jè'bā'tér), *n.* A person given to harrying or persecuting Jews. [*Recent.*]

Jew-baiting (jè'bā'ting), *n.* The act of harrying or persecuting Jews. [*Recent.*]

Alas! how much has taken place during these six years that makes a recurrence to this particular festival (that of the Passover) specially painful and interesting. The *Jew-baiting* in Germany; the bloody persecutions in Russia. *Evening Post*, April 21, 1888.

jew-bush (jè'būsh), *n.* A popular name of one or more species of the plant-genus *Pedilanthus*.
Jew-crow (jè'krō), *n.* The chough; also, the hooded crow: each more fully called *market-Jew crow*.

Jewdom (jè'dum), *n.* [= *D. Judentum* = *G. Judentum* = *Dan. Jødedom*; as *Jew* + *-dom*.] Jews collectively. *Spectator* (London).

jewel (jè'el), *n.* [*< ME. jewel, juwel, juel, jewel, jouelle* = *D. Juwel* = *G. Juwel* = *Dan. Sw. Juvel*, *< OF. Jowel, joel, jitel*, later and mod. *F. joyau* = *Pr. joyel, joell* = *Sp. joyel* = *It. gioiello*, a jewel; dim. of *OF. jote, goie*, joy, pleasure (not found in the deflected sense 'jewel'), = *Sp. joya* = *Pg. joia*, a jewel (not found in the lit. sense 'joy'), = *It. gioja*, joy, also a jewel, *< L. gaudium*, joy, *ML.* a bead on a rosary, pl. *gaudia*, beads: see *joy*, *gaud*, and *gandy*. The *ML.* form would be reg. **gaudiale*, or **gaudillum*; but, through a misunderstanding of the *Rom.* forms (which were taken to represent *L. jocus*, a jest, *> OF. jcu, ju*, etc.), the *ML.* appears as *jocale*.] 1. A precious stone or gem; especially, a gem cut and shaped for ornament or use: as, the *jewels* of a crown.
And *jewels*: two stones, two rich and precious stones!
Shak., M. of V., II. 8, 20.

A splendid silk of foreign loom, . . .

And thicker down the front

With *jewels* than the award with drops of dew.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

2. An article of personal adornment, consisting of a gem or gems in a setting of precious metal; also, formerly, any piece of jewel-work, or a trinket or ornament worn on the person, as a ring, a bracelet, or a brooch.

We have riches full ripe, red gold tyn;
Clothes full comely, and other clone *Jewellie*;
Armour and all thing shill thour.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1743.

A collar, or *jewell*, that women used about their neckes.
Darrel (1880), I. 38. (*Halliwel*.)

He's given to her a *jewel* fine,

Was set with pearl and precious stone.

John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

A watch is neither a *jewel* nor an ornament, as these words are used and understood, either in common parlance or by lexicographers. It is not used or carried as a *jewel* or ornament, but as an article of ordinary wear by most travellers, and of daily and hourly use by all.

Kennedy v. Leland, 43 N. Y., 539.

3. An ornament of precious stones, or metal, enamel, etc., worn as a decoration, or as the badge of an honorary order: as, the *jewel* of the Garter.

The *jewel* of the order [Teutonic Order] consists of a black and white cross, surmounted by a helmet with three feathers.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 201.

4. A precious stone used in watchmaking, on account of its hardness and resistance to wear, as where a pivot turns in a socket.—5. An imitation, in glass or enamel, of a real jewel. See *jeweled*, 3.—6. In colored-glass windows, etc., a projecting boss of glass, sometimes cut with facets, introduced in the design to give variety and richness of effect.

Mosaic glass has rapidly improved in the past century. . . . The *jewels* cut from pieces of a rich colored glass add effectively to the brilliancy of recent designs.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 255.

7. Anything of great value or rare excellence; anything especially fine or dear: sometimes applied to persons as a term of high commendation or tender endearment.

Value desert and virtue: they are *jewels*

Fit for your worth and wearing.

Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, v. 4.

My bishop is a *jewel* tried and perfect;

A *jewel*, lords. *Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, iv. 4.

She is an inestimable *jewel*. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 95.

If solid happiness we prize,

Within our breasts this *jewel* lies,

And they are fools who roam.

N. Cotton, *The Fire-side*, st. 3.

Jewel kaleidoscope. See *kaleidoscope*.

jewel-block (jè'el-blok), *n.* A block which is suspended from the extremity of a yard-arm, and through which studdingsail-halyards are led.

jewel-case (jè'el-kās), *n.* A case for holding jewels and other personal ornaments. Especially—(a) An ornamental or artistic casket or box, often lined with velvet, plush, satin, or the like, made to set off a jewel or set of jewels, as a necklace, ear-rings, bracelet, etc. (b) A box made for holding jewels, and allowing of easy transportation and safe handling.

jewel-drawer (jè'el-drā'er), *n.* A small drawer in the upper part of a dressing-table, for holding jewels.

jeweled, jewelled (jè'eld), *a.* [*< jewel* + *-ed*.] 1. Fitted or provided with jewels; having pivot-holes of garnet, chrysolite, ruby, or other jewel: as, a watch *jeweled* in nine holes; a watch *jeweled* in fifteen holes is said to be full-jeweled.

A gold hunting watch, engine-turned, capped and *jewelled* in four holes. *Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xiii.

2. Decked or adorned with or as with jewels.

On these pines . . . the long grey tufts

. . . are *jewell'd* thick with dew.

M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

3. Decorated with small drops or bosses of colored glass or enamel in imitation of jewels: said of glassware or porcelain: as, *jeweled* Sévres.

jeweler, jeweller (jè'el-er), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jueller*; *< ME. jueler* (= *D. G. Juweller* = *Dan. Jeweler*; cf. *Sw. juvelerare*); *< AF. jouellour*, *OF. joielcor*, *joyallier*, *joyauhier*, *F. joaillier* (= *It. gioielliere*, a jeweler), *< joel*, etc., a jewel: see *jewel*.] One who makes or deals in jewels and ornaments of precious metal.

A *Jewellers*

Which brought from thence gold ore to vs here,

Whereof was lyned metal good and clene.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.

The *jeweller* that owes the ring is sent for,

And he shall surty me.

Shak., *All's Well*, v. 3, 297.

Jewelers' bow, an instrument used by jewelers in sawing and drilling.—**Jeweler's red, jeweler's rouge**, ferric oxide, prepared by roasting green vitriol (ferrous sulphate) in crucibles. It has a scarlet color and is used as a polishing-powder.

jewel-house (jè'el-hous), *n.* The rooms in the Tower of London where the British regalia and crown jewels are deposited. Also called *jewel-office*.

The king

Has made him master o' the *jewel house*,

And one, already, of the privy counsell.

Shak., *Ham. VIII.*, iv. 1, 111.

jewelling, jewelling (jè'el-ing), *n.* [*< jewel* + *-ing*.] 1. The art of decorating with jewels.

He taught to make womens ornaments, and how to look faire, and *jewelling*. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 37.

2. In *ceram.*: (a) Decoration by means of small drops or bosses of translucent glaze applied to the surface, as frequently in Sévres porcelain.

(b) Decoration by means of rounded projections of the substance of the body, these projections being covered with a glaze or enamel different from the rest of the piece, as in Doulton ware and some old grès de Flandres.

jewelled, jeweller, etc. See *jeweled*, etc.

jewellery, *n.* See *jewelry*.

jewel-like (jè'el-lik), *a.* Bright or sparkling as a jewel.

My queen's square brows:

Her stature to an inch: as *waide-like* straight;

As silver-violet: her eyes as *jewel-like*.

And *cas'd* as richly. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, v. 1, 111.

jewelly, *n.* See *jewelry*.

jewel-office (jè'el-of'is), *n.* Same as *jewel-house*.

jewelry, jewellery (jè'el-ri), *n.* [After *F. joaillerie*; *< jewel* + *-ry*, *-cry*.] 1. Jewelers' work; ornaments made by jewelers.

This great officer (the Jewish high priest) wore upon his breast a splendid piece of *jewellery*.

De Quincey, *Essays*, I.

2. The workmanship of a jeweler. [*Rare.*]

All the haft twinkled with diamond sparks,

Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work

Of subtlest *jewellery*. *Tennyson*, *Passing of Arthur*.

Berlin jewelry, delicate trinkets of cast-iron introduced in Prussia during the domination of Napoleon. The manufacture of such jewels has continued to the present time, and its products have been fashionable. Compare *Berlin iron-castings*, under *iron*.—**Bird jewelry**, ornaments for the person made of the feathers and other parts of birds; especially, brooches, pendants, etc., made from the breasts, heads, etc., of humming-birds, the iridescent color giving the effect of precious stones. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 272.—**Claw jewelry**, jewels and decorative objects for personal wear consisting of tigers' or leopards' claws, etc., mounted in gold. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 272.—**Scotch jewelry**, jewelry made in Scotland, especially that in which the native colored crystals (see *cat's-paw*) are used, and fretwork in silver, either alone or combined with gold. This jewelry is usually inexpensive. Similar work is applied in the mounting of weapons, etc.—**Temple jewelry**, jewelry of inexpensive material, made at the Temple in Paris.

jewel-setter (jè'el-set'er), *n.* A steel cutter for pressing a watch-jewel into place and forming a flange in the metal to hold it.

jewel-stand (jè'el-stand), *n.* A small decorative utensil for the toilet-table, meant to receive jewelry which is in daily use: either a tazza or flat cup, or a stand with small hooks, upon which articles of jewelry can be hung.

jewel-wood (jō'el-wōd), *n.* [So called from the earring-like shape of the flowers, and the silver sheen of the under surface of the leaf in water.] The American *Impatiens*, the balsam or touch-me-not, *I. fulva* (see cut under *balsam*) or *I. pallida*. See *balsam* and *Impatiens*.

jewelry, **jewelly** (jō'el-i), *a.* [*< jewel + -y.*] Like a jewel; brilliant.

The jewelry star of life had descended too far down the arch towards setting for any chance of reascending by spontaneous effort.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun.

Unlike a great deal of modern work of this kind [stained glass], the light does not strike through his panels and dazzle the eye with patches of crudely-coloured light, but is held, as it were, in rich and jewelily suspension.

The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 284.

Jewerist, *n.* A Middle English form of *Jewry*. *Chaucer.*

Jewess (jō'es), *n.* [*< Jew + -ess.*] A Hebrew woman; an Israelitess.

Her knowledge of medicine . . . had been acquired under an aged Jewess, the daughter of one of their most celebrated doctors, who loved Rebecca as her own child.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

jewfish (jō'fish), *n.* One of several different fishes, chiefly of the family *Serranidae*. (a) Along the southern and eastern coasts of the United States,



Jewfish (*Promicropus guaza*).

Promicropus guaza, which sometimes reaches a weight of 700 pounds. (b) Along the Californian coast, *Sternolepis gigan*, the black sea-bass, which nearly equals the former in size. (c) Along the southern coast of the United States, *Epinephelus nigratus*, the black grouper, which has a blue-black color above, without red or tracings on the body or fins. (d) Along the Florida coast, *Megalops atlanticus*, the tarpon or tarpon, an eel-like. (e) In Madeira, *Polyprion americanus* or *P. couchi*, the stone-bass. (f) A flat-fish, *Paralichthys dentatus*, the wide-mouthed flounder. (Connecticut.) (g) In New South Wales, a scionoid fish, *Solomon neglecta*, closely related to the European malgre.

jewing (jō'ing), *n.* [*< Jew + -ing.*] In allusion to the curvation recognized as characteristic of the Jewish nose. The carunculation of the base of the beak of some varieties of the domestic pigeon; the lobes or wattles of the lower mandible, often in the form of three small fleshy processes, one at each side and a third beneath and before the others.

The *jewing* [in the barb pigeon] is three small knobs of core in the middle of the lower mandible, and each side of the gape of the mouth.

The Century, XXXII, 104.

jewiset, *n.* See *juice*.

Jewish (jō'ish), *a.* [*< AS. Iādēsc = D. foodsch = OHG. judēisk, judīsk, julink, MHG. jūdīsch, jūdōsch, G. jüdisch = Dan. jüdisk = Sw. jüdisk = Goth. judaivisks; as Jew + -ish.*] Relating or belonging to or characteristic of the Jews or Hebrews; Hebrew; Israelitish.

Then haue you Brokers yat haue poore men by most Jewish interest.

Dekker, Seuen Deadly Sinns, p. 40.

Let Egypt's plagues and Canaan's woes proclaim The favours pour'd upon the Jewish name.

Cowper, Expostulation, l. 170.

Jewish Christian. Same as *Judas*, 2.—*Jewish era*. See *era*.

Jewishly (jō'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.

Jewishness (jō'ish-nos), *n.* The condition or appearance of being Jewish; Jewish character or quality.

Jewism (jō'izm), *n.* [*< Jew + -ism.*] The religious system of the Jews; Judaism.

These superstitious feth'd from Paganism or Jewism.

Milton.

jewlap (jō'lap), *n.* [Also *jellop, jowlop*; appar. corrupt forms of *dewlap*.] In *her.*, a wattle or dewlap. *G. T. Clark.*

jewlaped, jewlapped (jō'lapt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *wattled*.

Jewling, *n.* [*< Jew + -ling.*] A young or little Jew.

Many Jewes are called together into a great chamber, where enerie of the youthes buldeth a pot in his hand, . . . and the Jewlings presently breake their earthen pots, whereby they signifie to the parties prosperitie and abundance.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 218.

Jewry (jō'ri), *n.* [*< ME. Jewery, Jewerie, Jewerie, Jurrie, Jurio, Gwerie, the Jewish people, Jewish quarter, Jewism, < OF. juerie, jewerie, etc., < Jew, etc., Jew: see Jew and -ry.*] 1. The land of the Jews; Judaea.

After these things Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him.

John vi. 1.

Alexas did revolt, and went to Jewry, On affairs of Antony. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 6, 12.*

24. A part of a city inhabited by Jews (whence the name of a street in London).

There was in Asie, in a great citie, Amonges Cristen folk a Jewerie.

Chaucer, Priores's Tale, l. 87.

The London Jewerie was established in a place of which no vestige of its establishment now remains beyond the name—the Old Jewery.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II, 122.

3. The Jewish people.

The Ebrayk Josephus the olde, That of Jewes gastes tolde; And he bar on hys shuldres hys The fame up of the Jewerie.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1430.

Statute of Jewry, an English statute (of about 1276) forbidding Hebrews to practice usury, restricting their right of distress, etc., requiring them to wear badges, and subjecting them to other restraints and disabilities.

Jews'-apple (jōz'ap'l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*, *Jew's-ear* (jōz'ēr), *n.* [Formerly *Judas's ear*, *NL. auricula Judae*. It grows most often upon the elder, the tree, according to one tradition, upon which Judas hanged himself.] 1. A fungus, *Hirneola auricula-Judae*, bearing some resemblance to the human ear. It formerly had some medicinal repute in England, which has now passed away; but it is exported in large quantities to China, where it is prized as a medicine and an article of diet.

The mushrooms or toadstools which grow upon the trunks or bodies of old trees varie much resembling *Auricula Jude*, that is *Jewes ears*, do in continuance of time growe vnto the substance of wood, which the fowlers do call touchwood.

Gerard, Herbal, p. 1285.

2. Any one of several fungi of the genus *Pecizia*.—3. The tomato. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Jews'-harp (jōz'hārp), *n.* [The name alludes vaguely to the use of the harp among the Jews ("David's harp," etc.). The Sw. *giga* or *mung-giga*, *jew's-harp* (*mun* = *K. mouth*), was originally applied (as in *Isel*, etc.) to the fiddle (see *gig* and *fig*), and has nothing to do etymologically with the E. *Jew's-harp*. Another proposed derivation, "a corruption of *jaw's harp*," is absurd.] 1. A musical instrument consisting of a flexible metal tongue set in a small stiff iron frame of peculiar shape, which is held to the player's mouth and pressed against his teeth, the metal tongue of the instrument being bent outward at a right angle so as to be struck with the hand. Tones of different pitch are produced by altering the shape and size of the mouth-cavity, so as to reinforce the various harmonics of the natural tone of the tongue, which is low in pitch. The *Jew's-harp* is capable of surprisingly sweet and elaborate effects. Formerly sometimes called *Jew's-trump*, and also *trump* or *trump*.

Yet if they would bring him hatchets, knives, and Jewes-harps, he bid them assure me, he had a mine of gold, and could refine it, & would trade with me.

Zakus's Voyages, III, 576.

2. *Naut.*, the shackle by which a cable is secured to the anchor-ring.



1. Jew's-harp; 2. club-link; 3. anchor.

Jews'-mallow (jōz'mal'ō), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corchorus* (*C. olivarius* or *C. capsularis*), belonging to the natural order *Tiliaceae*. The leaves are used in Egypt and Syria as a pot-herb. See *fulu*.

Jews'-manna (jōz'man'g), *n.* See *Jew's manna*, under *manna*.

Jews'-myrtle (jōz'mēr'tl), *n.* 1. The prickly-leaved plant *Ruscus aculeatus*.—2. A three-leaved variety of *Myrtus communis*.

Jews'-stone, Jew-stone (jōz'stōn, jō'stōn), *n.* 1. The clavated fossil spine of a very large egg-shaped echinus. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about three fourths of an inch long and half an inch in diameter. Its color is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of red.

2. The basalt capping the coal-measures on the Titterstone and Brown Clee hills in Shropshire, England; also, the local name of a limestone-belt belonging to the White Lias (Rhaetic) in Somersetshire. [*Local, Eng.*]

Jews'-thorn (jōz'thōrn), *n.* Same as *Christ's-thorn*.

Jews'-trump (jōz'trump), *n.* Same as *Jew's-harp*, 1.

Ant. Can he make rhymes too? See *Genl. H's* made a thousand, sir, And plays the burden to 'em on a Jew's-trump.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 2.

Jezabel (jōz'e-bel), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Jezabel*, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel (1 Ki. xvi. 81).] An impudent, violent, unscrupulous, vicious woman.

But when she knew my pain, Saw my first wish her favour to obtain, And ask her hand—no sooner was it ask'd, Than she, the lovely Jezabel, unmasked.

Orville.

Jezid (jēz'id), *n.* One of a religious sect in Asiatic Turkey: same as *Jacid*.

Jhil, Jheel (jēl), *n.* [Also written *jeel*; repr. *Hind. jhil*, a lake, pool, mere.] In India, a large pool, mere, or lagoon of standing water remaining after inundation, and more or less filled with rank vegetation.

Numerous shallow ponds or *jhils* mark the former beds of the shifting rivers. These *jhils* have great value, not only as preservatives against inundation, but also as reservoirs for irrigation.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII, 71.

Jhoom, Jhum (jōm), *n.* [*E. Ind. jhum.*] A system of cultivation used in India, especially on the eastern frontier of Bengal, in which a tract of forest or jungle is cleared by fire, cultivated for a year or two, and then abandoned for a new tract. In southwestern India this system is called *burning*, and in Ceylon it is known as *chena*.

Yule and Burnell.

jib (jib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jibbed*, ppr. *jibbing*. [Also written *jibe*, *gybe* (with long *i*, prob. after the D. form), *< Dan. gibbe*, *naut. jib*, *jibe*, = Sw. *gippa*, *naut. jib*, *jibe*, dial. *jerk*, cause to jump, = D. *gippen* (of sails), turn suddenly (*Halma*, cited by Wedgwood). The word appears nasalized in the MHG. freq. *gompeln*, spring, and with reg. alteration of vowel in Sw. dial. *guppa*, move up and down, nasalized *gumpu*, spring, jump, etc.: see *jump* and *jumble*.] Same as *jibe*.

I think these vessels are navigated either end foremost, and that, in changing tasks, they have only occasion to shift or *jib* round the sail.

Cook, Third Voyage, l. 2.

jib (jib), *n.* [So called because readily shifted or *jibbed*; *< jib*, *v. t.*] *Naut.*, a large triangular sail set on a stay forward of the foremast. In large vessels it extends from the end of the jib-boom toward the foremast-head; in schooners and sloops from the bowsprit-end toward the foremast-head. The *fly-jib* is set outside of the jib, and the *stow-jib* outside of the flying jib. When two smaller jibs are carried on one boom, instead of one larger one, they are distinguished as the *inner* and *outer jibs*. See *balloon-jib*, and cut under *cut*.—The cut of one's jib. See *cut*.—To house up the jib. See *house*.

jib (jib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jibbed*, ppr. *jibbing*. [Also *jibb*, *improp. jibe*; *< ME. gibben*, only in comp. *regibben*, *Ekke back*, *< OF. regiber*, later and mod. *F. regimber*, *wince*, *Ekke*, in simple form *OF. gibber*, *gibber*, struggle with the hands and feet; perhaps of Scand. origin: *< Sw. dial. gippa*, *jerk*, = *Dan. gibbe*, *naut. jib*, *jibe*; that is, *jib* is ult. identical with *jib*, *q. v.*] To pull against the bit, as a horse; move restively sideways or backward.

jib (jib), *n.* [*< jib*, *v.*] Same as *jibber*.

Frequently young horses that will not work in case—such as *jib*—are sold to the horse-laughters as useless.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 180.

jib (jib), *n.* [Also *jib*: see *jib*.] In def. 3, cf. *OF. gibbe*, a bunch or swelling; a particular sense of *jibbe*, a sort of arm, etc.: see *jib*.] 1. The projecting arm of a crane: same as *jib*, 5.—2. A stand for beer-barrels. *Halliwel*.—3. The under lip.—To hang the jib, to look cross. [*Prov. Eng.*]

jibb, *v. t.* See *jib*.

jibber (jib'ēr), *n.* [*< jib* + *-er*.] One who jibs; a horse that jibs. 'Also *jib*.

jibbings (jib'ingz), *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow; strippings; the richest part of the milk. [*Scotch.*]

Jane the lesser (Jean) . . . furnishes butter and after-ings (*jibbings*) for tea.

Orville, in Frodoe.

jib-boom (jib'bōm), *n.* [Also *jib-boom*; *< jib* + *boom*.] *Naut.*, a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit and serving as a continuation of it. Beyond this is sometimes extended the flying-jib boom.

jib-door (jib'dōr), *n.* [*< jib* (1) + *door*.] In *arch.*, a door with its surface in the same plane as the wall in which it occurs. *Jib-doors* are intended to be concealed, and therefore have no architectural or moldings round them; and their surface is painted, painted, or papered so as to be indistinguishable from the rest of the wall.

jibe (jib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jibed*, ppr. *jibbing*. [Also written *jibe*, and formerly *gybe*; also *jib*: See *jib*.] 1. *trans. Naut.*, to cause (a fore-and-

aft sail) to swing over to the other side when the wind is aft or on the quarter.

II. intrans. 1. *Naut.*, to change from one tack to the other without going about; shift a fore-and-aft sail from one side to the other when the wind is aft or on the quarter.

Augustus . . . stood up on the centre-board, to the imminent danger of his little shins' more intimate acquaintance with a jibing boom.

Pica-Hugh Ludlow, *Little Brother*, III.

2. To agree; be in harmony or accord; work together: as, the two plans did not seem to jibe. [Colloq., U. S.]

*jibe*², *v.* and *n.* See *gibel*.

*jibe*³ (*jib*), *v. t.* A less common form of *jib*².

jiber, *n.* See *giber*.

jib-frame (*jib'fram*), *n.* In a marine engine, the upright frame at the sides by which the cylinder, condenser, and framing are connected.

jib-hank (*jib'hank*), *n.* One of a number of pieces of wood or iron, shaped nearly like a ring, which slide on the jib-stay and serve to attach the head of the jib to the stay.

jib-head (*jib'head*), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron fastened to the head of a jib. It is used when, the jib having been stretched too much by use, it is necessary to shorten it by cutting off the point.

jibingly, *adv.* See *gibingly*.

jiblet, *n.* An obsolete form of *giblet*. *Bruckett*.

Oh that's well: come, I'll help you:

Have you no jiblets now?

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, I. 1.

jiblet-check, *jiblet-check*, *n.* See *giblet-check*.

jib-plot (*jib'lot*), *n.* A triangular lot or plot of ground, likened in shape to a vessel's jib. [New Eng.]

jib-netting (*jib'net'ing*), *n.* *Naut.*, a triangular-shaped netting rigged under the jib-boom to prevent men from falling overboard while loosing or furling the jib.

jib-o'-jib (*jib'o'-jib*), *n.* A small three-cornered sail sometimes set outside of and above the other head-sails.

jib-sheet (*jib'sheet*), *n.* One of the ropes attached at one end to the clew of the jib and at the other to the bows of the vessel, to trim the sail.—To flow a jib-sheet. See *flow*.

jib-stay (*jib'stay*), *n.* 1. The stay on which the jib is set.—2. In a marine steam-engine, a part of the stay-frame.

jib-top-sail (*jib'top'sail* or *-sl*), *n.* A light three-cornered sail set in yachts on the foretopmast-stay.

jickajog (*jik'a-jog*), *n.* Same as *jiggog*.

Id. See *gig*².

jidda gum. See *gum*².

jiffy (*jif*), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To make a jest or laughing-stock of one. *Bailey*.

jiffy (*jif'i*), *n.*; pl. *jiffies* (*-iz*). [Also *giffy*, *giffin*; of dial. origin.] A moment; an instant: as, I shall be with you in a jiffy. [Colloq.]

"And oh!" he exclaimed, "let them go catch my skiff, I'll be home in a twinkling and back in a jiffy."

Barham, *Ingulday Legends*, II. 40.

"Guess you better wait half a jiffy," cried Cyrus.

J. T. Frothingham, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 191.

jig (*jig*), *n.* [An assimilated form of the older *gig* (with hard initial *g*), < M.E. *gigge* (see *gig*¹); < O.F. *gigue*, *gige*, a fiddle, also a kind of dance, mod. *F. gigue*, a lively tune or dance, = I'r. *gigua*, *guiga*, a fiddle, = O.Sp. *giga*, a fiddle, Sp. *giga*, a lively tune or dance, = Oit. *giga*, a fiddle, = It. *giga*, a lively tune or dance, < O.D. **gige*, MD. *ghighe* = MLG. **gige*, *gigel* = MHG. *gige*, G. *goige* = Icel. *giga* = Sw. *giga*, a fiddle (obs.), also a Jews'-harp, = Dan. *gige*, a fiddle, also (after E. or F.) a lively dance. The earliest sense, 'a fiddle,' is involved in *jig*, *v.*, play the fiddle: see *jig*, *v.*, and *gig*¹, *n.* As with other familiar words of homely aspect, the senses are more or less involved and inconstant. In part prob. due to *jig*, *v.*, as a var. of *jog*: see *jig*, *v.* 1. A rapid, irregular dance for one or more persons, performed in different ways in different countries; a modification of the country-dance.

George, I will have him dance fading; fading is a fine jig, I'll assure you.

Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iv. 1.

All the swains that there abide

With jigs and rural dance resort.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 62.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is usually triple and rapid: often used in the eighteenth century as a component of a suite.

They heard the signs of an Irish orgy—a rattling *jig*, played and danced with the inspiring interjections of that rollicksome nation. *C. Roade*, *Peg Woffington*, vii.

3. A lively song; a catch.

If neere vn to the Eleusinian Spring,
Hom sport-fall *jig* som wanton Shepheard sing,
The Kaviast Fontaine falls to dance and bound.
Sylvester, tr. of *De Bartsas Weeks*, l. 2.

It would have made your ladyship have sung nothing but merry *jigs* for a twelvemonth after.

Middleton, *Father Hubbard's Tales*.

4. A kind of entertainment in rime, partly sung and partly recited.

Farce (F.), a (fond and dissolute) play, comedy, or enterlude; also the *jig* (*jyp*, ed. 1811) at the end of the enterlude, wherein some pretty knavery is acted. *Ootgrave*.

A *jig* shall be clapped at, and every rhyme

Praised and applauded.

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, Prol.

A *jig* was a ludicrous metrical composition, often in rhyme, which was sung by the clown, who occasionally danced, and was always accompanied by a labor and pipe. *Halliwel*.

5. A piece of sport; a prank; a trick.

What dost think of
This innovation? Is 't not a fine *jig*?
A precious cunning in the late Protector,
To shuffe a new prince into the state.
Shirley (and Fletcher?), *Coronation*, v. 1.

They will play ye another *jig*,

For they will out at the big *jig*.

Pray of Support (Child's Ballads, VI. 119).

6. A small, light mechanical contrivance: same as *jigger*¹, 2: used especially in composition: as, a drilling-*jig*, shaving-*jig*, etc. Specifically—(a) A *jigging-machine*. (b) In *coal-mining*, a self-acting incline worked by a drum, or by wheels, with hemp or wire ropes. Also called *kinny*. [Eng.] (c) A fish-hook or gang of hooks of which the shank is loaded with lead, platinum, or other bright metal, used in *jigging* for cod, mackerel, etc.

A *jig* is a bit of lead armed with hooks radially arranged, which is let down from the boat and kept constantly moving up and down. This in some way exerts a fatal fascinating power upon the squid, which seizes it.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 876.

Rabbitting jig. See *rabbitting*.—**Haymaker's jig**, a kind of country dance.—The *jig* is up, the game is up; it is all over (with any one). [U. S.]

jig (*jig*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jiggered*, ppr. *jigging*. [*< O.F. giquer* = Pr. *gigar*, play the fiddle (cf. MLG. *gippen* = MHG. *gipen*, G. *geipen* = Icel. *gipa*, play the fiddle); from the noun. No orig. verb has been established. The E. use of *jig* in the second sense, though easily explained by reference to the quick motion implied in the other senses, may be due in part to association with *jog*. Cf. *jigjog*, *jickajog*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To play or dance a jig.

I did not hear of any amusements popular among . . . the Irishmen except dancing parties at one another's houses, where they *jig* and reel furiously.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 115.

I found myself at times following the dance of the Merry Men as it were a tune upon a *jigging* instrument.

R. L. Stevenson, *Merry Men*.

2. To move skipingly or friskily; hop about; act or vibrate in a lively manner. Compare *jigget*.

You *jig*, you amble, and you flap.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 1, 140.

The trembling fowl that hear the *jigging* hawk-bells ring,
And find it is too late to trust them to their wing,
Lie flat upon the flood. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, xx. 219.

3. To use a jig in fishing; fish with a jig: as, to *jig* for bluefish.

II. trans. 1. To sing in jig time; sing as a jig.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, III. 1, 11.

2. To jerk, jolt, or shake; cause to move by jogs or jolts.

When the carriage (of a sawmill) is to be *jiggered* back, the lever manipulating the rock shaft is moved from the saw.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXX. 403.

3. To produce an up-and-down motion in.—4. In *metal.*, to separate the heavier metalliferous portion of (the mingled ore and rock or vein-stone obtained in mining) from the lighter or earthy portions, by means of a jig or *jigging-machine*. The jig was originally a box with a metallic bottom perforated with holes. In this the ore was placed, and the whole was moved rapidly up and down by hand in water, thus causing the material in the box to arrange itself in layers according to its specific gravity. *Jigging* is now usually done by more complicated machinery, acting continuously; but the principle remains the same. The essential feature of a *jigging-machine* is the admission of the water from below; in the bubble the water comes in contact with the ore from above.

5. To catch (a fish) by jerking a hook into its body.

Keep the line constantly in motion, and half the time you will *jig* them in the belly, tail, or side, as the finny mass moves over the hook. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 243.

6. In *feltting*, to harden and condense by repeated blows from rods.—7. In *well-boring*, to

drill with a spring-pole.—8. To trick; cheat; impose upon; bamboozle.

Do not think the gloss
Of smooth evasion, by your cunning jests
And coinage of your politician's brain,
Shall jig me off. *Forst.*, *Love's Sacrifice*, III. 2.

jigajog (*jig'a-jog*), *n.* [Also *jickajog*; a var. of *jigjog*, *q. v.*] Same as *jigjog*.

An some writer (that I know) had had but the pennings
o' this matter, he would ha' made you such a *jig-jogger*!
the boother, you should ha' thought an earthquake had
benee i' the fayre. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, Ind.

jigamaree (*jig'a-ma-ré*), *n.* [*< jig*, with an arbitrary addition.] Something new, strange, or unknown; a jiggumbob or thingumbob. [Prov. and slang.]

jig-clog (*jig'klog*), *n.* A clog made for jig-dancing.

jigger¹ (*jig'er*), *n.* [*< jig*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which *jigs*.—2. A small, light, or light-running mechanical contrivance or utensil, causing or having when in use a rapid jerky motion; also, by extension, any subordinate mechanical contrivance or convenience to which no more definite name is attached. Specifically—(a) A jig or *jigging-machine*. See *extract*, and *jig*, *n.*, l. 4.

The machines best adapted for this purpose (concentration) are the *jiggers* or *jigs*. These are sieves supporting the ore, which is raised and allowed to fall at rapid intervals by a current of water from below, and in this manner one can realize the theoretical conditions of the fall in more or less deep water. The jig is par excellence the machine for dressing, universally employed from the most ancient times because it was the simplest and most convenient, and its use has continued to our day, with the help of successive modifications, which have converted it into a machine of remarkable precision.

Callon, *Lectures on Mining* (tr. by Le Neve Foster [and Galloway]), III. 76.

(b) A machine for hardening and condensing felt by repeated quick blows with rods, by the action of vibrating platens, or by intermittent rolling action on the material while warm and wet. (c) A small roller used in graining leather.

A grain or polish is given to the leather, either by boarding or working under small pendulum rollers, called *jiggers*, which are engraved with grooves or with an imitation of grain. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 874.

(d) A templet or profile for giving the form to a pottery vessel as it revolves upon the wheel. (e) A potters' wheel when used for simple and rapidly made objects, as plain cylindrical vessels and the like. (f) A cooper's draw-knife. (g) A warehouse-crane. (h) In *coal-mining*, a coupling-hook for connecting the cars or trams on an incline. (i) In *billiards*, a rest for the cue in making a difficult or awkward shot; a bridge. (j) A sort of small spunkier-sail, set on a *jigger-mast* in the stern of a canoe or other small craft, especially in Chesapeake Bay. (k) A door. (Slang.) (l) A small tackle composed of a double and single block and a fall, used about the decks of a ship for various purposes.

3. A sloop-rigged boat at one time used very extensively by the fishermen about Cape Cod, but superseded about 1820 by the dory. A *jigger* usually carried four persons. The name belongs to the Bay of Fundy and vicinity, and is sometimes used on the coast of New England.

4. A small street-railway car, drawn by one horse, and usually without a conductor, the driver giving change and the fare being deposited in a box. [U. S.]—5. A machine now generally used in the produce exchanges of American cities, which exhibits on a conspicuous dial the prices at which sales are made as the transactions occur. The hand or pointer is controlled by electric mechanism connected with a keyboard.—6. A drink of whiskey. [Slang.]—In-and-out *jigger* (*naut.*), same as *boom-jigger*.

jigger² (*jig'er*), *v. t.* [*< jigger*¹, *n.*] To jerk; shake. [Colloq.]

Few anglers have failed to experience the anxiety which ensues when a fish remains on the top of the water, shaking his head, and many is the fish who has *jiggered* himself free by this method. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 260.

jigger³ (*jig'er*), *n.* [An E. accum. of *chigoe*, the native name: see *chigoe*.] 1. The penetrating flea of the West Indies: same as *chigoe*.

Numbers are crippled by the *jiggers*, which scarcely ever in our colonies affect any but the negroes.

Southey, *Letters* (1810), II. 201.

2. In the United States, a name of sundry harvest-mites or harvest-ticks which, though normally plant-feeders, fasten to the skin of human beings and cause great irritation. These acarids belong to an entirely different class from the *chigoe*, or *jigger* properly so called, and lay no eggs in the wounds they make. The so-called *Leptus americanus* and *L. irritans* are two species to which the name is given. See *under harvest-tick*.

jiggered¹ (*jig'erd*), *a.* [*< jigger*² + *-ed*.] Affected or infested with the jigger or chigoe.

jiggered² (*jig'erd*), *a.* [A meaningless random substitute for a profane oath. Such random substitutes are very common in colloq. use, any vague form of English semblance being

liable to be chosen, without reference to etymology or meaning.] See the etymology.

"Well, then," said he, "I'm *Jiggered* if I don't see you home." This penalty of being *Jiggered* was a favourite supposititious case of his.

Diablos, Great Expectations, xvii.

jigger-mast (jig'er-mást), *n.* A small mast stepped on the extreme aft of small craft for setting a jigger.

jigger-pump (jig'er-pump), *n.* 1. A hand-lever force-pump mounted on a portable stand and usually provided with an attachment for a suction-hose or -pipe, an air-chamber, and a nozzle with which a hose may be connected. It is in common use for watering lawns and flower-beds in rural districts. — 2. A pump used in breweries to force beer into vats. *Halliwel.*

jigget (jig'et), *v. i.* [Freq. of *jig*, *v.*] 1. To shake up and down; jolt; jig; be in quick light motion.

She's a little blackish woman, has a languishing eye, a delicious soft hand, and two pretty *jiggeting* feet. *Female Tailor*, No. 18.

2. To act pertly or affectedly; go about idly; flaunt. [Prov. Eng.]

Here you stand *jiggeting*, and sniggling, and looking cunning, as if there were some mighty matter of intrigue and common understanding betwixt you and me. *Scott*, *Abbot*, xix.

jigginess (jig'i-ness), *n.* [*< jig + -ness*.] A light jerky movement. [Rare.]

Moreover, a too frequent repetition of rhyme at short intervals gives a *jigginess* to the verse. *T. Hood, Jr.*, *Rhymester* (ed. Penn.), p. 62.

jigging-machine (jig'ing-má-shén'), *n.* 1. A power-machine for jiggering or dressing ores. See *jig*, *v. i.*, 4. — 2. A machine-tool which has a vertically adjustable table that can also be moved laterally in two directions in a horizontal plane, and also a frame fitted with a vertical spindle adapted to carry either a drill or a cutting-tool, which latter can cut the edges of the work to a given outline or profile.

jiggle (jig'el), *v. i.* [*< jig + -el*.] 1. Of or pertaining to, resembling, or suitable to a jig. This man makes on the violin a certain *jiggle* noise to which I dance. *Spektor*, No. 276.

2. Given to movements like those of a jig; frisky.

She is never sad, and yet not *jiggle*; her conscience is clear from guilt, and that secures her from sorrow. *Habington*, *Castara*, 1.

jig-given't (jig'giv'n), *a.* Addicted or inclined to farces and dramatic trifles generally.

You dare in these *jig-given* times to countenance a legitimate Poem. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, Ded.

jiggle (jig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jiggled*, ppr. *jiggling*. [Freq. of *jig*, perhaps suggested by *wiggle*.] To practise affected or awkward motions; wriggle.

jigrobob (jig'g-bob), *n.* An obsolete form of *jiggumbob*.

Shall we have
More *jigrobobs* yet?

Maulinger, *Picture*, v. 2.

jiggumbob (jig'um-bob), *n.* [Formerly also *jig-gumbob*, *jiggambob*, *jiggobob*; *< jig*, with an arbitrary addition, as also in *thingumbob*.] Something strange, peculiar, or unknown; a knick-knack; a thingumbob. [Slang.]

On with her chain of pearls, her ruby bracelets,
Lay ready all her tricks and *jiggumbobs*.
Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, II. 2.

Kills Monster after Monster, takes the Puppets
Prisoners, knocks down the Cyclops, tumbles all
Our *jiggumbobs* and trinkets to the wall.
Brome, *Antipodes*, III. 5.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whilms, and *jiggumbobs*.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. 1. 108.

jig-jog (jig'jog), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jog*. Cf. *jag-jag*.] A jolting motion; a jog; a push.

jig-jog (jig'jog), *adv.* With a jolting motion.

jig-maker (jig'má'ker), *n.* One who makes or plays jigs.

Oph. You are merry, my lord. . .
Ham. O God, your only *jig-maker*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2. 182.

Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a *jig-maker*.
Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, II. 1.

jig-mold (jig'möld), *n.* A stone mold, or a wooden block with several molds, into which melted lead is poured to form the heavy shank of a jig. See *jig*, 6 (c).

jigot (jig'ot), *n.* Another spelling of *gigot*.

I has been at the oost and outlay o' a *jigot* o' mutton and a doerantine pye. *Gals.*, *The Entail*, III. 65.

Add an onion, and it would be a good sauce for a *jigot* of mutton. *R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, VI.

jig-pin (jig'pin), *n.* A pin used by miners to prevent the turn-beams from turning.

jig-saw (jig'sá), *n.* A reciprocating saw caused to operate in proper relation with a table upon which the piece to be sawn is held, the motion of the saw being derived from a crank and pitman. These saws are mounted in a great variety of ways, as in saw-gates stretched between powerful bow-springs, etc. They have, however, been largely displaced by the more recent band-saws. A jig-saw for light work is commonly called a *scroll-saw*: see *scroll-saw* and *band-saw*.

jihad (ji-hád'), *n.* [Ar. Pers. *jihād*.] A general religious war of Mussulmans against Christians or other unbelievers in Islam, inculcated in the Koran and Traditions as a duty.

jill, *n.* See *gill*.

jill (jil), *n.* [Also written *gill* (see *gill*); *< ME. Jille, Jylle, Gille, Gylle*, abbr. of *Jillian, Jyllian, *Jilian, Jelyan, Gillian, Gyllan*, other forms of *Julian, Julian*, i. e. *Juliana*, a common fem. name, which came to be used generically for a young woman, a girl, as *Jack* for a young man, a boy. The two names *Jack* and *Jill* were often associated as correlatives. The L. name *Juliana* is fem. of *Julianus*, prop. adj., *< Julius*, a proper name: see *Julian, July*.] 1. A young woman (commonly as a proper name): same as *gill*, 1.

Sir, for Jak nor for *Gille*
Will I turn my face,
Till I have upon this hill
Spun a space upon my rok.

Towneley Mysteries.

Our wooling doth not end like an old play;
Jack hath not *Jill*. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 885.

The proverb is, each Jack shall have his *Gill*.
Satyrical Epigrams (1619).

2. [Cf. *jack*¹, *jug*¹, and *F. dial. sucan*, as names of vessels.] A kind of cup. [In the quotation with pun on sense 1.]

Be the jacks fair within, the *jills* fair without, the carpets laid, and everything in order?
Shak., *T. of the 8.*, IV. 1. 112.

3. Same as *gill*², 2. [Prov. Eng.]
jillet (jil'et), *n.* [A var. of *gillet*, *< ME. Gillot, Gilot*, dim. of *Gille, Jille*, etc., a fem. personal name: see *jill*². Hence contr. *jilt*, *q. v.*] See *gillot*. [Scotch.]

A *jillet* brak' his heart at last.

Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

Were it not well to receive that cry *jillet* with something of a mumbling? *Scott*, *Fair Maid of Perth*, xxxi.

jill-firt, *n.* See *gill-firt*.

What you would have her as impudent as yourself, as errant a *Jillfirt*, a Gadder, a Magpye?
Wycherley, *Country Wife*, II. 1.

jilliant, *n.* [Also spelled *gillian*; the fuller form of *jill*², *gill*²: see *jill*².] Same as *jill*², 1.

jilliver, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gillyflower*.

jillofery, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

jilt (jilt), *n.* [Contr. of *jillet*, *q. v.*] One who discards another, after holding the relation of a lover.

Jills ruled the state, and statesmen farces writ.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 538.

But who could expect a *jilt* and trifler to counsel her husband on any kind of prudence?
The Century, XXXVII. 81.

jilt (jilt), *v.* [*< jilt*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To discard after treating or encouraging as a lover; trick in love.

Our fortunes indeed, weighed in the nice scale of interest, are not exactly equal: which by the way was the true cause of my *jilting* him. *Spektor*, No. 301.

II. intrans. To play the jilt; practise deception in love.

jimt (jim), *a.* Same as *gim*.

jinber-jaw (jim'bér-já), *n.* [For **gimbal-jaw*: see *jinber-jawed*.] A projecting lower jaw.

jinber-jawed (jim'bér-jád), *a.* Same as *gimbal-jawed*. [Colloq.]

Ab Cayce, the eldest, [was] a lank, lantern-jawed man. Solomon was like him, except that the long chin, of the style familiarly denominated *jinber-jawed*, was still smooth and boyish.
M. N. Murphy, *Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains*, III.

jin-crack, **jin-crackery**. See *gim-crack*, *gim-crackery*.

jin-crow (jim'krō), *n.* [*< *jim*, equiv. to *jimmy*¹, + *crow*², a bar.] A tool for bending or straightening iron rails or bars. It consists of a strong iron frame, with two supports for the rail or bar, and mechanism, as a screw, for applying pressure to the rail or bar at a point midway between the two supports.

Jim Crow (jim krō), *n.* A name used as the title of one of the earliest negro-minstrel songs, and taken as typical of the negro race in certain applications. — *Jim Crow* car, a railroad-car set apart for the use of negroes: said to have been so called originally in Massachusetts about 1841. — *Jim Crow* plan-

ing-machine, a planing-machine with a reversing tool, capable of cutting in opposite directions: so called from part of the refrain in the above-mentioned song, "wheel about and turn about."

Jim-crow's-nose (jim'krō's-nōs'), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Soybaltum Jamicense*, of the natural order *Balanophoraceæ*. [Local.]

jiminy, *interj.* See *Gemini*, 2.

jinjam (jim'jam), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jin*, as in *jin-crack*. Cf. *jingle-jangle*.] 1. A gim-crack; a knick-knack.

These be as knapplishe knacks
As ever man made,
For javalls and for lackes,
A *jimjams* for a lade.

Skelton (?), *Ymage of Ypoecry*.

A thousand *jimjams* and toys have they in their chambers, which they heape up together with infinite expense. *Nashe*, *Pierce Pennilesse* (1592).

2. *pl.* Delirium tremens. [Slang, U. S.]

jimmal, *n.* An obsolete form of *gimbal*.

jimmel-ring, **jimmel-ring** (jim'al-, jim'el-ring), *n.* Same as *gemel-ring*.

A ring called a *jimmel-ring* was broken between the contracting parties.

C. Croker, in *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, IV. 260.

jimmer (jim'er), *n.* [Same as *gimmer*², var. of *gimbal*, *gimbal*.] A gimbal.

jimmy¹ (jim'i), *n.*; *pl.* *jimmies* (-iz). A short crowbar: same as *jenny*¹, 1. [U. S.]

jimmy² (jim'i), *a.* [F. dial.; also written *jenny*, *jummy*; an extension of dial. *jin*, *q. v.*] Same as *jenny*².

jimmy³ (jim'i), *n.*; *pl.* *jimmies* (-iz). [Cf. *Jim Crow* car.] A freight-car used for carrying coal; a coal-car. [U. S.]

The express train . . . ran into a freight. . . The engines met squarely. . . The second car on the freight (train) was lifted from the rails and carried on top of two *jimmies* loaded with coal.

N. Y. Semi-weekly Tribune, March 12, 1887.

jimmy⁴ (jim'i), *n.*; *pl.* *jimmies* (-iz). A free emigrant. [Australian convict's slang.]

"Why, one," said he, "is a young *jimmy* (I beg your pardon, sir — an emigrant); the others are old prisoners."

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, p. 268.

jimp¹ (jimp), *a.* [Also written, improp., *jimp*; a weakened form of *jumpy*¹, *q. v.*] 1. Neat; elegant; slender. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

She's as *jimp* in the middle

As any willow-wand.

The Laird of Warlock (Child's Ballads, III. 107).

Thy waist as *jimp*, thy limbs as clean.

Burns, *Oh, wure I on Parnassus' Hill!*

2. Short; scanty. [Scotch.]

jimp² (jimp), *adv.* [A weakened form of *jumpy*¹, *q. v.*] Barely; scarcely. [Scotch.]

She had been married to Sir Richard *jimp* four months.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xiv.

jimp³ (jimp), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To jag; indent; denticulate.

jimpy (jim'pi), *adv.* 1. In a jimp or neat manner; neatly. — 2. Barely; scarcely; hardly. [Scotch.]

jimps (jimps), *n. pl.* [A weakened form of *jumps*.] Same as *jumps*. See *jump*².

jimson, **jimson-weed** (jim'son-, -wéd), *n.* See *jimson*, *jimson-weed*.

jimpy (jim'pi), *a.* [An extension of *jimp*¹. Cf. *jimmy*⁴.] Neat; jimp. [Scotch.]

jimpy (jim'pi), *adv.* Tightly; neatly. [Scotch.]

jimson (jim'son), *n.* [Also *jimpon*; abbr. of *jimson-weed*.] Same as *jimson-weed*.

jimson-weed (jim'son-wéd), *n.* [Also *jimpon-weed*; a corruption of *Jamestown-weed*; named from *Jamestown* (in Virginia), where it is said to have sprung up on heaps of ballast and other rubbish discharged from vessels. The plant is of Asiatic origin. See *jack*¹, etym.] A plant, *Datura Stramonium*.

She went to the open door and stood in it and looked out among the tomato vines and *jimpon* weeds that constituted the garden. *S. L. Clemens*, *Tom Sawyer*, p. 12.

jingal (jing'gál), *n.* [Also written *jingall*, and improp. *gingal*, *gingal*, *gingaul*; *< Hind. jangál*, Marathi *jangál*, Canarese *jangál*, *jangál*, a swivel, a large musket.] A large swivel-musket or wall-piece used in the East by the natives. It is fired from a rest and is sometimes mounted on a carriage. The Chinese use jingals extensively.

Collecting a number of *jingals* from his associates, the Chinaman arranges them on a small flat-bottomed scow, so that some sweep a few inches above the surface of the water, and others at an elevation, to get the birds on the wing. *W. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 272.

jingko (jing'kō), *n.* Same as *gingko*.

jingle (jing'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jingled*, ppr. *jingling*. [Formerly also *gingle*; *< ME. gingelen*, *ginglen*, freq. of *jink*², *q. v.*, equiv. to *chink*², *q. v.*

Jingle

Cl. tink, tinkle, ring, G. klingeln, jingle, etc.; imitative words. I. *intrans.* 1. To emit tinkling metallic sounds; tinkle or clink, as bells, coins, chains, spurs, keys, or other metallic objects.

And when he rood, men myghte his byrdel heere
Jinglen in a whistling wynd as cleere,
And eek as lowde as doth the chapel belle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 170.

With strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
And wide diversity of sounds, all horrible,
We were awaked. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1, 283.*

2. To have a musical sound, or a light pleasing effect upon the ear, independently of sense, as verse or rimes.

In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 606.
Nurses sing children to sleep with a *jingling* ballad.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

To jingle off, to come off; fall down with a jingling noise.
Macadam's stable-slates *jingling off* from time to time.
Carlyle, in Froude.

II. *trans.* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

Their musick-lease instruments are fans of brass, hung
about with rings, which they *jingle* in stops according
to their marchings. *Sandys, Travels, p. 124.*

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blow.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 94.

Jingle (jing'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *gingle*; < *jingle*, *v.*] 1. A tinkling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

We . . . seem still to catch the *jingle* of the golden spurs
of the bishops in the streets of Cologne.
Sumner, Orations, l. 83.

2. Something that jingles; a little bell or rattle; specifically, one of the little metallic disks set in the frame of a tambourine.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain
them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly.
Bacon, Plantations (ed. 1887).

3. Musical or sprightly sound in verse or rimes; poetry or a poem having a musical or sprightly sound, with little sense; a catching array of words, whether verse or prose.

This remark may serve, at least, to show how apt even
the best writers are to amuse themselves and to impose on
others by a mere *jingle* of words.
Bolingbroke, Fragments of Essays, No. 58.

Dear Mat Prior's easy *jingle*.
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

4. A covered two-wheeled car used in the south of Ireland.

An elderly man was driven up to the door of the hotel
on a one-horse car—a *jingle*, as such conveniences were
then called in the South of Ireland.
Trollope, Castle Richmond, vi.

5. A mollusk of the genus *Anomia*. [Long Island Sound.]

A more fragile shell, such as a scallop, mussel, or *jingle*
(*Anomia*), is certainly better, because the growth of the
attached oysters wrenches the shell to pieces, breaking
up the cluster and permitting the singleness and full de-
velopment to each oyster that is so desirable.
Fisheries of U. S., v. II, 543.

Jingle-box (jing'gl-boks), *n.* A black-jack mounted with silver or other metal, with small bells or grelots attached to the rim. It was a test of sobriety to drink from the vessel without sounding the bells.

Jingle-boy (jing'gl-boi), *n.* A coin.

Ang. You are hid in gold o'er head and ears.
Her. We thank our fate, the sign of the *jingle-boy*
hangs at the door of our pockets.
Masinger, Virgin Martyr, II, 3.

Jingle-jangle (jing'gl-jang'gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jingle*; cf. *jingam*.] 1. A trinket; anything that jingles.

For I was told ere I came from home
You're the goodliest man I use saw betwene;
With so many *jingle-jangles* about one's necke
As is about yours, I never saw none.
The King and a Poore Northerne Man. (Halliwell.)

2. A jingling sound.

The *jingle-jangle* of . . . dissonant bells.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 50.

Jingler (jing'glér), *n.* 1. One who or that which jingles; in the quotation, a kind of spur.

I had spurs of mine own before, but they were not
jinglers. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II, 2.*

2. The whistling or golden-eyed duck. *G. Trumbull, 1888. [New Jersey.]*

Jinglet, *n.* A corruption of *shingles* (St. Anthony's fire). See *shingles*.

Jingle-shell (jing'gl-shel), *n.* Same as *gold-shell*, 2.

Jinglet (jing'glet), *n.* [< *jingle* + *-et*.] A loose metal ball serving for the clapper of a sleigh-bell; also, the bell itself.

The making of sleigh-bells is quite an art. . . . The little iron ball is called "the *jingle*."

The American, IX, 350.
Jingo (jing'gō), *n.* and *a.* [A name used in the oath "by *jingo*," where *jingo* is prob. a form, introduced perhaps by gipsies or soldiers, of the Basque *Jinkoa, Jinkoa, Jinkoa*, contracted forms of *Jaukoicoa, Jangoicoa*, God, lit. 'the lord of the high.'] I. *n.* 1. A name used in the oath "by *jingo*," sometimes extended to "by the living *jingo*": as, I won't do it, by *jingo*. [Colloq.]

By *jingo*, there's not a pond or a slough within five miles of the place but they can tell the taste of.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.
Jumping up in his boat
And discarding his coat,
"Here goes," cried Sir Rupert, "by *jingo* I'll follow her!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II, 36.

2. [cap.] A member of a section of the Conservative or Tory party in Great Britain which advocated a spirited foreign policy. Especially used during the Beaconsfield (Disraeli) administration of 1874-80, in reference to the Russo-Turkish war, etc. The name alludes to a song at that time popular, expressing the Jingo spirit:

"We don't want to fight, but, by *jingo*, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too."

When Lord Beaconsfield courted the cheers of the City by threatening the Emperor of Russia with three campaigns, he was acting the part of a genuine *Jingo*.
The Spectator, No. 2521, July 22, 1882.

[In this sense it takes the plural *Jingoes*.]

II. *a.* [cap.] Belonging or relating to the Jinguos: as, the *Jingo* policy; *Jingo* bluster. See I., 2.

Such a state of mind is neither wonderful nor unreasonable; it is unintelligible only to those who are themselves so possessed with the *Jingo* swagger that they cannot understand that other people may be without it.
K. A. Freeman, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 328.

Jingoism (jing'gō-izm), *n.* [< *Jingo* + *-ism*.] The spirit, policy, or political views of the Jinguos.

He [Beaconsfield] always ridiculed the predominance on the Conservative side of the doctrine of the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire; and, in short, he thought that in the days of *Jingoism* the English Conservative party had gone mad.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 340.

Jink¹ (jink), *v.* [Also *jenk*; origin obscure. Hardly a unsullied form of *jig*, though some senses suggest such a connection.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move nimbly. [Scotch.]

Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle;
Lang may your elbow *jink* an' diddle.
Burns, Second Ep. to Davie.

2. To make a quick turn; dodge; elude a person by dodging; escape. [Scotch.]

The more o' that poison o' yours I take—your iodides and salicins and stuff—the worse it gets; and then yo *jink* round the corner and call it by another name.
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 381.

3. In the card-games of spoil-five and forty-five, to win the game by winning all the tricks in one hand.—To *jink* in, to enter a place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely. [Scotch.]

Could not ye have let us ken an ye had wansed till hae been present at the ceremony? My lord couldna tak' it weel your coming and *jinking* in, in that fashion.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

II. *trans.* 1. To elude; dodge. [Scotch.]

There the hords can *jink* the show'r's
'Mang thriving vines an' myrtle bow'r's.
Ferguson, Hume Content.

2. To cheat; trick. [Scotch.]

For Jove did *jink* Aresalus;
The gentles a' ken roun' about
He was my lucky-doddy.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, speech of Ulysses.

Jink¹ (jink), *n.* [< *jink*¹, *v.*] 1. A quick illusory turn; the act of eluding another. [Scotch.]—

2. In the card-games of spoil-five and forty-five, the winning of all the tricks in a hand by one side.—High *jinks*. See *High*.

Jink² (jink), *v. i.* [A var. of *chink*.] To jingle; chink: as, the money *jinked*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jinker (jing'kér), *n.* One who moves about or dodges quickly; one who is nimble and sportive. [Scotch.]

That day ye was a *jinker* noble,
For heels an' win!
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

Jink-game (jing'gām), *n.* A game of spoil-five or forty-five in which a side taking all the tricks in one hand wins the game. Jinking in either game is permissible only if agreed on at the outset of the play. In spoil-five the player must announce that he plays for a jink; in forty-five no announcement is necessary.

Jinn (jin), *n. pl.*; *king, jinnee* (jin'ē). [Also *jinn, ginn*; = Pers. *jinn*, Hind. *jinn*, sing., < Ar. *jinn*, pl., *jinnī*, sing., a kind of demon: see def. The

sing. *jinnī* occurs in E. spelling *jinnee*, and is also frequently represented by the accidentally similar *genie* (F. *génie*; or *genius*, < L. *genius*, a different word: see *genius*.) In Mohammedan myth., a class of spirits lower than the angels, made of fire, capable of appearing in both human and animal forms, and exercising supernatural influence over mankind, for both good and evil. In the current translation of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" they are called *genie*. The word in this form is often treated as a singular, with a plural *jinn*.

The *Jinn* are said to appear to mankind most commonly in the shapes of serpents, dogs, cats, or human beings. In the last case, they are sometimes of the stature of men, and sometimes of a also enormously gigantic. If good, they are generally resplendently handsome; if evil, horribly hideous. *Arabian Nights* (ed. Lane), Int., note 21.

Moslem divines, be it observed, ascribe to Mohammed miraculous authority over animals, vegetables, and minerals, as well as over men, angels, and *jinn*.

L. F. Burton, El-Medineh, p. 262.

—*Syn. My, Gnome, etc.* See *satyr*.

Jinnee, *n.* See *jinn*. Also spelled *djinnee*.

Jinny (jin'i), *n.*; pl. *jinnies* (-iz). [A var. of *jenny*.] 1. A bird, the turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*. *G. Trumbull. [Long Island.]*—2. In coal-mining, same as *jig*, 6 (b). [Local, Eng.]

Jirikisha (jin-rik'i-shā), *n.* [Jap.; < *jin*, a man, + *rikī*, strength, power, + *shā*, carriage.] A small two-wheeled, hooded conveyance pro-



Jirikisha.

vided with springs and drawn by one or more men. It is used extensively in Japan, and is said to have been invented by an American missionary. Also spelled *jirikisha* and *jirikisha*.

Directly we landed at the jetty, we were rushed at by a crowd of *Jirikisha* men, each drawing a little vehicle not unlike a Hansom cab, without the seat for the driver—there being no horse to drive.

Lady Brassey, Voyages of Sunbeam, II, xviii.

Jinshang (jin'shang), *n.* A corruption of *gin-seng*. [U. S.]

Jippot, *n.* Same as *jippo-coat*.

Plush *Jippots* and Hose behang'd before.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV, 29.

Jippo-coat (jip'ō-kōt), *n.* An outer garment for a man, mentioned in 1660.

Jirkin, *n.* See *jerkini*.

Jirkinet, *n.* See *jerkinet*.

Jist. See *Gis*.

Jitty (jit'i), *n.*; pl. *jitties* (-iz). [Prob. a var. of *jelly*.] In coal-mining, a short slit or heading along which the empties, horses, or men travel. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

Jivesit, *n. pl.* An obsolete spelling of *gyves*.

So now my *jives* are off.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, IV, 3.

Jo¹ *n.* See *joos*.

Jo², *n.* In conch. See *Jo², 3*.

Joachimite (jō'a-kim-it), *n.* [< *Joachim* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A follower or believer in the doctrines of an Italian mystic, Joachim (died about 1200), abbot of Floris. The most important feature of his doctrines was the belief that the history of man will be covered by three reigns: the first, that of the Father, from the creation till the birth of Christ; the second, that of the Son, from the birth of Christ till 1200; and the third, that of the Holy Spirit, from 1200 onward. This last view was developed by his adherents into the belief that a new gospel would supersede the revelation of the Old and New Testaments. These views had many supporters in the thirteenth century.

Joan (jōn), *n.* [< *Joan*, < ME. *Joan*, *Jone*, a woman's name, another form of *Jean*, *Jane*, < ML. *Joanna*, fem. of LL. *Joannes*, John: see *John*.] A woman's close cap, worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Joannes, *n.* See *Johannes*.

Joannesia (jō-a-nō'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Velloso, 1798), irreg. < *Johannes*, John: see *John*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, containing a single species, *J. princeps*, a handsome Brazilian tree. It is closely allied to *Jatropha*, but the leaves have 5 leaflets. The calyx is nearly valvate, and the fruit is a drupe, containing a 3-celled and 3-seeded nut. The bark affords a milky juice reputed to be poisonous and said to be used for stupefying fish. The seeds are actively purgative, and furnish the oil of sand.

Joannite (jō-an'it), *n.* [*< Gr. Ιωάννης, John (see John), + -ite.*] One of the adherents of John Chrysostom who supported him after his deposition from the patriarchate of Constantinople in 404.

job (jɒb), *v.* [Also in var. form *jab*, *q. v.*; *< ME. jobben, job or peek with the bill, as a bird; prob. assimilated from Ir. and Gael. gob, the beak or bill of a bird: see gob¹ and job².] *I. trans.* 1. To strike, stab, or punch, as with something pointed.*

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the sore.
Sir R. L. Estrange.

2. To drive; force.

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff.
J. Mason, Mechanical Exercises.

II. intrans. To aim a blow; strike at something.

Upon that palm-tree mate certain crows many dales together, and never left pecking and *jobbing* at the fruit of it.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 467.

job¹ (jɒb), *n.* [*< job¹, v.*] 1. A sudden stab, prick, or thrust, as with anything pointed; a jab.—2. A small piece of wood. [*Prov. Eng.*]

job² (jɒb), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *jobb*; *< ME. jobbe*; assimilated form of dial. *gob²*, a portion, a lump; see *gob²* and *gobbet*, and cf. *job¹*.] *I. n.* 1. A lump.

Rabbet there Riches, rett horn horn lynes, Gemmes, & Jewels, *Jobbes* of gold, Pesis, & platia, polahit vessel, Many staron stone, stithest of vertue.

Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), l. 11841.

2. A particular piece of work; something to be done; any undertaking of a defined or restricted character; also, an engagement for the performance of some specified work; something to do.

A small *job*, that would not require above 5 or 6 hours to perform, they will be twice as many days about.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 96.

His comrades had plotted an orchard to rob, And ask'd him to go and assist in the *job*.
Cowper, Pity for Poor Africans.

The children of the very poor, those who lived from hand to mouth by day jobs, by chance and luck, were not taught anything.
W. Howitt, Fifty Years Ago, p. 78.

3. In *printing*, specifically, a piece of work of the miscellaneous class, including posters, handbills, bill-heads, cards, circulars, small pamphlets, etc.—4. An imposition; a trick.

The quack, thro' dread of death, confess'd That he was of no skill profess'd; But all this great and glorious *jobb* Was made of nonsense and the mob.

C. Smart, tr. of Phœdrus (1765), p. 27.

5. An undertaking so managed as to secure unearned profit or undue advantage; especially, a public duty or trust performed or conducted with a view to improper private gain; a perversion of trust for personal benefit in doing any work.

As usual, however, in Irish matters, the measure was connected with a *job*, and was executed with a supreme indifference to Irish opinion. *Lecky, Ring, in 18th Cent., vii.*

Nearly all the very large corporate undertakings in the United States during the past twenty years have had in them more or less of the corrupt political and financial elements which the public have come to sum up in the word *job*.
N. A. Rev., CXIII. 87.

Odd jobs, disconnected, irregular, or trivial pieces of work.

The actors . . . were very fond of watching the movements of an old and decrepit slave who was employed by the proprietor to do all sorts of *odd jobs*.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 137.

II. a. Of or for a particular job or transaction. Specifically—(a) Assigned to a special use, as a horse let out or hired by the week or month.

He made nothing by letting him have *job* horses for £150 a year.
Mrs Edgeworth, The Lottery, l.

The night of Dr. Sloocum's large carriage, with the gaunt job-horses, crushed Flora; none but hack cabs had driven up to her door on that day. *Thackeray, Pendennis, xxiv.*

(b) Bought or sold together; lumped together: used chiefly in the phrase *job lot*, a quantity of goods, either of a miscellaneous character, or of the same kind but of different qualities, conditions, sizes, etc., disposed of or bought as a single lot for a lump sum and at a comparatively low price.

Some few of them [pocket-books] may, however, have been damaged, and these are bought by the street-people as a *job lot*, and at a lower price than that paid in the regular way.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, l. 294.

job² (jɒb), *v.* pret. and pp. *jobbed*, ppr. *jobbing*. [*< job², n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To let out in separate portions, as work among different contractors or workmen: often with *out*: as, to *job out* the building of a house.—2. To let out or to hire

by the week or month, as horses or carriages. [*Eng.*]

Whitbread, d'ye keep a coach, or *job* one, pray?
Job, job, that's cheapest; yes, that's best, that's best.
Wolcott, Progress of Curiosity, Birth-day Ode.

Then she went to the livrman from whom she *jobbed* her carriages.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

3. To buy in large quantities, and sell to dealers in smaller lots: as, to *job* cotton; to *job* cigars. See *jobber², 3.*

II. intrans. 1. To deal in the public stocks on one's own account. See *jobber², 4.*—2. To work at jobs or at chance work.

Our early dramatists not only *jobbed* in this chance-work, but established a copartnership for the quicker manufacture; and we find sometimes three or four poets working on one play. *I. D. Israel, Amen, of Lit., II. 180.*

3. (a) To let or (b) to hire horses, carriages, etc., for occasional use. [*Eng.*]

Very few noblemen at present bring their carriage horses to town: . . . they nearly all *job*, as it is invariably called.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 308.

4. To execute a trust in such a manner as to make it subserve unjustly one's private ends; especially, to pervert public service to private advantage.

Judges *job*, and bishops bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half-a-crown.
Pope, Moral Essays, III. 141.

job³ (jɒb), *v. t.* [Also written *jobe*; *< Job* the patriarch, in allusion to the rebukes he received from his "comforters."] To chide; reprimand. *Bailey, 1781. [Rare.]*

jobard¹, jobbard¹, *n.* [ME., *< OF. jobard, jou-bard*, *< F. jobard*, a stupid fellow, a simpleton, booby; *< jobe*, stupid, foolish.] A stupid fellow. *Halliwel.*

The seyde the emperour Rodenmagard,
Then was the erle a nyse *jobard*.
M. Cantab., II. l. 38, l. 140. [Halliwel.]

Looks of disreclousness sette *jobbardis* upon stools,
Whiche haths destroyed many a comynalte.

Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 119.

jobation (jɒ-bā'shon), *n.* [An affected L. form, *< job³ + -ation*.] A scolding; a long tedious reproof. [*Colloq.*]

I determined to give my worthy hostess a good *jobation* for her want of faith.
Barham, in Memoir prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, l. 67.

jobber¹ (jɒb'ər), *n.* [*< job¹ + -er*.] One who or that which jobs, pecks, or stabs: used in composition: as, *tree-jobber* or *wood-jobber* (a wood-pecker); *nut-jobber* (a nutthatch).

jobber² (jɒb'ər), *n.* [*< job², v., + -er*.] 1. One who does anything by the job; one who does small jobs or chance work.

But those are not a thousandth part
Of *jobbers* in the poet's art.
Swift, Poetry.

2. One who lets out or furnishes horses or carriages by the week or month; a job-master. [*Eng.*]

Nobody in fact was paid. Not the blacksmith who opened the lock, . . . nor the *jobber* who let the carriage.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxvii.

3. One who purchases goods in bulk and resells them to smaller dealers; a middleman.—4. On the London stock-exchange, a dealer in stocks and bonds on his own account; a stock-exchange operator to whom brokers sell, and from whom they buy, it being contrary to stock-exchange etiquette for brokers to negotiate with each other; a middleman or intermediary acting between brokers.

A wishes to buy and B wishes to sell £1000 of Caledonian Railway stock, but, brokers being forbidden to deal with brokers, recourse is had to the *jobber* C, who makes a price to the brokers of say 98 to 98½, that is to say, he offers to buy at 98 or to sell at 98½; the buyer A accordingly pays 98½ plus his broker's commission, and the seller B receives 98 minus his broker's commission, the *jobber* C pocketing the difference or "turn" of ½ per cent.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 557.

5. One who renders the discharge of a trust subservient to private ends; especially, an intriguer who turns public work to his own or his friends' advantage; hence, one who performs low or dirty work in office, politics, or intrigue.—*Baseball* *jobber*. See *base², n., 5.*

jobbermoll¹ (jɒb'ər-nɔl), *n.* [Also *jobbernoll*, *jobbernoul*, *jabbernoul*, *jobbinol*; prob. *< jobard, jobbard*, + *noll*, head or top; cf. *gruonoll*.] 1. The head; the pate.

And powder'd th' inside of his skull,
Instead of th' outward *jobbernoll*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ll. 1007.

2. A stupid fellow; a loggerhead; a blockhead.
Dull-pated jobbernoulas.

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii.
[Vulgar in both senses.]

jobbery (jɒb'ər-i), *n.* [*< job³ + -ery*.] The act or practice of jobbing; unfair and underhand means used to procure some private end; specifically, the act of perverting public service to private gain.

jobbet (jɒb'ət), *n.* [A var. of *gobbet*.] A small quantity, commonly of hay or straw. [*Prov. Eng.*]

jobbing-man (jɒb'ing-man), *n.* A man who does odd jobs. [*Eng.*]

There is an Irish labourer and his family in the back kitchen, and a *jobbing-man* with his family in the front one.
Dickens, Sketches, p. 70.

jobbinoll¹, *n.* Same as *jobbernoll*.

job-master (jɒb'mas'tər), *n.* [*< job² + master*.] A keeper of a livery-stable who lets out horses and carriages by the week or month. [*Eng.*]

"Why, sir," said a *job-master* to me, "everybody jobs now. . . . It's a cheaper and better plan for those that must have good horses and handsome carriages."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 308.

job-office (jɒb'of'is), *n.* A printing-office in which only job-work is done.

job-printer (jɒb'prin'tər), *n.* A printer who does miscellaneous work, such as the printing of bills, programs, circulars, cards, etc.

Job's comforter (jɒbz kum'fər-tər), *n.* [So called in allusion to the friends who visited Job "to mourn with him and to comfort him" (Job ii. 11), but really aggravated his distress.] 1. One who depresses and discourages under the appearance or with the purpose of consoling.

Lady Sm. Indeed, Lady Answerall, pray forgive me, I think your ladyship looks a little thinner than when I saw you last.

Mrs. Indeed, Madam, I think not; but your ladyship is one of *Job's comforters*.
Swift, Polite Conversation, III. 2.

2. A boil (in allusion to Job ii. 7). [*Colloq.*]

Job's news (jɒbz nɪz), *n.* [So called in allusion to the evil tidings which Job's servants brought him (Job i. 14-19).] Evil tidings; bad news.

Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except *Job's news*.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. III. 4.

Job's post (jɒbz pɒst), *n.* [So called in allusion to the messengers who brought evil tidings to Job. See *Job's news*.] A bearer of ill news; a messenger carrying evil tidings.

This *Job's post* from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other *Job's posts*, reached the National Convention.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. III. 4.

Job's-tears (jɒbz'tɛəz), *n.* A species of grass, *Cox Lacryma*, or the heads made of its fruit.

job-type (jɒb'tɪp), *n.* Type specially adapted, from its size, ornamental or exceptional form, etc., for the execution of miscellaneous jobs.

job-watch (jɒb'wɒtʃ), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *hack-watch*.

job-work (jɒb'wɜrk), *n.* 1. Work done by the job instead of by the day; work done to order, or to fulfil an engagement.

The fact that a great deal of his [Dryden's] work was *job-work* that most of it was done in a hurry, led him often to fill up a gap with the first anonymous opus that came to hand.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., l. 155.

2. In *printing*, specifically, a class of miscellaneous work, generally requiring display or ornamentation.

jocant¹, *a.* [ME. *jocant*, *< L. jocant(-s)*, ppr. of *jocari*, joke, jest: see *joke, v.*] Jesting; joking.

When the knyght harde this, he was *jocant* & murye.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 118.

jocantry (jɒ'kən-tri), *n.* [*< jocant + -ry*.] The act or practice of jesting. [*Craiq.*]

jock¹ (jɒk), *v. t. and i.* [Of *jog* and *shock¹*.] To jolt. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Jock² (jɒk), *n.* [A var. of *Jack*: see *jack¹*.] 1. Same as *Jack¹, 1.*—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *jackey*.

Nor were the north-country *jocks* less witty on their masters than on the steeds.
Dorset, Memories of our Great Towns, p. 12.

Jock and Jock's man, a juvenile sport in which the follower is to repeat all the pranks the leader performs. [*Brockett.*]

jockey (jɒk'i), *n.* [Also spelled *jokey*; being the familiar name *Jokey*, *Joekie*, North. E. and Sc. form of *Jacky*, dim. of *Jack*, North. E. and Sc. *Jack*, a common appellative of lads in service, groom, etc. Some enthusiastic writers about Gipsies would derive *jockey* in the third sense from Gipsy *chuckin*, a whip; but this is no doubt a mere fancy. *Jockey* in this peculiar E. sense has passed into other languages: F. *jokey*, *joeket*, Sp. *jokey*, *joeket*, Pg. *jokey*, G. *jokey*, etc.] 1. [*cap.*] A Northern English and Scotch diminutive of *Jock², Jack¹*; specifically, a Scotchman.

What could Lesly have done then with a few untrained, unarmed *Jockies* if we had been true among ourselves?
Sp. Hackst., Abp. Williams, II. 148.

37. A strolling minstrel. [Scotch.]

For example and terror three or four hundred of the most notorious of these villains (vagabonds, beggars) which we call *Jockies* might be presented by the Government to the State of Venice, to serve in their Gallies against the common enemy of Christendom.

A. Fletcher (1688), quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 359.

38. A groom; a rider or driver of horses; specifically, a man or boy employed to ride horses in races.

Room for my lord! three *jockies* in his train;
Six huntmen with a shout precede his chair.
Pope, *Dunciad*, II. 192.

44. A dealer in horses; especially, a horse-dealer who is given to cheating; a tricky horse-trader: more commonly called a horse-jockey.

You know what cheating Tricks are play'd by our *Jock-ey*, who sell and let out horses.
N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquia* of Erasmus, I. 412.

5. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade: from the reputation of horse-traders for trickery.

He [Frampton] is described as being the oldest and as they say the cunningest *jockey* in England; one day he lost 1,000 ga., the next he won 2,000, and so alternately.
Ashmole, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 306.

6. In coal-mining, a self-acting apparatus carried on the front tub of a set for releasing it from the hauling-rope at a certain point. [Eng.] — 7. In much, same as jockey-wheel. — 8. A thin walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]

Jockey (jok'ī), *n.*; pret. and pp. *jockeyed* or *jockeyed*, pp. *jockeying*. [Also spelled *jockey*; < *jockey*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To play the jockey to; trick; deceive in trade; hinder or defeat by trickery.

I see too well by the smile on his face that he thinks he has *jockeyed* you.
J. Baillie.

Here's your railways carried, and your neighbor's railways *jockeyed*.
Dickens, *Dr. Marigold*.

9. To jostle against in racing.

II. *intrans.* To act in the manner of a jockey; seek unfair advantage in a race, in dealing, etc.

jockey-box (jok'ī-boks), *n.* A box in a wagon, underneath the driver's seat, for carrying small articles.

jockey-club (jok'ī-klub), *n.* A club or association of persons interested in horse-racing, etc.

jockey-gear (jok'ī-gēr), *n.* The jockey-wheels and their coöperative mechanism in an apparatus for paying out submarine cables.

jockey-grass (jok'ī-grās), *n.* Quaking-grass, *Brisa media*. [Prov. Eng.]

jockeyism (jok'ī-izn), *n.* [*< jockey + -ism.*] The practice or tricks of jockeys; also, jockeys' talk.

He was employed in smoking a cigar, sipping brandy and water, and exercising his conversational talents in a mixture of slang and *jockeyism*.
Duiker, *Belham*, 121.

jockey-jurnal (jok'ī-jēr'nāl), *n.* [*< jockey + *jurnal for jurnul.*] One of the tubers of *Bunium jaccosum*, commonly called *carthenut* or *pignut*. [Prov. Eng.]

jockey-pad (jok'ī-pad), *n.* A cushion or kneepad on a saddle.

jockey-pulley (jok'ī-pul'ī), *n.* A small wheel which rides, or runs, on the top edge of a larger one, used for obtaining fast speed in dynamos and similar machinery, and also for keeping a rope or cable in the groove of a grooved wheel.

jockeyship (jok'ī-ship), *n.* [*< jockey + -ship.*] 1. The art or practice of riding horses, especially in races.

Go flatter Sawney for his *jockeyship*.
Chatterton, *Resignation*.

We justly boast
At least superior *jockeyship*, and claim
The honours of the turf as all our own!
Cropper, *Task*, II. 276.

9. A quasi-honorary title given in jest or banter.

Where can at last his *jockeyship* retire?
Cropper, *Conversation*, I. 430.

jockey-sleeve (jok'ī-slēv), *n.* A sleeve which carries part of a train of mechanism and rests on another part, used in some forms of electric arc-lights.

jockey-wheel (jok'ī-hwēl), *n.* A wheel used to ride upon and press a rope or cable into a groove of another wheel from which the rope or cable is paid out. The bearings of a jockey-wheel are often in the end of a lever by which the jockey is held to its duty. These wheels are much used in laying submarine cables. Also *jockey*.

jockey-whip (jok'ī-hwip), *n.* A whip used by a jockey.

jocko (jok'ō), *n.* An ape: same as *jacko*, 1.

jockteleg (jok'te-leg), *n.* [Also written *jockteleg*, *jockteleg*. Cf. E. dial. *jock-lag-knife*: see under *jack-knife*.] A large pocket-knife. [Scotch.]

An' g'it the custoo's sweet or sour,
Wi' *jocktelegs* they taste them.
Burns, *Halloween*.

jocolatte, *n.* An obsolete form of *chocolate*.

To a coffee house to drink *Jocolatte* — very good.
Pope, *Diary*, Nov. 24, 1684.
They drank a little milk and water, but not a drop of wine; they also drank of a sorbet and *jocolatt*.
Boslyn, *Diary*, Jan. 24, 1682.

jocund, *a.* An obsolete form of *jocund*.

jocose (jō-kōs'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *jocoso* = It. *giocoso*, < L. *jocosus*, full of jesting, sportive, < *jocus*, a jest, joke: see *joke*.] 1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish, as a person.

Jocose and pleasant with an adversary whom they would choose to treat in a very different manner. *Shakespeare*.

On [the first day of April] . . . their master was always observed to unbind, and become exceeding pleasant and *jocose*, sending the old gray-headed negroes on April-fool's strands for pigeon's milk. *Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 463.

2. Of the nature of a joke or jest; sportive; merry: as, a *jocose* remark; *jocose* or comical airs. = *Syn.* *Jocose*, *Jocund*, *Jocular*, facetious, merry, waggish, witty, droll, humorous, funny. In *jocose* cheerfulness or light-heartedness is an accidental thing; in *jocund* it is the essential idea. The disposition to make good-humored jests is the essential thing in *jocose*, but is not necessarily implied in *jocund*.

jocously (jō-kōs'li), *adv.* In a *jocose* manner; in jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

jocoseness (jō-kōs'nes), *n.* The quality of being *jocose*; waggery; merriment.

If he wrote to a friend, he must beware lest his letter should contain any thing like *jocoseness*; since jesting is incompatible with a holy and serious life.

Buckle, *Civilization*, II. v.

jocoseries (jō-kō-sē'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. *jocosario*, < NL. *jocoserius*, < L. *jocus*, a joke, & *serius*, serious.] Half jesting, half serious. [Rare.]

Or drink a *jocoseries* cup
With souls who've took their freedom up.
Green, *The Spleen*.

jocosity (jō-kos'ī-ti), *n.*; pl. *jocosities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *jocosidad* = Pg. *jocundidade* = It. *jocosità*; as *jocose* + -ity.] 1. Jocularly; merriment; waggery; *jocoseness*.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

This scabious *jocosity*, as if they had known each other for three months, was what appeared to Macarthy so indelicate.
H. James, Jr., *Harpers' Mag.*, LXXVII. 92.

2. A *jocose* act or saying; a joke. [Rare.]

jocoteleg, *n.* See *jockteleg*.

jocular (jok'ū-lār), *a.* [= It. *giocolare*, *gioculare*, < L. *jocularis*, < *joculus*, a little jest, dim. of *jocus*, a jest: see *joke*.] 1. Given to jesting; *jocose*; merry; waggish; said of persons.

— 2. Of the nature of or containing a joke; sportive; not serious: as, a *jocular* expression or style.

His broad good-humor, running easily into *jocular* talk, in which he delighted and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man.
Emerson, *Lincoln*.

jocularly (jok'ū-lār'ī-ti), *n.* [= It. *giocolarità*; as *jocular* + -ity.] The quality of being *jocular*; merriment; jesting.

On his departure he asked with bitter *jocularly* whether Becket had sought to leave the realm because England could not contain himself and the king.

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, viii. 8.

jocularly (jok'ū-lār'ī-ti), *adv.* In a *jocular* manner; in jest; for sport or mirth.

"Come," said Dr. Johnson *jocularly* to Principal Robertson, "let us see what was once a church."

Boswell, *Tour to the Hebrides*.

jocularly (jok'ū-lār'ī-ti), *a.* [= It. *giocolaria*, < L. *jocularis*, equiv. to *jocularis*, *jocular*: see *jocular*.] *Jocular*.

With arts voluptuary I couple practices *jocularly*; for the deceiving of the senses is one of the pleasures of the senses.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 201.

joculator (jok'ū-lār'tor), *n.*; L. pl. *joculatores* (jok'ū-lār'tō-rēs). [= It. *gioculatore*, < L. *joculator*, a joker, jester, < *jocularis*, < *joculus*, a little joke: see *jocular*. Cf. *juggler*, ult. a doublet of *joculator*.] Formerly, a professional jester; also, a minstrel. See *juggler* and *jongleur*.

One great part of the *joculator's* profession was the teaching of bears, apes, horses, dogs, and other animals to imitate the actions of men.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 323.

It is certain that the Norman Conquest brought to England the species of minstrels into which the *joculatores* had in Normandy and Northern France developed; and it may be assumed, both that it likewise brought performers of a different and lower class, and that a distinction was not always maintained between them.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 15.

The *joculatores* or *joculatores*, who played, sang, recited, contorted, men of versatile powers of entertainment, who performed at the houses of the nobility, and were liberally remunerated.
Engay, *Brit.*, XVI. 478.

joculatory (jok'ū-lār'tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. joculatorius*, jesting, < *joculator*, a joker, jester: see *joculator*.] *Jocular*.

jocund (jok'und), *a.* [Formerly also *jocund*; < ME. *jocund*, *jocund*, < OF. *jocunde*, *jocund*, *jocund* = Sp. Pg. *jocundo* = It. *giocundo*, < LL. *jocundus* (erroneously accom. to L. *jocus*, a jest), prop. *jūcundus*, L. *jūcundus*, pleasant, agreeable, pleasing, lit. helpful, < *juvare*, help, aid: see *ad-jute* and *adjutant*.] Merry; lively; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; airy; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted.

Full glads and *jocunde* were the company of the rounde table for that they were a-borded with air Gwaldu.
Merlin (E. E. T. A.), III. 508.

Night's candles are burnt out, and *jocund* day
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain-top.
Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 5. 9.

The Romans *jocund* of this Victoria, and the spoil they got, spent the night.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

jocundly (jok'und-lī), *adv.* In a *jocund* manner; merrily; gaily.

I'll not stir: poor Folly, honest Folly, *jocundly* Folly, forsake your lordship!
Dickens and *Ford*, *Sun's Darling*, III. 1.

jocundity (jō-kun'dī-ti), *n.* [Also *jocundity*; < ME. *jocundicia*, < OF. *jocundite*, *jocundite* = Sp. *jocundidad* = It. *giocondità*, < L. *jocunditas* (-tās), agreeableness, pleasantness, < *jucundus*: see *jocund*.] The state of being *jocund* or merry; gaiety.

Learned and meditative as was Sir Thomas More, a jesting humor, a philosophical *jocundity*, indulged on important as well as on ordinary occasions, served his wise purpose.
I. D'Israeli, *Amen*, of Lit., I. 381.

jocundly (jok'und-lī), *adv.* In a *jocund* manner; merrily; gaily.

jocundness (jok'und-nes), *n.* [*< ME. jocundnes*; < *jocund* + -ness.] *Jocundity*. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 160.

jod (jod), *n.* [Var. of *jot*, ult. < Gr. *iōta*, *iota*, < Heb. *yōd*: see *jot*, *iota*.] The letter J. [Prov.]

As surely as the letter *Jod*
Once cried aloud, and spake to God,
So surely shalt thou feel this rod,
And punished shalt thou be!
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, III.

jodel, *v.* See *yodel*.

joe¹ (jō), *n.* [A particular use of the familiar name *Joe*, abbr. of *Joseph*. In sense 1, with ref. to *Joseph* Hume, M. P., at whose instance the fourpence was issued in 1836, especially for the convenience of paying short cab-fares.] 1. A fourpenny-piece. Also *joey*. [Slang.] — 2. [cap.] An old jest: same as *Joe Miller*.

Of what use a story may be even in the most serious debates may be seen from the circulation of old *Joes* in Parliament, which are as current there as their sterling namesakes used to be in the city some three score years ago.
Southey, *The Doctor*, xvi.

3. A lobster too small to be sold legally — that is, one under ten inches in length. [Cape Cod, U. S.]

joe² (jō), *n.* [Also *jo*; an abbr. of *Johannes*.] A Portuguese and Brazilian gold coin, worth from eight to nine dollars.

Be sure to make him glow
Precisely like a guinea or a jo.
Wolcott, *Lyric Odes for 1783*, vii.

"Has the Indian come yet?" "He was here last week."
"An't you afraid of him?" "No." . . . "That's you, for a broad Joe! Never be afraid of any body."
S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 2.

Double Joe. See double.

joe³ (jō), *n.* [Also *jo*; usually considered as a form of *joy*, < OF. *joye*, F. *joie*; but this is not probable.] 1. A master; a superior. *Hallwell*. [North. Eng.] — 2. A sweetheart; a darling. [Scotch.]

Blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my jo.
Burns, *John Anderson*.

Ooh! owre aft thy *joe* ha's starv'd,
Mid a' thy favours!
Burns, *On Pastoral Poetry*.

joe-ben (jō'ben), *n.* [Prob. imitative of the bird's note.] The greater titmouse, *Parus major*, or some other titmouse. [Suffolk, Eng.]

Joe Miller (jō mil'ēr), *n.* [Also *Joe*; after *Joe* or *Joseph Miller*, an English comic actor, whose name was attached to a popular jest-book, published in 1789, the year after his death.] 1. An old jest; a stale joke; a "chestnut." [Colloq. or slang.] — 2. A jest-book. [Colloq.]

Joe-Millerism (jō mil'ēr-izm), *n.* [*< Joe Miller + -ism.*] The art or practice of making, recit-

ing, or retelling jests; especially, the repetition of stale or flat jokes; also, an old jest. [Colloq.]

Joe-Millerism (jō'mil'ēr-iz), *v. t.* [*< Joe Miller + -ism*.] To give a jesting or jocular character to; mingle with jokes or jests, especially stale jests. [Colloq.]

If a man cuts all the dates, tosses in his facts anyhow, and is too busy to distinguish one important man from another, and yet is funny, and succeeds in Joe-Millerism history, he pleases somebody or other.

Saturday Rev., Nov. 10, 1886.

Joey-weed (jō-pi'wēd), *n.* An American plant, *Eupatorium purpureum*, a tall weed with corymbs of purple flowers, common in low ground. Also called *trumpetweed*. See *Eupatorium*.

Joewood (jō'wūd), *n.* A tree, *Jaquinia amillarlis*, found in the West Indies, Florida, and elsewhere. Its leaves are saponaceous. See *Jaquinia*.

Joey (jō'i), *n.* [Dim. of *Joe*, a familiar abbr. of *Joseph*. See *Joel*.] 1. In coal-mining, a man specially appointed to set the timber in a stall or working while coal is being raised. [Midland counties, Eng.]—2. Same as *Joel*, 1. [Slang, Eng.]

They [the potters] have an idea . . . that this nobleman [Sir James Graham] invented fourpenny-pieces, and now, they say, the swells give a *joey* where they used to give a "tanner."

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 267.

jog (jog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jogged*, ppr. *jogging*. [*< ME. joggan, also juggen (also jagen)*; *< W. jogi*, shake, agitate. Cf. *W. gogis*, a gentle slap, *Ir. gogaim*, I nod, gesticulate, Gael. *gog*, a nodding. The related *W. yagogi*, wag, stir, shake, suggests an ult. connection with *Ir. shog*, shock, and *shake*. Cf. *Joek*, jolt, and *jag*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To pierce; thrust. See *jag*.

Thorowe a ferownde schelde he *jogges* hym thorowe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2892.

2. To touch, push, or shake slightly or gently; nudge; move by pushing.

Snatch from Timo
His glass, and let the golden sands run forth
As thou shalt jog them.

Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, II. 1.

Jogging . . . her elbow, he whispered something arch in her ear.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxviii.

Jupiter, I think, has *jogged* us three degrees nearer to the sun.
Walpole, Letters, II. 193.

Hence—3. To stimulate gently; stir up by a hint or reminder: as, to *jog* a person's memory.

II. *intrans.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; move idly, heavily, or slowly; generally followed by *on* or *along*.

He *jogged* till a Justice. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 133.

One foot a little dangling off, *jogging* in a thoughtful way.
Compton, Way of the World, IV. 1.

Thus they *jog on*, still tricking, never thriving. *Dryden*.

The good old ways our sires *jogged* safely o'er.
Browning, Paracelsus, IV.

To be *jogging*, to go away; move on: as, it is time for me to be *jogging*.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way;
You may be *jogging* whiles your boots are green;
For me, I'll not be gone till I please myself.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 213.

jog (jog), *n.* [*< jog*, *v.*] 1. A slight push or shake; a nudge; especially, a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention.

I have none to guide me
With the least *jog*; the lookers-on deride me.
Quarles, Emblems, IV. 4.

All men believe he resides there inoog,
To give them by turns an inviolable *jog*.
Shelton, On the Irish Bishops.

2. Irregularity of motion; a jolting motion; a jolt or shake.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least jog or obstruction should impress a motion on any is . . . inconceivable.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, III.

A carriage with a pair of gray horses was coming along with the familiar *jog* of a hack carriage which is paid for at so much an hour.

Mrs. O'Connell, Poor Gentleman, XLVII.

3. In *mech.*, a square notch; a right-angled recess or step. See cut under *joint* (fig. b).

Higher up it [the thickness of a wall] is less, diminishing every story by retreating *jogs* on the inside.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

4. Any notch or recess in a line; a small depression in a surface; an irregularity of line or surface. [U. S.]

jogel, **jogelert**. Middle English forms of *joggle*, *juggler*.

jogelryet, *n.* A Middle English form of *jugglery*. **jogger** (jog'ēr), *n.* [*< jog + -er*.] 1. One who jogs, or moves heavily and slowly.

They with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden*.

2. One who or that which gives a jog or sudden push.

A receiving-table for cylinder printing presses, designed to facilitate the accurate piling of the sheets without the use of the ordinary form of *jogger*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 340.

jogging-cart (jog'ing-kärt), *n.* A recent American pattern of village-cart. *The Hub*, July 1, 1887.

joggle (jog'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *joggled*, ppr. *jogging*. [Freq. of *jog*, *q. v.* The second sense depends rather upon *joggle*, *n.*, as a dim. of *jog*, *n.*, 3.] 1. *trans.* 1. To shake slightly; give a sudden but slight push; jolt; jostle.

We grant that the earth is firm and stable from all such motions whereby it is *joggled* or uncertainly shaken.

By. Wilkins, That the Earth may be a Planet.

A foolish desire to *joggle* thee into preferment.
Beau. and Fl., The Captain, v. 4.

2. In *carp.* and *masonry*, to fit together, as timbers or stonework, with notches and projections, or with notches and keys, to prevent the slipping of parts upon one another.

II. *intrans.* To move irregularly; have a jogging or jolting motion; shake.

"My dear, is that a proper way to speak?" said Miss Mchabli, reprovingly; but 'Tina saw my grandmother's broad shoulders *jogging* with a secret laugh.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 230.

joggle (jog'l), *n.* [Dim. of *jog*, *n.* Cf. *juggler*, *v.*] 1. A jolt; a jog.

And then the earl, she grippit wi' me like grim death, at every *joggle* the coach glid.

Gait, Sir Andrew Wyllie, II. 6.

2. In *carp.*, a stub-tenon on the end of a post or piece of timber, which prevents the timber or post from moving laterally. Also *joggle-joint*.

—3. In *carp.* and *masonry*, a notch in a piece of timber or stone, into which is fitted a projection upon a corresponding piece or counterpart, or a key also engaging a notch in a corresponding piece or counterpart, to prevent one piece from slipping on the other.

joggle-beam (jog'l-bēm), *n.* A built beam the parts of which are joined by projections on one part fitted into notches cut in the other part or parts, or by keys fitting notches in the meeting surfaces of the parts, to prevent slipping of the parts upon one another.

joggle-joint (jog'l-joiut), *n.* Same as *joggle*, 2.

joggle-piece (jog'l-pēs), *n.* In *building*, same as *king-post*.

joggle-post (jog'l-pōst), *n.* 1. In *building*, a post having shoulders or notches for receiving the lower ends or feet of struts. See *king-post*.

—2. A post built of two or more pieces of timber joggled together.

joggle-truss (jog'l-trus), *n.* In *building*, a truss with a single post placed centrally and fitted to the chord by a stub-tenon or its equivalent, the chord being at the top, and the post hanging downward and having its lower end connected with the ends of the chord by oblique braces.

jogglework (jog'l-wērk), *n.* In *masonry*, construction in which stones are internotched or keyed (joggled) together.

jogging-table (jog'ing-tā'bl), *n.* In *metal.*, a machine for dressing or concentrating ore. It consists of an inclined table on which the ore is placed and over which water is allowed to flow. The separation of the heavier ore from the lighter rock or veinstone is assisted by a succession of blows struck on the edge of the table by machinery contrived for this purpose, thus causing the table to vibrate sufficiently for the particles to arrange themselves in the order of their specific gravity. In the form of *jogging-table* known as "Kittinger's slide-blow percussion table," the table is pushed violently from its position at rest by a cam acting upon the end of a rod, and when the cam has released the end of the rod the table is pushed back by a strong spring.

joglar, *n.* [Fr.: see *juggler*.] A Provencal minstrel or jongleur. See *jaculator*.

Now in the palmy days of Provencal song there were many professional *joglers*, such as Arnaut Daniel or Perdigon, who stood high among the most brilliant troubadours, and visited on terms of social equality with nobles and princes.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 479.

jog-trot (jog'trot), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. A slow, easy jogging motion on horseback.—2. A slow routine mode of performing daily duty to which one pertinaciously adheres.

As we grow old, a sort of equable *jog-trot* of feeling is substituted for the violent ups and downs of passion and disgust.
R. L. Stevenson, Crabbed Age and Youth.

II. *a.* 1. Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

All honest *jog-trot* men, who go on smoothly and dully and write history and politics, and are praised.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

2. Adapted for an easy, jogging pace. [Rare.]

These roads are old-fashioned, homely roads, very dirty and badly made, and hardly endurable in winter, but still pleasant *jog-trot* roads, running through the great pasture lands.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

Johan (jō'an), *n.* [*< ML. Johannes*, John: see *John*.] St. John's-wort. See *Hypericum*. [Prov. Eng.]

Johannean (jō-han'ē-an), *a.* [*< ML. Johannes*, LL. *Joannes*, John (see *John*), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the apostle John, or to the gospel written by him. Also *Johannine*.

There is a marked difference between the contents and style of the Synoptic and the Johannean discourses of Jesus.
Schaf, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 23.

The Johannean conception of the gospel, predominant for ethical depth and force.
Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 203.

Johannes, joannes (jō-han'ēz, jō-an'ēz), *n.* [ML. and NL. form of LL. *Joannes* (> Pg. *João*): see *John*.] A gold coin (called in Portuguese *jollo*) formerly current in Portugal, worth about 80: probably so called from having been first issued by one of the Portuguese kings named John.

He got of me sometimes a double *joannes*, sometimes a Spanish doubloon, and never less.
Franklin, Letters (The Century, XXXII. 275).

Johanne (jō-han'in), *a.* [*< ML. Johannes*, LL. *Joannes*, John (see *John*), + *-ine*.] Same as *Johannean*.

Johannisberger (jō-han'is-bēr-gör), *n.* [G., *< Johannisberg*, lit. John's mountain: *Johannis* (gen. of *Johannes*), John; *berg* = E. *barrow*, hill, mountain: see *barrow*, *berg*.] A white wine grown in the Rheingau near the Rhine. The best is produced in the vineyard belonging to Prince Metternich, and is known as *Schloss Johannisberg*, from the name of the castle; this is considered one of the finest of wines. The wine of the neighboring slopes (called *Dorf Johannisberg*) is also sold as *Johannisberger*.

Johannite (jō-han'it), *n.* [*< ML. Johannes*, John, + *-ite*.] 1. [cap.] One of the Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. See *hospitaler*.—2. A mineral of an emerald-green or apple-green color, a hydrous sulphate of the protoxide of uranium.

John (jon), *n.* [The *h* is in E. a mere insertion, in imitation of the ML. form; prop. *Jon* (as in *Jonson*, etc.: cf. *Janson*, *Jenkins*, etc.), *< ME. Jon*, also *Jan*, *< OF. Jan*, *Jean*, *Jehan*, *Johan*, etc., mod. F. *Jean* = Sp. *Juan* = Pg. *João* = It. *Giovanni*, *Gianni* (> E. *sany*, *q. v.*), (*Gian* = AS. *Iohannes* = D. *Jan*, *Hans* = G. *Johann*, *Hans* = Dan. Sv. *Johan*, *Hans*, etc., = W. *Rjan* (> E. *Evan*, *Evans*, *Ivins*, etc.) = Russ. *Ivan*, etc. (in all European languages); *< ML. Johannes*, *Joannes*, LL. *Joannes*, *< Gr. Ἰωάννης* (with accom. Gr. termination), *< Heb. Yōhānān*, John, lit. 'Jehovah hath been gracious.' This name owes its wide currency primarily to the impression which the character of John the Baptist made upon the popular imagination in the middle ages; *Baptist* alone is also a common name in southern Europe. Owing to the extreme frequency of *John* as a given name, it came to be used, like its accepted E. synonym *Jack*, as a common appellative for a man or boy of common or menial condition, and, in its different national forms, E. *John*, F. *Jean*, D. and G. *Hans*, etc., has served as a popular collective name for the whole people.] A common name for a man or boy, often used, like *Jack*, its synonym, to designate a man or a boy in general or indefinitely, especially an awkward fellow.—*Chaucer*, *John*. See *cheap*.

John-a-dreamer, *n.* [That is, *John o' dreams*, for *John of dreams*.] A dreamy, idle fellow.

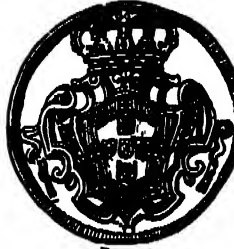
Yet I,

A dull and muddy-metled rascal, peak,
Like *John-a-dreamer*, unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

Johannapest (jon'ā-nāps), *n.* Same as *jack-anapes*.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Johannes of John V., King of Portugal, 1793.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Join. If I were at leisure, I would make you show tricks now.

Join. Do I look like a *Johnnape*?
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, II. 1.

John-apple (jon'ap'li), *n.* [Also, transposed, *apple-john*, *q. v.* See etym. of *johnnapping*.] A variety of apple, good for use when other fruit is spent, since it long retains its freshness.

John-a-stile (jon'a-stil'), *n.* [From *John-a-stile* or *Stile*, now *John Styles*, a frequent name, lit. 'John at the stile,' so named from the place of residence.] Any common person.

What though some *John-a-Stile* will basely toyle,
Only incited with the hope of gain.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, II. Prol.

Whereby every *John-a-Stile* shall intercept the Churches due.
Purkeas, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

John Barleycorn. See *barleycorn*.

John Bull (jon bul). [So called with ref. to the coarse burly form and bluff nature ascribed to the typical Englishman.] 1. An Englishman; also, the English collectively.—2. A game in which the contestants throw pennies upon a flat stone divided into sixteen small squares, each marked with a certain number, and score according to the numbers of the squares upon which the pennies remain. *Strutt*.

John-Bullism (jon'bül'izm), *n.* [*John Bull* + *-ism*.] 1. The typical English character.

Little Britain may truly be called the heart's cure of the city; the stronghold of true *John Bullism*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. An utterance or an act agreeing with the typical English character.

John Chinaman (jon chi'nā-mān). A Chinaman; the Chinese collectively. [*Colloq.*]

John Company (jon kum'pa-ni). An old colloquial designation for the Honourable East India Company, in familiar use in India and England.

John-crow (jon'krō'), *n.* In Jamaica, the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*.

John Crow beans. See *bean*.

John-crow's-nose (jon'krōz'nōz'), *n.* Same as *Jim-crow's-nose*.

John-dory, John-doree (jon-dō'ri, -dō'rō'), *n.* A fish: same as *dory*, 1.

John-go-to-bed-at-noon (jon'grō'tē-bed'at-nōn'), *n.* A popular name of several plants. (a) The meadow-salicy, *Tragopogon pratensis*. (b) The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. (c) The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [*Eng.*]

Johnian (jon'i-an), *n.* [*John* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member or graduate of St. John's College in the University of Cambridge, England.

To such a society [Trinity College] Bentley came, obnoxious as a *Johnian* and an intruder, . . . whose interests lay outside the walls of the college.
Knece, Brit., III. 679.

Johnny (jon'i), *n.*; pl. *johnnies* (-iz). [*John* + *-y*.] A familiar dim. of *John*, a man's name: see *John*. 1. [*cap.*] A diminutive of the name *John*. It was applied as a nickname by the Federal soldiers to the Confederates during the war of the rebellion.

There was pretty hot fighting in among those bushes for a while, and then the *Johnnies* began to fall back. It was just then that we were sent in.
The Century, XXXVI. 400.

2. In *tooth*, a cottoid fish, *Oligocottus maculatus*, with a naked skin, slender head narrowed above, and pointed snout. It is a small species, very abundant along the western coast of the United States.—3. Among sailors, a kind of penguin, *Pygoscolia tentata*.—4. The fish *Etheostoma nigrum*, a kind of darter. [*Local, U. S.*]

Johnny-cake (jon'i-kāk), *n.* 1. In the southern United States, a cake of Indian meal mixed with water or milk, seasoned with salt, and baked or toasted by being spread on a board set on edge before a fire. It is of negro origin.

To make a faultless *johnny-cake*, you must be black, you must be fat, you must be a pampered slave and a doting despot; and even so your secret shall be buried with you. You can never teach the world how to make a *johnny-cake*, because you never learned it: you were born so.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 198.

2. In other parts of the United States, any unsweetened flat cake of Indian meal, sometimes mixed with mashed pumpkin (especially in New England), and usually baked in a pan: incorrectly used at times for *corn-bread*, *pone*, etc.

Some talk of hoe-cake, fair Virginia's pride;
Rich *johnny-cakes* this mouth has often tried.
Both please me well, their virtues much the same,
Alike their fabric, as allied their fame;
Except in dear New England, where the last
Receives a dash of pumpkin in the paste.
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

Johnny-cocks (jon'i-kōks), *n.* A plant, *Orchis mascula*. [*Eng.*]

Johnny-crane (jon'i-krāns), *n.* The marah-marigold, *Calitha palustris*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Johnny-jump-up (jon'i-jump-up'), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*; also, the bird-foot violet, *V. pedata*. [*Prov. U. S.*]

She set a heap o' store by flowers, too, an' when the *johnny-jump-ups* and dandelions begun to come out . . . she'd go up in the woods.
Boston Sunday Budget, 1888.

Johnny-raw (jon'i-rā'), *n.* A raw beginner; a novice; a boor. [*Slang.*]

Johnny-verde (jon'i-vērd'), *n.* [*Johnny* + *Sp. verde*, green: see *vert*.] A Californian serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax nebulifer*, of a greenish color relieved by irregular dark mottlings, and with traces of dark oblique cross-bars with wavy whitish streaks on the tail.

John-paw (jon'pā), *n.* A serranoid fish, of the genus *Epinephelus*, occurring along the Gulf coast of the United States. See *grouper*.

Johnnesse (jon-sōn-sā' or -sē'), *n.* [*Johnson* (see def.) + *-ese*.] The surname *Johnson* is also written *Jonson*, *ME. Jonson*, i. e. John's son: see *John*. The style or language of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-84), or an imitation of it; a pompous, inflated style, characterized by words of classical origin (often manufactured).

When he wrote for publication, he [Johnson] did his sentences out of English into *Johnnesse*.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

If the Easy Chair may speak in *Johnnesse*, laughter is a condiment, not a comestible.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 637.

Johnsonia (jon-sō'ni-ā), *n.* [*NI.* (R. Brown, 1810), named after Thomas Johnson, a botanist of the 17th century.] A genus of plants of western Australia, of the natural order *Liliaceae* and tribe *Johnsonieae*. It comprises tufted herbs with simple stems, the leaves all radical, and the flowers terminal in oblong spikes, entirely concealed by an involucre of dry bracts. The perianth has a top-shaped tube and six spreading divisions. The stamens are 3; the ovary is 3-lobed, with 2 ovules in a cell.

Johnsonian (jon-sō'ni-an), *a.* [*Johnson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Relating to or characteristic of Dr. Samuel Johnson, his writings (especially his English dictionary), or his style.

His pronunciation deviated even more from the *Johnsonian* standard than the specimen of modern New-English in the *Biglow Papers*.
Macmillan's Mag., Feb., 1861, p. 278.

Johnsonianism (jon-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*Johnsonian* + *-ism*.] A word or an idiom peculiar to Dr. Johnson, or a style resembling his; also, his personal characteristics.

Johnsonisee (jon-sō-ni'ē-sē), *n. pl.* [*NI.*, < *Johnsonia* + *-ee*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, typified by the genus *Johnsonia*. The tribal marks are a rush-like or low and sometimes branching stem from a short or creeping rootstock, and a dense terminal inflorescence, with an involucre of thickly imbricated bracts.

Johnsonism (jon'sōn-izm), *n.* [*Johnson* (see def.) + *-ism*.] Same as *Johnsonianism*.

John's-wood (jonz'wūd), *n.* St.-John's-wort. See *Hypericum*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

John's-wort (jonz'wōrt), *n.* Same as *St.-John's-wort*. See *Hypericum*.

John-to-whit (jon'tē-hwīt'), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] The common red-eyed greenlet, *Tiroo olivaceus*.

Joist, *v. t.* [*ME. joysen*, < *OF. joier*, stem of certain parts of *joir*, *joier*, enjoy: see *joy*, *r. Cf. rejoice*.] To enjoy.

To *Joysen* your Habitation.
Lauder, Bowtle of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), I. 128.

Jolet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *joy*.

Join (join), *v.* [*ME. joynen*, *joynen*, < *OF. joindre*, *joindre*, *F. joindre* = *Pr. jonher*, *junher*, *jonjer* = *It. giugnere*, < *L. jungere*, pp. *junctus* (root *jug*, in *jugum*, yoke, etc.), = *Gr. ζευγνύω* (root *zy* in *zygō*) = *Skt. yuj*, *join*, > *yuga* = *Gr. ζυγός* = *L. jugum* = *E. yoke*, *q. v.* Hence *join*, *adjoin*, *conjoin*, *disjoin*, *enjoin*, *rejoin*, *subjoin*, etc., and (from *L.* directly) *adjunct*, *conjoin*, etc., *junction*, *juncture*, *conjugal*, *conjugal*, *subjugate*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To put or bring together; bring into conjunction, or into association or harmony; unite; combine; associate: as, to *join* two planks by tenons; to *join* forces in an undertaking.

When the kynge Bores saugh the socour come, he *joyned* his feet and leyt upon the dead bodies of men and horses that he hadde slain.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 333.

What therefore God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder.
Mat. xix. 6.

Now *join* your hands, and with your hands your hearts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 6, 38.

Join voices, all ye living souls.
Milton, P. L., v. 197.

2. To unite, as one thing to or with another; bring into conjunction or association; cause to be united or connected in any way: followed by *to* or *with*.

And Fabius, surnamed Maximus,
Could *joynes* such learning with experience
As made his name more famous than the rest.
Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.

Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field.
Isa. v. 8.

Sobriety and contemplation *join* our souls to God.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

Pluto with Cato thou for this shalt *join*.
Pope, Dunciad, III. 309.

3. To unite or form a junction with; become connected with or a part of; come into association or union with: as, to *join* a church, party, or society; the Missouri river *joins* the Mississippi; to *join* one in an enterprise.

The goddess swift to high Olympus flies,
And *joins* the sacred senate of the skies.
Pope, Iliad, I. 294.

I but come like you to see the hunt,
Not *join* it.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. To unite or take part in, in a friendly or hostile manner; engage in with another or others: as, he *joined* issue with his opponent; the forces *joined* battle.

Jehoshaphat . . . *joined* affinity with Ahab.
3 Chron. xviii. 1.

Thill winds the signal blow
To *join* their dark encounter in mid air.
Milton, P. L., II. 718.

5. To adjoin; be adjacent or contiguous to: as, his land *joins* mine. [*Colloq.*]—6. To enjoin; command.

Who *joyned* the be Instayne our lapses to blame,
That com a boy to this borg, thaz thou be burne ryche?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 877.

And they *join* them ponance, as they call it, to fast, to go pilgrimages, and give so much to make satisfaction withal.
Tyndale, Works, I. 281.

To *join* battle. See *battle*.—To *join* issue. See *issue*.—To *join* the majority. See *majority*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be contiguous or close; lie or come together; form a junction.

She . . . lifte vp hir handes *joynynge* towards heuene, and thanked oure lordes of that socoure that he hadde hir sente.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 300.

A certain man's house . . . *joined* hard to the synagogue.
Acts xviii. 7.

2. To unite or become associated; confederate; league.

Though hand *join* in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished.
Prov. xi. 21.

Hee and the Irish Rebels had but one aime, one and the same drift, and would have forthwith *joyn'd* in one body against us.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

Now and then
The rougher voices of the men
joined in the song.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 392.

3. To meet in hostile encounter; join battle.

Thus at the *joynynge* the gaunters are destroyed,
And at that journey far-justado with gentile lordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2184.

He saw the armies *join*,
The game of blood begun.
Ritcher, Loyal Subject, II. 1.

But look you pray, all you that kiss my lady Peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2, 283.

Join (join), *n.* [*< join, v.*] The place where two things are joined; the line or surface of juncture; a joint; also, the mode of joining.

Should the *join* be in sight, by smoking the shelloe before applying it to the broken edge, it will be rendered the same colour as the jet itself.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 23.

The chief means of detecting modern from old Persian and Sassanid metal vessels is by examining the brazing *joins*, which in ancient vessels are rare.
Sci. Amer., N. S., I.V. 7.

Cross-join, in upholstery, a seam across the breadth of any material, as of a carpet, furniture-covering, or the like.

Joignant (join'nant), *a.* [*ME. joynant*, < *OF. joignant*, pp. of *joindre*, *join*: see *join*.] 1. Adjoining.

The grote tour that was so thikke and strong . . .
Was evenc *joignant* to the gardyn wal.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 302.

2. In *her.*, conjoined.

Joinder (join'dér), *n.* [*F. joindre*, inf. used as a noun: see *join*, *v. t.*] 1. A joining; conjunction.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands.
Shak., T. N., v. 1, 100.

2. In *law*: (a) The coupling or joining of two causes of action in a suit against another: called more fully *joinder of action*. (b) The coupling of two or more persons together as defendants. (c) The acceptance by a party to an action of the point of controversy put in his adversary's previous pleading: called *joinder in demurrer* if the previous pleading was a

demurrer, *joiner* of issue if it was an allegation of fact.—*Joiner* in error. See *error*.—*Joiner* of issue, *joiner* in issue. See *issue*.
joiner (joi'ner), n. [*ME. joiner*, < *OF. joignour*, a joiner (def. 2), < *joindre*, join: see *join*.] 1. One who joins. Specifically—2. One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood by means of glue, framing, or nails; appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work for the internal and external finishings of houses, ships, etc.

He would not be known that himself was priest, but said that he had by the space of 9 years ben beyonde the sea, & there liued by the *joyners* craft.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 245.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut
 Made by the *joyners* squirrel, or old grub,
 Time out o' mind the fairies' coach-makers.
Shak., R. and J., l. 1, 68.

3. In wood-working, a power-tool for sawing, planing, cross-cutting, etc. By means of attachments, it is capable of performing a great variety of work, as grooving and tonguing, mitring, molding and heading, wedge-cutting, boring, etc. *E. H. Knight*.—*Joiners' chisel*, a thin-bladed paring-chisel. *E. H. Knight*.—*Joiners' gage*, a scribing-tool for making a mark on a board parallel to its edge. *E. H. Knight*.—*Joiners' plane*, a long bench-plane used in facing and matching boards.
Joining (joi'ner-ing), n. [*Joiner* + *-ing*.] Same as *join*.
Joinery (joi'ner-i), n. [*Join* + *-ery*.] 1. The art or trade of a joiner.—2. Joiners' work.

He made an administration so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of *joinery* so closely indented and whimsically dovetailed.
Burke, American Taxation.

Join-hand (joi'n-hand), n. Cursive writing; running-hand.

A little boy . . . told her that he was to go into *join-hand* on Thursday.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

Joining (joi'ning), n. [Verbal n. of *join*, v.] A line of junction; a joint.

In the steeples which stands before me at a small distance, the *joinings* of the stones are clearly perceptible.
Reid, Inquiry, vl. 22.

Fine joining, sewing together or securing by crocheting, as of lace.

Joining-hand (joi'ning-hand), n. Same as *join-hand*.

Joint (joint), n. [*ME. joynit*, < *OF. joint*, *joinet*, m., *jointe*, *joynite*, f., = *Pr. junta*, *junta*, = *Sp. Pg. junta*, a joint, = *It. giunta*, f., a joint, meeting, arrival, < *L. junctus*, m., a joining, *ML. juncta*, f., a joining, a joint, connection, < *junctus*, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *join*.] 1. The place or part in which two things, or parts of one thing, are joined or united; the mode of connection of two things, together with the contiguous parts connected, whether the latter are movable or not; juncture; articulation; hinge.

A sooty gauntlet now, with *joints* of steel,
 Must glove this hand.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1, 147.

Specifically—(a) In anat.: (1) An articulation.

The panto hath power to putten oute the *joyntes*, And to vnfolde the fust for hym hit bylongeth. And receyuen that the *fyngers* reachen and refuse, yf hym liked.
Piers Plowman (R), xx. 142.

Myself I then perused, and limbe by limbe
 Survey'd it, and sometimes went, and sometimes ran
 With supple *joints*, as lively vigour led.
Milton, P. L., viii. 300.

(2) A part between two articulations; an intermode; one of the pieces which form a jointed organ: as, the second *joint* of the tarsus.

There we pray'd a little; and there was shown us the middle *Joint* of a Man's Finger: I kiss'd it, and ask'd whose Belick it was.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquia* of Erasmus, II. 11.

(b) In bot., same as *articulation*, 2 (b).

Kitte out a *yoins* of reede, and in the side
 Therof let make an hoole.
Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 146.

(c) In arch., the surface of contact between two bodies that are held firmly together by means of cement or mortar, by a superincumbent weight, or otherwise: as, the *joint* between two stones. (d) In red., the place where the ends of two rails meet, or the mode in which they are connected. See *fish-joint* and *fish-plate*. (e) In carp. and joinery, the place where or the mode in which one piece of timber is

side. (f) The junction of two portions of an electrical conductor, such as a telegraph-wire or cable-core. [Joints made between materials in masonry, carpentry, plumbing, and in other arts have received in many instances names that are compounds of the word *joint* with others that describe the position of the parts, as *angle-joint*, *butt-joint*, etc.; or the manner of forming the joint, as *dovetail-joint*, *fish-joint*, *scarf-joint*, *dowel-joint*, etc. Most of these joints are clearly defined by their names.]

2. In geol., a crack intersecting a mass of rock. Beds of considerable thickness, especially when homogeneous and somewhat crystalline, are frequently found to be traversed by a great number of fissures, nearly parallel with one another, and often very straight and regular in their course. Sometimes there are two systems of these joints, each set consisting of parallel fissures, and the two sets being at right angles, or nearly so, with each other. There may be even three systems of joint-planes, but in any case one set is almost always more decidedly well formed than the others. The cleat of coal is an illustrative example of the occurrence of a well-developed jointing; the distinctive scenery of certain picturesque limestone regions—as, for instance, that of the north of England—is due to the peculiar form of weathering caused by well-defined systems of joint-planes. The character and relative position of the systems of joints in rocks are of great practical importance from various points of view, and especially with reference to the facility with which the rock may be quarried into forms convenient for use. The jointing of granite is frequently such as to divide the rock naturally into unobdurate masses. The prismatic jointing of volcanic masses is frequently very perfectly and beautifully marked. See *basalt*.

3. One of the large pieces into which a carcass is cut up by the butcher: as, a *joint* of beef; also, such a piece roasted, or prepared for eating: as, a hot *joint*; a cold *joint*.—4. (a) A place of meeting or resort for persons engaged in evil and secret practices of any kind: as, a tramps' *joint*. Specifically—(b) Such a place, usually kept by Chinese, for the accommodation of persons addicted to the habit of opium-smoking, and where they are provided with pipes, opium, etc. [Collog., U. S.]—*Abutting joint*. See *abutment*, 2 (b).—*Ball-and-socket joint*. See *ball*.—*Ball-hanger's joint*, a method of joining wire in use by ball-hangers. The ends of the wires are bent and hooked together, and then twisted about the body of the wire to form linked loops.—*Britannia joint*, in wires for carrying an electric current, a joint made by slightly bending up the ends of the two wires to be joined, laying them side by side for a few inches, binding them tightly together with finer wire, and then soldering the whole.—*Brodie's joint*, a joint, especially the knee, exhibiting Brodie's disease. See *disease*.—*Chelate joint*. See *chelate*.—*Composite joint*. See *composite*.—*Cramp-joint*, (a) A joint between plates of metal in which the edges are thinned by hammering, one being left plain and the other notched obliquely with shears. Each alternate cramp is bent up, the next down, for the insertion of the plain edge, after which they are hammered together, brassed, and flattened. It is used for works requiring strength, as the parts of musical instruments. (b) See *cramp-joint*.—*Cup-and-ball joint*. Same as *ball-and-socket joint*.—*Dovetail-joint*. See *dovetail*.—*Fast-joint* butt. See *butt*.—*Female joint*. See *female*.—*Foliated joint*, in carp., a rabbeted joint.—*French joint*, a joint for wires in which the ends to be joined are placed side by side for a few inches, and then twisted.—*Hooker's joint*, a contrivance by which a motion of rotation is communicated from one shaft to another lying in the same plane, though in different direction. The two shafts are pronged at the end, and in the prong of each is pivoted one of the cross-bars of a cross-shaped piece, the axis of each cross-bar being perpendicular to that of the shaft to which it is pivoted.—*Hydrostatic, incompressible, inflated, lapped, etc. joint*. See the adjectives.—*Loose-joint* butt. See *butt*.—*Opium joint*. See def. 4 (b).—*Out of joint*, dislocated, as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket; hence, figuratively, confused; disordered; gone wrong.

The jaundiced eye;
 To which all order festers, all things here are out of *joint*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Round-joint file. See *file*.—*Rustic joint*. See *rustic*.—*Second joint*. (a) The thigh of a fowl (the leg, or drumstick, being the first joint), esteemed by many the best part for eating. (b) The middle piece or joint of a fly-rod, between the tip and the butt.—*Square joint*, a joint in wooden stuff in which the edges are brought squarely together without rabbeting, tongue, or feather.—*To break joint* in masonry, carp., etc. See *break*.—*To flush a joint*. See *flush*.—*To put one's nose out of joint*, to supplant one in another's love, favor, or confidence. [Collog.]—*Universal joint*, in mach., an arrangement by which one part of a machine may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another. A familiar example is afforded by the well-known ball-and-socket joint, which consists of a solid working into a hollow sphere. See *cut of ball-and-socket joint*, under *ball*.—*Water joint*. See *water*. (See also *pin-joint*, *plumb-joint*, *ring-joint*, *shackle-joint*, *toggle-joint*, *twist-joint*, *union-joint*.)

Joint (joint), a. [*OF. joint*, *F. joint*, < *L. junctus*, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *join*, n.] 1. Joined in relation, action, or interest; having a common share; participating: as, *joint* owners; *joint* tenants.

Heirs of God, and *joint*-heirs with Christ. Rom. viii. 17.

What might be toward, that this sweaty haste
 Doth make the night *joint*-labourer with the day?
Shak., Hamlet, l. 1, 78.

Man walk'd with beast, *joint* tenant of the shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 152.

2. Joined in use or participation; held jointly or in common; shared by different individuals:

as, *joint* stock or property; a *joint* interest in an enterprise.

For 'tis a cause that hath no mean dependence
 Upon our *joint* and several dignities.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2, 128.

The generous Greeks their *joint* consent declare,
 The priest to reverence, and release the fair.
Pope, Iliad, l. 490.

3. Joined in amount or effect; combined; acting together: as, *joint* strength; *joint* efforts; a *joint* attack.

The Kentish men, all parties uniting against a common Enemy, with *joint* power so oppos'd him that he was constrain'd to retire back.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
 But the *joint* force and full result of all.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 240.

Where priest and clerk with *joint* exertion strive
 To keep the ardor of their flock alive.
Crabbe, The Borough.

4. In law: (a) Of contracts, united in interest or liability in such manner that the law will not proceed without joining all, as distinguished from cases where a part may act, or sue or be sued, severally. Thus, partners are *joint* debtors, and notice to one is notice to all, and an action by or against any one of them respecting partnership affairs must be usually by or against all. See *estate in joint tenancy* (under *estate*), and *several*. (b) Of crimes and torts, combined or connected in the same transaction.—*Joint and several*, united in obligation or liability in such manner that the creditor may proceed against all together or each separately.—*Joint batteries*. See *battery*.—*Joint committee*, contract, convention, etc. See the nouns.—*Joint indentment*. See *indentment*.—*Joint rights in rem*, in civil law, same as *condominium*.—*Joint tenancy*, in law, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession; possession or occupation by joint tenants. See *estate*.

Joint (joint), v. [*Joint*, n. Cf. *Sp. Pg. juntar*, join.] 1. *trans.* 1. To form with a joint or joints; articulate.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles.
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. To prepare the edge of (a board or a piece of other material) for closely joining another piece; straighten the edge of (a board or plank), by means of a plane called a *joiner*. In coopers' work the edges of staves are joined by the coopers' *joiner*, which is a tool analogous to the carpenter's *joiner*, but having a curved instead of a plane under face, to impart the proper curvature to the stave.

3. To unite closely; combine; join.

The time's state
 Made friends of them, *joining* their force 'gainst Omar.
Shak., A. and C., l. 2, 98.

4. To cut or divide into joints or pieces; separate the joints of; disjoint.

He *joins* the neck, and with a stroke so strong
 The helm flies off and bears the head along.
Dryden, Aeneid, ix. 1088.

II. *intrans.* To fit as by joints, or as parts adjusted to one another: as, stones cut so as to *joint* into each other.

Joint-coupling (joint'kup'ling), n. In shafting, a form of universal joint by which the sections are coupled and locked together.

Jointed (joint'ed), a. [*Joint*, n., + *-ed*.] Provided with joints; formed with knots or nodes.—*Jointed charcoal*. See *charcoal*.—*Jointed rod*, a flanging-rod made in sections, with male and female ferrules or male and female screws. See *rod*.

Jointedly (join'ted-li), adv. By joints.

Joint-end (join't-end), n. The iron end-piece on which a carriage-bow moves, as on a pivot.

*Joiner*¹ (join'ter), n. 1. One who or that which joins joints. Specifically—(a) In carp., a long plane used to straighten the edges of boards or planks, so that they will make a close joint with other pieces similarly jointed. (b) In coopers' work: (1) A tool used for jointing staves. It is analogous to the carpenter's *joiner*, but has its under face curved, to impart the proper curvature to the edges of staves. (2) A machine for jointing staves, which cuts them to the required curves on their edges. (c) In masonry, a tool for filling the cracks between the courses of bricks or stones.

2. In masonry, a bent strip of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen a joint. *E. H. Knight*.—*Backing or side joiner*, a joiner having a bit with a concave edge for dressing the backs of barrel-staves. Also called an *overshave*.—*Heading-joiner*, a joiner having a bit with a straight edge.—*Stave-joiner*, a large plane for working the edges of barrel-staves.

*Joiner*², n. An obsolete form of *joinure*.

*Joiners*³, n. One who has a joinure or a jointure-settlement.

In Laxfield here my land and living lies;
 I'll make thy daughter *joiner* of it all.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Joint-evil (joint's'vul), n. Same as *lepra nervorum* (which see, under *lepra*).

Joint-file (joint'fil), n. A small round file of uniform section throughout its length.

Joint-ir (join'tir), n. 1. A general name of the species of the natural order *Gnetaceae* (which see).—2. A name of the taxoid conifers.



Joints, in carpentry.
 a, joint concealed by the head; b, joint which may be nailed from both ends; c, joint used for pilasters; d, joint used for skirting, dados, doors, jambs, etc.; e, inter-joint; f, dovetail-joint; g, square joint; h, rabbet-joint with beads; i, tongue-and-groove joint; j, feather-joint; k, drip-joint.

connected with another. Pieces of timber are framed and joined to one another generally by mortises and tenons, of which there are several kinds, or by iron straps and bolts. (f) In bookbinding, the flexible cloth or leather which, serving as a hinge, connects the back of a book with its

joint-grass (joint'grās), *n.* 1. The grass *Paspalum distichum*, of the southern United States. [U. S.]—2. Various species of *Equisetum* or horsetail. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The yellow bed-straw, *Gallium verum*. [Prov. Eng.]

joint-hinge (joint'hing), *n.* A strap-hinge.

jointing-machine (join'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A planing-machine adapted to fine cabinet- and piano-work.

jointing-plane (join'ting-plān), *n.* 1. A jointer; specifically, a power-tool which has largely superseded the hand-tool or jointer-plane; a stove-jointer. It is a circular plane, with a series of bits which pass in turn over the stove held against it. By changing the bits the machine can be used to mold, chamfer, etc.

2. A small supplementary share in a plow.

jointing-rule (join'ting-rūl), *n.* In painting, a straight rod about six feet long used as a guide in marking out with paint the joints of brickwork.

jointless (joint'les), *a.* [*joint* + *-less*.] Having no joint; without, or as if without, joints; hence, stiff; rigid.

"Let me die here," were her words, remaining jointless and immovable. Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, VI. 28.

jointly (joint'li), *adv.* In conjunction; together; unitedly; in concert.—**Jointly and severally**, collectively and individually.

joint-oil (joint'oil), *n.* The synovial fluid which lubricates joints; synovia.

An albuminous fluid called "synovia," and commonly known as joint-oil. Mearns, *Kneecap*, Brit., XXII. 111.

joint-pipe (joint'pip), *n.* A short section of a gas- or steam-pipe, threaded at both ends and used for joining lengths of pipe.

joint-pliers (joint'pli'brs), *n. pl.* A special form of small nipping pliers for watchmakers' use.

joint-racking (joint'rak'ing), *a.* Causing pain in the joints.

Dropsies, and asthma, and joint-racking rheuma. Milton, *P. L.*, XI. 488.

jointress (join'tres), *n.* [Contr. of *jointress*, < *jointure* + *-ess*.] 1. A woman who has a jointure; a dowager. [Rare.]—2. A woman who joins with another person in rule or possession.

Therefore our sometime sister, now our queen,
The imperial jointress of this warlike state. Shaks., *Hamlet*, I. 2. 9.

joint-ring (joint'ring), *n.* A ring jointed so as to consist of two equal parts; a gemel-ring.

Marry, I would not do such a thing for a joint-ring, nor for measures of lawn, nor for gowns, petticoats, nor caps. Shaks., *Othello*, IV. 3. 73.

joint-rod (joint'rod), *n.* In bookbinding, a wooden rod with a curved face, used to hold a book in good shape for pressing.

joint-saw (joint'sā), *n.* A saw with a curved working-face, used in forming the joints of compasses, etc.

joint-snake (joint'snāk), *n.* A fragile limbless lizard of the southern United States: same as *glass-snake*.

joint-splice (joint'splis), *n.* Any form of reinforcing device for holding two parts of a structure or machine firmly in place, as the fish-plate of a rail-joint on a railroad.

joint-stock (joint'stok), *a.* Of or pertaining to or concerning joint stock, or the holding of stock in shares; having a capital divided into shares.

The development of the joint-stock principle gave it the chance to secure the requisite capital from a number of small investors. Science, VII. 222.

Joint-stock company. (a) An association the property or capital of which is represented by stock issued in shares to the members respectively, the object being that changes in membership shall depend, not as in partnership, upon the consent of all the members, but upon the transfer of shares, which any member may make without the consent of the others, and also that the death of a member shall not dissolve the association, as in case of a partnership, his right being simply transferred to his executors or administrators. Another object usually if not always involved is the rendering of the power of control separable from the right of ownership, by vesting the management in a committee or officers instead of leaving it, as in the case of a partnership, with each member. In the absence of any statute the liability of a joint-stock company and its members, and its means of enforcing its rights as to third persons, are nevertheless precisely those of partners: all the members must join in suing; all are liable for its debts, and all must be joined when sued; and on a change of membership pending a suit a corresponding change of parties may be required. To obviate these inconveniences, statutes have been passed in several of the United States allowing such associations to sue and be sued in the name of the president or treasurer. In respect to internal controversies, the courts, even without the aid of statute, follow the analogies afforded by the law of corporations, so far as this can be done without conceding to unincorporated associations the right to have a common seal, and to have succession and sue and be sued as a distinct artificial person. (b) An association for similar objects, but having

the express sanction of statute for its organization as a corporation. In both classes of companies the members contribute.—**Joint-stock Companies Act.** British statute prescribing methods for the organization, management, and winding up of incorporated companies other than banking concerns.

joint-stool (joint'stōl), *n.* 1. A stool made of parts fitted or joined together, as distinguished from one more roughly made, as from planks.

Foot. Come hither, mistress. Is your name Goneril?
Lear. She cannot deny it.
Foot. Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool. Shaks., *Lear*, III. 6. 54.

Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Upborne they stood, three legs upholding firm A massy alab, in fashion square or round. Cooper, *Task*, I. 19.

2. Any supporting rest or block used for holding the ends of two abutting parts, as the ends of rails, ships' ways, etc.

joint-strip (joint'strip), *n.* In railroad-cars, a strip of wood with rabbeted grooves for the insertion of corrugated metal roofing-sheets.

joint-test (joint'test), *n.* The electrical test to which the joints in the core of telegraph-cables are subjected to insure their soundness.

jointure (join'tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jointer*; < ME. *joyniture*, rarely *joynier*; < OF. *jointure*, later *jointure*, F. *jointure* = Pr. *junctura*, *junctura* = Sp. Pg. *juntura* = It. *giuntura*, < L. *junctura*, a joining; < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*. Doublt *juncture*, q. v.] 1. A joining or coupling together; junction; union; conjunction.

It wanteth moevyng and joyniture of soule and body. Chaucer, *Boethius*, II. prose 5.
Yet all too mean to balance equal force,
And sympathise in jointure with thy courage. Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

2. A joint of armor.

Joynier and gemowis he jogges in sondyre!
Morte Artoure (R. E. T. S.), I. 2294.

3. An estate in lands or tenements settled before marriage on the intended husband and wife jointly.—4. An estate or property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and to be enjoyed by her after her husband's decease.

It is utterly unaccountable to me why you, the widow of a City Knight, with a good jointure, should not close with the passion of a man of such character . . . as Mr. Surface. Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, I. 1.

jointure (join'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jointured*, ppr. *jointuring*. [*< jointure, n.*] To settle a jointure upon.

If thou, my dear, thyself shouldst prize,
Alas, what value wouldst suffice?
The Spaniard could not do it, though he
Should to both Indies jointure thee. Cowley.

jointure (join'tūr-es), *n.* Same as *jointress*.

jointweed (joint'wēd), *n.* 1. *Polygonum articulatum*, an American plant: so called from its many-jointed spike-like racemes. [U. S.]—2. A name of a species of *Equisetum*.—3. The mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

joint-wire (joint'wir), *n.* In watchmaking and jewelry-manuf., tubular wire of silver, gold, or alloy, for use in hinge-joints. It is drawn over a steel wire, which after the drawing is pulled out. Pieces of this tubular wire are hard-soldered to the parts to be hinged together, and a wire pinle completes the hinge-joint.

joint-worm (joint'wērm), *n.* 1. A jointed worm; an intestinal worm of the genus *Tenia*; a tapeworm. See cut under *Tenia*.

In opening a dog the other day, I found this worm. . . . 'Tis the joint-worm which the learned talk of so much.—Ay: the Lumbrous Intus, or vulgarly in English the tape-worm. Mrs. Cushman.

2. The larva of a chalcid hymenopterous parasite of the genus *Isosoma*, as *I. hordei*, which is very destructive to crops of barley, wheat, and rye in the United States. The eggs are laid in the stems of these cereals, and the larva feed in slight enlargements near the joints. There is only one annual generation, and the insect winters in the stubble in both the pupal and adult states. All the species of *Isosoma* are phytophagous or plant-feeding, and work like *I. hordei* upon the stalks of various grasses and cereals. These worms are of small size, one tenth to one fifth of an inch long. They attack the crop when it is a foot or less in height, checking the growth, causing the green leaves to turn yellow, and making knots on the stem. The rye joint-worm is the larva of *I. secalis*; the wheat joint-worm, that of *I. tritici*; both of these are merely varieties of *I. hordei*, which is more fully called *barley joint-worm*. See *Isosoma*.

jointy (join'ti), *a.* Full of joints.

joint (join't), *n.* [The vulgar pron. *jist* (like *jit*, *jist*, *hist*, etc., for *join*, *joint*, *hist*, etc.) was formerly in good usage, and in this case is etymologically correct, the form *joint*, early mod. E. *joist*, being a corruption of *jist* (pron. *jist*), < ME. *gieste*, *gyeste* (with long vowel, as in ME. *Christ*, mod. *Christ*), a joist, beam, < OF. *gieste*, a bed, couch, place to lie on, a beam, F. *gîte*,

a lodging, form (of a hare), bed or stratum (in geology), < OF. *gesir*, F. *gisir*, lie, < L. *jacere*, lie: see *jacere*, *adjacent*, etc., and cf. *giest*, a doublet of *joist*.] In building, one of the pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which themselves rest on the walls or on girders, and sometimes on both. Joists are laid horizontally in parallel equidistant rows.

The joists of the loft fall, and they that were under it perished there. Ep. Hale, *English Voyagers*, I.

Bay of joists. See bay.

Binding-joists. See binding.

Ceiling-joists. See ceiling. (See also bridging-joist, trimming-joist.)

joist (join't), *v. t.* [*< joist*, *n.*] To fit or furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* [= D. *jok* = G. *joke*, a joke, = Dan. *jux*, trash (cf. *gjøre jux*, make fun); = F. *jeu* = Pr. *joc*, *juec*, *juoc* = Sp. *juego* = Pg. *jogo* = It. *gioco*, *giuoco*, jest, game, sport; < L. *iocus*, a jest, joke, perhaps orig. "diocus," "diucus"; cf. Skt. *y* *div*, play.] 1. Something said or done for the sake of exciting laughter; some witty or sportive remark or act; a jest; also, jesting; railleury.

A college joke to cure the dumps. Swift, *Cassius* and Peter.

The practice of turning every thing into joke and ridicule is a dangerous levity of imagination. Beattie, *Moral Science*, I. I. 7.

2. Something not real, or to no purpose; what is not in earnest or actually meant; an illusion.

Incluse whole downs in walls—'tis all a joke! Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ll. 261.

In joke, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest; with no serious intention.—No joke, a serious matter. [Colloq.]—Practical joke. See practical.—To cut or crack a joke. See cut, crack.—Syn. See *jest*.

joke (jōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *joked*, ppr. *joking*. [Of L. *iocari*, jest, joke; from the noun.] 1. *Intrans.* To jest; make merry about something.

Joking decides great things
Stronger and better oft than earnest can. Milton, *tr. of Horace*.

Your Honour is pleas'd to joke with me. Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, IV. 1.

II. *trans.* To cast jokes at; make merry with; rally: as, to joke a man about his love-affairs.

joker (jō'kēr), *n.* 1. One who jokes, in speech or in deed; a jester; a merry fellow.

One tall joker . . . scrawled upon a wall with his finger dipped in muddy wine lees—Blood. Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities*, v.

2. A playing-card, either blank or having some comical or other special device, added to a pack, and used in some games, as in euchre. It is always a trump, and generally the highest trump. (Often called *jolly joker*.)

The White Knight, called the Joker, otherwise the Best Bower. J. B. Greenough, *Queen of Hearts*, III.

jokesmith (jōk'smith), *n.* A professional joker; one who manufactures jokes. [Humorous.]

I Year'd to give occasion to the jests of newspaper jokesmiths. Southey, *Letters* (1813), II. 336.

jokingly (jō'king-li), *adv.* In a joking manner; in a merry way.

jokiah (jō'kish), *a.* [*< joke* + *-iah*.] Inclined to joke; jocular.

Oh dear, how jocular these gentlemen are! O'Keefe, *Fountainbleau*, III. 1.

jole (jōl), *n.* and *v.* See *jowl*.

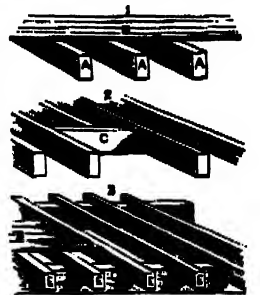
jollif, *a.* A Middle English form of *jolly*. Chaucer.

joll, *n.* and *v.* See *jowl*.

jollification (jō'l-i-f-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< jolly* + *-fication*, after *glorification*, etc.] A scene, occasion, or act of merriment, mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merrymaking. [Colloq.]

He nodded, smiled, and rubbed his hands, as if Mrs. Rodgers had invited him to a Lord Mayor's feast, or some equally gorgeous jollification. L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 155.

jollily (jō'l-i-li), *adv.* [*< ME. jollily*; < *jolly* + *-ly*.] In a jolly manner; gaily; merrily; mirthfully.



jolliment (jol'i-mənt), *n.* [*< jolly + -ment.*] Mirth; merriment.

Triton his trumpet shrill before them blew,
For goodly triumph and great jolliment.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV, xi, 12.

jolliness (jol'i-nēs), *n.* [*< ME. jollinesse; < jolly + -ness.*] The state or quality of being jolly; gaiety; festivity; jollity.

I saye na more, but in this jollinesse
I lete hem til men to the noper dremes.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 281.

jollity (jol'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jollitie*, *jollity*; *< ME. jollite, jollite*, *< OF. jollite, jollite*, also *jollote*, *gayness*, *gaiety*, *< joll, jollif, gay*, *jolly*; see *jolly*.] 1. *Gayness*; *splendor*; *magnificence*.

He showed him all the kingdoms of the world, and all their jollity.

Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI, 1549.

2. The quality or condition of being jolly; demonstrative merriment; festivity; gaiety.

From *jollite* myn hert is paste,

From rialte & riche aray.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game.

Milton, *P. L.*, xi, 714.

3. Gallantry.

Their songs made to their mates or paramours, either upon sorrow or *jollity* of courage, the first amorous musicks.

Purcell, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 30.

The halting knight, meeting the other, asking the cause of his going thitherward, and finding it was to defend Pamela's divine beauty against Artaeus's, with a proud *jollite* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him.

Sir F. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

=Syn. 2. Joviality, fun, frolic, hilarity.

jollop (jol'up), *n.* [*< Cf. gobble.*] The cry of a turkey. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jolly (jol'i), *a.* [*< ME. jolly, joll, older jollif, < OF. jollif, later joll, gay, trim, fine, gallant, neat, jolly, F. joll, pretty, = Pr. joll = It. giulivo, giulio, gay, merry, jolly. Origin uncertain; usually referred to leel. jol = Sw. Dan. jol = E. yule, the feast of Christmas: see yule.*] 1. *Gay*; of fine appearance; handsome; well-conditioned; thriving.

This Morgain was a yonge damesell fresch and *Jolye*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III, 507.

You may go kiss your *jolly* brown bride,

And let our slakes alone.

Pair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II, 148).

2. Full of life and merriment; jovial; gaily cheerful; festive.

They be yonge men and *Jolye*, and have grete nede of counsell.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I, 47.

Be *jolly*, lords.

Shak., A. and C., II, 7, 65.

He troth'd his bumpers to the brim;

A *jollier* year we shall not see.

Tennyson, *Death of the Old Year*.

3. Characterized or attended by joviality; expressing or inspiring mirth; exciting mirthfulness or gaiety.

And with his *jolly* Pipe delights the Groves.

Prior, *Henry and Emma*.

"A *jolly* place," said he, "in times of old!

But something ails it now: the spot is cursed."

Wordsworth, *Hart-Leap Well*, II.

But old Jack Falstaff . . . has bequeathed a never failing inheritance of *jolly* laughter, to make mankind merrier and better to the latest posterity.

Irons, *Sketch-Book*, p. 145.

4. Gallant; brave.

The tyte was Jous, that *joly* mane of armes,
That in Jerusalem oete fulle myoe joye lymppede.

Morte Artoure (E. E. T. S.), I, 341a.

5. Great; remarkable; uncommon; as, a *jolly* muf. [Slang.]—*Jolly* joker. See *joker*, 2.—Syn. 2. *Jolly*, *Jovial*, *Mirthful*, *Merry*, *Facetious*, playful, funny, sprightly, frolicsome, sportive. *Facetious* is distinguished from the first four words in applying to the making of witticisms rather than to the continuous flow of contagious good humor easily breaking into laughter. If there is any difference between *jolly* and *jovial*, it is that the latter is rather the more dignified of the two. *Mirthful* and *merry* imply most of laughter, and *jolly* stands next in this respect. There is little difference between *mirthful* and *merry*, but the former may be the more dignified and the latter the more demonstrative. *Merry* expresses the largest and freest overflow of animal spirits. See *Mirthful* and *mirth*.

jolly (jol'i), *adv.* [*< jolly, a., 5.*] Remarkably; uncommonly; very; as, *jolly* awkward; *jolly* drunk. [Colloq., Eng.]

For he's a *jolly* good fellow,

Which nobody can deny.

Old chorus.

"What's singing?" said Tom. . . "Well, you are *jolly* green," answered his friend.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 6.

jolly (jol'i), *v. i.* [*< jolly, a.*] To rejoice; make merry.

His hands and feet with riving nails they tent,
And, as to disenroll his soul they meant,
They *jolly* at his grief.

G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph over Death*.

jolly-boat (jol'i-bōt), *n.* [*< jolly, accom. of Dan. jolle = Sw. julle = D. jol, a yawl (yawl) being an E. form of the D., + boat. See yawl.*] A clincher-built boat smaller than a cutter, usually hoisted at the stern of a vessel, and used for hack-work. It is about 4 feet in beam and 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow and wide transom.

Five of us went a-fishing in the *jolly-boat*; . . . but leave to go ashore was refused.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 82.

jolly-boys (jol'i-bois), *n. pl.* A group of small drinking-vessels connected by a tube or openings from one to another. [Slang.]

jollyhead (jol'i-hed), *n.* [*< jolly + -head.*] A state of jollity; jolliness.

Deported of those joys and *jolly-head*,

Which with those gentle shepherds here I want to lead.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI, xi, 22.

jolt (jōlt), *v.* [Prob. an extension (appar. through the pret. and pp. *jolted*: cf. *jolthead*) of *joll, jole, jowl*, knock the head against anything: see *jowl*, *v.* Cf. *dolt*, similarly related, through pp. *dulled*, to *dull*.] 1. *trans.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse.

Oh the most inhumane, barbarous Hackney-Coach! I am *jolted* to a jolly.

Congress, *Old Bachelor*, IV, 8.

II. *intrans.* To move with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage on rough ground; have a shaking or jerking motion.

He whipped the horses, the coach *jolted* again.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 34.

They were stiff with their long and *jolting* drive from Whitcross, and chilled with the frosty night air.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxxiv.

jolt (jōlt), *n.* [*< jolt, v.*] 1. A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out, but afterwards the motion was easy.

Swift.

My daughter Evelyn going in the coach to visit in the City, a *jolt* (the door being not fast shut) flung her quite out, in such manner as the hind wheels passed over her.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 12, 1888.

2. *pl.* Cabbage-plants that in the spring go to seed prematurely. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 1. *Collusion*, *Concussion*, etc. See *shock*.

jolter (jōl'ter), *n.* One who or that which jolts.

jolterhead (jōl'ter-hed), *n.* Same as *jolthead*.

I would rather have my own ugly vileness than any of their *jolterheads*, that have no more brains in them than a brickbat.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, 2.

jolthead (jōlt'hed), *n.* [Formerly also *jollit head*; *< jolt* (appar. for *jolted*, pp. of *jolt*) + *head*; as if one whose head has been jolted against another's, or against the wall, in punishment of his stupidity.] 1. A stupid head; a brainless head. [Rare.]

He must then have . . . had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits.

Grew.

2. A dunce; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolt-head*! thou canst not read.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, III, 1, 291.

joltingly (jōl'ting-li), *adv.* In a jolting manner; so as to jolt or shake.

jombret, *v. i.* A variant of *jumber*.

jompri, *v. i.* See *jumper*.

Jonah (jō'ng), *n.* [In allusion to the Biblical story of *Jonah* the prophet, who, having disobeyed the divine command to go to Nineveh, and fled to Tarshish by sea, was overtaken by a storm and thrown overboard by the sailors. Hence sailors often profess to regard clergymen as "Jonahs." A person on shipboard regarded as the cause of ill luck; any one whose presence is supposed or alleged to cause misfortune.—*Jonah* trip, an unlucky or unsuccessful voyage.]

Jonathan (jon'a-than), *n.* [So called from the personal name *Jonathan*.] An instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—*Brother Jonathan*, a name applied to the people of the United States collectively: said to have originated in Washington's thus designating Jonathan Trumbull, a governor of Connecticut, on whose advice he placed great reliance.

jondla (jond'la), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*.

jongler, *n.* An obsolete form of *juggler*.

jongleriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *jugglery*.

jongleur (F. pron. zhōn-g'ler'), *n.* [OF.: see *juggler*.] In medieval France, and in England under the Norman kings, a minstrel who went from place to place singing songs, generally of his own composition and to his own accompaniment; later, a mountebank.

The *jongleurs* or *jogelors* (*joculatores*) were originally minstrels who could perform feats of sleight of hand, etc., but they soon became mere mountebanks, and the name became . . . a term of contempt.

Piers Plowman's Credo (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 34.

The lyrics of the *jongleurs* were all run in one mould, and the Pastourelles of northern France had become as artificial as the Pastorals of Pope.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 285.

jonquil (jon'kwil), *n.* [Also *jonquilla*, formerly also *junquile*; *< F. jonquille = Sp. junquillo = Pg. jonquilha, m. = It. giunchiglia, f., jonquil*; so called from the color and form of the plant, dim.]

< L. juncus, a rush: see *Juncus, junk*.] 1. An ornamental plant, the *Narcissus jonquilla*, of the natural order *Amaryllidaceae*; the rush-leaved daffodil. It is an early-blooming bulbous plant, with narrow, half-cylindrical leaves, the scapes bearing from 2 to 5 small, pale-yellow, fragrant flowers. Some other species of *Narcissus* are sometimes called jonquil, as *N. odoratus*, the sweet-scented jonquil, and *N. calathinus*, the great jonquil.

2. A light-yellow color of the Sevres porcelain; also, a similar color in other porcelains.—3. A variety of the domesticated canary-bird.

jook, jookery. See *jouk*, *joukery*.

joram, *n.* See *forum*.

Jordan (jōr'dan), *n.* [Also *Jorden*, and formerly *Jur-dan, Jurdan*; *< ME. Jordan, Jurdan*, an abbr. of *Jordan-bottle*, a bottle containing water from the river Jordan; *< L. Jordanes, Jordanis*, *< Gr. Iōrdāns, = Ar. Urdunn, < Heb. Yarden, the river Jordan, < yardd, descend.*]

1. A bottle in which pilgrims brought home water from the river Jordan.—2. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by alchemists, in shape not unlike a soda-water bottle, only that the neck was wider.—3. A chamber-pot.

I pray to God so soon thy gentill corn,
And ake thyu urnals, and thy *Jordanes* (var. *Jordones*).

Chaucer, *Prol. to Pardoner's Tale*, l. 19.

4. [cap.] [Named after the river *Jordan*.] An obsolete constellation, formed by Jacob Bartsch in 1624 of the stars which later went to *Lynx* and *Leo Minor*.

Jordan almond (jōr'dan ā'mōnd), [*< ME. "jardayne almande, amigdalum jardinum" (Prompt. Parv.), i. e. garden almond: see *jardm, gardm, and almond.**] See *almond*, 1.

Jordanite (jōr'dan-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Jordan* of Saarbrücken in Prussia.] A native sulphid of arsenic and lead occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a gray color and brilliant metallic luster: from the dolomite of the Binnenthal, or valley of Binn, canton of Valais, Switzerland.

Jordeloo. See *garayloo*.

Jornada (Sp. pron. hor-ná'dá), *n.* [Sp., = E. *journey*, *q. v.*] 1. A march or journey performed in a day.—2. The name given by the Mexicans to a long reach of desert country which has to be traversed, and where there is no water.

Jornay, jorney, *n.* Middle English forms of *journey*.

jornet, *n.* [Perhaps a contr. of **jurkinet*, *jerkinet*: see *jerkinet*.] An outer garment for men, described in 1598 as worn over bright armor by the "Midsummer Watch" in London.

Constables, the one halfe in bright harness, some over gilt, and every one a *jornet* of scarlet thereupon, and his heuchman following him.

Stowe, *London (1590)*, p. 75. (*Nares*.)

Jorum (jō'rum), *n.* [Also *foram*; origin unknown.] A bowl or drinking-vessel with liquor in it; also, the contents of such a vessel: as, to mix a *orum* of punch. [Colloq.]

An' here's to them that, like oursel',
Can push about the *orum*.

Burns, *O May, thy Morn was ne'er as Sweet*.

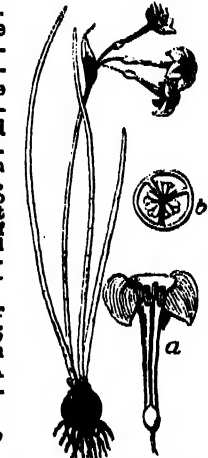
The host . . . returned with a steaming *orum*, of which the first gulp brought water into Mr. Bumble's eyes.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxxvii.

Joseph (jō'zef), *n.* [Prob. in allusion to *Joseph's "coat of many colors"* (Gen. xxxvii. 3).] A garment made like a man's great coat, usually with a broad cape, and buttoning down the front, worn in the eighteenth century and later by women when riding on horseback and on occasions of similar exposure; sometimes, also, a similar garment worn by men.

Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon, . . . dressed in a green *Joseph*, richly laced with gold, and a whip in her hand.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xvi.



In the dear fashions of her youth she dress'd;
A pea-green Joseph was her favourite vest.
Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

Joseph-and-Mary (jō'sef-and-mā'ri), *n.* [So called in ref. to the red and blue flowers which the plant produces at the same time, and which suggested the common pictures of the Holy Family, with Joseph in red and Mary in blue.] The lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [Prov. Eng.] **Josephine knot**. See *knot*.

Joseph's-coat (jō'sefs-kōt'), *n.* A cultivated variety of *Amarantus tricolor*, with variegated leaves.

Joseph's-flower (jō'sefs-flou'ēr), *n.* The yellow goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*.

Joshua-tree (josh 'ō-jā-trē), *n.* A small tree, *Yucca brevifolia*, found in some elevated desert regions of the western United States.

joskin (jō's'kin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A clownish fellow; a countryman. [Thieves' slang.]

joss (jōs), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng. corruption of Pg. *deus*, God; see *deity*.] A Chinese god or idol. Down with dukes, earls, and lords, those pagan *josses*, False Gods! Wolcott, *Odes to Kien Long*, ll.

Critick in jars and *josses*, shews her birth,
Drawn, like the brittle ware, from earth.
Colman, *Jealous Wife*, Epil.

The object of the bell-ringing seemed to be to notify the whole population of the town that his Excellency the governor was communing with his *joss*. G. Kewman, *The Century*, XXXVIII, 78.

jossat, *interj.* [ME.; origin obscure. Cf. *joss-block*.] An address to horses, possibly meaning 'stand still.'

These sely clerkes rennen up and down
With "Kepe! stand! stand! *josses* wardenere."
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 141.

joss-block, **jossing-block** (jōs'blok, jōs'ing-blok), *n.* [Cf. *jossu*.] A horse-block. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

joss-house (jōs'hous), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] A Chinese temple or place of idol-worship; sometimes used by the Chinese for a Christian church.

joss-paper (jōs'pā'pēr), *n.* Pieces of gold or silver paper made into the shape of ingots of silver, and burned by the Chinese at funerals and before the shrines of certain of their gods.

joss-pidgin (jōs'plj'in), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] Any religious ceremony or ceremonies.—*Joss-pidgin* man, a priest or clergyman.

joss-stick (jōs'stik), *n.* A small stick or perfumed pastil consisting of a hardened paste made from the dust of various kinds of scented wood mixed with clay, used in Chinese temples and houses as incense before the idols, as a slow-match in measuring time at night, for lighting pipes, etc.

jostle (jōs'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jostled*, ppr. *jostling*. [Formerly also *justle*, *joustle*; freq. of *jost*, *q. v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To push against; crowd against so as to render unsteady; elbow; hustle.

There are two rocks . . . which for that so near, as many times appearing but as one, they were fained by the Poets unstable, and at sundry times to *jostle* each other. Sandys, *Travels*, p. 81.

While I was walking daily in and out great crowds of men, I could not be quit of thinking how we *jostle* one another. R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, p. 616.

2. To check. *Halliwell*. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To hustle; shove and be shoved about, as in a crowd.

For the things of this World are like Epicurus his Atoms, always moving and *jostling* against another. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II, 111.

There was no common party race,
Jostling by dark intrigue for place.
Scott, *Marmion*, l. 1, Int.

A crowd that was *jostling* in with me at the pit-door of Covent Garden. Lamb, *Elia*, p. 171.

jostle (jōs'l), *n.* [Cf. *jostle*, *v.*] A pushing about or crowding; a shock or encounter.

In Fleet Street, received a great *jostle* from a man that had a mind to take the wall, which I could not help. Pepys, *Diary*, Feb. 8, 1660.

jostlement (jōs'l-ment), *n.* [Cf. *jostle* + *-ment*.] The act of jostling, hustling, or crowding aside. [Rare.]

Anybody who had seen him projecting himself into Boho while he was yet on St. Dunstan's side of Temple Bar, bursting in his full-blown way along the pavement, to the *jostlement* of all weaker people, might have seen how safe and strong he was. Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities*, ll. 12.

jot (jōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jote*; < LL. *jota*, < Gr. *iōta*, the letter *i*; a very small thing, a jot, < Phen. (Heb.) *yōdā*, the letter so called, the smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet, hence used proverbially *āhōn* something very small. See

jota, l.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

So weak's my power, so sore my wounds appear,
That wonder is how I should live a *jot*.
Spenser, *Sonnets*, lvi.

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Mat. v. 18.

jot (jōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jotted*, ppr. *jotting*. [Cf. *jot*, *n.*] To set down quickly and with few strokes in writing or sketching; make a brief note or memorandum of: usually with *down*.

It would not be altogether becoming of me to speak of the domestic effects which many of the things which I have herein *jotted down* had in my own family.

jot (jōt), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *jotted*, ppr. *jotting*. [Contr. of *jolt*.] To jog; jolt; bump; nudge. [Prov. Eng.]

Numbers beneath their axle-trees; who, lying in flight's stream,
Made th' after chariots *jot* and jump in driving over them.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xvi. 860.

jot (jōt), *adv.* [Cf. *jot*, *v.*] Plump; downright. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jotet, *n.* An obsolete form of *jot*.

jotter (jōt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who jots, or makes brief notes or memoranda.—2. A book in which jottings or memoranda are made. *Imp. Dict.*

jotting (jōt'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jot*, *v.*] A brief written note or remark; a memorandum.

Tut, your honour! . . . I'll make a slight *jotting* the morn'; it will cost but a charter of resignation in favorem; and I'll have it ready for the next term in Exchequer. Scott, *Waverley*, lxxi.

jotun (yō'tūn), *n.* [Dan., < Icel. *jötunn* = AS. *ēotan*, a giant.] In *Scand. myth.*, one of a supernatural race of giants, enemies of the gods.

A great mist-jotun you will see
Lifting himself up silently.
Lowell, *Appledora*.

joubarb (jō'bārb), *n.* [Also *jobarbe*; < F. *joubarbe*, < L. (ML.) *Jovis barba*, Jupiter's beard.] The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. Also called *Jupiter's-beard*.

jonga (jō'ga), *n.* [Cf. OF. *joug*, a yoke, < L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar which surrounded the neck of the criminal, and was fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.

jouisance, **jouissance** (jō'i-sāns), *n.* [Early mod. E., < OF. (also F.) *jouissance*, enjoyment, < *joir*, *joir*, enjoy; see *joy*, *v.*] 1. Enjoyment; joy; mirth.

To see those folks make such *jouissances*,
Made my heart after the type to dance.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

The time
Craves that we taste of nought but *jouissances*.
Greene, *Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay*.

2. In *law*, possession and use, as distinguishing from ownership.

jouk (jōk), *v. t.* [Also dial. *juke*; < ME. *jouken*, < OF. *joquer*, *joquier*, *jokier*, *jochier*, *juchter*, roost, lie down, F. *jucher*, Wall. *joukt*, roost, perch.] 1. To roost; perch.—2. To lie down; be flat.

For certes it non honour is to the
To wepe, and in thy bed in *jouken* thus.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 400.

jouk (jōk), *v. t.* [Also *juko*; perhaps a dial. variation of *duck*; but cf. *jouk*, 2.] 1. To stoop or incline the body with a quick motion, or suddenly shift one's position so as to avoid or mitigate a blow, or conceal one's self; duck or dodge. [Scotch.]

Nae help was thairfor, nane wald *jouk*,
Feras was the fecht on ilka syde.
Battles of *Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII, 186).

I *jouk* beneath misfortune's blows.
Burns, *To James Smith*.

2. To bow or courtesy; make obeisance.

When within the hall he came,
He *jouked* and couch'd o'er his tree [staff].
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III, 854).

But why should we to nobles *jouk*?
Burns, *Electon Ballads*, l.

joukery, **jookery** (jō'kēr-i), *n.* [Cf. *jouk* + *-ery*.] Trickery; jugglery. [Scotch.]

I was so displeased by the *jookerie* of the baillie that we had no correspondence on public affairs till long after.

joukery-pawkery (jō'kēr-i-pā'kēr-i), *n.* [Cf. *joukery* + *pawk* extended with *-ery*, to assort with the first element.] Trickery; pawky cunning; hypocrisy. [Scotch.]

And then lay overthrown
Numbers beneath their axle-trees; who, lying in flight's stream,
Made th' after chariots *jot* and jump in driving over them.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xvi. 860.

joule (jou), *n.* [Named after J. P. Joule (born 1818), an English physicist.] An electrical unit proposed by Siemens. It is the work done in one second when the rate of working is one watt; in other words, that done in one second in maintaining a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm.

joule-meter (jou'l-mē'tēr), *n.* [Cf. *joule* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] Any form of energy-meter in which the joule is used as the unit of work or energy.

Joule's equivalent. Same as *mechanical equivalent of heat* (which see, under *equivalent*).

jounce (jouns), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *jounced*, ppr. *jouncing*. [See *jaunce*, *jaunt*, *v.*] To jolt; shake, especially by rough riding. [Colloq.]

jounces (jouns), *n.* [See *jaunce*, *jaunt*, *n.*] A sudden, violent up-and-down jolting motion; a jolt or shake.

Here she made straight for a bench. . . sat herself down upon it with a *jounce*, as one has seen a child set down into a safe and penitential place out of some mischief.

jour (jūr), *n.* [ME., < OF. *jour*, *for*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, a day, daylight, an opening, < L. *diurnus*, daily; see *diurn*, *journal*.] 1. Day.

And on the xith tour of Pentecoste, the kynge satte at mete, and with hym the Duke of Tintagel.

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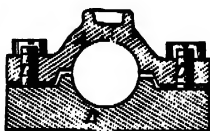
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journalary (jér'nal-á-ri), *a.* [*< [journal] + -ary*].
Of the nature of a journal or diary. [Rare.]

That the propagation of Methodism hath occasioned many and great violations of peace, Mr. Wesley hath amply shown in the *journalary* history of his adventures.
Wardlaw, *Doctrine of Grace*, II. 9.

journal-bearing (jér'nal-bér'ing), *n.* In *mach.*, the immediate support of an axle or a shaft. It usually consists of two parts, sometimes called the *brasses*, resting in a pillow-block and inclosed in the journal-box. There are many varieties, and all are connected with some lubricating device. See *hydrostatic pivot*, under *hydrostatic*.



Journal-bearing.
A, cap; B, pillow; C, D, screws with set nuts for adjustment.

journal-book (jér'nal-bók), *n.* A book for making daily records.
Shelf.

journal-box (jér'nal-boks), *n.* In *mach.*: (a) The bearings about a journal. (b) A cast-iron box which contains a car-axle journal, together with the journal-bearing and key, and the oil-packing with which the journal is lubricated. Also called *housing-box*.

journal-brass (jér'nal-brás), *n.* In *mech.*, a bearing of a journal or an axle.

journalise, *v.* See *journalize*.

journalism (jér'nal-izm), *n.* [*< F. journalisme = Sp. Pg. jornalismo, journalism; as journal + -ism*]. 1. The business of a journalist; the occupation of writing for, editing, or producing a newspaper or public journal; the diffusion of intelligence or of opinions by means of journals or newspapers and periodicals.

The habits of *journalism* train one to a daily capacity of production.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 144.

2. The keeping of a journal; the practice of journalizing. [Rare.]

journalist (jér'nal-ist), *n.* [*< F. journaliste = Pg. jornalista = It. giornalista; as journal + -ist*]. 1. The writer of a journal or diary.

The force with which he [Gama] went out is . . . circumstantially described by Herman Lopez de Castaneda, contemporary writer, and careful *journalist* of facts.
Mickle, *Dissertation on the Lusitana*, App.

2. A person who conducts a public journal or regularly writes for one; a newspaper editor, critic, or reporter.

journalistic (jér-ná-lis'tík), *a.* [*< [journalist] + -ic*]. Pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism; descriptive or characteristic of journalism or journalists; as, *journalistic literature*; *journalistic enterprise*.

Mommsen's enemies have had much to say against the freedom of his style, which is supposed to be too *journalistic*.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 483.

journalize (jér'nal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *journalized*, ppr. *journalizing*. [*< F. journaliser; as journal + -ize*]. 1. trans. 1. To enter or record in a journal.

He kept his journal very diligently, but then what was there to *journalize*?
Johnson.

Specifically—2. In *double-entry bookkeeping*, to systematize and enter in the journal, preparatory to posting to the ledger.

II. *intrans.* 1. To keep or make entries in a journal; make a daily record of events or observations.

I have too much to attend to in my weak state to *journalize*.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 230.

2. To take part in the preparation of a public journal; as, he is engaged in *journalizing*.

Also spelled *journalise*.

journal-packing (jér'nal-pák'ing), *n.* Waste cotton, wool, or other fibrous material, saturated with oil or grease, and placed in a journal-box to lubricate the axle. E. H. Knight.

journey, *journeer*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *journey*.
Thanne had she don al hir *journe*.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 570.

journey (jér'ni), *n.* [*< ME. journee, journe, jorne, journey, jurnei, < OF. journee, jornee, jorneie, F. journée = Pr. Sp. jornada = It. giornata (ML. reflex jornata), < ML. diurnata (jornata, after Rom.), a day's work, a day's journey, a fixed day, a day, < L. diurnus, daily: see diurn, diurnal, journal. Cf. jornada.*] 1. A day's work, occupation, or travel; a day of battle or of toil of any kind; hence, labor; work; service; task; trouble.

Thessus . . . conveyede the kynge worthily Out of his toune a *journee* lary.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1880.

Thet hadde wasted and distroied that more than two *journeyes* sholde not have founde n[on] other house ne town that a man myght herberwe in.
Morte (E. E. T. S.), II. 292.

All the lordes that died at the *journey* are buried at St. Albanes.
Paston Letters.

For all the labour and *journey* is your.

Rom. of Partney (E. E. T. S.), Int., I. 141.

2. A course of travel or transit, as from one place to another, or indefinitely from point to point in space or time: as, a *journey* from London to Paris or to Rome; a week's *journey*; the *journey* of life.

So atte last they come to the village,
Ther for to rest as for a nyghtis space.
A dayes *Journey* owt of the kynge place.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 230.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant jade on a *journey*.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I. 1.

I know not whether the exact limits of an excursion, as distinguished from a *journey*, have ever been fixed.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 73.

3. In *glass-making*, a single cycle or round of work, in which the raw materials are converted into glass, and the glass is withdrawn from the pots in which it has been melted; the time employed in converting a certain quantity of material into glass.—4. The weight of finished coins delivered simultaneously to the master of the British mint. This *journey* or *journey-weight*, on which the trial of the pyx depends, is understood to be what could be completed in a day when the operations of coining were done by hand. Its amount is 15 pounds troy of gold (coined into 701 sovereigns, or 1,402 half-sovereigns) or 60 pounds troy of silver.

The blanks (in minting) are weighed . . . in drafts of about 720 ounces, and placed in bags; each bag, therefore, contains four *journeys* of about 180 ounces each.

Ure, Dict., III. 347.

Day's journey. See *day's*.—**Journey's account**, an early English writ, originally allowed for the revival of an action which had abated without plaintiff's fault; so called because the Court of Chancery which issued it being itinerant and the plaintiff being required to apply immediately, he had to give an account of his journey to obtain it, so as to show that he had not delayed.—**Sabbath-day's journey**, among the ancient Jews, the distance which a Jew might lawfully traverse on the sabbath day. It was a very short journey—supposed to represent the space left between the ark and the tents when the Israelites were encamped in the wilderness, said to be about 2,000 Hebrew yards.

Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a *sabbath day's journey*.
Acts I. 12.

Josephus (War, v. 2, 3) makes the Mount of Olives to be about six stadia from Jerusalem; and it is the distance between these two places which in Acts I. 12 is given as a *Sabbath-day's journey*.

McClintock and Strong, Cyc. Bib. Lit., IX. 180.

To go a journey. See *go*, *Byn*. 2. *Journey*, Travel, Voyage, Trip, Tour, Excursion, Pilgrimage. *Journey* is a rather general word, yet *journeys* are usually of considerable length, without implication as to the time of return. Travel is the common word for *journeys* taken for pleasure in sight-seeing, etc., for education, or for the transaction of business: as, the benefits of foreign travel; a line of travel. Voyage in Chaucer's time (C. T., Foul., I. 723, etc.), and later (Milton, P. L., II. 918) meant *journey*, but is now limited to a considerable passage by sea: as, to make a voyage round the world. A trip is a comparatively short *journey*: as, our trip across the ocean. A tour is a *journey* that makes a round, stopping here and there and returning to the starting-point: as, the usual Scotch tour. An excursion is a limited trip or *journey*, taken for pleasure, to some point or points of interest: as, an excursion down the bay, or to the Yellowstone Park. We speak of a *journey*, voyage, etc., and of travels, but not of a travel. A pilgrimage is a *journey* to a place hallowed by religious or other sacred or tender associations: as, a pilgrimage to the old home. See *pilgrim*.

Journey (jér'ni), *v. i.* [*< ME. journeyen; < journey, n.*] To make a journey; travel; go from place to place.

The men which *journeyed* with him stood speechless.
Acts ix. 7.

My lord, whoever *journeys* to the prince,
For God's sake, let not us two stay at home.
Shak., Rich. III., II. 2, 143.

journey-bated (jér'ni-bá'ted), *a.* Fatigued or worn out with a journey.

So are the horses of the enemy
In general *journey-bated* and brought low.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 23.

journeyer (jér'ni-ér), *n.* One who journeys; a traveler.

The mortal *journeyer* through this unknown space must have been thrown down with violence, had he not been upheld by his supernatural companion.
Scott, Monastery, xli.

journeyman (jér'ni-man), *n.*; pl. *journeymen* (-men). [*< journey, n., I. + man*]. 1. A man hired to work by the day; a day-worker.—2. A workman or mechanic who has served his apprenticeship; specifically, a qualified mechanic employed in the exercise of his trade, as distinguished from a master mechanic or a foreman.

O, there be players that . . . have so strutted and bel-
lowed that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen*
had made men, and not made them well, they imitated hu-
manity so abominably.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2, 26.

Among the Tailors of Silicia we find that in 1861 the system of *journeymen* travelling in search of work was already completely organized.

English Golds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxli.

Journeymen parson, a curate. [London slang.]

He once told a parson, or a *journeymen parson*, I don't know what he was, that if over he prayed it was for a hard winter. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 133.

Journey-ring (jér'ni-ring), *n.* A portable sundial of round form. See *ring-dial*.

Journey-weight (jér'ni-wát), *n.* Same as *journey*, 4.

Journeywoman (jér'ni-wóm'an), *n.*; pl. *journeymen* (-wim'en). A woman hired by the day.

No *journeymen* sempstresses is half so much a slave as I am.
Fielding, Miser, I. 2.

An Over Seer, who walk'd about with a very flexible Weapon of Offence, to Correct such Humpen *Journey Women* who were unhappily troubled with the Spirit of Idleness.
Quoted in J. Ashton's Social Life in Belgu of [Queen Anne, II. 240.]

Journey-work (jér'ni-wérk), *n.* 1. Work done by the day.—2. Work done for hire by a mechanic in his trade.

The kindred and masters are extremely careful of breeding him to industry, that he may repay it himself by his labour, in three years' *journey-work* after his time is out, for the use of his securities.
Steele, Spectator, No. 544.

Joist, **jouster**, etc. See *joist*, etc.

Joistler, *v.* An obsolete form of *joistic*.

Joistest, *n. pl.* [ME., also *joistes, jules, coovius, < OF. joiste, < ML. jula, jutta, a kind of broth or porridge; prob. of Celtic origin, < Bret. tot = W. wed = OIr. ith, porridge.*] A kind of broth or porridge.

I was the piousness potage and other poure ladyes,
And made hem *joistes* of languynge.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 158.

Jove (jöv), *n.* [*< ME. Jove, Jovis (AS. Inb) = It. Giove, < L. Jovis, OL. also Jovos, in classical L. only in oblique cases, gen. Jovis, etc., the nom. being supplied by the compound Jupiter, Juppiter, OL. Jovpiter: see Jupiter and Zeus.*] 1. The highest god of the Romans; Jupiter; the supreme ruler of heaven and earth, manifesting himself especially in atmospheric phenomena: as, *Jove's* thunderbolts. See *Jupiter*.

See what a grace was seated on his brow:
Hyperion's curls; the front of *Jove* himself.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4, 56.

2. The planet Jupiter. [Poetical.]
Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*.
Pope, Essay on Man, I. 42.

St. [L. c.] In *alchemy*, the metal tin.—Bird of *Jove*, the eagle.

Joves (jövz), *n. pl.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *fort*, the two sides in the epaulment of a battery which form the embrasure. Wilhelm, Mil. Dict.

Jove's-fruit (jövz'früt), *n.* A shrub, *Lindera molnauifolia*, native in the United States, and related to wild allspice.

Jove's-nuts (jövz'nuts), *n. pl.* The acorns of the British oak, *Quercus robur*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jovial (jöv'i-ál), *a.* [*< F. jovial = Sp. Pg. jovial = It. joviale, < LL. Jovialis, equiv. to Jovius, of or pertaining to Jove or Jupiter, < Jovis, Jove: see Jove.*] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the god Jove or Jupiter; Jove-like; powerful; majestic: as, *Jovial* attributes.

His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh;
The brawns of Hercules: but his *Jovial* face—
Murder in heaven?—How?—This gone.
Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2, 311.

Thou *Jovial* hand, hold up thy scepter high.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Jupiter: as, the *Jovial* satellites.

Our *Jovial* star reign'd at his birth, and in
Our temple was he married.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4, 103.

3. In *astrol.*, under the influence of the planet Jupiter; derived from Jupiter as a natal planet, which, like Jove himself, was regarded as the source of joy and happiness: as, the *Jovial* temperament.

The fixed stars are astrologically differentiated by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Hence—4. [I. c.] Characterized by cheerfulness or gaiety; joyous; merry; jolly; opposed to grave: as, a *jovial* fellow.

On him they call, the aptest mate
For *jovial* song and merry feat.
Scott, Rokeby, 22. 14.

He had a cheerful open exterior, a quick jovial eye.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.
 And there is no jovial companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small and the laughter abundant.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 261.
St. [*l. c.*] In *alchemy*, or of pertaining to tin.
—Syn. & Ant., etc. See Jolly.
jovialist (jō'vi-əl-ist), *n.* [*l. c.*] A person of jovial character or disposition.
[Rare.]
 O brave and spirited! he's a right Jovialist.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.
joviality (jō'vi-əl-ī-ti), *n.* [*l. c.*] *Jovialité* (= *Sp. jovialidad* = *Fr. jovialité* = *It. giovialità*), jovialness; as *jovial* + *-ity*. The state or quality of being jovial; jovial conduct or amusement; merriment; jollity; festivity.
 The first day vapours away in tobacco, feasts, and other joviality.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 308.
 The old manor house . . . seemed echoing back the joviality of long departed years.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 289.
—Syn. Joy, Glee, etc. (see Jollity); gaiety, jollity, jocularly, sportiveness.
jovialize (jō'vi-əl-īz), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. jovialized*, *ppr. jovializing*. [*l. c.*] To make jovial; cause to be merry or jolly.
 An activity that jovialized us all.
Mrs. D'Arbigny, Diary, I. 364.
jovially (jō'vi-əl-ī), *adv.* In a jovial manner; merrily; gaily; with jollity.
jovialness (jō'vi-əl-nēs), *n.* Joviality; gaiety; jollity.
 Swearing, with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech: lying, but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good fellowship:—thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue.
Heynt, Sermons (1658), p. 82.
jovialty (jō'vi-əl-ti), *n.* [*l. c.*] Joviality. [*Rare.*]
 To think that this perhaps might be the last banquet they should taste of . . . could not but somewhat spoil the gust of their highest delicacies, and disturb the sport of their loudest jovialities.
Barnes, Works, III. xiv.
Jovian (jō'vi-ən), *a.* [After *LL. Jovianus*, of *Jovius*, a surname of Diocletian, < *L. Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] Of or pertaining to the god Jove or the planet Jupiter; Jovial.
jovianic (jō'vi-ən-īk), *a.* [*l. c.*] *Jovian*, Jove, Jupiter, + *centrum*, center.] In *astron.*, having relation to Jupiter as a center.
jovilate (jō'vi-lāb), *v.* [*l. c.*] *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, + *-labe*, as in *astrolabe*.] An instrument for finding the apparent situations of Jupiter's satellites.
Jovianist (jō'vin-ī-ən-ist), *n.* [*l. c.*] *Jovianista*, < *Jovianus*, a man's name, < *L. Jovius*, of Jove, < *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] *Eccles.*, one of a short-lived sect, adherents of Jovianus, a Milanese monk of the fourth century, who at Rome opposed the prevalent esteem for celibacy, monasticism, fasting, and martyrdom, and maintained the equality of all sins, rewards, and punishments. He was excommunicated about 360, and went to Milan.
jovv (jō'vi), *a.* [*l. c.*] *Jovius*, of Jove or Jupiter: see *Jove*, *jovial*.] Jovial; gay.
 Pss. I'll have the Jovial Tinker for To-Pan's sake.
Twelfth. We'll all be jovv this day.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, I. 2.
 I was a poor servant of hers, I must confess, sir, And in those days I thought I might be *jovv*, And make a little bold to call in to her.
Mitcher, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.
jow, *n.* An obsolete variant of *jawl*. *Chaucer.*
jow (jou), *v.* [*Said to be imitative; but prob. merely a Sc. form of jowl, v.*] *I. trans.* To strike (a bell); toll; ring. [*Scot.*].—To jow out, to ring; set ringing, as a bell.
 If you'll just gar your servant *jow* out the great bell in the tower, there's me and my twa brothers . . . will be wi' you.
Scott, Black Dwarf, II.
II. intrans. To toll, as a bell. [*Scot.*].
 Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattlin' tow,
 Begins to jow and croon.
Burns, Holy Fair.
 To jow in, to be rung rapidly, as a bell at the close of a peal.
 There is the council-bell clinking in earnest; and if I am not there before it *jows* in, Balfie Laurie will be trying some of his manoeuvres.
Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. 2.
jow (jou), *n.* [*l. c.*] The stroke of a bell; a ringing. [*Scot.*].
 Every jow that the dead-bell gaid,
 It cry'd "Woe to Barbara Allen!"
Bonny Barbara Allen (Child's Ballads, II. 156).
 The look of those old familiar houses, the jow of the old bell, went to my heart.
Coryell, in Froude.
jowder (jou'dér), *n.* Same as *jowler*. [*Prov. Eng.*]
jowli, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.
jowl (jōl or joul), *n.* [*Also joll, joie, and formerly geoule; < ME. jolle, a var. (with change of orig.*

ch to j, as also in *jar*, *ajar*] of *chowl*, < *ME. choul, chaul*, a contr. of *chavel*, < *ME. chavel* (*chavel*), < *AS. ceaf*, jaw, pl. *ceafas*, jaw: see *chavel*.] 1. The cheek.
 I found after some time that the merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat paunch, and the tossing up of a pair of rusty jowls.
Beale, Guardian, No. 42.
 2. The cheek or head of a pig, salmon, etc., prepared for the table: as, *jowl* and greens is a Virginia dish. [Now only local.]
 You shall receive by this Carrier a great Wicker Hamper, with two *Geoules* of Sturgeon, six Barrels of pickled Oysters.
Hovell, Letters, I. v. 15.
 Sirrah, set by a chine of beef, and a hot pasty, And let the joll of sturgeon be corrected.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, II. 1.
Cheek by jowl. See *cheek*.
jowl, *joll* (jōl), *v.* [*Also jole; < late ME. jollen, scold; appar. orig. slap or knock the cheek or head, < jowl, joll, the cheek: see jowl, n.*] *I. trans.* To strike or dash, as the jowl or head; butt; clash with violence, as horns. [Obsolete or archaic.]
 They may jowl horns together, like any deer I'll the herd.
Shak., All's Well, I. 3. 59.
 Why, how now? shall we have an antic? Whose head do you carry upon your shoulders, that you joll it so against the post?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 1.
II. intrans. 1. To scold; "jaw."
 Take heed to yourse lordis estate,
 That none jangill nor jolle at my gate.
York Plays, p. 207.
 Her father o' th' other side, he joles at her and joles at her, and she leads such a life for you, it passes.
Why Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 342).
 2. In *coal-mining*, to hammer on the coal for the purpose of ascertaining what thickness intervenes between two contiguous workings.
[Eng.]
jowler (jō'lér or jou'lér), *n.* [So called in ref. to its thick jowls; < *jowl* + *-er*.] A strong- or heavy-jawed dog, as a hound, beagle, or other hunting-dog; hence used as a name for such a dog.
 What gravity can hold from laughing out,
 To see him drag his feeble legs about,
 Like hounds ill-coupled? *Jowler* lugs him still
 Through hedges, ditches, and through all that's ill.
Dryden, Essay on Satire.
 Get out a horsewhip or a jowler,
 The longest thong, the fiercest growler.
Burns, Address of Beelzebub.
jowl, *jowl*, *jowl*, *n.* See *jowl*.
jowler (jou'tér), *n.* [*Also jowder, appar. a dial. var. of jowler.*] One who carries fish about the country for sale; a fish-hawker; a cadger.
[Eng.]
 Mr. Penruddock gave a spiteful hit, being, as he said, of a cantankerous turn, to Mr. Troloudder, principal jowler, i. e. fish-salesman, of Aberlady.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.
joy (joi), *n.* [*ME. joye, joie, < OF. joie, joye, joy, pleasure, also F. joie, joy, assimilated form of joie, goye, goy, a gaud, jewel, = Pr. joie, m., joia, f., = Sp. joya, a gaud, jewel, = Pg. joia = It. gioia, joy, a jewel, < ML. gaudia, f., joy, a jewel, orig. neut. pl. of L. gaudium, joy, < gaudere, rejoice: see gaud.*] Hence ult. *joy, v., enjoy, rejoice, jewel, etc.*] 1. An emotion of pleasure, generally sudden, caused by the gratification of any passion or desire; ardent happiness arising from present or expected good; exultant satisfaction; exhilaration of spirits; gladness; delight.
 When Gawein vndirstode the speche of his brother, he hadde of hym hertely *joye*, and moche he hym preyed.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 184.
 So the joy, and the sense of salvation, which the pure in heart have here, is not a joy severed from the joy of heaven, but a joy that begins in us here, and continues.
Donne, Sermons, 2.
 To know intense joy without a strong bodily frame, one must have an enthusiastic soul.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 306.
 Joy finds expression in dancing, clapping the hands, and meaningless laughter, and these actions are not only pleasurable in themselves but such as increase the existing pleasure.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.
 2. A source of enjoyment or rejoicing; that which causes gladness or happiness.
 So wilde a beast so tame taught to bee,
 And buxome to his bands, is *joy* to see.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 632.
 Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion.
Ps. xlviii. 2.
 For bonny sweet Robin is all my joy.
Shak., Hamlet, IV. 5. 180.
 A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
Keats, Endymion, I.
St. Diversion; festivity.
 And when thei dyen, thei maken gret Feste and gret Joye and Revelle, and thanne thei casten hem in to a gret Fyrr breunynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 298.

4. An occasional name of the plant *Ranunculus acris*.—To give one joy, to congratulate or felicitate one: as, *I give you joy of your success.*—*Syn. 1. Pleasure, Delight, etc. (see gladness); Glee, etc. (see Jollity); happiness, felicity, rapture, bliss.*
joy (joi), *v.* [*ME. joyen, joien, < OF. joir, joir (F. joir), assimilated form of joir = Pr. gaudir, jausir, gausir = Sp. Pg. gozar = Oit. gaudire, It. gaudere, < L. gaudere, rejoice: see gaud.*] and *cf. joy, n., enjoy, rejoice, etc.*] *I. intrans.* To take or feel joy; rejoice; be glad; exult. [Now chiefly poetical.]
 I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and joy in my people.
Isa. lrv. 19.
 Singing and murmuring in her feastful mirth,
 Joying to feel herself alive.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.
II. trans. 1. To give joy to; cause to rejoice; gladden; delight.
 Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits.
Shak., Pericles, I. 2. 9.
 Your worship's heartily welcome;
 It joys my very heart to see you here, sir.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, II. 4.
 2. To enjoy; possess with pleasure, or have pleasure in the possession of.
 And let her joy her raven-colour'd love.
Shak., Tit. And., II. 3. 83.
 We will strive to show how much we joy
 Your presence with a courtly show of mirth.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III. 4.
 Who might have liv'd and joy'd immortal bliss.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1186.
 3. To wish joy to; felicitate; congratulate.
 "Sir," said Merlin, "I wolde ye dide *joy* and honour these lordes that here be assembled to defende youre reame, and goth to theire tentes ech by hym-self, and thanke hem for the accour that thei haue brought."
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 579.
 As soon as Secretary Morrice brought the Great Seal from my Lord Chancellor, Bab. May fell upon his knees, and caught the King about his legs, and *joyed* him, and said that this was the first time that ever he could call him King of England, being freed from this great man.
Peggs, Diary, III. 300.
joyance (joi'ans), *n.* [*OF. joyance, joiance, < joyant, joiant, ppr. of joir, joy, rejoice: see joy, v.*] Enjoyment; rejoicing; festivity; gladness. [*Archaic.*]
 She cheerfull, fresh, and full of *joyances* glad,
 As if no sorrow she ne felt ne drad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 18.
 Is it a matter of *joyance* to those who and sober personages that the government which reared and nurtured them to all their wisdom and sobriety . . . should be now extinct?
Landor.
joy-bells (joi'belz), *n. pl.* Bells rung on a festive occasion.
joyful, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.
joyful (joi'fūl), *a.* [*ME. joyful, joyfull; < joy, n., + -ful.*] 1. Full of joy; very glad; feeling delight; exulting.
 Grotly was the kyng at that feaste, and *joyfull* and mery.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 66.
 2. Manifesting joy or rejoicing; arising from or expressing gladness; exultant.
 Make a *joyful* noise unto God, all ye lands.
Ps. lxxi. 1.
 Thou, too, great father of the British floods!
 With *joyful* pride survey at our lofty woods.
Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 230.
 3. Causing joy or gladness; giving happiness; delightful; as, a *joyful* sight.
 If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep,
 My dreams presage some *joyful* news at hand.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 2.
 The *joyful* morning appearing, they found their Boat and goods drive ashore, not farre from them.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 98.
—Syn. 1. Festive, blithe, gay, joyous, happy, glad, delighted.
joyfully (joi'fūl-ī), *adv.* [*ME. joyfully; < joyful + -ly.*] In a joyful manner; with joy; gladly.
 As I ryse up lustily when sluggish sleepe is past,
 So hope I to ryse *joyfully* to judgement at the last.
Goswold, Flowers, Good Night.
joyfulness (joi'fūl-nēs), *n.* The state of being joyful; gladness; lively happiness.
 The King with his Son returns into England, where with all *joyfulness* they were received.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 55.
joying (joi'ing), *n.* [*ME. joynge; verbal n. of joy, v.*] Joy; rejoicing.
 Heen, my king and my *joying*!
 Wilt we were y to thee led?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.
joyingly, *adv.* [*ME. joyningly; < joying, ppr. of joy, v., + -ly.*] Joyfully.
 If thi body were but bigoon,
 What bitter medecyn gotten thee wore,
 Joyingly thou woldist it take anon,
 Thi bodily hale thee to restore.
Poetical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 192.

joyless (joi'les), *a.* [*< ME. joyles, joiles; < joy, n., + -less.*] 1. Destitute of joy; having no joy; sad.

With a *joyless* smile she turns away
The face. *Shak., Lucrèce, I. 1711.*
With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

2. Affording no joy or pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful lane.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 66.
Climb thy thick noon, *joyless* day;
Touch thy dull goal of *joyless* gray.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

joylessly (joi'les-ly), *adv.* In a *joyless* manner; without joy.

joylessness (joi'les-ness), *n.* The state of being *joyless*.

In comparison of the *joylessness* and the ingloriousness of this world.
Donna, Devotions (1626), p. 426.

joyousant, *a.* A Middle English form of *joyant*.

joyant, *n.* An obsolete form of *join*.

joyous (joi'us), *a.* [*< ME. joyous, < OF. joyous, joyous, F. joyeux (= Pr. joyos = It. gioioso, joyous), < joie, joy: see joy, n.*] 1. Feeling or manifesting joy; joyful; glad; merry.

Her berth was of the wombe of Morning dew,
And her conception of the *joyous* Prime.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 3.
Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods. *Milton, P. L., viii. 516.*
To admire the great, reverence the good, and be *joyous*
with the good, was very much the bent of Shirley's soul.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xli.

2. Causing joy; making glad.

A harder lesson to learn Contenance
In *joyous* pleasure than in grievous pains.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 1.
Each object of the *joyous* scene around
Vernal delight inspires. *J. Warton, Eclogues, II.*

-Syn. See list under *joyful*.

joyously (joi'us-ly), *adv.* In a *joyous* manner; with joy or gladness.

joyousness (joi'us-ness), *n.* The state of being *joyous*.

joysome (joi'sum), *a.* [*< joy + -some.*] Causing or inspiring gladness; joyful.

Nearer to the end of this all *joyous* grove.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 2.

J. P. An abbreviation of *Justice of the Peace*.

Here at any rate lived and stopped at home Squire Brown,
J. P. for the County of Berks.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

Jr., jr. An abbreviation of *junior*.

Juanulloa (jū-an-u-lō'), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after Juan and Ulloa, Spanish scientists, who visited South America to measure the meridian.] A genus comprising 6 or 7 species of shrubs of the order *Solanaceae*, some of them epiphytes, found in Peru, Colombia, and Central America. The flowers have a colored calyx and a short-lobed corolla, its tube sometimes contracted at the throat. They are solitary or loosely cymose. The leaves are coriaceous and entire, and the fruit is a berry. Several species, especially *J. parsonsii*, are cultivated in conservatories.

jub (jub), *n.* [*< ME. jubbe; origin obscure. Cf. juy.*] A vessel for holding liquors.

Breed and chose and good ale in a *jubbe*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 442.

jub, *n.* Same as *jupon*. *Florio.*

juba (jū'bā), *n.*; pl. *jubas* (-bē). [*= OF. juba = Pg. juba = It. giubba, < L. juba, the flowing hair on the neck of an animal, the mane.*] 1. In *zool.*, the long, thick-set hair on the neck, chest, or back of certain quadrupeds; a mane. —2. In *bot.*, a loose panicle with the axis deliquescent; also, a dense cluster of awns, as in the spikes of some grasses. [Rare.]

juba (jū'bā), *n.* [Negro.] A characteristic dance of the plantation negroes in the southern United States. It is performed by one or more dancers, and is accompanied in a rickling manner by the spectators, who keep time by clapping the hands, slapping or patting the knee or thigh (called *patting juba*), tapping the ground with the foot, and occasionally joining in a childish refrain in which the word *juba* is often repeated. It is an invariable feature in the negro breakdown.

The *juba*-dance and the corn-shucking were equally invested with elements of the unreal and the grotesque, where the flickering and shifting lights of the unconventional lantern touched the dusky faces.
The Century, XXXVI. 770.

Nearly every Negro above the average is a hymn-maker, or at least co-operates with others in the production of hymns, songs, plantation rhymes, "corn-shucking" glees, "jubas," and the like.
Proc. of Amer. Philol. Ass., 1885, p. xxxiii.

juba-patting (jū'bā-pat'ing), *n.* The patting of the knee or thigh practised by negroes in keeping time to the *juba*-dance. [Southern U. S.]

To . . . have the negro urchins dance for them to the *juba*-patting of a presumptive Uncle Tom.
The Century, XXXVIII. 152.

Juba's-bush, *Juba's-brush* (jū-bā's-bush, -brush), *n.* The plant *Iresine colostoides*.

jubate (jū'bāt), *a.* [*< L. jubatus, maned, < juba, mane: see juba.*] Having a mane; having long pendent hairs in a continuous series, like a mane.

jubbah (jub'g), *n.* [Hind. *jubbah*, *< Ar. jubbah, jubbah*, a garment so called. Hence ult. *E. jupe, jupon.*] A long outer garment, usually of cloth, similar to the caftan, but with shorter sleeves and open in front, worn by respectable Mohammedans in Egypt, Arabia, and Hindustan. As the outer garment of Moslem women, it is made less full than that of the men, and commonly of more delicate material. Among the wealthier classes it is often of velvet or silk, and embroidered with silver or gold.

My Alexandrine Shaykh, whose heart fell victim to a new *jubbah*, which I had given in exchange for his tattered *maubut*.
R. F. Burton, El-Mednash, p. 30.

jubbet, *n.* A Middle English form of *jub*.

jube (jū'bē), *n.* [*F. jube; < L. jube, 2d pers. sing. impv. of jubere, bid, command: this being the first word of the sentence, jube Domino benedicere, 'Sir, bid bless me,' used by the reader in requesting the priest's blessing before the gospel and lessons, which were chanted in the rood-loft.*] 1. In a cathedral or church, the rood-loft or gallery over the entrance to the choir. See cut under *rood-loft*. —2. Sometimes, an ambo.

jubilance (jū'bi-lāns), *n.* [*< jubilan(t) + -ce.*] Gladness; exultation; jubilation.

She saw a *jubilance* in every sunrise, a sober sadness in every sunset.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xxv.
The hymn rose with a solemn *jubilance*, filling the little house.
M. N. Murrell, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, x.

jubilant (jū'bi-lant), *a.* [*= F. jubilant, < L. jubilans (-tis), ppr. of jubilar, shout for joy, < jubulum, a shout of joy, a shout: see jubilate.*] 1. Rejoicing, as with songs or acclamations; uttering sounds or expressions of joy: as, to be *jubilant* over success.

While the bright pomp [train of beings] ascended *jubilant*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 564.
The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are *jubilant* anew.
Coleridge, Christabel, I. Concl.

2. Expressing or exciting joy; manifesting or denoting exultation or gladness.

The tone of sorrow is mournful and plaintive; the notes of joy, exulting and *jubilant*. *Sp. Morse, Works, VI. II.*
Great organs surged through arches dim
Their *jubilant* floods in praise of him.
Lowell, A Parable.

-Syn. Exultant, triumphant.

jubilantly (jū'bi-lant-ly), *adv.* In a *jubilant* manner; with manifestations of joy; exultingly.

jubilant (jū'bi-lānt), *a.* [*= F. jubilant = Pg. jubilante, < ML. jubilantius, one who served fifty years, prop. adj., irreg. < L. jubileum, jubelant, the year of jubilee among the Jews: see jubilee.*] Relating to or having the character of a jubilee.

The tenth compleat year of our Constantine [James I.] deserves to be solemn and *jubilant*.
Sp. Hall, Holy Panegyricke, Sermons, vi.

jubilare (jū'bi-lāt), *v. i.*; prot. and pp. *jubilatus*, ppr. *jubilans*. [*< L. jubilatus, ppr. of jubilar, > It. giubilare, giubilare = Pg. Sp. jubilar = F. jubiler, shout for joy, < jubulum, a wild cry, ML. jubulus (> MHG. jūbilus, G. jubel = D. Dan. Sw. jubel), a cry of joy. Cf. jubilee, etym., at the end.*] To utter *jubilant* sounds or expressions; rejoice; exult.

Hope *jubilating* cries aloud. *Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. i.*
The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, II.

Instead of *jubilating* over the extent of the enemy's retreat, it will be more worth while to lay siege to his last stronghold.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 242.

Jubilare (jū'bi-lāt), *n.* [*L., 2d pers. pl. impv. of jubilar, shout for joy: see jubilate.*] 1. In the *Anglo-Saxon liturgy*, the canticle or psalm (Ps. c.) that follows the second lesson in the morning service: so called from the first word of the Latin version. —2. A musical setting of this canticle. —3. The third Sunday after Easter: so called from the 66th Psalm (which in the Vulgate begins with the same words as the 100th) being used as the introlit on that day.

jubilare (jū'bi-lāt), *n.* [*< ML. *jubilaris* (?), equiv. to *jubilarius*, one who has served fifty years, irreg. < L. *jubilans*, jubilee: see jubilee.] A monk, canon, or doctor who has served fifty years. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

jubilatio (jū'bi-lā'shi-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *jubilatio*.] In *Rom. Cath. music*, the melodic coda often appended to the gradual, and sung to the last syllable of the "halleluiahs." See *sequence*. Also *jubilus*.

jubilation (jū'bi-lā'shon), *n.* [*= F. jubilation = Sp. jubilation = Pg. jubilação = It. giubilazione, giubilazione, < L. jubilatio(n-), a shouting for joy, < L. jubilar, shout for joy: see jubilate.*] The act of jubilitating or exulting; a rejoicing; exultation; triumph.

Honour, empire, and *jubilant* shout
To Jesus Christ in special thanks.
Palladius, Hushondrie (E. E. T. A.), p. 120.

At the conversion of one sinner there is *jubilation*, and a festival kept among the angels.
J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 45.

jubilee (jū'bi-lē), *n.* [*< ME. jubilee, jubile, < OF. jubile, F. jubilé = Pr. jubileu = Sp. jubileo = Pg. jubileo, jubileu = It. giubileo, giubileo, giubileo, jubileo = D. jubileum = G. jubelium (jubel-jahr) = Dan. jubileum = Sw. jubileum = Russ. jubilet, < L. jubilaus, the jubilee year, prop. adj. (see annus), of the jubilee, < Heb. yōbēl, a blast of a trumpet, a shout of joy, the year of jubilee announced by a blast of the trumpet. Note that jubilee is of Heb. origin, and has no connection with the L. jubulum, a wild cry, ML. jubulus, a cry of joy, L. jubilar, shout for joy, whence E. jubilate, jubilate, etc. The words have been more or less confused in E. and Rom.] 1. Among the ancient Jews, according to the law in Lev. xxv., a semi-centennial epoch of general restoration and emancipation, when liberty was to be proclaimed throughout the land with the blowing of trumpets. The year of jubilee was the fiftieth year — each being separated from that which preceded it by an interval of "seven sabbaths of years," or forty-nine years. In that year the land was not tilled, all lands that had been sold were restored to the original owners or their heirs, and all bondsmen of Hebrew blood were liberated. Whether all debts were canceled, as is commonly supposed, is uncertain; there is no express provision to that effect.*

A *jubilee* shall that fiftieth year be. *Lev. xxv. 11.*

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a year in which remission from the penal consequences of sin is granted by the church to those who repent and perform certain acts. The ordinary jubilee is now granted once in twenty-five years. Extraordinary jubilees are sometimes proclaimed on special occasions. The institution dates from 1300, in the pontificate of Boniface VIII., the interval being then fixed at one hundred years, and plenary indulgence granted to all who visited the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome for a certain number of days with offerings. The period was shortened successively to fifty, thirty-three, and twenty-five years, and certain works of charity and devotion were substituted for the pilgrimage to Rome.

3. Now, in general, the completion of the fiftieth year of any continuous course of existence or activity, or a celebration of the completion of fifty years, whether on the anniversary day or in a succession of festivities or observances: as, the *jubilee* of a town or of a pastorate; the *jubilee* of Queen Victoria.

Our *sixtieth* and ours *seventieth*,
That has ben *twelve* *freres* fifty year —
They may now, God be thanked of his loons,
Maken *hiv* *jubilee*, and walks allons.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 154.

Hence — 4. Any exceptional season or course of rejoicing or festivity; a special occasion or manifestation of joyousness.

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing; the recreation of the judgement, or rejoicing, the jubilee of reason.
South, Sermons.

And over Earth's full *jubilee*
Shall deeper joy be felt in heaven.
Whittier, Pastoral Letter.

Who that has ever known it can forget the *jubilee* of Nature in Virginia's woods in April!
The Century, XXXVII. 224.

5. The fiftieth year; the year following any period of forty-nine (or sometimes fifty) years.

But is 't possible he should believe he is not of age? why, he is fifty, man; in 'a *jubilee*, I warrant.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. I.

6. A period of fifty years; a half-century.

Don Crispiano, the famous corregidor of Seville, who by his mere practice of the law, in less time than half a *jubilee*, hath gotten thirty thousand ducats a year.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, II. 1.

jubilist (jū'bi-list), *n.* [*< jubili(ce) + -ist.*] One who takes part in the celebration of a jubilee.

Her lecturer described the feeling the *Jubilate* entertained toward their sovereign as "chivalrous."
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 102.

jubilus (jū'bi-lus), *n.* [ML.: see *jubilare*.] Same as *jubilatio*.

juchten (G. pron. yōch'ten), *n.* [G., also *juchten* (D. *jucht-leider*), < Russ. *tyukht*, *tyuf* = Bo-

hem. juokta = Pol. *juokt*, *juokta*, Russia leather. [*Russia leather*: a German form of the Russian name, sometimes used in English. Also *juft*.]

The Russians have long been possessed of a method of making a peculiar leather, called by them *Juden*, dyed red with the aromatic saunders wood. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 80.

juk (juk), v. t. [Imitative; cf. *jug*.] To make a peculiar sound resembling this word, as a partridge.

juund (juk'und), a. [*L. jucundus*, pleasant; see *juund*.] An obsolete form of *juund*. *Barley*. **juundity** (jū-kun'di-ti), n. [*L. jucunditas*], pleasantness, *jucundus*, pleasant, *juund*: see *juund*, and cf. *juundity*.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new, unusual, or unexpected *juundities*, which present themselves to any man in his life, at some time or other, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from most composed temper.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

jud (jud), n. [*Cl. jad*.] 1. In *Eng. coal-mining*, a block of coal, about four yards square, holed, kivered, or undercut, and nicked, ready to be thrown down.—2. In *Eng. quarrying*, same as *jud*, 2.

J. U. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle and New Latin) titular degree *Juris utriusque Doctor* (doctor of both laws)—that is, Doctor of both Civil and Canon Law.

Judean, a. and n. See *Judean*. **Judeophobia** (jū-dē-ō-fō-bi-ā), n. [*Gr. Ioudaios*, a Jew, + *-phos*, fearing, *phobos*, fear.] One who has a strong dislike or fear of the Jews; a Jew-hater.

Judeophobia (jū-dē-ō-fō-bi-ā), n. [*NL.*, *L. Iudaeus*, *Gr. Ioudaios*, Jew, + *-phos*, fear, *phobos*, fear.] Fear or hatred of the Jews, or of their influence; dread of Jews and opposition to their admission to full citizenship: a sentiment still prevalent in some countries.

Judeo (jū-dē-ō), a. [*F. judaïque* = Sp. *Pg. judaico* = It. *giudaico*, *L. Iudaicus*, *Gr. Ioudaios*, of or pertaining to Judea, *Ioudaia* (*L. Iudaea*), Judea: see *Judean*.] Pertaining or relating to the Jews; Jewish in condition or tendency.

Judeal (jū-dē-ō-kāl), a. [*Gr. Iudaios* + *-al*.] Same as *Judeo*.

Judeally (jū-dē-ō-kāl-i), adv. After the Jewish manner.

Judeisation, *Judeise*, etc. See *Judaization*, etc.

Judaism (jū-dē-ō-izm), n. [*F. judaïsme* = Sp. *judatismo* = *Pg. judaismo* = It. *giudaismo*, *L. Iudaismus*, *Gr. Ioudaismos*, Judaism, *Ioudaismos*, Judaize: see *Judaize*.] 1. The religious system and polity of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses.

But we are told, we embrace Paganism and Judaism in the arms of toleration. A most audacious calumny! *Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish*.

Judaism alone, of all the ancient religions, went at least so far as to lay the basis of a spiritual or universal religion. *Faiths of the World*, p. 300.

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—3. A Jewish quarter or Jewry. [*Rare*.]

The Jews had also their Jewries, or *Judaisme*, not for a "corporation" merely, but also for the requirements of their faith and worship, and for their living together. *Mayhew, London Labour and Living Poor*, II. 128.

The Judaism, in *Eng. Hist.*, a term used to designate revenues arising from exactions imposed on Jews.

The revenue of the *Judaism*, as it was termed, was managed by a separate branch of the exchequer, termed the *exchequer of the Jews*. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England*, I. 90.

Judaist (jū-dē-ō-ist), n. [*Gr. Iuda(ism) + -ist*.] An adherent of Judaism; a Judaizer.

Judaistic (jū-dē-ō-ist'ik), a. [*Gr. Iudaist + -ic*.] Relating or pertaining to Judaism.

Judaistically (jū-dē-ō-ist'ik-ly), adv. In a Judaistic manner; with a tendency to Judaism.

It can have been designed only for *Judaistically*-disposed readers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 729.

Judaization (jū-dē-ō-iz-ā-shon), n. [*Gr. Iudaize + -ation*.] The act of Judaizing; a conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual. Also spelled *Judaization*.

Judaize (jū-dē-ō-iz), v.; pret. and pp. *Judaized*, pp. *Judaizing*. [*F. judaïser* = Sp. *judaizar* = *Pg. judaizar* = It. *giudaizzare*, *L. Iudaizare*, *Gr. Ioudaizein*, live or act in the manner of the Jews, *Ioudaizein*, a Jew: see *Judean*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To conform to Judaism in any respect; adopt or affect the manners or customs of the Jews.

They say . . . that usurers should have orange-tawny bonnets, because they do *Judaize*. *Bacon, Usury* (ed. 1587).

They . . . prevailed on the Galatians to *Judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Manser*.

2. To reason or interpret like a Jew.

By their socratic doctrine of formalities they take the way to transform them out of Christian men into *Judaizing* beasts. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnua*.

II. *trans.* To bring into conformity with Judaism: as, to *Judaize* the Christian sabbath.

Error by that time had brought back again Priests, Altars, and Oblations; and in many other Points of Religion had miserably *Judaized* the Church.

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

The English translation of the Bible had to a very great degree *Judaized*, not the English mind, but the Puritan temper. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 278.

Also spelled *Judaize*.

Judaizer (jū-dē-ō-iz-er), n. 1. One who conforms to Judaism in any respect; one who reasons or interprets according to Jewish ideas or teachings.

The *Judaizers* clamored for other criterions; not so "James, Cephas, and John." *The Century*, XXXII. 487.

Specifically.—2. One of a class of persons in the early church who, though converted from Judaism to Christianity, still insisted on obedience to the Mosaic law. Also called *Jewish Christian*.

Also spelled *Judaizer*.

Judas (jū-dās), n. [*F. Judas*, a treacherous person, a peephole (so called with reference to the treachery of Judas Iscariot, one of the apostles), *L. Judas*, *Gr. Ioudas*, Judas, Judah, Jude, a Greek form of *Judah*, *Gr. Iouda*, *Yehudah*, Judah, a name first known as that of one of the sons of Jacob: see *Judean*, *Jew*.] 1. A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship.—2. [*L. c.*] In some old houses, a lattice with small openings in a door, through which those inside could look without being seen designed to prevent the admission of objectionable persons.

A *Judas* (in certain old Parisian houses) is a square iron lattice, with such small spaces in the metal that no weapon could be thrust through them while the warder was reconnoitering the visitor. Some *Judas* have a double lattice; all have an iron flap inside to keep inquisitive eyes from prying into the house and yard. *The Century*, XXVII. 75.

Hence.—3. [*L. c.*] In a prison, a small opening in the door or wall of a cell to enable the guards to watch the prisoners; a *Judas-hole*.

Immediately over it [a door] is a narrow horizontal slit about as large as the opening for letters in a street letter-box, covered by a pivoted strip of wood which can be raised and lowered like the blade of a jack-knife so as to open or close the aperture. This contrivance, which is known to the political prisoners as the *Judas*, enables the guard to look into the cell at any time without attracting the attention of the occupant. *The Century*, XXXV. 522.

Judas of the paschal. See the extract.

This wooden imitation of a candle, which rested on the socket of the middle branch of the seven-branched candlestick was called — it is not known why — the *Judas of the paschal*, at the top of which was let in the true wax candle. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III. II. 244.

Judas-colored (jū-dās-kul'ord), a. Red: applied to hair, from the notion that Judas had red hair.

I do not like his oath, there's treachery in that *Judas-colored* beard. *Dryden, Amboyna*.

With leering Looks, Bullfac'd and Froekled fair,
With two left Legs, and *Judas-colour'd* Hair. *Dryden, On Jacob Tonsion*.

Judas-cup (jū-dās-kup), n. A wooden bowl used in medieval times at monastic and domestic refectory on Maundy Thursday evenings.

Judas-ear (jū-dās-ēr), n. Same as *Jew's-ear*.

Judas-hole (jū-dās-höl), n. A small trap or hole in a door made for peering or watching, either from within or from without. Also *Judas*. See *Judas*, 3.

He knew the world as he had seen it through *Judas-holes*, chiefly in its foulness and impurity. *C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend*.

Judas-light (jū-dās-lit), n. A wooden imitation of the paschal candle. See *paschal*.

Judas-li (jū-dās-li), a. [*Gr. Judas*, (see *Judas*) + *-ly*.] Like Judas; treacherous.

Shall any of them prove a devil, as Christ said of Judas? or ever, as these with us of late, have to do with any devilish or *Judas* fact? *By Andrews, Works*, I. 15.

Judasly (jū-dās-ly), adv. [*Gr. Judas* (see *Judas*) + *-ly*.] Like Judas; treacherously.

Thou shalt understand, most deare reader, that William Tynnell was *Judasly* betrayed by an Englishman. *Tyndale, Works*, p. 420.

Jonas . . . hyred a shyppe to thenthat he myght *Judasly* flee from the face of our lorde God. *Sp. Fisher, Works*, p. 208.

Judas-tree (jū-dās-trē), n. [*NL. arbor Judas*: so called because, according to tradition, Judas

hanged himself on a tree of this kind. Cf. *Jew's-ear*.] 1. Originally, the *Cercis Siliquastrum* of southern Europe, a small leguminous tree with handsome purple flowers.—2. The similar American tree, *Cercis Canadensis*, the red-bud.—3. The older-tree of the old world, *Sambucus nigra*, which grows to a height of 25 feet. [*Prov. Eng.*—*California Judas-tree*, *Cercis remiformis* (*C. occidentalis*).



Judas-tree or Redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with leaves and fruit; 3, flower.

Judcock (jud'kok), n. [*Also Judcock, jedcock*.] Same as *jack-snipe*, 1.

Judcock (jud'ok), n. Same as *judcock*.

Judean, *Judean* (jū-dē-ān), a. and n. [*L. Iudaeus*, *Gr. Ioudaios*, Jewish, a Jew, *Ioudaia*, Judea, Palestine, *Gr. Ioudaia*, Judah, son of Jacob, whose name was also given to the kingdom so called: see *Judas*, *Jew*.] I. a. Relating to Judea, the southernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying south of Samaria.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Judea; a Jew.

judge (juj), n. [*ME. juggle*, *juge*, *OF. juge*, *F. juge* = *Pr. juigo* = *Sp. juez* = *Pg. juiz* = It. *giudice*, *L. iudex* (*iudicis*), one who declares the law, a judge, *Gr. iudex*, the law, + *dicere*, say, declare: see *ju* and *diction*. Cf. *judge*, v.] 1. A public officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose; a public officer appointed to exercise the judicial power; a justice; a magistrate.

But seldom sits the judge that may not err. *Puttenham, Parthenidae*, v.

The charge is prepared, the lawyers are met,
The judges all ranged: a terrible show!
Gay, Beggar's Opera, III. 2.

2. [*cap.*] A title of God as supreme arbiter of all things.

The Lord the Judge he judge this day between the children of Israel and the children of Ammon. *Judges* xi. 27.

3. In a more general sense, any one intrusted with authority to arbitrate on the rights of others: as, no man ought to be a *judge* in his own cause.—4. A person appointed to decide in any competition or contest; an authorized arbiter: as, to make one a *judge* in a dispute; the *judges* of a competitive exhibition.

The controversy of beauteous sovereign grace;
In which, to her that doth the most excel,
Shall fall the girdle of faire Flormell. . .
The judges, which thence selected were,
Into the Martian field adowne descended. *Sponsor, F. Q.*, IV. v. 6.

O, Heaven be judge how I love Valentine. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4, 28.

5. A person skilled in determining the true nature or quality of anything; one qualified or able to discriminate, as between good and bad, right and wrong, genuine and spurious, etc.; a connoisseur; an expert: as, a *judge* of wines or of paintings; a *judge* of character or of qualifications.

Mr. Briak, you're a *Judge*: was ever anything so well bred as my Lord? *Compton, Double-Dealer*, II. 2.

A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden*.

6. In *Jewish hist.*, an administrative officer who stood at the head of the Hebrew state in the intermediate period between the time of Moses and Joshua and that of the kings. These officers were generally military leaders, without any regular transmission of their authority, not supreme magistrates succeeding to the rule of Moses and Joshua. None of the judges had authority over all the tribes, and sometimes two or more were contemporaneous.

And it came to pass, when Samuel was old, that he made his sons *judges* over Israel. *1 Sam.* vii. 1.

7. [*cap.*] pl. The seventh book of the Bible, properly the "Book of Judges" (*Liber Judicum*, Vulgate). It contains the history of the Israelites un-

der the administration of the judges from the death of Joshua to about the time of the birth of Samuel. The date and authorship are unknown. Some critics regard Samuel as the author; others find traces of several authors or compilers, and place the final revision as late as the eighth century B. C.

8. In coal-mining, the measuring-rod with which the depth of a holing or jad is ascertained.

[**Eng.**]—Associate judge, the designation usually given to each of the judges of a court other than the chief or presiding judge.—Chief judge, a judge who presides over the sessions and deliberations of a court. The office of chief judge is often a distinct office, having a slightly higher salary; but in some cases the position belongs to the member of the court who may be chosen by his associates, or who is entitled to it by virtue of seniority in office.—Circuit judge. (a) The judge of a circuit court; specifically, in the United States, the judge appointed to preside over one of the nine circuits into which the country is divided. A circuit court is commonly held by him with the district judge, or with a justice of the Supreme Court; but it may be held by any one of the three alone, or by any two together. Formerly the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to a circuit was called the *circuit judge*. (b) The term has sometimes been employed to designate a special judge, or one of a class of special judges, added to a court for the purpose of holding trials, but without being a member of a court in banc.—City judge, the usual title in the United States of a local magistrate having criminal or civil jurisdiction, or both, within the limits of a city.—County judge, a local magistrate having a limited jurisdiction within a county.—District judge, a judge whose jurisdiction is confined to a particular district; specifically, in the United States, the judge of a district court in one of the numerous districts into which the country is divided for judicial purposes, there being usually two or more districts within each State.—Judge ordinary, in England, formerly, the judge of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—Judges' chambers. See *chambers*.—Law judge, a judge who is not a lawyer.—Municipal judge. Same as *city judge*.—Presiding judge. (a) The judge for the time being holding a court or presiding in a court. (b) A chief judge.—Probate judge, or judge of probate, a judge having jurisdiction of testamentary causes; a surrogate.—Puisne judge, a junior judge: the title formerly used in the English superior courts of common law for a judge other than the chief judge.—Side judge, a designation sometimes given to a magistrate, or each of two magistrates, of inferior rank, associated with a magistrate of higher grade for the purpose of constituting a court.—Trial judge, the judge before whom a cause is tried; used particularly in appellate courts to designate the judge whose rulings are brought under review. — *Syn.* 1 and 8. *Judge, Unpers, laferre, Arbitrator, justice, arbiter.* *Judge* is a technical word for a legal officer with duties clearly defined: as, a judge of probate; or a general word for a person empowered to arbitrate or award: as, to act as judge at contests, an exhibition of paintings, a competitive examination, etc. *Unpers* is a name applied to the person selected to decide all disputed points connected with a public contest; as, the *umpire* in a game of base-ball. *laferre* is somewhat more loosely used. In legal usage *referee* means one to whom a pending cause or some branch of it is referred, with the sanction of the court, to act in place of the judge, or in aid of his determination, the result being a decision of the court; while an *arbitrator* is one to whom a question is referred simply by agreement of the parties, without sanction of the court. The reference of a pending cause to an *arbitrator* takes it out of court, and precludes further proceedings in court. In a boxing-match, boat-race, foot-ball game, etc., the *referee* is the same as an *umpire*. Sometimes an *umpire* is legally appointed to decide where *arbitrators* disagree. Thus all these words may have technical senses when used as legal terms.

judge (ju), v.: pret. and pp. *judged*, ppr. *judging*. [**ME.** *juggen, jugen*, < **OF.** *juger, F.* *jugar* = **Pr.** *jugar, jugar* = **Sp.** *jugar* = **Pg.** *jugar* = **It.** *giudicare*, < **L.** *judicare*, declare the law, judge, decide, < *judex* (*judic*), one who declares the law, a judge: see *judge*, n. Cf. *ad-judge, adjudicate*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To act as a judge; pronounce upon the merits of a cause or controversy; pass judgment.

The Lord judge between me and thee. Gen. xvi. 8.
Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged. Mat. vii. 1, 2.

It is not ours to judge — far less condemn. Byron.

2. To form a judgment or mental assertion; say to one's self that so and so is or is not true; make up one's mind about the truth of a matter.

When I shall conferre the things I see with those I have read, I will judge accordingly. Lyly, *Epithes and his England*, p. 247.

We uniformly judge improperly when we assent to what we do not clearly perceive, although our judgment may chance to be true. Descartes, *Prin. of Philos.* (tr. by Veitch), i. § 44.

3. To make a critical determination; decide as to what is true or false, good or bad, genuine or spurious, etc.; estimate the value or magnitude of anything.

They are employed to judge of commodities, such as raw silk, by handling them. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 30.

II. trans. 1. To hear and determine authoritatively, as a cause or controversy; examine into and decide upon.

Rewards and punishments are not received, but at the hands of such as, being above us, have power to examine and judge our deeds. Hooker, *Ecclies. Polity*, i. 2.

2. To try at the bar of justice; pass judgment upon.

God shall judge the righteous and the wicked. Eccl. iii. 17.

3. To pass sentence upon; adjudge; sentence; condemn. [**Rare.**]

And the barons and alle the peple seide she was no-thinge trewe, and thei *judged* (her) to be brent. *Morte* (R. E. T. S.), iii. 480.

Vpon the oon of them our Savyor stode whanne he was *judged* to Deth. *Torkington*, *Diaries of Eng. Travell*, p. 32.

4. To form a judgment or opinion of or upon; decide upon critically; estimate.

Some censure this act as cruel and tyrannical; but, consider'd well, it may be *judg'd* more favourably. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done. Longfellow, *Kavanaugh*, i.

5. To hold as an opinion; esteem; consider.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord. Acts xvi. 15.

If men judge that learning should be referred to action, they judge well. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 109. (He) *judged* it highly expedient to use despatch. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxi.

Syn. 5. To account, hold, believe, deem, consider, regard.

judge-advocate (juj'ad'-vō-kāt), n. See *advocate*.

judgement, n. [**ME.** *juggeman*; < *judge* + *man*.] A judge; doomsman.

Full arely the *juggemen* demed hym to dye, Both prestis and prelatis to Pilate made praying, And alle curaid carytims and kene on criste gan thei crye, And on that lele rode made many a leying. *York Plays*, p. 427.

judgement, n. See *judgment*.

judger (juj'er), n. One who judges or forms a judicial or critical opinion; a judge.

Readie speakers generally be not the best, playnest, and wisest writers, nor yet the deepest *judgers* in weightie affairs. Aescham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 115.

That within her which a wanton fool Or hasty *judger* would have call'd her guilt Made her cheek burn. Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

judgeship (juj'ship), n. [**<** *judge* + *-ship*.] The office of a judge; authority to judge; also, the period of incumbency of a judge.

To pass over those concerning the Pope, his universal pastourship, *judgeship* in controversies, power to call councils. Barrone, *The Pope's Supremacy*.

judgingly (juj'ing-li), adv. In the manner of a judge; as one qualified to judge; judiciously.

This work neither his own ministers nor any els can discerningly enough or *judgingly* perform without his own immediat direction, in his own fit season. *Milton*, *Civil Power*.

judgmental (juj-mat'i-kəl), a. [**Irreg.** < *judge* + *-mat'cal*, as in *dogmatical*.] Judicious; skillful; done with or manifesting good judgment. [**Colloq.**]

So a *judgmental* rap over the head stiffened the lying impostor for a time. J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xxv.

The tone [of the book] is moderate and *judgmental* throughout. *Athenaeum*, No. 3195, p. 580.

judgment, judgement (juj'ment), n. [**<** **ME.** *juggement, jugement*, < **OF.** *jugement, F.* *jugement* = **Pr.** *jugamen* = **OSp.** *jugamentu* = **Pg.** *jugamento* = **It.** *giudicamento*, < **ML.** *judicamentum*, a judgment, < **L.** *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, v.]

1. The faculty of judging.

When one goeth about to prove anything, he must firste invente somewhat to prove his cause, the whiche when he hath dooen, he must use *judgements* bothe in framing the same reason so invented, and also to see whether it serveth for the purpose or not. Sir T. Wilson, *Rule of Reason* (1552).

Specifically—(a) The intellectual power of perceiving relations between ideas, as the relations of similarity, difference, etc.

When the notice touches upon two or more ideas together, there generally arises another, not compounded or extracted from them, but generated by them, to wit, an idea of comparison, resemblance, identity, difference, relation, distance, number, situation, or other circumstance belonging to them; all which, in metaphysical language, are comprehended under the general term of *judgment*. A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, i. xi.

(b) The power of recognizing the true or just relations between ideas; the power of judging wisely and justly; correct, sound, or acute intellectual perception; understanding; good sense.

And hence perhaps may be given some reason for that common observation that men who have a great deal of wit and prompt memories have not always the clearest *judgment* or deepest reason; for, wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas and putting those together with quickness and variety wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy, *judgment* on the contrary lies quite on the other side, in separating carefully, one from another, ideas wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude, and by affinity to take one thing for another. Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xi. § 2.

To speak therefore of *judgment* as it is in the best poets; they who have the greatest proportion of it want other help than from it, within. As for example, you would be loth to say that he who is endued with a sound *judgment* has no need of history, geography, or moral philosophy, to write correctly. *Judgment* is indeed the master-workman in a play; but he requires many subordinate hands, many tools to his assistance. Dryden, *Dramatick Poesy*.

2. The act of judging. (a) The act of affirming (or denying) a relation (as of similarity or difference) between two ideas.

Judgment . . . is the putting ideas together, or separating them from one another in the mind, when their certain agreement or disagreement is not perceived, but presumed to be so. Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. xiv. 4.

(b) The process of arriving at a conclusion or decision; the determination of a doubtful or debatable matter.

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *judgment*. Lev. xix. 15.

A Daniel come to *judgment*! yes, a Daniel! O wise young judge, how I do honour thee! Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1, 222.

3. The product of the mental act of judging; the recognition of a relation between objects; a mental affirmation or proposition; the thought that a given general representation is really applicable to a certain object; the actual consciousness of belief. The Kantian logicians speak of *judgments* where other logicians speak of *propositions*, in order to show that they study thought, and not merely its expression in language.

We find him [Kant] distinguishing two kinds of *judgments*; *judgments* of perception, and *judgments* of experience. The former are *judgments* which merely express a connection of individual experience, and which, therefore, give rise only to a subjective association of ideas. The latter are *judgments* in which the connection is determined by one of the categories, and which therefore express an objective relation of things. K. Ostro, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 284.

An accurate *judgment* is one which corresponds precisely to the realities represented, or which faithfully expresses the relations of things. J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 408.

4. The decision of a judge, or of one acting as a judge; an authoritative determination; specifically, the judicial decision of a cause in court; adjudication; award; sentence.

Than commanded the kyng Ieodogan that *Jugement* sholde be yoven be the rede of his barouns. *Morte* (R. E. T. S.), iii. 400.

Another Difference . . . was between the two Archbishops of England, about the Jurisdiction of Canterbury over York, which being referred to the Pope, he gave *Judgment* on Canterbury's side. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 58.

The Lord and his Spirit puts into the preacher's mouth a *judgment* against oppression, against extortion, against usury, and he utters that *judgment*. Demos, *Sermons*, x. Specifically—(a) the determination of the rights of the parties in a common-law action, as distinguished from a decree in chancery; (b) the determination of the rights of the parties in any action, legal or equitable, under the reformed procedure; (c) the document embodying such determination. When these rights have been conceded, or established by evidence, and it only remains to compel compliance with the judgment, the judgment is called final. If before enforcing the judgment it is necessary to take proceedings to determine the application of those rights — as, for instance, to take an accounting, or to turn lands or chattels into money for the purpose of division — the determination of the rights of the parties first had is an interlocutory judgment or decree; and after such further proceedings have been had the court gives a final judgment or decree, which can be immediately enforced.

5. An opinion formed or put forth; a conclusion drawn from premises; a decision based on observation or belief; an estimate; a view.

By the *judgment* of the most antithetical physicians. B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 4.

Where blind and naked Ignorance Delivers brawling *judgments*, unassumed, On all things all day long. Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

6. A divine allotment or dispensation; a decree or commandment of God; specifically, an event or experience regarded as a direct manifestation of the divine will, especially of the divine displeasure.

How unsearchable are his *judgments*! Rom. xi. 33.
You have more fearful Examples of miraculous *Judgments* in this particular [of swearing], than of any other Sin. Hensell, *Lectures*, i. v. 11.

Through thorns of *judgment* mercies bloom In sweet relief. Whittier, *Anniversary Poem*.

7. The final trial of the human race in the future state; the judgment-day.

The angels which kept not their first estate . . . he hath reserved . . . unto the *judgment* of the great day. Jude 6.

One that, before the *judgment*, carries poor souls to hell. Shak., *C. of E.*, iv. 2, 40.

Accumulative judgment. See *accumulative*. — **Alternative judgment.** See *alternative*. — **Arrest of judgment.** See *arrest*. — **Breastplate of judgment.** See *breastplate*, i. — **Confession of judgment.** See *confession*. — **Constitutive, regulative judgment.** See *principle*. — **Critical suspension of judgment.** See *critical*.

—Declaratory judgment. See *declaratory*.—**Definitive, determinative, or final judgment,** the decision of the mind that a certain relation is true, and that the matter requires no further examination.—**Demonstrative, determinative, discursive judgment.** See the adjectives.—**Disjunctive judgment.** Same as *alternative judgment*.—**Ethical judgment,** a judgment of taste; a judgment which pronounces an object to be sublime or beautiful, or the contrary.—**Explicative judgment.** See *explicative*.—**Function of judgment.** See *function*.—**Immanent judgment,** a judgment concerning things of nature and experience.—**Interlocutory, interrogative, etc., judgment.** See the adjectives.—**Intuitive judgment,** a judgment which is based on direct perception.—**Judgment by confession.** See *confession*.—**Judgment by default.** See *default*.—**Judgment creditor,** a creditor who has reduced his claim to judgment; a creditor who has recovered judgment awarding his payment.—**Judgment creditor's action,** an action by a judgment creditor to enforce payment. See *action*.—**Judgment debt.** See *debt*.—**Judgment debtor.** See *debtor*.—**Judgment in personam,** a judgment which binds only the right of a party and his representatives, as distinguished from a *judgment in rem*, which is available as conclusive respecting the right of the subject of action against all the world.—**Judgment non obstante verdicto,** a judgment rendered by the court notwithstanding a contrary verdict, as, for instance, because some matter relied on in avoidance and found to be true by the verdict is insufficient in law.—**Judgment of experience,** an empirical judgment having objective validity.—**Judgment of God,** a phrase formerly applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, etc., it being imagined that God would work a miracle to vindicate innocence.—**Judgment of perception,** the judgment that one has a certain feeling; a subjectively valid judgment.—**Judgment of retractit,** a judgment suffered at common law by a plaintiff voluntarily retracting his claim.—**Judgment record or roll.** (a) In ancient common law practices, the roll of parchment upon which the record terminating in a judgment was engrossed, for permanent preservation. Hence—(b) In modern practice, the documents (usually the process complaint, answer, verdict or findings and judgment thereon) fastened and folded together, and filed as the record of the judgment.—**Judgment respondent oster,** an interlocutory judgment requiring the defendant to put in a more substantial defense.—**Preliminary judgment,** the judgment that certain probabilities require the examination of a given hypothesis.—**To confess judgment,** in a general sense, to acknowledge liability; specifically, to give a formal consent, upon which the clerk of a court or a justice may enter judgment against the consenting party, without the necessity of process or pleading for the bringing of an action.—**To sit in judgment,** to exercise the function of a judge; hence, to assume the right to criticize or judge; usually in an adverse sense.—**Transcendent judgment,** in the Kantian terminology, a judgment which relates to an object which can never be presented in experience.—**Syn. 1. Judgment, Sagacity, Perceptivity;** discrimination, penetration, wisdom, brains. *Judgment*, as compared with *sagacity* and *perceptivity*, is a general word; as, sound judgment in business; good judgment as to cloth. *Sagacity* is a power to discern the real facts of a situation, to see the course that is wisest to avoid failure or achieve success. (See *astute*.) *Sagacity* is especially the word applied to brutes that have a large discernment and a quickness of mind like those of man. *Perceptivity* is essentially the same as discernment, except that it is more vividly figurative, suggesting the actual use of the eyes in looking into things. See *discernment*.—**2. Verdict, Report,** etc. See *decision* and *inference*.—**3. Taste, Judgment** (see *taste*); opinion, belief, conclusion.

judgment-cap (juj'ment-kap), *n.* Same as *black cap* (a) (which see, under *cap*).

judgment-day (juj'ment-dä), *n.* In *theol.*, the last day, or the day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government; doomsday. Roman Catholic theologians hold to two judgment-days: the first at death, when the eternal lot of the soul is determined by God—this being designated the private or particular judgment; the second, the great or general judgment-day, at the end of the world.

Unto the French the dreadful judgment-day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 1.

judgment-hall (juj'ment-häl), *n.* A hall where courts are held.

Pilate entered into the judgment hall again, and called Jesus.
John xviii. 33.

judgment-note (juj'ment-nöt), *n.* A promissory note of the usual form, containing also a power of attorney to appear and confess judgment for the sum therein named. It is not negotiable. *Bourcier*.

judgment-seat (juj'ment-sät), *n.* A seat or place of judgment; specifically, the seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

Pilate . . . sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Pavement.
John xix. 13.

We shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ.
Rom. xiv. 10.

Judica (jü'di-kä), *n.* [So called from the opening words in Latin of the introit, the 43d Psalm, *Judica me, Deus*, "Judge me, O God": *L. judica*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *judicare*, judge; see *judge*, *v.*] A name sometimes given in England to Passion Sunday, or the fifth Sunday in Lent.

judicable (jü'di-kä-bl), *a.* [= *It. giudicabile*, < *L.L. judicabilis*, that can be judged, < *L. ju-*

dicare, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] Capable of being judged or tried.

They were heretics . . . towards God and towards man, and judicable in both tribunals.

Jor. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 515.

judicative (jü'di-kä-tiv), *a.* [= *F. judicatif* = *Pr. judicativ* = *It. giudicativo*, < *L.* as if **judicativus*, < *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] Having ability to judge; judging.

The former is but an act of the judicative faculty.
Hammond, Works, IV. 492.

The judicative power as to writing, speaking, or publishing of gross reflections upon the whole parliament or upon either house, though perhaps originally questionable, seems now of too long a standing and of too much frequency in practice to be well counteracted.

Hargraves, Juridical Arguments, II. 183.

judiciary (jü'di-kä-ti-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. giudicatorio*, < *L.L. judicatorius*, pertaining to judging (neut. *judicatorium*, a court of justice), < *L. judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the passing of judgment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice.

He who had power to admonish had also power to reject in an authoritative or judicatory way.

Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience, III. 5.

II. *n.*; pl. *judicatories* (-riz). 1. A court of justice; a tribunal; any body of persons endowed with judicial authority: as, a church judicatory.

To have brought the King to condign punishment hath not broke the Covenant, but it would have broke the Covenant to have say'd him from those *Judicatories* which both Nations declar'd in that Covenant to be supreme against any person whatsoever.
Milton, *Elikonoklastes*, xxviii.

2. Administration of justice.

No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

judicature (jü'di-kä-tür), *n.* [= *F. judicature* = *Sp. Pg. judicatura* = *It. giudicatura*, < *ML. judicatura*, < *L. judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] 1. The power of administering justice by legal trial and determination; judicial authority.

Give me a man that buyes a seat of judicature; I dare not trust him for not selling of justice.

Ep. Hall, The Best Bargain.

The Parliament of England has no Arbitrary Power in point of *Judicature*, but in point of making Law only.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 89.

The manorial system, and the ecclesiastical and civil judicature of old times, are either falling into desuetude or being ruthlessly abolished.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 51.

2. A court of justice; a judicatory.

One of the five judicatories of Palestine was held at it [Shephon].
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 62.

3. Legality; lawfulness, as constituted by statute or enactment.

Our Saviour disputes not here the judicature (for that was not his office) but the morality of divorce.
Milton.

4. Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.—**Judicature Acts**, English statutes regarding the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, particularly those of 1873 (36 and 37 Vict., c. 66), 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 77), 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 9), and 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 68), by which the said court has been established and organized in its two permanent divisions, the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice.

judicial (jü'dish'al), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. judicial* = *It. giudiciale*, *giudiziale*, < *L. judicialis*, of or belonging to a court of justice, judicial, < *judicium*, judgment, decision of a court of justice, also the court itself, < *judex* (*judicō*), a judge: see *judge*, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a judge; proper to the character of a judge; judge-like; hence, critical; discriminating; impartial; formerly, judicious.

I know I shall be taxed for writing so much of my selfe, but I care not much, because the *judicial* know there are few such Bouldiers as are my examples.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 92.

Her brains a quiver of jests, and she does dart them abroad with that sweet, loose, and judicial action.

B. Jonson.

I confess it to me a meer toy, not deserving any judicial man's view.

Nashe, Pierce Penitence.

His mind was rather judicial than forensic in its cast.

Sumner, John Pickering.

A measure of calm becomes the judicial function, and a parent or teacher carried away by violent feeling is unfit for moral control.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 568.

2. Pertaining to the administration of justice; proper to a court of law; consisting of or resulting from legal inquiry or judgment: as, judicial power or proceedings; a judicial decision, writ, sale, or punishment.

In this distinct and separate existence of the judicial power in a peculiar body of men, nominated indeed, but not removable at pleasure, by the crown, consists one main preservative of the public liberty.
Blackstone, Com., i. vii.

3. Enacted by statute, or established by constituted authority. [Rare.]

It was not a moral, but a *judicial* law, and so was abrogated; . . . which law the ministry of Christ came not to deal with.
Milton.

4. Determinative; giving judgment; deciding, as about a point in contest or about future events: as, judicial astrology.

Judicial duels (which were the authorized substitutes for private wars between families) continued in France down to the close of the 14th century.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 522.

5. Having the nature of a judgment or punishment.

Judicial blindness: such as Pharaoh's, who, from resisting God's will, at length did not know the difference between light and darkness.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 221.

Judicial act, an act involving the exercise of judicial power (which see, below). Hence—(a) An act of a court or magistrate in deciding a question of right litigated before him or referred by law to his judgment. (b) An act of any public officer involving the exercise of his judgment or discretion on a question affecting the right of any party. Thus, the act of the fiscal officer of a municipality in auditing a claim is usually judicial, but his paying a lawful warrant or order for payment is ministerial. (See *ministerial*.) A judicial act implies deliberation, and therefore, if to be done by several jointly, those who are to do it must be together (or under modern statutes a majority after notice to all); while a ministerial act may ordinarily, unless otherwise required by law, be the concurrent act of each separately.

The distinction between a judicial and a legislative act is well defined. The one determines what the law is, and what the rights of parties are, with reference to transactions already had; the other prescribes what the law shall be in future cases arising under it.

Justice Stephen J. Field, 99 U. S. 761.

Judicial astrology. See *astrology*.—**Judicial bribery.** See *bribery*.—**Judicial comity,** the deference which courts in any state usually pay to the rules of law maintained in other states or nations, although different from their own, in cases where the persons, property, or transactions in question are within the foreign jurisdiction. The laws of a state can have no extraterritorial effect; but when a civil controversy arises in the courts of one state as to matters wholly or partly within the territory of another, and the law of the two states differs, and there is contest as to which ought to control the case, the courts often apply the extraterritorial law to extraterritorial persons or property, etc., in furtherance of justice as between the parties, not as the binding rule of law, but by way of comity.—**Judicial confession.** See *confession*, 1 (d).—**Judicial declaration.** See *declaration*.—**Judicial discretion.** See *discretion*.—**Judicial evidence.** See *evidence*, 3 (d).—**Judicial factor,** in *Scott* law, a factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session (sometimes by the sheriff), on special application by petition, settling forth the circumstances which render the appointment necessary. Such factors are usually appointed in cases where a father has died without a settlement, leaving his children in pupilarity, and also where a party has become incapable of managing his own affairs.—**Judicial murder,** the execution of one convicted as criminal legally, but in reality unjustly.—**Judicial notice.** See *notice*.—**Judicial power.** (a) The authority to determine rights of person or property, by arbitrating between adversaries in specific controversies, at the instance of a party thereto. (b) The power conferred upon and exercised by the judiciary or a court as such. (c) A power conferred upon a public officer involving the exercise of judgment and discretion in the determination of questions of right in specific cases affecting the interests of persons or property, as distinguished from ministerial power, or authority to carry out the mandates of judicial power or of the law.—**Judicial sale,** a sale made pursuant to a specific judgment, decree, or order of a judicial tribunal, as distinguished from one made by a ministerial officer in execution of process to enforce a money judgment.—**Judicial separation.** See *separation*.

judicially (jü'dish'al-i), *adv.* 1. In a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice: as, a sentence judicially declared.

When the cardinal asked Blinney whether he had not taken the oath before not to preach or defend any of Luther's doctrines, he confessed he had done it, but not judicially (judicialiter in the register).

Sp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, I.

2. In the manner of a judge, as opposed to that of a pleader; impartially.

He [the critic] should discuss the subject-matter judicially and as a whole, . . . gauging the work by the author's standard as well as his own.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

3. By way of a judgment or punishment.

Reflect that . . . those truths divine
Are never long vouchsaf'd, if push'd aside,
And that, judicially withdrawn, disgrace,
Error, and darkness occupy their place.

Cowper, *Expostulation*, l. 692.

judiciary (jü'dish'al-i-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. judiciaire* = *Sp. Pg. judicario* = *It. giudicario*, < *L. judicatorius*, of or belonging to a court of justice, < *judicium*, judgment, a court of justice: see *judicial*, *a.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice or legal tribunals; judicial.

But to lay such a censure on a clergyman as a suspension, without proof, in a *judiciary* proceeding, was contrary both to law and justice.

Sp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1695.

To enable the federal head to exercise the powers given it to best advantage, it should be organized . . . into legislative, executive, and judiciary.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 64.

Judiciary Act, an act of the United States Congress of September 24th, 1789 (1 Stat., 73), establishing the federal courts of the United States, defining their jurisdiction and powers, and regulating procedure: now embodied with amendments in the provisions of the Revised Statutes. — **Judiciary annexation**. See *annexation*. — **Judiciary astrology**. Same as *judicial astrology* (which see, under *astrology*).

The consideration of his *judiciary astrology*.

Hakewill, Apology, p. 164.

Judiciary law. See *law*.

J. n. That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges taken collectively.

The committee . . . reported a provision that the jurisdiction of the national judiciary should extend to all "questions which involved the national peace and harmony."

Calhoun, Works, I. 245.

judicious (jū-dish'us), a. [= F. *judicieux* = Sp. *judicioso* = It. *giudizioso*, < ML. *judiciosus*, prudent, judicious, < L. *judicium*, judgment; see *judicial*.] 1. Having or exercising sound judgment; well-judging; prudent; discreet; sensible: as, a *judicious* parent or teacher; a *judicious* historian.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the unskillful laugh, cannot but make the *judicious* grieve.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2, 29.

2. Manifesting good judgment; well-judged; carefully considered or planned: as, a *judicious* use of time or money; *judicious* treatment of the insane.

I shall give as particular an Account of . . . the several sorts of Winds as my own Observations and the *judicious* Informations from others will afford me Matter to do.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 2.

A tale made for *judicious*, clear, succinct; The language plain, and incidents well link'd.

Cropper, Conversation, I. 235.

3. Relating to a court or to the administration of justice; judicial.

His last offences to us

Shall have *judicious* hearing.

Shak., Cor., v. 4, 127.

— **Syn.** 1 and 2. Prudent, rational, wise, discreet, intelligent, skillful, discerning, sagacious, sound, cool, politic. See *sensible* and *astute*.

judiciously (jū-dish'us-ly), adv. In a judicious manner; with good judgment; with discretion or wisdom.

By judiciously availing himself of several . . . rare moments, he [Temple] succeeded in establishing a high character for wisdom and patriotism.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

judiciousness (jū-dish'us-ness), n. The quality of being judicious, or of acting or being according to sound judgment.

Judy (jū'di), n.; pl. *Judies* (-diz). [A familiar form of the fem. name *Judith*.] 1. The puppet taking the part of Punch's wife in a "Punch and Judy" show. — 2. In China, a native courtesan: so called by foreigners. [Slang.] — 3. A kelt, or spent male salmon. [Local, Ireland.]

juel, n. A Middle English form of *jewel*.

juffery (juf'er), n. [Origin obscure.] In carp., a piece of timber four or five inches square.

juft (yūft), n. [Russ. *yūft*: see *juchten*.] Same as *juchten*.

jug (jug), n. [In def. 1 (whence def. 2) of prov. origin, and prob. a particular use of *Jug*, a familiar form of *Judith*, a common name for a woman. Cf. *jack* and *jill*, as names of drinking-vessels, also from familiar personal names. In def. 3 also from the name *Jug*, perhaps with allusion also to *jug* in def. 1.] 1. A vessel, usually made of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally provided with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquids; a drinking-vessel; a picher; a ewer; in the United States, specifically, an earthenware vessel with a swelling or a cylindrical body, a handle, and a narrow neck and orifice, usually stopped by a cork. As a quantity of ale or beer, a jug is usually a pint.

Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess of the house, . . . because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2, 90.

I observe another fly in the cream-jug.

Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, xv.

2. A prison; a jail: often called the *stone jug*.

[Low.]

He shall be kept in the *stone-jug*, Charley, like a gentleman.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xlii.

3. A low woman. [Slang.]

Doest thou think I am a six-penny jug?

J. Preston, Cambyes.

Hark ye, don't you marry that ill-manner'd *Jug*, the relic of a cheating old rogue that has not left a foot of estate but what he deserved to be hang'd for.

Mrs. Cressiter, Platonic Lady, III.

Bank-jug, the bird *Phylloscopus trochilus*, or *P. rufus*, so called from the site and shape of the nest. Also *bank-bottle*. — **Toby-fillpot jug**, a jug or picher having the form of a man with a three-cornered hat. Generally toby.

jug¹ (jug), v. t.; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [*Jug*¹, n.] 1. To put into a jug; cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water. — 2. To commit to jail; imprison. [Low.] — *Jugged hare*, hare cut into pieces and stewed with wine and other seasoning.

jug² (jug), v. t.; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [Perhaps a var. of *juck*, *jouk*.] Hardly < leel. *Njuka*, nurse, cherish.] To nestle together; collect in a covey, as partridges: sometimes used as transitive with reflexive pronoun.

Yet when they hear the queeting spaniels gone, They in the evening get together all, With pretty *jugging*, and each other greet.

Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

jug³ (jug), v. t.; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [Imitative. Cf. *juck*.] To utter a particular sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

Who [the nightingale] will *jug* it forth, but cheerfully and sweetly too. *Parthenia Sacra* (1688), p. 140. (*Latham*.)

jug⁴ (jug), n. [Early mod. E. also *chuk*: see *jug*⁵, v.] A sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale and some other birds.

Skelton.

His *Jug*, *Jug*, *Jug* (in griefe) had such a grace.

Goswigne, Complaint of Philomene (ed. Arber).

juga, n. Plural of *jugum*.

jugal (jū'gal), a. and n. [= F. *jugal* = Pg. *jugal*, < L. *jugalis*, pertaining to a yoke, yoked, matrimonial, < *jugum*, a yoke: see *jugum*.] I. a. 1. Relating to a yoke or to marriage; conjugal.

This deed was done When heaven had witness to the *jugal* knot; (Only the barren ceremony wants, Which by an adverse father is abridg'd.

Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, II. 2.

2. Pertaining to the jugal; malar; zygomatic. — **Jugal point**. See *craniometry*. — **Jugal process**, the external angular process of the frontal bone. See *angular process*, under *angular*.

J. n. One of the bones of the zygoma or zygomatic arch; the malar bone, or principal cheek-bone, especially in those animals, as birds, in which it is a slender rod interposed between a quadrate or quadratojugal bone and the superior maxillary or lacrymal bone. When short and stout, as in man, it is usually called the *malar*, or *malar bone*. See *quadratojugal*. See cuts under *Cydnus*, *Gallinæ*, *Icthyosaurus*, and *struth*.

jugate (jū-gā'tē), n. pl. [NL. (sc. *capita*, heads), neut. pl. of L. *jugatus*; connected: see *jugate*.] In *numis*, two or more heads represented upon a medal side by side, or one overlapping the other.

jugate (jū-gāt), a. [*J. jugatus* (= E. *yoked*), pp. of *jugare*, bind, connect, yoke (= E. *yoke*, v.), < *jugum*, a yoke (= E. *yoke*, n.): see *jugum*. Cf. *conjugate*, a.] 1. In bot., having the leaflets in pairs: said of pinnately compound leaves: used seldom or never except in composition with *unt*-, *bi*-, etc., as in *unijugate*, etc. — 2. In *numis*, same as *accolated*.

Jugate busts of Ptolemy IV. and Arsinoë (?).

E. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 578.

jugated (jū-gā'tēd), a. Same as *jugate*.

jug-bitten, a. Drunk. *Naren*. [Slang.]

When any of them are wounded, pot-shot, *jug-bitten*, or cup-shaken, so that they have lost all reasonable faculties of the mind.

John Taylor, Works (1630).

juget, n. and v. A Middle English form of *judice*.

Chaucer.

jugement, n. A Middle English form of *judgment*.

Chaucer.

jugerum (jū'je-rum), n.; pl. *jugera* (-rē). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the common measure of land, a surface 240 Roman feet long and 120 wide, equal to 0.622 acre, or 0.252 hectare.

jug-fishing (jug'fish'ing), n. A method of fishing with empty jugs or bottles, which are corked and thrown overboard to serve as buoys, carrying a line, at the end of which is the hook. It is used for pike, bass, etc. *C. Hallock*.

jugful (jug'ful), n. [*Jug*¹ + *ful*.] The amount a jug holds. — Not by a *jugful*, not by a great deal; by no means. [Slang. U. S.]

jugger, n. See *jigger*.

jugger, juggement, n. Middle English forms of *judge*, *judgment*.

Chaucer.

jigger, jagger (jug'er, -jē), n. [E. Ind.] The common falcon of India, *Falco jagger*, which is trained to fly at large game. It belongs to the

group of noble falcons, like the peregrine. Its nearest relatives are the *lanner*, *Falco saker*, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and *F. polygramus*, the American *lanner*, a common falcon on the prairies of the Western States. Also *jagger*, and *jigger* or *jigger falcon*.

Juggernaut (jug'er-nāt), n. [An E. rendering of Hind. *Jagannāth*.] 1. The popular form of *Jagannāth*, the name of the famous Hindu idol. See *Jagannāth*, 2.

About the year 1790 no fewer than 25 Hindus were crushed to death at Isihara on the Ganges, under the wheels of *Juggernaut*. Quoted in *Asiatic Journal*, XXIII. 702.

2. Figuratively, something, as an idea, custom, fashion, requirement, etc., to which one either devotes himself or is blindly sacrificed.

Poor Johnny Tetterly staggering under his Moloch of an infant, the *Juggernaut* that crushed all his enjoyments.

Forster, Dickens, II. 418.

jugging (jug'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *jug*¹, v.] Juggling.

juggle¹ (jug'l), v.; pret. and pp. *juggled*, ppr. *juggling*. [*J. juggle*, *jugelen*, *juggle*, play false, < OF. *jogler*, F. *jongler* = It. *gioculare*, juggle, < L. *joculari*, jest, joke, ML. also play tricks, juggle, < *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, a jest, joke: see *joke*, *jocular*.] I. *intrans*. 1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; perform acts which make a show of extraordinary powers; practise legerdemain; conjure.

A *juggling*, tooth-drawing, prating mountebank.

B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 2.

What *juggling* was there upon the boards! What thrusting of knives through many a nose! What baysings of forms! what holdings of swords! What puttyngs of hotkyns through legges and hose!

Jugeland, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 287.

2. To play false; practise artifice or imposture.

He these *juggling* fends no more believed.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 4, 19.

I am in a riddling, rather *juggling* indisposition, fast and loose, and therefore dare not stir far.

Donne, Letters, cxli.

She never *juggles* or plays tricks with her understanding.

Leadb., Mackery End.

Shut, shut those *juggling* eyes, thou ruthless man!

Keats, Lamia, II.

J. *trans*. To deceive by trick or artifice; impose upon by sleight of hand; trick.

Is 't possible the spells of France should *juggle* Men into such strange mysteries?

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 3, 1.

My hope is that the people of England will not suffer themselves to be *jugg'd* thus out of their faith and religion by a mist of names cast before their eyes.

Milum, Church-Government, I. 6.

juggle¹ (jug'l), n. [*J. juggle*¹, v.] A trick by legerdemain; an imposture; a deception.

I think we may freely conclude that the notion of a God did not come from the Court, that it was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience.

Philosop., Works, I. 1.

Am I to be overawed By what I cannot but know Is a *juggle* born of the brain?

Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 5.

juggle² (jug'l), v. and n. A dialectal variant of *juggle*.

juggle³ (jug'l), n. [Cf. *juggle*, n.] A block of timber cut to a length, either in the round or split. *E. H. Knight*.

juggler¹ (jug'ler), n. [Early mod. E. also *jugler*, < ME. *jugler*, *juguler*, *jogelour*, < OF. *jogleur*, *juglor*, *jogleur*, etc., also with inserted *n*, *jongleur*, *jongleur*, F. *jongleur* (cf. Pr. *joglar*) = It. *giocatore*, < L. *joculator*, a jester, joker, ML. also juggler, trickster, < *joculari*, jest, joke: see *juggle*¹.] 1. One who juggles or practises sleight of hand; one who performs tricks of great dexterity.

Ther saugh I pleyen *jugelours*, Magiellens, and tregeours.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1250.

Nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye.

Shak., C. of E., I. 2, 94.

The *joculator* regia, or king's *juggler*, was anciently an officer of note in the royal household: and we find from Domesday Book that Burd, who held that office in the reign of the Conqueror, was a man of property.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 280.

2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.

O me! you *juggler*! you canker-blossom! You thief of love! what, have you come by night And stolen my love's heart from him?

Shak., M. N. D., III. 2, 222.

They were no *jugglers*, but really were that which they appeared to be.

De Quincey, Rhetoric.

juggler² (jug'ler), n. [Cf. *juggle*², *joggle*, n.] In coal-mining, one of several timbers resting against one another at the top, so as to leave a triangular passageway. [Pennsylvania.]

jugglery (jug'ler-es), n. [*J. juggler*¹ + *-ery*.]

A woman who practises jugglery. *T. Warton*.

jugglery (jug'lar-i), *n.*; pl. *juggleries* (-iz). [*ME. joglerie*, < *OF. joglerie*, < *jogler*, juggle: see *juggle*.] The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; hence, imposture; deception.

jugglingly (jug'ling-ly), *adv.* In a juggling or deceptive manner.

Juglandaceae (jō-glan-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Juglandea*.

Juglandet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *L. juglans* (*jugland-*), walnut: see *Juglans*.] The walnut.

Juglans in lands now spryng.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Juglandea (jō-glan'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*De Candolle*, 1813), < *Juglans* (*jugland-*) + *-ea*.] The walnut family; a natural order consisting of about 30 species of trees, belonging to the north temperate zone of both hemispheres. The flowers are monocious, the sterile ones being commonly borne in loose catkins; the calyx, when present, is adherent to the scale; and the stamens are numerous. The fertile flowers are solitary, or in a small erect spike. The perianth is adherent to the ovary, which contains a single erect ovule. The fruit is mostly a dry, nut-like drupaceous nut. The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate, without stipules. Many species are valuable for their timber, nuts, and other products. The important genera are *Carya* and *Juglans*. See cuts under *Hickory* and *walnut*. Also *Juglandaceae*.

Juglans (jō'glanz), *n.* [*NL.* (*Linnaeus*), < *L. juglan* (*jugland-*), a walnut, a walnut-tree, < *Jove*, Jove, Jupiter (contr. as in *Jupiter*), + *glans*, an acorn: see *glans*, *gland*.] A leading genus of the *Juglandea*, or walnut family. In contrast with *Carya*, the hickory, the nut of this genus has a ridged surface, with the husk closely adherent. *J. regia* is the common walnut of Europe, though indigenous chiefly in Persia and northern India. It is valued for its light, tough, and well-colored wood, its nuts and the oil they yield, and some medicinal products. *J. nigra* is the black walnut of North America, which furnishes the well-known rich-brown cabinet-wood. *J. cinerea*, the butternut, yields a lighter-colored and softer but durable wood, a more oily nut, and an official cathartic. These species all afford dyestuffs. Both leaves and fruit of this genus occur abundantly in a fossil state in many Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits. Forms which vary slightly from the living plant are sometimes called *Juglandites*; those founded on leaves alone are often distinguished as *Juglandiphylla*, and fossil wood with nearly the structure of walnut has been named *Juglandinum*. See cut under *walnut*.

jugula, *n.* Plural of *jugulum*.

jugular (jō'gū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. jugularis* = *Pg. jugular* = *It. giugulare*, < *NL. jugularis*, < *L. jugular*, also *jugulus*, the bone which joins the shoulders and the breast, the collar-bone, also the hollow of the neck above the collar-bone, dim. of *jugum*, a yoke: see *jugum*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the throat in general.—2. In *ichth.*: (a) Having the ventral fins situated at the throat, in advance of the pectorals: as, a *jugular* fish. Cf. *Jugularon*. (b) Situated in advance of the pectorals: as, *jugular* fins.—3. In *ornith.*, pertaining to the jugulum.—**Jugular foramen**, *fossa juglion*, etc. See the nouns.—**Jugular plate**. (a) In *ichth.*, one of two plates developed between the ram of the mandible, as in the ganoid fishes of the genera *Amblo* and *Polypterus*: supposed by some to represent branchiostegial rays. (b) In *entom.*, one of the large corneous plates covering the maxillae in certain *Coleoptera*.—**Jugular process**, a prominence of the lateral border of the occipital bone, partly circumscribing the jugular foramen.—**Jugular sclerites**. In *entom.*, a pair of small sclerites situated in the membrane connecting the head with the thorax in certain insects. These sclerites are believed by Newport to be displaced portions of the prothorax and to represent prothoracic parapsara.—**Jugular vein**. (a) One of two large veins of the throat. The *external jugular vein* collects the blood from the superficial parts of the head and neck, and discharges it into the subclavian vein. In man it may be observed just below the skin, running perpendicularly down on each side of the neck from near the angle of the jaw. The *internal jugular vein* returns the blood from the inside of the skull, beginning at the jugular foramen by confluence of the sinuses of the skull, descending the neck deeply in the carotid sheath on the outer side of the carotid artery, and ending by confluence with the subclavian to form the innominate vein. See cuts under *neck* and *thoracic*. (b) In *ichth.*, one of the anterior cardinal veins, which bring back blood from the head and anterior extremities. Also called *vena jugularis*.

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.*, a jugular vein.

He is pinned to the floor by a hand fixed in his collar . . . and four knuckles embedded in his jugular.

D. Jerrold, *Men of Character*, II. 7.

2. In *ichth.*, a jugular fish.

Jugulares (jō-gū-lā-rēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. jugularis*, *jugular*: see *jugular*.] A Linnean order of fishes having jugular fins. [Not in use.]

jugulate (jō'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jugulated*, ppr. *jugulating*. [*L. jugulatus*, pp. of *jugulare* (> *Pg. jugular* = *F. juguler*), cut the throat of, kill, < *jugulum*, the hollow of the neck above the collar-bone: see *jugular*.] To kill by cutting the jugular vein; cut the throat of. *Cariyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 7. [Rare.]

jugulation (jō-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. jugulatio*, a cutting of one's throat, a killing, < *L. jugulare*, pp. *jugulatus*, cut the throat of, kill: see *jugulate*.] The sudden cutting short of a disease by therapeutic interference.

jugulator (jō'gū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L. jugulator*, a cutthroat, < *L. jugulare*, cut the throat of: see *jugulate*.] A cutthroat or murderer. **Cowell**. **jugulocephalic** (jō'gū-lō-sē-fal'ik or -sēf'g-lik), *a.* [*L. jugulum*, the throat, + *Gr. κεφαλή*, head.] In *anat.*, of or belonging both to the head and the throat.—**Jugulocephalic vein**, a vein which sometimes occurs in man, uniting the jugular and cephalic veins.

jugulum (jō'gū-lum), *n.*; pl. *jugula* (-lā). [*NL.* use of *L. jugulum*, the throat: see *jugular*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the lower part of the throat; the fore part of the neck, between the gula and the pectus. See cut under *bird*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A name proposed by Knoch and used by some writers to indicate the lower surface of the prothorax of a beetle. (b) A name given by Kirby to the basal piece on the lower side of an insect's head, now generally known as the *gula*. (c) A name sometimes applied to the occipital foramen, an orifice in the back of the head, through which the alimentary canal and other organs pass to the thorax.

jugum (jō'gum), *n.*; pl. *jugula* (-gā). [*L.*, a yoke (for oxen), a collar (for horses), a cross-beam, cross-rail, the ridge or summit of a mountain (= *Gr. ὄρος* = *E. yoke*), < *jungere* (root *jug*), join: see *join* and *yoke*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) A pair of leaflets in a compound leaf. (b) A ridge on the carpal of an umbelliferous plant.—2. [*cap.*] A yellow star of magnitude 3.3, in the constellation of the Lyre; γ Lyrae.

Jugurthine (jō-ger'thin), *a.* [*L. Jugurtha* (see *def.*) + *-ine*.] Relating or pertaining to Jugurtha (died 104 B. C.), King of Numidia.—**Jugurthine war**, the war (about 110–106 B. C.) waged by the Romans against Jugurtha and rendered famous by Sallust's history.

juice (jūs), *n.* [*ME. juis*, *juce*, *june*, *jus*, < *OF. jus*, *F. jus*, < *L. jus*, broth, soup, juice, = *Skt. yusha*, soup.] 1. The watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; the expressible or extractive fluid of a plant or fruit.

Thel seyn that if the *juice* of the eerbe that is called morous galline rubri be putt in hise nose-thrills whanne he blygneth to suffre the access of the quarteyn, he schal be hool. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnival), p. 20.

Now no more

The *juice* of Egypt's grape shall moist this lip.

Shak., A. and C., v. 2, 284.

2. The fluid part of an animal body or substance; in the plural (its most common use in this sense), all the fluid constituents of the body.

Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool
Till all his *juice* is dried. *Tennyson*, *Andley Court*.
Gastric intestinal, etc., *juice*. See the adjectives.—**Spanish juice**, the extract of the root of the licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

juice (jūs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *juiced*, ppr. *juicing*. [*juice*, *n.*] To moisten or provide with juice. [*Rare.*]

Some gallants perchance count all conquests dry meat
which are not *juiced* with blood.

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 164.

juiceful (jōs'fūl), *a.* [*juice* + *-ful*.] Full of or abounding in juice.

Beside in Med'ine simples had that power
That none need then the planetary hour
To help their working, they so *juiceful* were.

Drayton, *Noah's Flood*.

juiceless (jōs'les), *a.* [*juice* + *-less*.] Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

So does an ivy, green when old,
And sprouting in decay,
In *juiceless*, joyless arms infold
A sapling young and gay.

Somerville, *Canidia's Epithalamium*.

juiciness (jōs'i-ness), *n.* The state of being juicy or of abounding with juice; succulence in plants or fruits.

juicy (jō'si), *a.* [*juice* + *-y*.] Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

And, when his *juicy* salads fall'd,
Sle'd carrot pleas'd him well.

Cowper, *Epitaph on a Hare*.

juilt, *n.* A Middle English form of *July*. *Chaucer*.

juisset, *n.* [*ME.*, also *jowise*; < *OF. juise*, *juys*, *juise*, *juise*, etc., < *L. judicium*, judgment: see *judicious*.] Judgment; sentence.

Therefore I ake deeth and my *juysse*.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 881.

jube (jō'bē), *n.* [*F. jube* (the fruit) (*ML. reflex juba*) (cf. *It. dim. giuggiola*, the fruit,

giuggiola, the tree), < *L. styphium*, the fruit, *styphium*, the tree, < *Gr. ὕψος*, jube (the fruit), < *ἵψος*, jube-tree, < *Ar. sisuf*, Pers. *sayesufun*, *sisafun*, *siafun*, the jube-tree. Cf. *Pg. açofusa*, jube, from the Ar., with the Ar. article *al*.] 1. The name of several species of



Flowering Branch of Jube-tree (*Zizyphus juba*).
a, flower; b, fruit.

plants of the genus *Zizyphus*.—2. The edible fruit of these plants.—3. A confection made of gum arabic or gelatin, sweetened and flavored so as to resemble the jube-fruit. Also called *jube paste*, a name originally applied to a jelly made from the jube.

jube (jūk), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *jouk*.

jube, *v. t.* See *jouk*.

Julaceae (jō-lā'shē-ā), *a.* [*L. julus*, catkin, + *-aceus*.] In *bot.*, resembling an ament or catkin.

julep (jō'lep), *n.* [*F. julep* = *Pr. julep* = *It. giulebbo*, *giulebbo*, < *Sp. julepe* = *Pg. julepo*, < *Ar. jūlāb*, < Pers. *jūlāb*, assibilated form of *gūlāb*, julep (a sweet drink), also rose-water, < *gūl*, a rose, + *āb*, water.] A sweet drink; a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture.

A coarser *julep* well may cool his worship;
This cordial is for gallants.

Masinger, *Parliament of Love*, tit. l.

And first, behold this cordial *julep* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mix'd.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 672.

Camphor julep, a watery solution of camphor.—**Mint julep**, an American drink made by pouring liquor (originally and preferably brandy) upon sugar and broken ice, to which are added sprigs of fresh mint in sufficient quantity to flavor the whole very strongly.

Julian (jō'lyan), *a.* [= *F. Julien* = *Sp. Pg. Julian* = *It. Giuliano*, < *L. Julianus*, pertaining to Julius Cæsar (also a Roman prænomen), < *Julius*, *Julius*. Cf. *July*.] Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar.—**Julian calendar**, *epoch era*. See the nouns.—**Julian epoch**. Same as *Julian era*.—**Julian period**, a period of 7,980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison in chronology, consisting of the years of the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction multiplied into each other (28 × 19 × 15). The first years of these cycles coincided in the year 4713 B. C., from which the period is reckoned. The first year of the Christian era being found by calculation to correspond to the year 4714 of the Julian period, all previous and subsequent comparisons can be made by simple subtraction or addition. This period is still used in the computations of chronologists and astronomers.—**Julian year**, the average year of 365.25 days according to the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar. See *Julian calendar*, under *calendar*.

Julianist (jō'lyan-ist), *n.* [*Julian* (see *def.*) + *-ist*.] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Monophysites which held the body of Christ to be incorruptible: so called from Julian, Bishop of Halicarnassus early in the sixth century.

julians (jō'lyans), *n.* [A var. in pl. or poss. form of the fem. name *Julian*, *Gillian*: see *jūz*.] The daffodil. See *Narcissus*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Julidinae (jō-lī-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Julis* (-id-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, typified by the genus *Julis*, to which different limits have been applied. As generally understood by American ichthyologists, it includes labrids with a continuous lateral line abruptly bent behind, caniniform teeth in front of the jaws and moderate ones in the sides, dorsal continuous and with 8 or 9 spines, and 8 weak anal spines. The species are numerous in all tropical seas, and a few extend into temperate ones. The pudding-wife (*Platyglanis radiatus*) occurs along the southeastern coast of the United States, and the kelp-fish (*Platyglanis semidolatus*) is a Californian representative.

julienne (F. pron. zhū-lī-en'), *n.* [*Cooks' F.*, said to be so called from a French caterer in Boston named *Julien*. The F. name *Julien* = *E. Julian*.] A clear soup containing various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces.

Juliflora (jū-lī-flō-rā), *n.* pl. [NL. (Endlicher, about 1840), < *L. julus*, catkin, + *flos, floris*, flower.] In bot., a group of plant-orders including, according to some recent authors, the *Amentaceae* (birches, oaks, willows, etc.), the *Piperaceae* (peppers, etc.), and the *Urticaceae* (nettles, breadfruits, elms, etc.), characterized in general as exogens having their flowers in catkins or compact clusters, and wanting both true calyx and corolla.

Juliform (jū-lī-flōrm), *a.* [*L. julus*, catkin, + *forma, form*.] In bot., having the form of a catkin. [Rare.]

Juliet (jū-lī-ō), *n.* [It. *giulio*, < *L. Julius*, Julius.] A coin formerly current at Leghorn and Florence, in value about 12 cents. *Bailey*.

He spent there in six months
Twelve thousand ducats, and (to my knowledge)
Received in dowry with you not one *Julio*.
Webster, White Devil.

Take here, and pay him, and give him this *Julio* over
and above, to hang himselfe.
Bensons, Passengers' Dialogues (1619).

Julis (jū-līs), *n.* [L., a kind of rockfish.] The typical genus of fishes of the subfamily *Julidinae*. *J. mediterranea* or *vulgaris* is known as the *rainbow-trout*, from its brilliant colors.

July (jū-lī), formerly jū-lī, *n.* [*ME. July*, *Julye*, also *Julie*; < *OF. jule*, *jul* (also *juillet*, *juignot*, *juniot*, etc., *F. juillet*) = *Sp. Julio* = *Pg. Julho* = *It. Giulio* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. Juli*, < *L. Julius*, *July*, prop. adj. (sc. *mensis*), month of Julius, so called after *Julius Cæsar*, who was born in this month. The name was imposed by Cæsar himself when reforming the calendar. It was previously called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year. The name *Julius* in *ME.* and early mod. *E.* was commonly *July*.] The seventh month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, during which the sun enters the sign Leo.

Memorandum, of a-wardes y-made bi the Maister and Wardens the xvjth day of *July*, the yeres of the Reigne of Kyng Edward the vijth.

English Glosse (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

Er that daies eighte
Were passed er the month of *July* bisille.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 892.

Proofs as clear as founts in *July*, when
We see each grain of gravel.
Shak., *Ham.* VIII., l. 1, 154.

July-flower (jū-lī-flōw'er), *n.* [From a mistaken notion that this is the uncorrected name.] 1. The gillyflower, *Manthus Caryophyllus*.

The *July-flower* declares his gentleness.
Drayton, Pastoral, *Eol.* ix.

2. In Jamaica, the leguminous tree *Prosopis juliflora*. See *mesquite*.—*July-flower grass*. [Accom. from *gillyflower*, the carnation.] Same as *carnation-grass*.

Julmart (jū-märt), *n.* [*F. jumart*; cf. *jument*, a mare; see *jument*.] A fabulous animal, the offspring of a bull and a mare or a she-ass, or of a horse or an ass and a cow.

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent.
Locke.

jumbalt, *n.* Same as *jumble*, 2.

Jumbals, certain sweetmeats.
Dunston, Ladies' Dictionary.

jumber, *v. t.* [*ME. jumbren*, *jombren*, var. of *jumpren*, early mod. *E. jumper*, mix: see *jump*, *jumpers*, and *jumble*.] To mix confusedly; jumble.

No *jombre* ake no discordant thing yfere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1037.

jumble (jum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jumbled*, ppr. *jumbling*. [*ME. jumbolen*; a var. of *jumber*, with freq. term. -le (-el) for -er.] I. *trans.* 1. To mix in a confused mass; put or throw together without order: often followed by *together* or *up*.

Where th' Elements lay *jumbled* all together,
Where hot and colde were larring each with either.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

The coach *jumbled* us insensibly into some sort of familiarity.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

2. To stir up; arouse.

34th. To write what letters I had to write, that I might go abroad with my wife, who was not well, only to *jumble* her, and so to the Duke of York's playhouses.
Pope, *Diary*, III. 228.

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet or come together confusedly or promiscuously; be mixed up.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony.
Swift.

2. To act or work confusedly; stumble along; founder.

Than to the hymn (churn) that he did stoure
And *jumble* at it quhill he swett.
Wyl of Awchermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

I have forgotten my logic, but yet I can *jumble* at a syllogism, and make an argument of it to prove it by.
Latimer, Works, l. 247.

jumble (jum'bl), *n.* [Formerly also, in def. 2, *jumbal*; < *jumble*, *v.*] 1. A confused mixture, mass, or collection; a state of disorder or confusion.

Had the world been cemented from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

A *jumble* of musical sounds on a viol or a flute . . . gives pleasure to the unskillful ear.
Emerson, Art.

2. A thin crisp cake, composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, flavored with lemon-peel or sweet almonds.—*Syn.* 1. *Farrago*, *Medley*, etc. See *mixture*.

jumble-head (jum'bl-hēd), *n.* A seed of the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*.

jumblement (jum'bl-ment), *n.* [*< jumble* + *-ment*.] The act of jumbling, or the state of being jumbled; confused mixture. [Rare.]

Shall we think this noble frame was never made? or that it was made by a casual *jumblement* of atoms?
Hancock, in Boyle's Lecture Sermons, II. 210. (*Latimer*).

jumbler (jum'bl-er), *n.* One who jumbles things or mixes them confusedly.

jumbly (jum'bl-ly), *adv.* In a jumbling or confused manner.

jumbo (jum'bō), *n.* [So called from *Jumbo*, the name of a very large elephant, the largest known in captivity, made well known in England and America in connection with shows about 1880-85. The name was given as having an African semblance; cf. *mumbo-jumbo*.] A very large individual of its kind or class. [Colloq.]

A combination that would have knocked into crepuscular nebulosity the combined successes of that *jumbo* of successful business men.
Muscle and Drama, X. ii. 2.

jume (jūm), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A saline chenopodiaceous plant (*Salscornea*), growing extensively in the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, yielding when burned an unusual amount (41 per cent.) of carbonate of soda. *U. S. Consular Reports*, No. lxix (1886), p. 98.

jumelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *gemel*.

The yates *jumelles*, mighty and strong,
To smite the trouth, ful large were and long.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1182.

jumelle (F. pron. zhū-mel'), *a. and n.* [*F.*, fem. of *jumeau*, twin: see *jumel*, *gemel*, *gimbal*.] I. *a.* Twin, or forming a couple: said of certain tools and objects of use or ornament which are always in pairs: as, a *jumelle* opera-glass (one having two tubes).

II. *n.* In the plural, the side pieces of a loom, in which the cylinders are fitted.

jument (jū-ment), *n.* [*OF. jument*, a beast of burden, *F. jument*, a mare, = *Sp. Pg. jumento*, an ass, *jumenta*, a female ass, = *It. giumento*, a beast of burden, *jumenta*, a mare, < *L. jumentum*, a beast of burden, contr. of **jugmentum*, < *jungere*, join, yoke: see *jugum*, *join*.] A beast of burden; also, a beast in general.

They are born to labour, to misery, to carry burdens like *juments*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 214.

Jumenta (jū-men'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. jumentum*, draft-cattle.] In *soöl.*, same as *Pachydermata*. *Cuvier*.

jump (jump), *v.* [*ME. jumpen* (also found in freq. form *jumbren*, *jombren*: see *jumber*, *jumpers*, *jumble*), < *Sw. dial. gump*, spring, *jump*, = *Dan. gump*, jolt, = *MEG. gumpen*, jump: cf. *G. dial. gampen*, jump, hop. These words are connected with a large number of words, mostly dial., of related import.] I. *intrans.* 1. To rise off one's feet by a sudden muscular effort; throw one's self in any direction with both feet raised from the ground; spring from the ground or from any support; leap: as, to *jump* up and down; to *jump* over a hurdle.

Not the worst of the three but *jump* twelve foot and a half by the squle.
Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4, 347.

The lightly *jumpin'* glowrin' trout
That thro' my waters play.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

2. To go or move with a leap or with leaps; spring quickly; hence, figuratively, to jolt; throb violently, etc.

The wynde blew not so straynably as byfore, by reason wherof the sayde ancre helde vs frome *jumpynge* and betynge vpon the sayde rok.
Sir R. Grayford, *Fylgrymage*, p. 62.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots.
Nahum III. 2.

Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in.
Leigh Hunt, Jenny Kissed Me.

3. To go along; agree; tally; coincide: followed by *with*.

In some sort it *jump*s with my humour.
Shak., *I Hen. IV.*, i. 2, 72.

The sad aspect this prison doth afford
*Jump*s with the measure that my heart doth keep.
Webster and Dekker, *Sir Thomas Wyatt*.

4. To meet accidentally. [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Jumping-off* place, the "end of the world"; the border of civilization. [*Slang.*]—*Jumping plant-louse*. Same as *sea-louse*.—To *jump* at, to embrace or accept with eagerness; catch at: as, he *jumped* at the offer. [*Colloq.*]—To *jump* over, to pass over, disregard, or omit something intervening.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Leap*, *Spring*, etc. See *skip*.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass by a leap; spring or leap over; pass over suddenly or hastily: as, to *jump* a stream.—2. To give a jumping motion to; move with a spring or bound; propel by a jump or jumps; drive onward: as, to *jump* a child up and down.

Jump her and thump her.
Shak., *W. T.*, III. 1, 195.

The light-draught, broad-bottomed stern-wheeler, constructed with a view to *jumping* her over the bars at low water.
The American, VI. 40.

3. To skip over; pass by or neglect; give no heed to; act or proceed in disregard of: as, to *jump* all minor considerations; to *jump* a claim (which see, below).—4. To drive forward or through as if by leaps; act upon or about impetuously.

To *jump* a body with a dangerous physis
That's sure of death without it.
Shak., *Cor.*, III. 1, 154.

Why, there was Sir John Moneyman could *jump*
A business quickly.
B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, iv. 1.

5. In the game of checkers, to pass by or skip over (an opposing man) in moving. The man which is jumped is removed from the board.—6. Among sportsmen, to start or cause to start; cause to leap or spring, as game from a cover; flush.

We had half an hour's good sport in *jumping* these little ducks.
T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 62.

7. In *forging*, to upset or shape, as a bar or rod, by endwise blows. A transverse piece forged on the end of a bar is said to be *jumped* on.—8. To risk or hazard.

You must . . . *jump* the after inquiry at your own peril.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 4, 122.

If . . . that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come.

Shak., *Macbeth*, l. 7, 7.

To *jump* a claim, in the United States and Australia, to take possession of public land to which another has previously acquired a claim, the first occupant, by squatter law and custom, and under the preemption laws of the United States, having the first right to the land.—To *jump* one's bail, to abscond in order to avoid trial, as an indicted person, leaving one's sureties liable for the bail-bond. [*Slang*, U. S.]

jump¹ (jump), *n.* [*< jump*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound; hence, a passing over; an omission: as, a high *jump*; the *jump* of a gun; a *jump* of a whole century.

We believe . . . that Nature does make *jumps* now and then.
Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 297.

2. A risk; a venture; a hazard.

Our fortune lies upon this *jump*.

Shak., *A. and C.*, III. 2, 7.

3. In *geol.* and *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of a vein.—4. In *building*, an abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry, to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground.—5. A kind of dance. Formerly also called *dump*.—From the *jump*, from the start or beginning. [*Colloq.*]—Full *jump*, full speed.—*Hop*, *skip*, and *jump*. See *hop*.—On the *jump*, on the keen *jump*, on the go; on the rush; busily engaged; hard at work. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

De tar-kittle's a-billin' on de keen *jump*, Mas'r Mellany.
T. Winthrop, *Sacchariana Mellany*.

jump² (jump), *a.* [*< jump*, *v. t.*, 4.] 1. Matched.

And thou to be *jump* with Alexander.

Lyly, *Alexander and Campaspe* (1584).

He said the musike best thlike powers pleasd
Was *jump*s concord betwene our wit and will.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, III.

2. Exact; precise; nicely fitting.

Acrosticks and telestichs on *jump* names.

B. Jonson, *Excursion upon Vulcan*.

jump³ (jump), *adv.* [*< jump*¹, *a.*] Exactly; precisely; fitly.

How *jump*s he hitteth the nails on the head.

Shakespeare, p. 24. (*Hamlet*).

Thus twice before, and *jump* at this dead hour,
With martial stalk hath he gone by our watch.

Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 1, 28.

jump² (jump), *n.* [Prob. < *jump*¹, as a garment to be 'slipped' on; cf. *slip* and *slop*, names of garments to be 'slipped' on. Less prob. a nasalized form of *jup*, *jupo*. Cf. *juniper*².] A garment of loose make, worn especially for undress. (a) In the seventeenth century, a short loose coat.

Instead of lac'd coats, Belts, and Pantaloon,
Your Velvet *Jumps*, Gold Chains, and grave
Fur Gowns.

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

A jacket, jump, or loose coat reaching to the thighs, . . .
with sleeves to the waist. *Randle Holme*.

(b) pl. Toward the close of the eighteenth century, a kind
of bodice for women, which apparently took the place of
stays when the wearer was not carefully dressed. Also
called *jump*.

Bless me, Mr. Carmina, don't mind my shape this bout,
for I'm only in *jumps*. *Poole, Taste*, l. 1.

jumpable (jum'pə-bl), *a.* [*< jump*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being jumped.

Plenty of fair *jumpable* fencibles. *Sainsbury Rev.*, CLXVI. 282.

jump-about (jum'pə-bout'), *n.* The goutwort, *Agopodium Podagraria*. [Prov. Eng.]

jump-coat (jum'kōt), *n.* Same as *jump*² (a).

jump-coupling (jum'kup'ling), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *thimble coupling* (which see, under *coupling*).

juniper¹ (jum'pēr), *n.* [*< jump*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which jumps. Specifically—
2. One who practises leaping or dancing as a part of divine worship. The practice has prevailed among certain Methodists, chiefly in Wales, sometimes among Irvingites, and among the Shakers. A Russian dissenting sect bears a name translated by *Junipers*.

* Jenny [was] a Welshwoman; her rude forefathers were
gout-herds on week-days, and *Junipers* on Sundays.
Savage, R. Medlicott, III. 12.

Another sect is the *Junipers*, among whom the erotic
element is disagreeably prominent.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 302.

3. One who jumps a claim to land. [U. S. and Australia.]

The funeral of a well-known *juniper*, who had been shot
in a quarrel over a piece of disputed land.
The Century, XXXVII. 778.

4. In *soöl.*, any animal which habitually jumps, leaps, or hops as a mode of progression. (a) A fish which often leaps out of water. (b) Any saltatorial insect, as a hallowid, payllid, grasshopper, etc. (c) The maggot or larva of the cheese-fly; a cheese-hopper.

5. In *mech.*, a tool or contrivance which works with a jumping motion. (a) In *quarrying*: (1) A drill worked by hand and struck by a hammer. (2) A long drill worked by hand, but not struck by a hammer. It has a chisel-edge at each end, and is swollen in the middle to give more weight and thus add to the force of the blow. (*Morgan, Mining Tools*, p. 48.) Called in the United States a *cheese-drill*. (b) A spring controlling the star-wheel of a clock or a click in a repeating watch.

There must also be a slight spring or *juniper* somewhere on the ratchet teeth to keep them exactly in the proper place for the click to catch next time.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 141.

(c) A bit used in a jointer. (d) A special form of plowshare for rough soil, or soil filled with roots. (e) In *telegr.*, a wire used to cut out an instrument or part of a circuit, or to close temporarily a gap in a circuit.

6. A kind of sleigh: usually a simple box on runners, especially on runners which are parts of the poles forming the thills, and the middle parts of which are made thinner so as to bend. [U. S.]—7. *Naut.*, a preventer-rope made fast in such a way as to prevent a yard, mast, or boom from jumping, or giving way in an upward direction, in heavy weather.—*Minute-jumper*, an electric clock in which the hands move only at the end of each minute, the minute-hand moving over a whole minute at each step.

juniper² (jum'pēr), *n.* [Cf. *jump*².] A kind of loose jacket with sleeves worn by some classes of laborers, as seamen and stovedores, usually with overalls, reaching to the thighs, and buttoned the whole length in front; also, any upper garment of similar shape.

Men and women [Eskimo] are alike clothed with jacket and trousers. The jacket is a hooded *juniper* with openings only for face and hands. The hood is enlarged when necessary so as to admit of an infant being carried inside against the woman's back.

A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 32.

A green-check cotton waist or blouse sewed into a belt—the masculine uniform of Fairharbor: he calls it a *juniper*.

E. S. Phelps, Old Maid's Paradise.

juniper³ (jum'pēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. *jumpren. jumpren*, also found in var. form, *jumbren, jombren*, mix. freq. of *jumpen*, jump; see *juniper*, *jump*.] To mix together; mingle; jumble.

Ne *juniper* eke no discordant thing yfere.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1087.

jumping-bean (jum'ping-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed*.

jumping-betty (jum'ping-bet'i), *n.* The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina*: so called from the elastic bursting of the pods and projection of the seeds. [Prov. Eng.]

jumping-bug (jum'ping-bug), *n.* Any insect of the family *Halticoridæ*. See *Halticoridæ*.

jumping-deer (jum'ping-dēr), *n.* The black-tailed deer of North America, *Capreolus macrotis*. See cut under *mule-deer*.

jumping-hare (jum'ping-hār), *n.* A jerboa-like rodent quadruped of South Africa, *Pedetes capifer* or *Helamys capensis*, of the family *Dipodidæ* and subfamily *Pedetina*, nearly as large as a hare, which it somewhat resembles. The hind feet are 4-toed, with stout hoof-like claws; the tail is about as long as the body and bushy throughout; and the ears are high. The jumping-hares clear many feet at a bound. They replace the true jerboas in South Africa.

jumpingly (jum'ping-li), *adv.* So as to be jump or exact; closely; exactly.

Do not imitate
So *jumpingly*, so precisely,
And step for step so strytha.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

jumping-mouse (jum'ping-mous), *n.* Same as *deer-mouse*, 1.

jumping-mullet (jum'ping-mul'et), *n.* 1. Same as *jump-rocks*.—2. A fish of the family *Mugilidæ*, *Mugil albula*. [Cape Hatteras, U. S.]

jumping-rat (jum'ping-rat), *n.* A jerboa, or other animal of the family *Dipodidæ*.

jumping-seed (jum'ping-sēd), *n.* The seed of a Mexican euphorbiaceous plant, infested by the larva of a small tortricid moth, *Carpocapsa saltitans*. See *Carpocapsa*. The uneasy movements of the imprisoned larva when it is warmed make the seed roll about on a flat surface, or even jump a slight distance in the air. The larva pupates in January or February, and the moth soon after issues through a hole previously cut by the larva. Also called *jumping-bean*, *dart-bean*.

jumping-shrew (jum'ping-shrō), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Macroscelididæ*; an elephant-shrew. See cut under *elephant-shrew*.

jumping-spider (jum'ping-spi'dēr), *n.* A spider of the family *Attidæ*, which spins no web, but captures its prey by leaping upon it; any *attid*.

jump-joint (jum'pjoint), *n.* A butt-joint; in *ship-building*, the characteristic joint of a carvel-built vessel.

jumply (jum'pli), *adv.* [*< jump*¹, *a.*, + *-ly*.] In a jump manner; exactly; suitably; opportunely.

My meeting so *jumply* with them makes me abashed
with the strangeness of it. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*.

jump-ring (jum'ping), *n.* In *metal-work*, particularly in jewelry, a ring made of a bar or wire with plane ends abutted against each other, but not welded.

jump-rocks (jum'p-roks), *n.* [*< jump*¹, *v.*, + *obj. rocks*.] A catostomine fish, *Moxostoma valenciennum*, with a 3-lobed air-bladder, from 10 to 12 dorsal rays, and a very slender body, rarely attaining a foot in length. It inhabits the South Atlantic States from the James to the Chattahoochee river. Also called *jumping-mullet*.

jump-seat (jum'p-sēt), *n.* An extra seat under the main seat of a buggy so arranged that the main seat can be shifted to a position further back, and the extra seat brought up in front.

jump-up-and-kiss-me (jum'p-up-and-kis'mē), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*. [Prov. Eng.]

jump-up-Johnny (jum'p-up-jon'i), *n.* Same as *Johnny-jump-up*. [Local.]

Walks branching thence in four directions, and along
them beds of *jump-up-Johnnies*.

The Century, XXXV. 947.

jump-weld (jum'p-weld), *n.* A butt-weld.

jun. or **Jun.** An abbreviation of *junior*.

Juncaceæ (jung-kā'sē-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. A. Agardh, about 1825), < *Juncus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of endogenous plants, the true rushes, typified by the genus *Juncus*. In technical characters this order is closely allied to the *Liliaceæ*, having a perianth of 6 segments in two series, 6 or rarely 8 stamens, and a superior ovary, with 3 cells or placentas. But it is distinguished by the glumaceous, calyx-like texture of the perianth, on account of which, as well as of its appearance, it resembles the sedges and grasses. The species number about 300, belonging to 14 genera. These plants prefer wet ground and the cooler latitudes. The genera *Juncus* and *Luania* (the wood-rush) are almost cosmopolitan; others are more local. Also *Juncos*. See cut under *Juncus*.

juncaceous (jung-kā'shius), *a.* [*< NL. juncaceus*, < *L. juncus*, a rush; see *Juncus*, *junk*.] In bot., pertaining to or resembling the *Juncaceæ*, or those plants of which the rush is the type; juncous.

Juncaginæ (jung-kā-jin's-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. Richard, 1808), < *Juncago* (*Juncagin*), a former generic name, + *-æ*.] A natural order of plants. It consists of erect herbs with rush-like leaves, and spikes or racemes of inconspicuous flowers, with a perianth of six divisions and an ovary of 3 or more carpels. They are unimportant plants growing in marshes. The genera are *Triglochin*, *Scheuchzeria*, and *Tetrorchium*.

juncal (jung'kal), *a.* [*< NL. juncalis*, < *L. juncus*, a rush; see *Juncus*.] 1. Belonging to or concerned with the genus *Juncus*.—2. Belonging or relating to the *Juncaceæ*.

Juncalæ (jung-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), pl. of *juncalis*; see *juncal*.] According to Lindley, an "alliance" of plants embracing the orders *Juncaceæ* and *Araceæ*.

juncatet, *n.* An obsolete form of *junket*².

Juncos (jun'sē-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), < *Juncus* + *-os*.] A synonym of *Juncaceæ*.

junciform (jun'si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. juncus*, a rush, + *forma*, shape.] Reed-like; growing like a rush: as, a *junciform* polyp.

junkerite (jung'-or yōng'kēr-it), *n.* [Named after M. Junker, director of the mines at Poullaouen, France.] In *mineral.*, same as *siderite*.

Junco (jung'kō), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] 1. A notable genus of the finch family, *Fringillidæ*; the North American snowbirds. *Junco hiemalis* is the black snowbird so abundant in winter in most parts of the United States, about 6½ inches long, of a blackish slate-color with white belly and white lateral tail-feathers and pink bill. Several other species or varieties occur in the western United States and Mexico, chiefly in mountainous regions, as the Oregon snowbird (*J. oregonus*), the gray-headed snowbird (*J. oasiceps*), and the Mexican snowbird (*J. albicollis*). The genus was instituted by Wagler in 1831, and later called by Audubon *Niphasa*. See cut under *snowbird*.

2. [*i. c.*] Any bird of this genus; a snowbird.

juncos (jung'kus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *juncoso* = *It. giuncoso*, < *L. juncosus*, full of rushes, < *juncus*, a rush; see *Juncus*, *junk*.] Full of rushes; resembling rushes; juncaceous. [Rare.]

junction (jungk'shon), *n.* [= F. *jonction* = Sp. *juncción* = Pg. *junctão*, < *L. junctio* (-*n*), a joining, < *jugere*, pp. *junctus*, join; see *join*.] 1. The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; union; combination; coalition: as, the *junction* of two armies or detachments.

Though there was a *junction*, there never was a real union, of the slave with the free States.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 98.

2. A place or point of union or meeting; especially, the point or locality where two or more lines of any kind come into union: as, a town at the *junction* of several rivers. The word is often used specifically in naming a place, otherwise unimportant, where two or more railroads meet.

There is one joint so perfect that it can only be discerned by the minutest search; it is not even so perceptible as the *junction* of two pieces of paper which have been pasted together.

H. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 109.

=Syn. 1. *Connection*, etc. See *union*.

junctional (jungk'shon-al), *a.* [*< junction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a junction: as, "*junctional* lines," *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 289.

junction-box (jungk'shon-boks), *n.* A chamber connecting two or more lines of pipe.

In submarine mining, when it is necessary to employ a multiple cable, a *junction-box* is used to facilitate the connection of the several separate wires diverging from the extremities of such a cable. *Furrow, Mil. Encyc.*, II. 147.

junction-plate (jungk'shon-plāt), *n.* A welt or break-joint plate, secured by rivets over the edges of boiler-plates which form a butt-joint.

junctor, *n.* An obsolete variant of *junio*.

junctura (jungk-tū'rā), *n.*; pl. *juncturæ* (-rē). [*L.*: see *junction*.] In *soöl.* and *anat.*, same as *junction*, 2.

junction (jungk'tār), *n.* [*< L. junctura*, a joining, a joint, < *jugere*, pp. *junctus*, join; see *join*. Cf. *jointure*, from the same *L.* source.] 1†. A joining; junction.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *junction* of hearts which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me.

Ricton Basilide.

2. The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation; a seam.

Swift to perform heav'n's fatal will it [the dart] fled,
Full on the *junction* of the neck and head,
And took the joint, and out the nerves in twain.

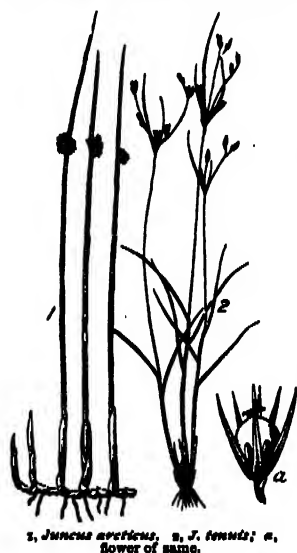
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 544.

3. A point of time; particularly, a time rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances; a conjunction.

O what Luck it is, Sir Rowland, that you were present at this *Juncture*!

Congress, Way of the World, iv. 15.

Juncus (jung'kus), *n.* [NL., < *L. juncus*, a rush: see *junk*.] The most important genus of the *Juncaceae* or rushes, containing about half of the species. They are plants of a rigid habit, with smooth, commonly simple and slender, hollow or pithy stems, and small greenish or brownish flowers in heads or irregular panicles, the capsule containing a large number of seeds. Economically they are not very important. They are often planted on sea- and river-embankments to fix the soil. Some are used for matting, especially in Japan, for chair-bottoms, and for bands. Their pith furnishes wicking for the rush candle or rush-light used in Europe and in China. Four fossil species of *Juncus* have been described from the Tertiary, one from Spitzbergen and the rest from the continent of Europe.



1. *Juncus acuticus*, *a.* *J. tenuis*; *a.* flower of same.

jungle (jun'di), *v. t.* or *i.* [Origin obscure.] To jog with the elbow; jostle. [Scotah.]
June (jün), *n.* [*ME. June, Juynne*, < *OF. Juin, Guing*, *F. Juin* = *Pr. Junh* = *Sp. Junio* = *Pg. Junho* = *It. Giunio, Giugno* = *D. G. Dan. Sv. Juni*, < *L. Junius*, *June*, prop. adj. (*ac. mensis*, month), of the family Junius, < *Junius*, a Roman gentile name, akin to *juvenis*, young; see *juvenile*, young.] The sixth month of the year, consisting of thirty days, during which the sun enters the sign Cancer.

And Merlin seide "The xj day of *Juynne*."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 54.

And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days.

Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal.

June-apple (jün'ap'l), *n.* Same as *jennoting*. *Fallows*.

junestang (jü'nē-tang), *n.* A falsified form of *jennoting*.

June-berry (jün'ber'i), *n.* 1. The shad-bush or service-berry of North America, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, of the natural order *Rosaceae*. It is a bush or small tree, sometimes attaining the height of 30 feet, covered in spring with graceful white racemes, and yielding later a small berry-like pome of a deep-purple color and pleasant subacid flavor. The fruit sometimes ripens in June.
2. The fruit of the shad-bush.

June-bug (jün'bug), *n.* 1. In the northern United States, a beetle of any one of the numerous species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, as *L. fusca*, common in the whole country. They are large brown olivaceous beetles of the melon-thine group of the family *Scarabaeidae*. Their larvae, found in turf, are large whitish grubs, popularly known as *white-grubs*, *fish-worms*, and *ground-hogs*. Also called *don-bug* (which see for another cut). In the south these beetles are often called *May-beetles*, since they appear there earlier.



June-bug, or May-beetle (*Lachnosterna fusca*), side view.



a. larva. (Both natural size.)

2. In the southern United States, a beetle very different from the preceding, *Allorhina nitida*, a large, smooth, greenish species of the cetonian group of *Scarabaeidae*, which appears in June, and the larvae of which resemble those of the northern June-bug in habits and appearance, being likewise known as *white-grubs*. See cut under *Allorhina*. Also *Juny-bug*.—3. One of various European beetles of the genus *Rhinotrogus*, related to *Lachnosterna*.

June-grass (jün'gräs), *n.* The Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*. It flowers in June.

Junetini, *n.* An obsolete form of *jennoting*. *E. Phillips*, 1708.

Jungermanniaceae (jung-ger-man'i-ä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Lindley, 1846), < *Jungermannia* + *-aceae*.]

According to Lindley, a suborder of the *Jungermanniaceae*, founded on the tribe *Jungermannidae*. **Jungermannia** (jung-ger-man'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Jungermann*, a German botanist (1872-1858).] A genus of *Hepaticae*, or liverworts, giving its name to the order *Jungermanniaceae*. It formerly embraced nearly the whole order, but has been much divided, and still contains heterogeneous forms. It may perhaps be characterized as having the involucre leaves free, the inner involucre tubular and more or less angular, and the mouth lacinate. It comprises small creeping and branching herbs of damp places. About a dozen fossil species of this genus are known, found for the most part, beautifully preserved in the amber of North Prussia.

Jungermanniaceae (jung-ger-man-i-ä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1832), < *Jungermannia* + *-aceae*.] An order of cryptogams, the largest of the class *Hepaticae*; the scale-mosses. It consists of chiefly moss-like plants, sometimes merely with a flat leafless thallus, much oftener differentiated into a filiform stem with broadly inserted sessile leaves. In the foliose species the leaves are commonly in two rows on the upper side of the stem; sometimes there is a third row of rudimentary ones beneath. The fructification consists of oblong stalked capsules inserted on the stem, which split into valves, ordinarily four, discharging numerous spores and spirally marked elaters. These plants are to be found nearly everywhere in damp soil and on trunks of trees, being especially abundant in humid climates.

Jungermanniaceae (jung-ger-man-i-ä-ä), *n. pl.* Belonging to or resembling the *Jungermanniaceae*.

Jungermannidae (jung-ger-man'i-ä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Lindley, 1846), < *Jungermannia* + *-idae*.] According to Lindley, a tribe of the *Jungermanniaceae*.

Jungermannia (jung-ger-man'i-ä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833), < *Jungermannia* + *-ae*.] 1. Originally, and with some authors still, the equivalent of *Jungermanniaceae*.—2. Now, more commonly, a tribal division of the order *Jungermanniaceae*, typified by the genus *Jungermannia*.

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* [*CF. F. jungle* (< *E.*); < *Hind. jangal*, a desert, a forest, jungle (cf. *jangla*, a coppice, thicket, fence, railing, grating, lattice), < *Skt. jangala*, dry, desert.] 1. A dense growth of rank and tangled vegetation, large and small, often nearly impenetrable, such as is characteristic of some parts of India, especially in the swampy regions at the base of the Himalaya mountains.

As we proceeded, the full luxuriance of this tropical jungle became more and more apparent, and we soon found that owing to the tangled mass of vegetation it was absolutely impossible to leave the beaten path.

Bull, *Jungle Life in India*, p. 177.

A damp belt of lowland, the terai, stretches along their [the Himalayas] foot, and is covered with dense fever-breeding jungle. W. W. Hunter, *The Indian Empire*, p. 30.

2. A tract of land covered by such vegetation; a wilderness of dense overgrowth; a piece of swampy thicket forest-land.

To an eye accustomed for years to the wild wastes of the jungle, the whole country presents the appearance of one continuous well-ordered garden.

E. J. Waring, *Tropical Resident at Home*, p. 7.

jungle-bear (jung'gl-bär), *n.* The sloth-bear of India, *Prochilus labiatus*. See cut under *aswail*.

jungle-bandy (jung'gl-ben'di), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Tetrameles nudiflora*.

jungle-cat (jung'gl-kat), *n.* Same as *chaus*.

jungle-cock (jung'gl-kok), *n.* See *jungle-fowl*.

jungled (jung'gl-d), *a.* [*< jungle* + *-ed*.] Covered with jungle; tangled with wild growths.

The savages were posted on a thickly jungled island in the lake. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 55.

jungle-fever (jung'gl-fē-ver), *n.* A severe variety of remittent fever prevalent in the East Indies and other tropical regions. It is characterized by the paroxysmal recurrence of the cold and hot stages. Also called *hill-fever*.

jungle-fowl (jung'gl-foul), *n.* 1. A gallinaceous bird of India, *Gallus sonnerati*, the first species of the genus known to naturalists, supposed to be one of the wild originals of the domestic hen, though the *Gallus bankiva* (see *Gallus*)



Jungermannia minuta.
a. capsule with its perianth, on larger scale.

resembles the common hen more nearly. It closely resembles the common black-red pit game-cock, and is abundant in the higher wooded districts of India. The name extends to other species of the same genus.

2. Any megapod of Australia, as *Megapodius tumulus*.

jungle-gau (jung'gl-gau), *n.* Same as *jungle-ox*.

jungle-nail (jung'gl-nail), *n.* The East Indian tree *Acacia tomentosa*.

jungle-ox (jung'gl-oks), *n.* An Indian bovine quadruped of the subgenus *Bibos*, *B. sylhetensis*, inhabiting Sylhet and other mountainous parts of northeastern India. It is nearly allied to the gayal and to the common ox.

jungle-sheep (jung'gl-shēp), *n.* A ruminant animal, *Kemas hypocirinus*, of India.

jungly (jung'gl), *a.* [*< jungle* + *-y*.] Of the nature of jungle; consisting of or abounding with jungle.

In closely-wooded or jungly tracts all kinds of survey operations are prosecuted at a disadvantage.

R. A. Proctor, *Light Science*, p. 272.

Junian (jü'nian), *a.* [*< L. Junianus*, pertaining to Junius, < *Junius*, the name of a Roman gens. See *def.*] Of or pertaining to "Junius," a writer who published under this name a series of letters which appeared in a London newspaper, the "Public Advertiser," between November 21st, 1768, and January 21st, 1772, denouncing various abuses in the administration of the British government. After voluminous discussion, the authorship of the letters remains disputed, but the strongest evidence appears to assign it to Sir Philip Francis, a contemporary politician.

junior (jü'nyor), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. junior*, contr. of *juvenior*, compar. of *juvenis*, young; see *juvenile*.] 1. *a.* Younger; not as old as another. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and especially to distinguish a son bearing the same name as the father: opposed to *senior*; as, John Smith, *junior*. In this use commonly abbreviated *Jr.* or *Jun.* 2. Younger or lower in standing, as in a profession, especially the bar: as, a *junior* counsel; a *junior* partner in a firm or company.

Mr. Smith, the assistant at a cheap shop; the *junior* partner in a slippery firm of some three weeks' existence. Dickens, *Sketches*.

3. In American colleges and schools, pertaining to the third year of the course, the next below the senior or last year; in institutions having a three years' course, usually pertaining to the first year (the second being called the *middle year*): as, the *junior* class; *junior* students.

II. *n.* 1. A person younger than another.

The fools, my *junior* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear;
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between.

Swift, *Death of Dr. Swift*.

2. One of less experience or inferior standing in his profession than another, who is called his *senior*; one employed as the subordinate of another, especially at the bar.

Not one of them but he thinketh himself to have had a great jumble down vnto him: if he goes on the left hand of another y^e smeth to be his *junior* or inferior.

J. Udall, *On Lake xiv*.

He had been retained as Mr. Sergeant Snubbins's *junior*.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxii.

3. In American colleges and seminaries, a member of the junior class; a student in the junior year.

juniority (jü'nior-i-ti), *n.* [*< junior* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being junior or a junior: opposed to *seniority*.

He admits as probable upon present knowledge, in the person of Homo sapiens, the *juniority* of man.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 224.

2. In law, same as *borough-English*.

We have a choice between "ultimogeniture," the awkward term proposed by the Real Property Commissioners of the last generation, and such foreign terms as *Jungenat-Recht* and *Juvelgnieric*, . . . or one must coin a new phrase like *juniority* or *junior-right*.

C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 125.

junior-right (jü'nyor-rit), *n.* In law, same as *borough-English*.

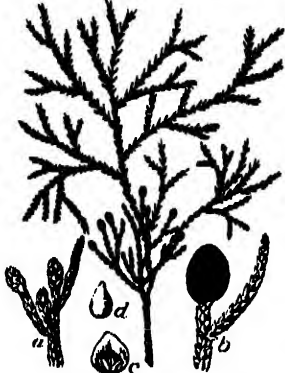
If we are to describe the area from which we must collect examples of *junior-right*, we shall find that it has flourished not only in England and in most parts of Central and Northern Europe, but also in some remote and disconnected regions. C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 125.

It appears also that until quite recently the custom of what we English call *Borough-English*, but for which the book-word *junior right* has of late been invented, existed "in the Thetlands at Norden, in East Friesland, not far from the mouth of the Ems."

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 222.

juniorahip (jü'nyor-ship), *n.* [*< junior* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being junior or a junior; *juniority*. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *juvenate*.

Juniper (jŭ'ni-pər), n. and a. [*< ME. junyppor; altered, to suit the L., from earlier gynnyppor, jenu- per, etc. (also prob. "gencore," ult. geneva and gins, q. v.)*] *< OF. genciere, genciore = Pr. gencibre, gencibre = OSp. gencbro, Sp. enebro = Pg. simbro = It. ginepro, giun- pero, < L. jun- perus, a juniper, so called as renewing its youth, i. e. being evergreen, < juvenis (contr. juni-), young, + parore, produce: see parent.] I. n. A coniferous evergreen shrub or tree, belonging to the genus *Ju-**



Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana*). a, branch with male flowers; b, branch with fruit; c, scale of male flower with two anthers; d, seed.

niperus. There are about 80 species, distributed through the northern parts of the globe or on mountains further south. *J. communis*, the common juniper of Europe and North America, is a spreading shrub or small tree, whose purple aromatic berries yield a volatile oil used as a diuretic and stimulant and also in the manufacture of gin. *J. Sabina* of southern Europe, the true sayin, is a small tree whose tops form the official sayin. *J. Virginiana*, the North American red cedar or pencil-cedar, is a generally small but sometimes large tree, yielding a fragrant, light, imperishable wood, highly valued for pencil-making, cabinet-work, posts, etc. The wood of *J. Bermudiana* serves similar purposes. (See cedar.) (For botanical characters, see *Juniperus*.) The name is locally applied to other trees, the so-called juniper-swamps of the southern United States consisting of the white cedar, *Chamaecyparis sphaeroides*.

And that Tro hath many Leves, as the Gynnyppor hath. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 236.

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and juniper roots for their meat. *Joh xxx. 4.*

Gum juniper. Same as *sandaraq*.—Irish and Swedish juniper, columnar varieties of *J. communis*, elegant in cultivation.

II. a. Bitter; sharp; severe.

Bishop Gronthead, offended therat, wrote Pope Innocent the fourth . . . a juniper letter, taxing him with extortion and other vicious practices. *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 23.

When women chide their husbands for a long while together, it is commonly said, they give them a juniper lecture; which, I am informed, is a comparison taken from the long lasting of the live coals of that wood, not from its sweet smell; but comparisons run not upon all four. *Birk, Modern Husbandman* (1750), VII. li. 142.

juniper-brandy (jŭ'ni-pər-bran'di), n. Gin. **Juniperina** (jŭ'ni-pər-i-nə), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), *< Juniperus + ina*.] A subtribe of coniferous plants of the tribe *Cupressineae*, embracing the single genus *Juniperus*.

juniperite (jŭ'ni-pər-it), n. [*< NL. Juniperites*.] A petrified trunk or fossil impression belonging to the genus *Juniperus* or *Juniperites*.

Juniperites (jŭ'ni-pər-itēs), n. [NL., *< Juniperus, q. v.*] A genus of plants, the fossil form of *Juniperus*.

juniper-oil (jŭ'ni-pər-oil), n. A volatile oil distilled from the berries and probably the tops of *Juniperus communis*. It is an official drug with stimulant, carminative, and diuretic properties. **juniper-resin** (jŭ'ni-pər-rez'in), n. *Sundarac*. **Juniperus** (jŭ-nip'g-rus), n. [L., the juniper-tree: used as a genus by Tournefort, Inst., 361. 1700, but with a wider meaning, including *Cedrus*. Restricted to present sense by Linnaeus.] A genus of coniferous plants, the true junipers, embracing about 30 species, widely distributed. The few scales of the strobile in this genus are fleshy, and consolidated into an indurated berry or drupe, containing from 1 to 8 hard seeds, either distinct or united in a woody mass. The leaves are either scale-like or slender and spreading (acutose), or both in the same plant. (See *Juniper*.) Eight or ten fossil species are described from various parts of the world, largely from the Tertiary of Europe and the Cretaceous and Tertiary of the arctic regions. When deviating slightly from the living plant, these fossil forms are often called *juniperites*.

junk (jungk), n. [*< ME. jonke, < OF. jonc, a rush, a rush-light, P. jonc = Sp. Pg. junco = It. giunco, a rush, bulrush (in Pg. also junk, cordage (orig. or sometimes made of rushes), whence the E. word in def. 2), < L. junceus, a rush. From L. junceus also come ult. E. junket and jonquill.*] 1. A rush; a reed.

It [the crown] was of Jonkes of the See, that is to say, Bishes of the See, that pryken als schargely as Thornes. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 13.

2. *Naut.*, old or condemned cable and cordage cut into small pieces, used when untwisted for making points, gaskets, swabs, mats, etc., and plied into fibers to make oakum for caulking seams. Hence—3. Worn-out and discarded material in general that may be turned to some use; especially, old rope, chain, iron, copper, parts of machinery, and bottles, gathered or bought up by tradesmen called junk-dealers; hence, rubbish of any kind; odds and ends.—4. Salt beef or pork supplied to vessels for long voyages: so called from its resemblance in toughness to old ropes' ends.

The purser's junk had become as tough as the foretopseel weather-earrings. *Dickens, Bleak House*, xvii.

5. The mass of blubbery and cellular tissue which fills the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale between the case and the white-horse, containing oil and spermaceti.

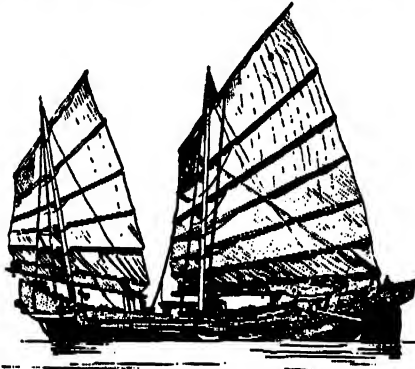
The dense mass of cellular tissue beneath the case and nostril, and which is technically called the junk, also contains spermaceti, with which oil and its tissue is infiltrated. *Urs, Dict.*, III. 668.

junk (jungk), n. [A var. of *chunk*.] A thick piece; a lump; a chunk.

There were two eggs, a junk of bread, and a bottle of wine on board the *Arethusa*.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 25.

junk (jungk), n. [= *F. jonque, < Sp. Pg. junco, < Malay ajong, or Chinese ch'uan, ch'u'en, t'w'an, a ship, boat, bark, junk; otherwise < Javanese jung, a large boat.*] A large sea-going sailing vessel used in the Chinese seas. It has a flat bottom,



A Canton Trading-junk.

a square prow, and high full stern, from one to five heavy masts carrying lug-sails, sometimes made of matting, and a huge rudder, which at sea is lowered below the bottom. The name is also given to the larger-sized river-craft of China.

China also, and the Great Atlantis (that you call America), which have now but junks and canoes, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

It became a difficult task to thread our way between the fleets of sampans and junks. The latter are the most extraordinary looking craft . . . with high, overhanging sterns. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xxi.

junk-bottle (jungk'bot'l), n. A thick strong bottle, usually made of green or black glass.

Just stopping to take a lusty dinner, and bracing to his side his junk-bottle, well charged with heart-inspiring Hollands, he issued jollily from the city gate. *Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 447.

junk-dealer (jungk'dē'ler), n. The keeper of a junk-shop; a junkman.

junker (yŏng'kēr), n. [G., a young noble, contr. of *jung herr* (MHG. *juno herre*): see *young* and *herre*, and cf. *younger*, the E. form of *junker*.] 1. A young German noble or squire.

A "Junker (Jung Herr), or younker," says Herr Bamberger, "is essentially the son of a noble house which has devoted itself to military service—a mixture of Charles I. cavalier, Prussian lieutenant, German feudal lord, and Spanish Don Quixote." *Loose, Bismarck*, I. 82, note.

2. [cap.] A member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Bismarck when he was made prime minister (1862).

Junkerism (yŏng'kēr-izm), n. [*< junker + -ism*.] The political principles and social ideas of the aristocratic party in Prussia called Junkers.

junkerite (jungk'kēr-it), n. Same as *siderite*.

junket (jungk'et), n. [*< ME. junket, jonket, < jonke, a rush: see junk*.] Cf. *OF. jonchiere, a basket of rushes, < jonc, a rush. Cf. junket*.] 1. A basket made of rushes.

Whanne he [the father of Moses] mygte hilde hym no longer, he tok a *jonket* of reashen [a leap of asps, Furr.] and glewde it with glewshie clay and with ploche, and putte the littil saunt with yune. *Wyclif, Ez. li. 4.*

2. A long basket for catching fish. [Prov. Eng.]

junket (jungk'et), n. [Formerly *junket, jun- cate, dial. jonket*; = *F. joncade, < It. giuncata, a sweetmeat, cream-cheese, so called as being brought in or served on rushes, < giunco, rush: see junk*. Cf. *junket*.] 1. Curds mixed with cream, sweetened, and flavored. Hence—2. Any sweetmeat or delicacy.

And bears with you both wine and junketes fit, And bid him cate. *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. iv. 42.

With stories told of many a feast, How lacy Mab the junketes eat. *Milton, L'Allegro*, l. 102.

3. A feast or merrymaking; a convivial entertainment; a picnic.

Such junketes come not every day.

Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

George, taking out his wife to a new jaunt or junket every night, was quite pleased with himself as usual, and swore he was becoming quite a domestic character.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

junket (jungk'et), v. [*< junket*, n.] I. *intrans.* To feast; banquet; take part in a convivial entertainment.

She which stands at the head being Godmother; and after this they junket together.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 192.

II. *trans.* To entertain; feast; regale.

The good woman took my lodgings over my head, and was in . . . a hurry to junket her neighbours. *H. Walpole*.

junketer (jungk'et-er), n. One who takes part in a junket.

On what principle . . . are these junketers . . . allowed the use of steamboats at an expense of from \$300 to \$500 per day? *New York Tribune*, June 14, 1868.

junketing (jungk'et-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *junket*, v.] A lively feast or entertainment; a season of conviviality; picnicking.

All was fun, frolic, courtship, junketing, and jollity. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 133.

St. Martha's Day was occasion for junketings on the Giudecca Canal, when a favorite fair, being in season, was devotionally eaten. *Honells, Venetian Life*, xvii.

junketry, n. [Formerly also *junquetry*; *< junket* + -ry.] Sweetmeats.

You would prefer him before tart and gallingale, which Chaucer prebeminest encomiounseth above all *junqueries* or confectionaries whatsoever. *Masse, Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 158).

junking (jungk'ing), n. [Cf. *junk*.] In coal-mining, a passage through a pillar of coal. [North. Eng.]

junkman (jungk'man), n.; pl. *junkmen* (-men). A dealer in junk.

junk-ring (jungk'ring), n. In steam-engines, a ring fitting in a groove round a piston to keep it steam-tight by confining the packing.

junk-shop (jungk'shop), n. A place where junk is bought and sold. See *junk*, 2.

Junk Shop was defined by the Supreme Court of South Carolina to be a place where odds and ends are purchased or sold. *Bishop, Stat. Crimes* (2d ed.), § 296.

junk-strap (jungk'strap), n. In the *whale-fishery*, a chain used to hoist aboard the junk of a sperm-whale.

junk-vat (jungk'vat), n. In *tanning*, a large vat for holding ooze or tan-liquor which has been weakened in the layers.

junk-wad (jungk'wad), n. In *ordnance*, a wad made of oakum bound with spun-yarn and filling the bore of the gun, used in proving cannon and to hold the shot in place.

June (jŭ'nō), n. [L., a name ult. connected with *Jovis, Jupiter, Jove, Jupiter, Diana*, etc.: see *deity*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the queen of heaven, the highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and the wife. She was the parallel of the Greek Hera, with whom in later times she became to a considerable extent identified. She was regarded as the special protectress of marriage, and was the guardian of woman from birth to death. In Rome she was also the patron of the national finances, and a temple which contained the mint was erected to her, under the name of *Junio Moneta*, in the Capitoline. In her distinctive Italian character, *June* (called *Lavinia*, from the site at Lavinium of her chief sanctuary, or *Hospita*,



Juno of Lavinium.—Colonial statue in the Vatican Museum, Rome.

the Protectum) was a war-goddess, represented as clad in a mantle of goat-skin, bearing a shield and an uplifted spear, and accompanied, like Athena, by a sacred serpent. The third planetoid, discovered by Harding, at Lillenthal, in 1804.—Bird of Juno, the peacock, *Pavo cristatus*.

Junonian (jō-nō'ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Junonius, of Juno, < Juno(n-), Juno: see Juno.*] Of or pertaining to Juno; resembling Juno, or partaking of her characteristics.

Junonian fulness and grand development of features.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 375.

Junonical (jō-nō'ni-kal), *a.* [*< L. Juno(n-), Juno, + -ical.*] Junonian.

Yest do I still feare me theese fayre Junonical harbours.
Santhure, Enneid, l. 605.

Juno's-rose (jō'nōz-rōz), *n.* The white lily, *Lilium candidum*.

Juno's-tears (jō'nōz-tērz), *n.* The European vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.

junt (junt), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *junk*, *chunk*.] 1. A large piece; a chunk. [Scotch.]—2. A squat clumsy person. [Scotch.]—3. A worthless woman.

Hoa. Daintily abused! you've put a junt upon me!
Lucre. Ha, ha, ha!
Hoa. A common strumpet!
Wk. Nay, now
You wrong her, sir; if I were she I'd have
The law on you for that.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, v. 2.

junta (jun'tā), *n.* [= *F. junta, < Sp. junta* (orig. fem. of *junto*, used as pp. of *juntar*, convoke, congregate) = *Pg. junta, f., a council, meeting, < L. junta, fem. of junctus, joined, pp. of jungere, join: see join. Cf. junio.*] 1. A meeting; a council. *See junto.* Specifically—2. In Spain, a consultative or legislative assembly, either for the whole country or for one of its separate parts. The most celebrated juntas in history were that convened by Napoleon in 1808 and the later revolutionary juntas.

I had also Audience of the King [of Spain], to whom I delivered two Memorials since, in his Majesty's Name of Great Britain, that a particular Junta of some of the Council of State and War might be appointed to determine the Business.
Houssell, Letters, l. 111. 10.

junto (jun'tō), *n.* [An erroneous form of *junta, < Sp. junta, a council: see junta.* The *K.* form *junto* came into use at a time when *Sp.* words in *-a* were commonly taken with the term *-o*, as appearing as seeming more Spanish. Cf. *bastinado, < Sp. bastonada.*] A private council or assembly; a combination of persons openly or secretly engaged for a common purpose, especially of a political character; a club of partisans or intriguers; a faction; a cabal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a group of leading Whig politicians in the reigns of William III. and Anne, of whom the most important were Somers, Wharton, Russell, and Montague.

How venerable were this junto! How admirable this assembly!
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 382.

The puzzling sons of party next appeared,
In dark cabals and mighty juntos met.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l.

That the republic might be governed by lawful magistrates, and not by a junto of particular persons.
J. Adams, Works, V. 98.

Essex Junto, in *U. S. Hist.*, a name, first used about 1781, which was chiefly applied to a group of extreme Federalist leaders, mostly connected with Essex county, Massachusetts, about the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. During the presidency of John Adams they were adherents of Hamilton rather than of the President. Later the name was applied to the Federalists in general.—*Wyn. Fustion, Camarillo, etc. See cabal.*

junt, *n.* Same as *jupo*.

jupardiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *jeopardy*.

jupart, *v. t.* An early form of *jeopard*.

jupartiet, *n.* An early form of *jeopardy*.

jupati-palm (jō'pa-tē-pām), *n.* [*< Jupati, a S. Amer. name, + E. palm.*] *Raphia tedi-gera*, a palm which grows on the rich alluvial soil on the banks of the Lower Amazon and Pará rivers in Brazil. It has cylindrical leaf-stalks, which measure from 12 to 15 feet in length, and are used by the natives for a variety of purposes, as for the walls of houses and for baskets and boxes.

jupet (jūp), *n.* [Also *jup, jub* (Florio); *< ME. jupe, gipe* (= *MHG. juppe, jupe, joppe, jupe, gippe, gippe*), *< OF. jupe, juppe, jube, jubb, gipe, gippe*, a silk stuff, a garment made of it, *F. jupe* = *Fr. jupa* = *It. giuppa, giubba* (ML. *jupa*), *< Sp. juda* (al-juda), *< Ar. jubbah, al-jubbah*, a garment so called: see *jubbah*. *MHG. schube, G. schauhe*, is prob. from the same source. The name was applied to various forms of garments. Hence *jupon*.] Same as *jupon*.

This play of ours, just like some vest or top
Worn twice or thrice, was carefully laid up.
Florio, Epigrams (1670).

jupel, *n.* [OF., also *juppel, juplet*, dim. of *jupo*, a jupe: see *jupo*.] Same as *jupon*.

jupette (jō'pēt'), *n.* [Dim. of *jupo*.] A jupon having a very short skirt.

Jupiter (jō'pi-tēr), *n.* [In older English frequently *Juppiter*; = *F. Sp. Pg. Jupiter, < L. Jupiter*, more correctly *Juppiter*, OL. *Joupiter* = *Gr. Ζεύς πατήρ*, voc. *Ζεύς πάτερ* = *Skt. Dyauṣ pit-ātar*, lit. 'Jove (Zeus) father': see *Jove, Zeus, deity, and father*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the supreme deity, the parallel of the Greek Zeus, and the embodiment of the might and national dignity of the Romans. The central seat of his cult was the Capitoline Hill at Rome, where he had the title of Optimus Maximus (Best Greatest). He was primarily a divinity of the sky, and hence was considered to be the originator of all atmospheric changes. His weapon was the thunderbolt. He controlled and directed the future, and sacrifices were offered to secure his favor at the beginning of every undertaking. He was also the guardian of property, whether of the state or of individuals. White, the color of the light of day, was sacred to him; hence, white animals were offered to him in sacrifice, his priests wore white caps, his chariot was drawn by four white horses, and the consuls were dressed in white when they sacrificed to him upon assuming office. The eagle was especially consecrated to him. The surviving artistic representations of Jupiter are comparatively late, and betray Greek influence, imitating the type of the Greek Zeus. Also called *Jove*.

2. The brightest of the superior planets, and the largest body of the solar system except the sun itself. Its sidereal period of revolution is 11.86198 Julian years, and its synodical period 399 days. Its mean distance from the sun is about 483,000,000 miles. Its equatorial diameter at its mean distance subtends an angle of 38", so that its real diameter is about one tenth of that of the sun (which subtends 1,922"), and about 11 times that of the earth (the solar parallax being 8".9). Jupiter is flattened at the poles by no less than one seventeenth of its diameter. Its mass is about 317.7 of that of the sun, or 304 times that of the earth, making its mean density only 1.3 that of the earth being taken at 5.5. Gravity at its surface is 24 times that at the earth. The most remarkable feature of the appearance of this planet is the equatorial fasciae or bands which cross its disk. These fasciae subside generally for months or even years, but sometimes form in a few hours. They sometimes have a breadth of one sixth of the apparent disk of the planet. There are also spots of much greater permanence. It is, however, probable that no solid matter can be seen, and quite doubtful whether any exists in the planet. The spots revolve about the axis in 9 hours, 55 minutes, and 35 seconds, but the white clouds in 54 minutes less time. From his photometric observations, Zöllner calculates the albedo of Jupiter to be 0.6, so high a value as to suggest that the planet must be self-luminous. Jupiter has five satellites or moons. Their periods of revolution are as follows: I. 1d. 18h. 28m. 35.945s.; II. 3d. 13h. 17m. 53.785s.; III. 7d. 8h. 56m. 35.854s.; IV. 16d. 18h. 5m. 43.928s.; V. 11h. 574m.

3. In *alchemy*, tin, which was supposed to be under the control of the planet Jupiter.—4. In *her.*, the tincture azure or blue in blazoning by the planets. *See blazon*, *n.*, 2.—5. In *svöl.*, a snubbed whale. Also called *Jupiter-fish*.

Rondelet . . . gives a figure of a "Balema ura," . . . which the whale fishers of Saintonge call Gibbar, or gibbero dorso.
From this provincial name came Gibbartas, Gubartas, Jubart, Jubartas, Jupiter, etc.
J. H. Trumbull, in Fisheries of U. S. (1884), l. 29.

Jupiter's-beard (jō'pi-tēr-z-bērd), *n.* 1. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.—2. An evergreen leguminous plant, *Anthyllus Barba-Jovis*, also called *silver-bush*; also, less properly, *Anthyllus Pulveraria*, or lady's-fingers.—3. A large fungus with a white fibrous margin, *Radulum quercinum* (*Hydnium Barba-Jovis*).

Jupiter's-distaff (jō'pi-tēr-z-dis'tāf), *n.* A labiate plant, or wild sage, *Salvia glutinosa*, or perhaps *Phlomis frutescens*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jupiter's-eye (jō'pi-tēr-z-eye), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jupiter's-flower (jō'pi-tēr-z-flou'ēr), *n.* A translation of *Dianthus*, the name of the pink-genus, also of the specific name of *Agrostemma* (*Lych-nis Flos-Jovis*).

Jupiter's-nut (jō'pi-tēr-z-nut), *n.* [Translation of *Juglans*.] The European walnut, *Juglans regia*.

Jupiter's-staff (jō'pi-tēr-z-stāf), *n.* The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

jupon (jō'pon or jō'pon'), *n.* [Also *juppon*; *< ME. jupone, jopowne, gipoun, gypown, gepoun*, *< OF. jupon, juppon, gippon, F. jupon* = *Fr. jupon, jupio* (cf. *Sp. judon* = *Pg. gibão* = *It. giubbone*, prob. after *F.*), a short casack, etc., dim. (or aug.) of *jupo*, a jupe: see *jupo*.] A garment worn by men in the fourteenth and early part of the fifteenth century. Especially—(a) A jacket of heavy material, sometimes stuffed and quilted to serve as a coat of fence, and often worn under the iron armor. (b) A surcoat worn over the armor, with skirts reaching about to mid-thigh, and with short sleeves or none. In heraldry it is represented without sleeves and daggled or jagged at the bottom. It was introduced about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The felon with the fyne swerde freschely he strykes, . . .
Thorowes jopowne and jesserawte of gentille males!
Morie Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1422.

jurt, *v. t.* [A var. of *jarl*, *v.*] To clash; strike with a harsh noise.

By that time that the multitude ran thither in great numbers, and presented themselves ready to defend, the ramme was jurted also at the other part.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 363.

jurt, *n.* [A var. of *jarl*, *n.*] A crashing collision; a harsh-sounding blow; a crash.

Jura (jō'rā), *a. and n.* In *geol.*, same as *Jurassic*.—*Jura limestone. See limestone.*

Jural (jō'ral), *a.* [*< L. jus (jur-), right, law* (see *jus*), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to natural or positive right.

By the adjective jural we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations; as by the adjective "moral" we denote that which has reference to the doctrine of duties.
Wheatell.

2. Of or pertaining to jurisprudence.

jurally (jō'ral-i), *adv.* 1. As regards or in accordance with natural or positive right.—2. By means of or with reference to jurisprudence.

juramentally (jō-rā-men'tal-i), *adv.* [*< "juramentum, pertaining to an oath (< L. juramentum (> It. giuramento = OF. jurement), an oath, < jurare, swear: see jury*), + *-ly*.] With an oath.
A promise juramentally confirmed.

Urguarcz, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 12.

jurant (jō'rānt), *a. and n.* [*< F. jurant*, ppr. of *jurar*, swear: see *jury*.] 1. *a.* Taking an oath; swearing. [Rare.]

2. *n.* One who takes an oath. [Rare.]

Jurant and Discontent with their shaved crowns argue frothing everywhere; or are ceasing to argue and stripping for battle.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

Jurassic (jō-ras'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Jura* (see def.) + *-assic*, as in *Triassic*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Jura mountains, and specifically, in *geol.*, to the Jurassic series.

2. *n.* In *geol.*, that part of the geological series which includes all the groups and subgroups older than the Cretaceous and newer than the Triassic: so called from the predominance of rocks of this age in the Jura mountains. The Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous together form the Mesozoic series. The flora of the Jurassic is distinguished by a predominance of cycadaceous forms, ferns being also plentiful. Its fauna is rich and varied. The most highly developed animals in this geological position are certain small marsupials. The oldest known bird, possessing also some marked reptilian characters, is found in the Upper Jurassic. The Jurassic series covers a wide area in Europe, and is also of great interest and importance in the Cordilleran region of the United States. The name *Oolite* was originally applied to the rocks of Jurassic age in England by William Smith, by whom the order of succession of this part of the series was first worked out and published. The Jurassic of England includes the Lias as its lower member, and above this the Lower, Middle, and Upper Oolites. In northwestern Germany the Jurassic is divided into the Lower or Black Jura, the Middle or Brown, and the Upper or White. Of these divisions the lower corresponds to the English Lias. The fossil remains of the Jurassic series in the United States are of great interest. Among them is the *Adamantinosaurus*, a dinosaur, supposed to have been a hundred feet in length and thirty or more in height. The surficial rocks of the western edge of the North American continent are, at least in large part, of Jurassic age.

jurat (jō'rāt), *F. pron. zhi-rāt*, *n.* [Formerly also *jurate*; *< F. jurat* (veracuarily *juré*, a jurymen) = *Sp. Pg. jurado* = *It. giurato*, *< ML. juratus*, an alderman, a warden, juror, jurymen, lit. one sworn, *< L. juratus*, pp. of *jurare*, swear: see *jury*.] A sworn officer; a magistrate; a member of a permanent jury. The word is now chiefly used as a title of office in the Channel Islands, where the jurors are judges and legislators chosen for life, Jersey and Guernsey having twelve each, and Alderney six.

Open your gates, we command you in the name of the kyns. The watchmen sayde, Sirs, the keyes be within the towne with the jurats.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., l. 1061.

jurat (jō'rāt), *n.* [*< L. juratum*, neut. of *juratus*, sworn: see *jurat*.] In *law*, the official memorandum subscribed at the end of an affidavit, showing the time when and the person before whom it was sworn. *Wharton.*

juratet (jō'rāt), *n.* An obsolete form of *jurat*.

juratiōn (jō-rā'shōn), *n.* [= *It. giurazione*, *< LL. juratio* (n-), a swearing as on oath, *< L. jurare*, swear: see *jury*.] In *law*, the act of swearing; the administration of an oath.

jurative (jō'rā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or having the purpose or the sanction and effect of an oath; juratory. [Rare.]

juratori, *n.* [*< L. jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness, a sworn magistrate, *ML. a juror, < jurare*, swear: see *jury, juror*.] A juror.

juratory (jō'rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. juratoire* = *It. giuratorio*, *< LL. juratorius*, of an oath, *< L. ju-*

vator, a sworn witness, < *jurare*, swear: see *jurator*, *jury*.] Of, pertaining to, or comprising an oath.

How often does St. Paul . . . repeat . . . his *juratory* caution before the Lord: as, God is my witness?

Donne, Sermons, vi.

Juratory caution, in *Scots law*, a form of caution sometimes offered in a suspension or advocacy, where the complainant is not in circumstances to offer any better. It consists of an inventory of his effects, given up upon oath, and assigned in security of the sums which may be found due in the suspension.

juridicount, *n.* A Middle English variant of *jurisdiction*.

jure divino (jŭ-rē di-vi-nō), [*L.*: *jure*, abl. of *ius* (*jur-*), right, law; *divino*, ubl. of *divinus*, divine: see *divine*.] By divine right. See *divine*.

jural (jŭ-rel), *n.* [*Sp.*] A fish of the genus *Caranx*, as *C. piquetus*, *C. fulax*, in Florida, etc. **jurema-bark** (jŭ-rē-mā-bārk), *n.* An astringent bark obtained from the Brazilian tree *Acacia Jurema*. The natives are said to prepare a narcotic decoction from it.

juribali, **juriballi** (jŭ-ri-bal-i), *n.* [Native name.] A West Indian tree, *Trichilia moschata*, of the natural order *Meliaceae*, the astringent bark of which is said to possess a high value in typhoid fevers. The name is also applied to two other melaceous trees, *Symida febrifuga*, of India and Ceylon, and *Khaya Senegalensis*, of tropical Africa, which possess similar properties.

juridic (jŭ-rīd-ik), *a.* [= *F. juridique* = *Sp. juridico* = *Pg. juridico* = *It. giuridico*, < *L. juridicus*, relating to justice or law, as a noun a judge, < *ius* (*jur-*), law, + *dicere*, point out, declare, say, declare. Cf. *judge*, ult. of same elements.] Same as *juridical*. [Rare.]

juridical (jŭ-rīd-i-kal), *a.* [*< juridique + -al*.] 1. Pertaining to the promulgation or dispensation of law; founded upon or according to the forms of law; relating to or concerned with administrative law: as, a *juridical* argument; *juridical* methods; *juridical* oppression.

The influence of Christianity on a much more famous system than the Brehon law has always seemed to me to be greatly overstated by M. Troplong and other well-known *juridical* writers. Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 61.

2. Subsisting in contemplation of law; of the nature of an abstract legal conception: as, a *juridical* person, or a *juridical* transaction (that is to say, a person or transaction legally supposed or conceived of to some extent irrespective of actual existence and of incidents and circumstances not recognized by the law).—**Delivery of juridical possession**. See *delivery*.—**Juridical days**, days in court on which law is administered; days on which the court can lawfully sit.

juridically (jŭ-rīd-i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *juridical* manner; according to forms of law; with legal authority.

juridicial, *a.* An obsolete variant of *juridical*. **jurinite** (jŭ-ri-nit), *n.* [Named by Loret (1822) after Louis Jurine (1751-1819), a Genevan naturalist.] In mineral, same as *brookite*.

juriconsult (jŭ-ris-kon-sult), *n.* [= *F. jurisconsulte* = *Sp. Pg. jurisconsulto* = *It. giuriconsult*, < *L. jurisconsultus*, also *jureconsultus*, also separately *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*, one skilled in the law, < *juris*, gen. of *ius*, law, + *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law; one learned in jurisprudence; a jurist; specifically, a master of the civil law.

In divers particular sciences, as of the *juriconsults*, . . . there are set down some small memorials of the schools, authors, and books.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 120.

jurisdiction (jŭ-ris-dik-shon), *n.* [*< ME. jurisdiction, juridicoun, < OF. jurisdiction, F. juridiction* = *Sp. jurisdicción* = *Pg. jurisdição* = *It. giurisdizione*, < *L. jurisdictio* (*n.*), *juris dictio* (*n.*), administration of the law, jurisdiction, < *juris*, gen. of *ius*, law, + *dictio* (*n.*), a declaring: see *diction*.] 1. Judicial authority; the legal power of hearing and determining controversies or accusations; the right of exercising the functions of a judge or of a legal tribunal. It includes the power to compel a person to appear and answer a complaint, or to punish him for not doing so; the power to take property in dispute into the custody of the law; the power to compel production of evidence, and hear the contention of the parties; the power to determine questions of right between the parties, and to enforce the determination. **Jurisdiction of the person** depends usually on the giving of due notice to the person, or a voluntary appearance by him. **Jurisdiction of the subject-matter** usually depends on the statutory or common-law powers conferred on the court with reference to the nature of the controversy or property affected, and sometimes upon the seizure of the property into the custody of the law.

By the long uniform usage of many ages, our kings have delegated their whole judicial power to the judges of their

several courts, which are the grand depositaries of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and have gained a known and stated jurisdiction, regulated by certain and established rules, which the crown itself cannot now alter but by act of Parliament.

Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

2. Controlling authority; the right of making and enforcing laws or regulations; the capacity of determining rules of action or use, and exacting penalties: as, the *jurisdiction* of a state over its subjects.

To live exempt
From heaven's high jurisdiction.

Milton, P. L., II. 519.

The *jurisdiction* of the several States which constitute the Union is, within its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the federal government.

T. E. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 283.

3. The domain within which power is exercised; specifically, the territory over which the authority of a state, court, or judge extends.

The Mr. and Warden shall make serche onely within the jurisdiction of the cite and touchinge the same crafts onely.

English Gilds (E. T. S.), p. 307.

4. The function or capacity of judging or governing in general; the natural right to judge; inherent power of decision or control.

A new book astonishes for a few days, takes itself out of common jurisdiction.

Emerson, Courage.

Man's language is higher than himself, more spiritual, more ethereal, and still less subject than he to the jurisdiction of the laws of material nature.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

Appellate jurisdiction. See *original jurisdiction*, below.—**Concurrent jurisdiction**. See *concurrent*.—**Contentious jurisdiction**, that jurisdiction exercised when one invokes the aid of the law against one that disputes his demands, as distinguished from *voluntary jurisdiction*, when the person having a right to resist the demand appears as a consenting applicant.—**Delegated jurisdiction**. See *delegated*.—**Foreign jurisdiction Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 94, and amendments) relating to the exercise of powers in foreign countries under rights acquired by treaty or otherwise.—**General jurisdiction**, jurisdiction in respect to either persons or property generally, within the boundaries of the state.—**Jurisdiction Acts**. See *Foreign Jurisdiction Act*, above, and *Summary Jurisdiction Act*, below.—**Limited jurisdiction**, a jurisdiction extending only to a certain district, or to certain classes of subjects or persons, etc., or to certain amounts.—**Original jurisdiction**, the power to entertain an action from its commencement, as distinguished from *appellate jurisdiction*, or power to review the exercise of the jurisdiction of an inferior tribunal.—**Plea to the jurisdiction**, a plea denying the jurisdiction of the court to entertain an action.—**Proper jurisdiction**, in *Scots law*, that jurisdiction which belongs to the judge or magistrate himself, in virtue of his office.—**Summary Jurisdiction Act**, an English statute of 1849 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 43) for facilitating proceedings in criminal cases before justices of the peace. It was amended in 1849 (12 and 13 Vict., c. 45), 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., c. 49), and 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 43), and extended to Ireland in 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 76) and to Scotland in 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 33).—**Voluntary jurisdiction**. See *contentious jurisdiction*, above.

jurisdictional (jŭ-ris-dik-shon-al), *a.* [*< jurisdiction + -al*.] Pertaining or relating to jurisdiction: as, *jurisdictional* rights or interests.

Civil and jurisdictional powers . . . were conferred on the council established by this charter.

H. Everett, Orations, II. 221.

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ment, and of the use of water and the riddance of debris were regulated.—Particular jurisprudence, that which in the laws of a given state or nation is peculiar to that state or nation.

jurisprudent (jŭ-ris-prŭ-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. jurisprudent* = *Sp. Pg. jurisprudente* = *It. giurisperdente*, having knowledge of the law, < *L. juris*, of the law, gen. of *ius*, law, + *prudens* (*n.*), having knowledge: see *prudent*. This adj. is later than the noun.] 1. A versed in the law; understanding law.

II. *n.* A person learned in the law; one versed in jurisprudence. [Rare.]

Klosterheim in particular . . . had been pronounced by some of the first *jurisprudentes* a female appanage.

De Guiney.

jurisprudential (jŭ-ris-prŭ-den-shal), *a.* [*< jurisprudence* (*L. jurisprudentia*) + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to jurisprudence.

Traverse the whole continent of Europe, ransack all the libraries belonging to all the *jurisprudential* systems of the several political states, add the contents together, you would not be able to compose a collection of cases equal in variety, in amplitude, in clearness of statement, . . . to that which may be seen to be afforded by the collection of English Reports of adjudged cases.

Bentham, Works, IV. 461.

jurist (jŭ-ris-t), *n.* [= *F. juriste* = *Sp. Pg. jurista* = *It. giurista*, < *L. ius* (*jur-*), law.] 1. One who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly in the civil law; one who writes on the subject of law.

It has ever been the method of public *jurists* to draw a great part of the analogies on which they form the law of nations from the principles of law which prevail in civil community.

Burke.

2. In universities, a student in the faculty of law. **juristic** (jŭ-ris-tik), *a.* [*< jurist + -ic*.] Pertaining to a jurist or to jurisprudence; relating to law; juridical; legal.

juristical (jŭ-ris-ti-kal), *a.* [*< juristic + -al*.] Same as *juristic*.

It is not rarely that we refuse respect or attention to diplomatic communications, as wide of the point and full of verbiage or conceits, when, in fact, they owe those imaginary imperfections simply to the *juristical* point of view from which they have been conceived and written.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 283.

juristically (jŭ-ris-ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a *juristic* manner or way; juridically.

jur-nut (jŭ-rut), *n.* [A dial. form of *earthnut*.]

1. The earthnut, *Bunium flacuosum*.—2. The fruit of *Arachis hypogæa*, the peanut. [Prov. Eng.]

juror (jŭ-rŭr), *n.* [*< ME. jurour, < OF. jureur, jureur, jurour, F. jureur* = *Sp. Pg. jurador* = *It. giuratore*, < *L. jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness, a sworn magistrate, *ML.* a juror, < *jurare*, swear: see *jury*. Cf. *jurator*.] 1. One who takes or has taken an oath; one who swears; an oath-taker. Compare *nonjuror*.

I am a *juror* in the holy league,

And therefore hated of the Protestants.

Mariotte, Massacre at Paris, II. 3.

2. One who serves on a jury; a jurymen; a person sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial. See *jury*.

If your will pass,

I shall both find your lordship judge and *juror*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3, 60.

3. The syndie of a gild or trade, elected by the members of a craft to act as arbiter between master and man, examine apprentices, initiate masters, and represent the body of them.—4. One of a body of men selected to adjudge prizes, etc., at a public exhibition or competition of any kind.—**Challenge of jurors**. See *challenge*. 2.—**Grand juror**, a member of a grand jury.—**Petty juror**, a member of a petty jury.

jur-t, *n.* See *yurt*.

jury (jŭ-ri), *n.*; pl. *juries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *jurie*, < *ME. jurie*, < *OF. juree*, an oath, a judicial inquest, a jury (*F. jury*, *jur*, < *E.*), < *ML. jurata*, a jury, a sworn body of men, orig. fem. pp. of *L. jurare* (> *F. juror* = *Sp. Pg. jurar* = *It. giurare*), swear, bind by an oath, < *ius* (*jur-*), law: see *just*.] 1. A certain number of men selected according to law, and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them, and to declare the truth according to the evidence adduced. Trial by jury signifies the determination of facts in the administration of civil or criminal justice by the arbitrament of such a body of men, subject to the superintendence of a judge, who directs the proceedings, decides what evidence is proper to be laid before the jury, and determines questions of law. The juries in the ordinary courts of justice are *grand juries*, *petty or petit* or *common juries*, *special or struck juries*, and *sheriff's juries*. Of these, the first and last are not trial juries in the proper sense. (See phrase below.) The principle of trial by jury existed in different forms among the ancient Greeks, Ro-

mans, and Germans; but it early fell into general disuse. The existing system gradually grew up under the English common law, from which it passed into American use, but has been only partially adopted in modern times by the nations of continental Europe.

For in good faith I never saw the days yet but that I durst as well trust ye truth of one judge as of two sires.
Str. T. More, Works, p. 368.

The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
 May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
 Guiltier than him they try. *Shak., M. for M., II. 1, 12.*

2. A body of men selected to adjudge prizes, etc., at a public exhibition or other competition. Often called *jury of award*.—Coroner's jury, a jury summoned by a coroner to investigate the cause of a death.—Grand jury (l. a. 'large' jury, with reference to the number of members, which is greater than that of a petty or 'small' jury), in law, a body of men designated from time to time from among the people of a community, by authority of law, to inquire what violations of law have been committed therein, and by whom, their function being not to establish guilt, but to ascertain whether there is sufficient ground of suspicion of any person to justify trial by a petty jury. At common law, and generally by statute, there must be not less than twelve and not more than twenty-three members in a grand jury, and the concurrence of twelve is necessary to find an indictment. (See *indictment*.) In some jurisdictions grand juries are intrusted with some other duties relating to public welfare in their county. There is no grand jury in Scotland.—Juries (Ireland) Acts, English statutes of 1871 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 65), 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 26), and 1875 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 87), which relate to the qualifications, selection, and summoning of juries in Ireland.—Jury de medietate linguae (literally, of halfness of language), a jury composed of one half natives and one half aliens, allowed in cases where one of the parties is an alien. It has been generally abolished in the United States, but is still allowed in Kentucky.—Jury of annoyance. See *annoyance*.—Jury of matrons, a jury of "discreet and lawful women" impaneled to try a question of pregnancy: as where a widow alleges herself to be with child by her late husband, or a woman sentenced to death pleads, in stay of execution, that she is with child.—Mixed jury, a jury of mixed races, particularly a jury including both white men and colored men.—Petty or petty jury (l. a. 'small' jury; cf. *grand jury*). Same as *trial jury*.—Sheriff's jury, a jury selected by a sheriff from the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and summoned by him to hold inquests, as for assessing damages in an action in which the defendant makes no defense, or for ascertaining the mental condition of an alleged lunatic.—Special jury, a jury selected from among men of special qualifications, as merchants or freeholders.—Struck jury, a jury selected by allowing each party alternately to strike off from a list a name not acceptable to him, until the number is reduced to twelve.—To hang a jury. See *hang*.—Trial jury, petty or petty jury, traverse jury, or common jury, a jury formed for the trial of an issue of fact in a civil or criminal action. At common law, both in England and in the United States, a trial jury must consist of twelve, and unanimity is necessary to render a verdict. The constitutional right of trial by jury in the United States implies these conditions. By statute, in cases where the Constitution does not secure this right, juries of six are sometimes allowed, as in justices' courts. By the Constitutions of several States (California, Nevada, and North and South Dakota), three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in civil actions. According to the law of Scotland, the number of the jury in criminal cases is fifteen; and the decision of a majority determines the verdict. Instead of an absolute verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty," they may return one of "not proven," which frees the accused, but leaves him under a suspicion of guilt. In civil cases the number of the jury is twelve, and the jurors are not required to be unanimously agreed in their verdict. In cases of high treason the jury consists of twelve, and their verdict must be unanimous, as in England.

jury-box (jû'ri-boks), n. In a court of justice, an inclosed space in which the jury sits.

jury-leg (jû'ri-leg), n. [See *jury-mast*.] A wooden leg. [Slang.]

jury-list (jû'ri-list), n. In law, a list of persons who may be summoned to act as jurymen.

jurymen (jû'ri-mən), n.; pl. *jurymen* (-mən). 1. One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

Here therefore a competent number of sensible and upright *jurymen*, chosen by lot from among those of the middle rank, will be found the best investigators of truth, and the surest guardians of public justice.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

2. A member of any body of persons chosen to try a case at law or to inquire into the merits of a cause presented to them, as one of the dicasts of ancient Athens, or of the judges of ancient Rome, or of a modern jury of award.

All cases of importance, civil or criminal, came before courts of sixty or seventy *jurymen*. *Freunde, Caesar, p. 30.*

jury-mast (jû'ri-mast), n. [The element *jury*, found first in *jury-mast* and later in similar naut. compounds, *jury-rudder*, *jury-rig*, *jury-rigged*, and the slang term *jury-leg*, is usually supposed to be an abbreviation of *injury*; but this presupposes a form **injury-mast*, a highly improbable name for a new mast substituted for one which has been lost. The accent also makes an abbr. to *jury*-improbable. More improbable still are the etymologies which refer the word to Dan. *kiøre*, a driving, < *kiøre* (= Sw. *köra* = Norw. *kørra* = Icel. *koyra*), drive (Skeat), or to *journey* ("a *journeiere* mast, i. e. a mast

for the day or occasion") (Grose). It suits the conditions best to take the word as simply < *jury* + *mast*, it being prob. orig. a piece of nautical humor, designating a more or less awkward mast hastily devised by the captain and carpenter consulting as a 'jury.' *Naut.*, a temporary mast erected on a ship, to supply the place of one that has been broken or carried away, as in a tempest or an engagement.

jury-process (jû'ri-pros'es), n. The writ for the summoning of a jury.

jury-rig (jû'ri-rig), n. [*< jury*- (see *jury-mast*) + *rig*.] *Naut.*, a temporary rig when the permanent rig has been disabled.

jury-rigger (jû'ri-rig'gér), n. *Naut.*, rigged in a temporary manner on account of accident.

jury-rudder (jû'ri-rud'ér), n. [*< jury*- (see *jury-mast*) + *rudder*.] *Naut.*, a temporary rudder rigged on a ship in case of accident.

jurywoman (jû'ri-wrûm'an), n.; pl. *jurywomen* (-wim'en). One of a jury of matrons (which see, under *jury*).

just, n. A Middle English form of *justice*.

just (jus), n. [L. law, right; see *just*, *justice*, etc., *jurat*, *jurist*, etc.] Law; right; particularly, what is declared to be law or right by a judge; matter of rule administered by a magistrate.—*Jus civile*, the interpretation of the laws of the Twelve Tables, and now of the whole system of the Roman law. *Rapaez and Lawrence*.—*Jus duplicatum*, in old law. See *droit*, 1.—*Jus fedale*, in Rom. law, international law, or the law of negotiation and diplomacy.—*Jus gentium*, the law of all nations; the law which natural reason establishes among all races of men; also, international law.—*Jus honorarium*, the body of rules established by magistrates by a course of adjudication upon matters within their jurisdiction.—*Jus in rem*, a right conceived of with reference to the thing which is subject to its dominion (that is, a right to the thing itself as against all the world), as distinguished from *jus in personam*, a right considered with respect to some particular person against whom it may be asserted, such as a debt.—*Jus Italicum*, the right, law, or liberties of a Roman colony, including quiritarian ownership and exemption from land-tax to the republic.—*Jus naturale*, *jus naturale*, the law of nature; natural law; the principles of justice conceived to be common to all just minds, and necessary to human welfare.—*Jus prætorium*, the body of law resulting from the adjudications of the Roman prætor.—*Jus publicum*, the public law of the status of persons, officers, the priesthood, and crimes.—*Jus scriptum*, written law; that which is committed to writing by the act of its creation, as a statute, as distinguished from *unwritten law*, which may result from custom or decisions of the courts irrespective of written form.

just, n. A Middle English form of *justice*.

justel (jus'el), n. [ME. *justel*, < OF. *justel*, *juwel*, < LL. *jucellum*, dim. of L. *juculum*, broth, soup, dim. of *jus*, broth; see *juice*.] A medieval dish. See the extract.

Justel. Recipe brede gratyd, & oggis; & swyng tham to-gydere, & do thereto sawge, & saferon, & salt; than take gode brothe, & cast it ther-to, & bole it enforseyd, & do ther-to as to charlete &c. *Harleian MS., 5401, p. 128.*

Jussieu (jus-i-è'sh), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), named after Bernard de Jussieu, founder of the natural system of botany developed later by his nephew. See *Jussieu*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Onagraceae*, containing about 40 species, mainly herbs, inhabiting swamps and ponds, mostly in tropical and subtropical regions. The adherent calyx-tube is elongated, but not produced beyond the 4-celled ovary. There are from 4 to 8 entire or 2-lobed petals, with twice as many stamens. The leaves are alternate, and the yellow or white flowers are axillary and solitary. Several species are grown in collections, but none is conspicuous for its flowers or medicinal properties. *J. douglasii* and *J. repens* are natives of the United States; the latter also grows in the West Indies. The genus is sometimes very properly called *primrose-willow*. The name has also been written *Jumieus*, *Jumieus*, *Jumieus*, *Jumieus*.

Jussieu (jus-i-è'sh), n. [*< Jussieu* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to one of the French botanists Jussieu, especially Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836).—*Jussieu* system, in bot., the natural (as contrasted with the artificial or Linnaean) system of classification, promulgated by A. L. de Jussieu in 1789 in his "Genera of Plants disposed according to Natural Orders." His uncle, Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1776), had proceeded in the same direction. To the nephew more than any one else is due the received classification of genera under orders based upon proper characters. Of these he founded one hundred, within which he included nearly all known genera. His primary division of the vegetable kingdom was into *Acotyledones* (the *Cryptogamia* of Linnaeus), *Monocotyledones*, and *Dicotyledones*. Subordinate divisions among flowering plants were based upon the position of the stamens. His system has been improved by A. P. de Candolle and many later workers.

justive (jus'iv), a. and n. [*< L. jussus*, pp. of *judere*, command, + *-ive*.] 1. a. In gram., expressing command.

II. n. In gram., a form or construction expressing command.

just¹ (just), a. [*< ME. juste*, < OF. *juste*, F. *juste* = Sp. Pg. *justo* = It. *giusto*, < L. *justus*,

just, lawful, rightful, true, due, proper, moderate (neut. as noun *justum*, what is right or just), < *jus*, law, right. From L. *jus* come also E. *juridical*, *jurisdiction*, *jurist*, *jury*, *injury*, *injury*, etc.] 1. Right in law or ethics. (a) In accordance with true principles; agreeable to truth or equity; equitable; even-handed; righteous: as, it is just that we should suffer for our faults; a just award. They shall judge the people with just judgment. Deut. xvi. 18.

If it be so easy to shake off your sins, remember that your condemnation will be so much more just if you do it not. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.*

(b) Based upon truth or equity; rightful; legitimate; well-founded: as, just claims or demands. We now return To claim our just inheritance of old. *Milton, P. L., II. 28.*

I see, however impracticable honest actions may appear, we may go on with just hope. *Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.*

2. Right in character or quality. (a) Rightly adjusted; conformed to a standard; correct; suitable; such as should be: as, just measurement; a just allowance. Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin, shall ye have. Lev. xix. 35.

His taste of books is a little too just for the age he lives in; he has read all, but approves of very few. *Steele, Spectator, No. 2.*

The text receiving proper light from a just punctuation. *Goldsmith, Criticisms.*

(b) Strictly accurate; exact; precise; proper. Or less than a just pound, If thou cut'st more Thou dost. *Shak., M. of V., IV. 1, 27.*

In just array draw forth th' embattled train, Lead all thy Grecians to the dusty plain. *Pope, Iliad, II. 28.*

Seem'd to me ne'er did limner paint So just an image of the Saint, . . . The loved Apostle John! *Scott, Marmion, IV. 16.*

(c) Agreeable to the common standard; full; complete. He [Henry VII.] was a Comely Personage, a little above just stature. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*

Forced men by tortures from their Religion; with other execrable outrages, which would require a vast volume to describe. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.*

3. Right-minded; good in intention. (a) Doing or disposed to do right; actuated by truth and justice; upright; impartial: as, to be just in one's dealings. Shall mortal man be more just than God? Job iv. 17.

(b) Carefully mindful; faithful: followed by to, and formerly also by of: as, to be just to one's engagements. He was very just of his promise, for oft we trusted him, and would come within his day to keep his word. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 28.*

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere. *Pope, Epitaph, VII.*

4. In music, harmonically pure, correct, and exact; in perfect tune: as, just interval, intonation, temperament: opposed in general to *impure* and *incorrect*, and specifically to *tempered*.—Syn. 1. Deserved, condign, even-handed.—2. True, proper, correct, regular, normal, natural, reasonable.—3. *Rightful*, *Upright*, etc. (see *righteous*); conscientious, honorable.

just¹ (just), adv. [Also dial. *jest*, *jet* (= D. *juist* = G. Dan. *Sw. just*), < *just*, a.] 1. Exactly, in space, time, kind, or degree; precisely; without interval, deviation, or variation; absolutely: as, just five miles; just noon; just so; just as I thought. It is just so high as it is. *Shak., A. and C., II. 7, 48.*

He so well employed them they did just nothing. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 286.*

This education forms the common mind; Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined. *Pope, Moral Essays, I. 150.*

2. Within a little; with very little but a sufficient difference; nearly; almost exactly: as, I stood just by him; I saw him just now. It was our fortune to arrive there just as they were going to their Evening Service. *Mansfield, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.*

The stage languished, and was just expiring when it was again revived by King William's licence in 1695. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1867), p. 12.

3. Merely; barely; by or with a narrow margin: as, you just missed the mark; he is just a little displeased. Life can little more supply Than just to look about us, and to die. *Pope, Essay on Man, I. 4.*

They were just decent bien bodies;—any poor creature that had face to beg got an alms, and welcome. *Scott, Chron. of Canongate, IV.*

4. But now; very lately; within a brief past time. I am just come from paying my adoration at St. Peter's to three extraordinary relics. *Gray, Letters, I. 68.*

5. Quite; in intensive use: as, just awful. [Colloq.]—Just now. (a) A short time ago; lately: as, he was here just now. (b) Directly; immediately; without delay: as, I will attend to it just now. [Scottish.]

just, **joust**¹ (just or jōst), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *giust* (after It.); < ME. *juston*, *justion*, < OF. *justier*, *jouster*, *jouster*, bring together, come together, touch, strike with a lance, tilt, just, *F. jouter*, tilt, just, contend, = Pr. *jostar*, *justar* = Sp. *Fig. justar* = It. *giostare* (for **giostare*), tilt, < ML. *justare*, approach, come together, tilt, just, < L. *justa* (> OF. *juste*, *joste*, *jouste*), close to, hard by, prob. orig. **jugista*, abl. fem. superl. of *jugis*, continual, < *jugere* (> **jug*), join: see *join*. Cf. *adjust*.] To engage in a tournament or just; tilt.

Then seyde Bofeye to Tarry,
Wyll we to-morrowe *justy*.

MS. Cantab. M. ii. 88, f. 121. (Halliwell.)

There are princes and knights come from all parts of the world to *just* and tourney for her love.

Shak., Pericles, II. 1, 116.

just², **joust**² (just or jōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *giust* (after It.); < ME. *juste*, < OF. *joste*, *jouste* (*F. joute*), also *justice* = It. *giostia* (for **giostia*), a just; from the verb.] A military contest or spectacle in which two adversaries attacked each other with blunted lances, rarely with sharp weapons as in war; a knightly tilt. The *just* was sometimes held at the barrier; that is, the charging knights were separated by a solid structure of wood, which each kept on his left hand, the lance being held diagonally across the neck of the horse. The shield was hung from the neck, leaving the left hand free to manage the horse and the right to direct the lance. The shock of the lance was sometimes received on the helmet, and on this account the tilting-helmet had commonly the openings for air on the right side. From the beginning of the fourteenth century the armor for the *just* differed from the armor for war, and became more and more heavy and unwieldy, the tilter being almost immovable in his saddle, in which he was secured by high pommel and cantle, and often by a garde-cuisse completely covering the left thigh and leg. The sport was usually declared to be in honor of one or more ladies who presided as judges and awarded the prizes.

Lift up thy selfe out of the lowly dust,
And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. October.

Some one might show it at a *joust* of arms,
Saying, "King Arthur's sword, Escalbur."

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

just³, **joust**³ (just or jōst), *n.* [OF. *juste*, *juste*, *juyete*, *guiste*, a sort of pot or pichler of tin, silver, or gold, with handles and a lid.] A pot or jug, made of earthenware or metal, with large body and straight neck, for holding liquids.

justacorpse, *n.* See *juste-au-corps*.

just-borne (just'borne), *a.* Justly borne; borne in a just cause.

By this hand I swear, . . .

Before we will lay down these *just-borne* arms,
We'll put thee down, gainst whom those arms we bear.

Shak., E. John, II. 2, 346.

juste-au-corps (zhüst'ô-kôr'), *n.* [F., < *juste*, close, + *au*, to the (< *à*, to, + *le*, the), + *corps*, body. In E. (Sc.) *justacorpse*, corrupted to *justicoat*, *jenticcoat*, etc.] 1. A close body-coat with long skirts, worn at the close of the seventeenth century and early in the eighteenth by men of different classes, as by noblemen on journeys or when hunting, and by the coachmen in Paris. — 2. An outer garment worn by women about 1650, resembling the hungerlin, which it succeeded.

Give her out the flower'd *Justacorpse*, with the Petticoat
belonging to it.

Dryden, Limberham, IV. 1.

justament, *n.* An obsolete aphetic form of *agistment*.

juste milieu (zhüst mē-lyé'). [F.: *juste*, just; *milieu*, the medium.] The true mean; a just medium or balance between extremes; specifically, judicious moderation, as between extremes of opinion or conduct; defined as a political term by Montesquieu, but first brought into common use by Louis Philippe in 1831 in characterizing his own system of government.

For me, the *juste milieu* I seek;

I fain would leave alone

The girl who rudely slaps my cheek,

Or volunteers her own.

J. G. Saxe, tr. of Martial's Epigrams.

juster, **jouster** (jus'ter or jōs'ter), *n.* 1. One who justs or takes part in a just. — 2. A horse for tilting. Halliwell.

justice (jus'tis), *n.* [< ME. *justice*, < OF. *justice*, *justice*, *joustice*, *F. justice* = Pr. Sp. *justicia* = Pg. *justiça* = It. *giustizia*, < L. *justitia*, *justice*, < *justus*, just; see *just*.] 1. Justness; the quality of being just; just conduct. (a) Practical conformity to the laws and principles of right dealing; the rendering to every one of that which is his due; honesty; rectitude; uprightness; also, the ethical idea of just conduct, either of individuals or of communities; the moral principle which determines such conduct.

This was the trouble that the kynge leodogan was a noble knight, and kepte well *justice* and right.

Morley (A. E. T. S.), III. 463.

Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be pursued, until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 51.

(b) Conformity to truth; right representation and sound conclusion; impartiality; fairness; trustworthiness.

When we approached Sicily, . . . I had a view of the cities and places on the shore, I could not but observe the *justice* and poetical beauties of the descriptions of the great master of the Latin Epic poetry.

Poeticks, Description of the East, II. II. 184.

(c) Agreeableness to right; rightfulness; moral soundness: as, he proved the *justice* of his claim.

Ye sons of Mars! partake your leader's care,
Heroes of Greece, and brothers of the war!
(Of partial Jove with *justice* I complain,
And heavenly oracles believ'd in vain.

Pope, Iliad, II. 141.

2. Vindication of right; requital of desert; the assignment of merited reward or punishment; specifically, execution or vindication of law.

Earthly power doth then show likst God's
When mercy seasons *justice*.

Shak., M. of V., IV. 1, 197.

This reasonable moderator, and equal piece of *justice*,
Death.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 82.

3. Rights of jurisdiction. — 4. Jurisdiction; authority.

The six *kynges* . . . commaunded alle hem that were
vnther thre *justice*, that eche man shoulde euer be redy
and make goodde waiches.

Morley (A. E. T. S.), III. 576.

5. Precision; justness; exactness.

O lady,

Much less in blood than virtue, yet a prince's
To equal any single crown of the earth!

I the *justice* of compare! Shak., Pericles, IV. 3, 2.

6. A person commissioned to hold court for the purpose of hearing complaints, trying and deciding cases, and administering justice; a judge or magistrate; generally in specific uses: as, a *justice* of the peace; the *justices* of the Supreme Court.

Thurgh sentences of this *justice* Apinus.

Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, I. 204.

Bed of justice. See *bed*. — **Bureau of Military Justice.** See *bureau*. — **Chief justice**, the highest in rank of the judges of a court; particularly, the presiding judge in the King's (or Queen's) Bench and Common Pleas divisions of the English High Court of Justice, in the United States Supreme Court, and in the supreme courts of the States. Often abbreviated *C. J.* — **College of Justice.** See *college*. — **Department of Justice.** See *department*. — **Fugitive from justice.** See *fugitive*. — **Gate of justice.** See *gate*. — **Jeddard or Jedwood justice**, executing a prisoner and trying him afterward: an expression referring to Jedburgh, a Scotch border town, where many of the border rulers are said to have been hanged without the formality of a trial. [Scotch.]

We will have *Jedwood justice* — hang in haste, and try at leisure.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxiii.

Justice of the peace, an inferior or local judge chosen in each county or town or other district, to preserve the peace, to try minor causes, and to discharge other functions, as the legalizing of papers for record. Abbreviated *J. P.*

Thou hast appointed *justices* of peace, to call poor men
before them about matters they were not able to answer.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 7, 45.

Justice of the quorum, a distinction conferred upon some, and sometimes on all, the justices of the peace of a county in England, by directing, in the commission authorizing the holding of quarter sessions, that among those holding the court must be two or more of several specially named. — **Justices in eyre.** See *eyre*. — **Justices' justice**, the kind of justice administered by the unpaid magistrates: in satirical reference to the disproportionate sentences and extraordinary decisions of some of these officials. [Eng.] — **Justice's warrant.** See *warrant*. — **Lord Chief Justice**, the title given in England to the chief judge of the Court of King's (Queen's) Bench; in full, the *Lord Chief Justice of England*. The title of *Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas* lapsed with the abolition of that court. — **Lord Justice Clerk**, the Scottish judge who ranks next to the Lord Justice General. He presides over the Outer House or Second Division of the Court of Session, and is vice-president of the High Court of Justiciary. — **Lord Justice General**, the highest judge in Scotland, also called the *Lord President of the Court of Session*. — **Lords justices**, persons formerly appointed by the English sovereign to act for a time as his substitute in the supreme government either of the whole kingdom or of some part of it. — **To do justice to**, to appreciate; treat in a manner showing appreciation of: as, he never did *justice* to his son's ability. — **Trial justice**, a justice assigned to hold court for the trial of causes, usually before a jury. [U. S.] = Syn. 1. *Right Justice, Equity, Law; Justness, Justice.* *Right* is the standard word for what ought to be. *Justness* and *equity* are essentially the same, expressing the working out of the principles of *right* under law, but *law* is often contrary to *justice* or *equity*; hence the occasional remark, "That may be *law*, but it is not *justice*." *Law* in such a case means the interpretation of written law by the courts. A court of *equity* deals with and corrects the *injustices* of the working of the *law*. *Equity* more expressively represents the idea of fairness, and *justice* that of sacred rights. (See *just* and *honesty*.) *Justness* has a field of meaning peculiar to itself, by which we speak of the *justness* of observations, criticisms, etc., — that is, their conformity to admitted principles. As to conformity to right, we use *justice* for the abstract quality, *justice* of the person, and *justness* of the thing. We speak of the *justness* of a cause, a claim, a plea, etc.

justice (jus'tis), *v. t.* [< *justice*, *n.*] To administer justice to; deal with judicially; judge.

Hilt waitz sen in that sythe that gedethys [Jedediab] reigned,
In Inda, that *justified* the layne *kynges*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1170.

The next inheritor to the crown . . . had no sooner his mistress in captivity but he had usurped her place, . . . but, which is worse, had sent to Artaxia, persuading the *justifying* her, because that unjustice might give his title the name of justice.

Sir F. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

justiceable (jus'tis-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *justiciable*, *justiciable*, *justiciable*, < *justice*, law: see *justice* and *-able*. Cf. *justiciable*.] Amenable to law; subject to judicial trial: as, a *justiceable* offender. Sir J. Hayward.

justice-broker (jus'tis-brō'kér), *n.* A magistrate who sells his judicial decisions.

The devil take all *justice-brokers*.

Dryden, Amphitryon, IV. 1.

justicehood (jus'tis-hūd), *n.* [< *justice* + *-hood*.] The office or dignity of a justice; justiceship. [Rare.]

Should but the king his *justice-hood* employ
In setting forth of such a solemn toy.

E. Jonson, Epitaphium with Inigo Jones.

justicement (jus'tis-mēt), *n.* [< *justice* + *-ment*.] Administration of justice; procedure in courts. E. Phillips, 1706.

justicer (jus'tis-ér), *n.* [< ME. *justicer*, < OF. *justicier*, also *justicior*, < ML. *justitarius*, one who administers justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justiciary*.] An administrator of justice; a justice or judge.

Vnto the which *justicers* . . . we give and graunt especial power and authoritie to sitte and assist in court.

Ulrich's Voyages, I. 206.

justiceship (jus'tis-ship), *n.* [< *justice* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a justice. Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 61.

Justicia (jus-tish'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after J. Justice, a noted Scotch horticulturist and botanist. The surname *Justice* is derived from *justice*, a judge: see *justice*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Acanthaceae*, the type of the tribe *Justicieae*. Its corolla-tube is enlarged above and mostly shorter than the bilabiate limb; the upper lip is interior in evagination, concave, and entire or slightly 2-lobed, the lower spreading and 2-cleft. The stamens are two, affixed in the throat. The two anther-cells are separated, the lower with a small white spur; there are two ovules in a cell. These plants are herbs or rarely shrubs, with the leaves entire, and the flowers middle-sized or small, colored white, violet, pink, or red, and variously disposed. There are about 110 species, belonging to the warmer parts of the globe, many being handsome in cultivation. J. *Adnata*, called *Makabar nut*, is reputed to have the properties of an anti-spasmodic and febrifuge.

justiciable (jus-tish'i-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *justiciable*, *F. justiciable*, pertaining to justice or law, also just: see *justiciable*.] Proper to be brought before a court of justice, or to be judicially disposed of.

A person is said to be *justiciable* in a country when liable to be tried therein, or to be brought under the operation of its laws; a thing, when the rights and incidents of its ownership may be settled by the courts of that country. J. N. Pomeroy.

justiciar (jus-tish'i-ār), *n.* [Also *justitiar*; < ML. *justitarius*, *justicior*: see *justicior*, *justicarius*.] Same as *justiciary*, 2.

justiciarship (jus-tish'i-ār-ship), *n.* [< *justiciar* + *-ship*.] The office of justiciar.

The unpopularity of Longchamp enabled John, aided by the archbishop of Rouen, to lead a revolutionary movement by which Longchamp was deprived of the *justiciarship*, and John recognized as *summus rector* of the kingdom. Eneyc. Brit., XIII. 713.

justiciary (jus-tish'i-ār-i), *n.* and *n.* [< ML. *justitarius*, one who administers justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justice*. Cf. *justicer*, *justiclar*, ult. < ML. *justitarius*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the law; legal; relating to the administration of justice.

He was brought into the *justiciary* court, upon an indictment for the crime to which it was expected he should plead guilty.

Scrype, Memorials, E. Charles, an. 1674.

Justiciary power, the power of judging in matters of life and death. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

II. *n.*; pl. *justiciaries* (-riz). 1. An administrator of justice; a justice or judge. Burke. [Rare.] — 2. In early Eng. hist., the chief administrator of both government and justice. The justiciary or chief justiciary was the king's deputy from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Henry III., presiding in the king's court and the exchequer, supervising all departments of government, and acting as regent in the king's absence. His functions were afterward divided between the lord chancellor, the chief justice, the lord high treasurer, etc. Also *justiclar*.

His [Stephen's] brother had been made Bishop of Winchester, and by adding to it the place of his chief *justiclar*.

ary, the king (Henry I.) gave him an opportunity of becoming one of the richest subjects in Europe.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. History*, III. 3.

The officers whom, by a faint analogy, we may call the Prime Ministers of the Norman Kings, are spoken of by more names than one. On these great officers the title of *Justiciar* or Chief *Justiciar* definitely settled.

E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, V. 288.

34. In *theol.*, one who trusts in the justice or uprightness of his own conduct.

O Saviour, the glittering palaces of proud *justiciaries* are not for thee; thou lovest the lowly and ragged cottage of a contrite heart.

Ep. Hall, *Zacchena*.

I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel and run through most of the pompous austerities and fastings of many religious operators and splendid *justiciaries*.

South, *Sermons*, IX. 142.

4. Administration of justice or of criminal law; judiciary. [Scotch.]—Clerk of Justiciary. See *clerk*.—Courts of Justiciary, the highest criminal tribunals of Scotland. The supreme tribunal, whose decisions are final is the *High Court of Justiciary*. Its judges, called *Commissioners or Lords of Justiciary*, are the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session, appointed by patent. *Circuit Courts of Justiciary* are held by judges of the High Court at ten different towns throughout the country, usually twice a year.

Justices (jus-ti-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier), < *Justitia* + *-es*.] A large tribe of acanthaceous plants. Besides *Justicia*, the type, this includes 75 genera, agreeing with it most obviously in having the upper lip or upper lobes of the corolla interior, or at any rate the corolla not twisted in the bud.

justices (jus-tish-i-ēz), *n.* [ML., 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used as impv.) of *justicare*, *justitiare*, dispense justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justice*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ, now obsolete, directed to the sheriff, empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court: so called from the significant word in the opening clause of the writ, in Latin, "we command you that you justice A. B.," etc.

justicing, *n.* [MH. *justising*; verbal *n.* of *justice*, *v.*] The act of judging or ruling.

The amiral haneth to his *justicings*
Other half hondert of riches kinge
The alre richeste kinge.

King Horn (R. E. T. S.), p. 107.

justicing-room (jus-tis-ing-rōm), *n.* A room in which causes are heard judicially and justice is administered; especially, such a room in the house of a justice of the peace. [Eng.]

justicot, justicoat, *n.* Corruptions of *juste-aucorpin*.

justifiability (jus-ti-fi-a-bil-i-ti), *n.* Justifiable-ness. *The Lancet*. [Rare.]

justifiable (jus-ti-fi-a-bil), *a.* [F. *justifiable*, < LL. as if **justificabilis*, < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Capable of being justified or proved to be just or true; defensible; warrantable: as, *justifiable* resentment.

The stile of a Souilder is not eloquent, but honest and *justifiable*.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 60.

It is *justifiable* by Caesar that they used to shave all except their head and upper lip, and wore very long hair; but in their old clime I see no such thing warranted.

Reiden, *Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, VIII.

His (Bacon's) conduct was not *justifiable* according to any professional rules that now exist, or that ever existed in England.

Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

Justifiable homicide. See *homicide* 2. = SYN. *Vindicable*. See *exculpable*.

justifiableness (jus-ti-fi-a-bil-ness), *n.* The quality of being justifiable; possibility of being defended or excused.

You bring the confessions of the French and Dutch churches, averring the truth and *justifiableness* of their own government.

Ep. Hall, *Del. of Humb. Remount*.

justifiably (jus-ti-fi-a-bil-ly), *adv.* In a justifiable manner; so as to admit of justification or excuse.

justification (jus-ti-fi-kā-shon), *n.* [= F. *justification* = Sp. *justificación* = Pg. *justificação* = It. *giustificazione*, < LL. *justificatio* (-*n*), < *justicare*, justify: see *justify*.] 1. The act of justifying, or of showing something to be just or right; proof of fairness, propriety, or right intention; vindication; exculpation; upholding.

I pray, proceed to the *justification* or commendations of Angling.

I. Wallon, *Complete Angler*, p. 23.

The love of books is a love which requires no *justification*, apology, or defense.

Langford, *Praise of Books*, Prelim. Essay.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (a) The showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer: as, a plea in *justification*.

For liberty of frank speech, being a part of *justification* and defence in law, is allowed to use great words for plea.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 250.

(b) Proof by a surety offered for a party of whom security is required in legal proceedings that he is of adequate pecuniary ability.

Mr. M—— said that Recorder S—— had fixed bail at \$25,000, and *justification* in \$50,000 would be enough.

Philadelphia Times, April 10, 1893.

3. In *theol.*, the act by which the soul is reconciled to God. According to Roman Catholic authority, justification is an act by which God imparts his own character to the believer, making him truly just or righteous. According to the common Protestant doctrine, it is a forensic act by which, on certain conditions, God treats as just or righteous one who is not personally worthy of such treatment. In this sense it is nearly equivalent to the forgiveness of sins.

Justification . . . is not remission of sins merely, but also the sanctification and renewal of the inner man, through the voluntary reception of the grace, and of the gifts, whereby man of unjust becomes just, and of an enemy a friend, that so he may be an heir according to hope of life everlasting.

Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent, quoted in Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," II. 95.

Justification is thus a forensic term; it is equivalent to the remission of sins. To justify signifies not to make the offender righteous, but to treat him as if he were righteous, to deliver him from the accusation of the law by the bestowal of a pardon.

G. P. Fisher, *Hist. Reformation*, p. 461.

4. The act of adjusting or making exact; the act of fitting together, as the parts of anything: as, the *justification* of lines or types, in printing.

Are we to seek here for the *justification* of the frontier which struck us as artificial and needless?

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 44.

When he [the printer] comes to the end of his line, and finds that he has a syllable or word which will not fill out the measure, he has to perform a task which requires considerable care and taste. This is called *justification*.

Ure, *Dict.*, III. 644.

= SYN. 1 and 2. Exoniation, exoneration.

justificative (jus-ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *justificatif* = Sp. Pg. *justificativo* = It. *giustificativo*, < LL. as if **justificativus*, < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Justifying; having power to justify; justificatory.

Those same *justificative* points you urge

Might benefit . . .

Count Guido Franceschini.

Browning, *King and Book*, II. 513.

justificator (jus-ti-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *justificateur* = Sp. Pg. *justificador* = It. *giustificatore*, < LL. **justificator* (in fem. *justificatrix*), < *justicare*, justify: see *justify*.] One who justifies; in *law*, a compurgator who in former times justified accused persons by oath; also, a jurymen (because the jurymen justify that party for whom they deliver their verdict).

justificatory (jus-ti-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *justificatorius*, < LL. *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Tending to justify; vindictory; defensorial.

justifier (jus-ti-fi-ēr), *n.* 1. One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, defends, or upholds; also, one who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus.

Rom. III. 26.

2. In *printing*: (a) The workman who makes of just length, and with just spaces between the words, the lines of type set by a type-setting machine. (b) An attachment to a type-setting machine which does automatically some or all of the work of justification.—3. In *type-founding*, the workman who fits up a suite of strikes or unjustified matrices for use on one mold, making each and all just or uniform in height as to body, of even line as to face, and of proper nearness to mated letters.

justify (jus-ti-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *justified*, ppr. *justifying*. [< ME. *justifien*, < OF. (and F.) *justifier* = Sp. Pg. *justificar* = It. *giustificare*, < LL. *justificare*, act justly toward, do justice to, justify, < *justificus*, that acts justly, < L. *justus*, just, + *facere*, do.] I. *trans.* 1. To prove or show to be just or conformable to reason, justice, duty, law, or propriety; vindicate; warrant; uphold.

He boldly answered him. He there did stand

That would his doings *justify* with his owne hand.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xi. 4.

We are, therefore, unable to discover on what principle it can be maintained that a cause which *justifies* a civil war will not *justify* an act of attainer.

Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampden*.

2. To declare innocent or blameless; absolve; acquit; specifically, to free from the guilt or penalty of sin; reconcile to God.

I cannot *justify* whom the law condemns.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 3. 16.

And by him all that believe are *justified* from all things from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses.

Acts XIII. 39.

Therefore being *justified* by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Rom. v. 1.

By works a man is *justified*, and not by faith only.

Jas. II. 24.

3. To prove (any one) to be. [Rare.]

I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you,
And *justify* you traitors.

Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1. 121.

4. To make exact; cause to fit or be adapted, as the parts of a complex object; adjust, as lines or columns in printing.

When so many words and parts of words as will nearly fill the line have been composed, it is made the exact length required by inserting or diminishing the space between the several words. This is called *justifying* the line, and is effected by means of the spaces already mentioned.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 700.

5. To judge; pass judgment upon; hence, to punish with death; execute. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Bathe jurees, and juggle, and justices of landes,

Luke thou *justify* theme wile that injurie wykes.

Morte Arthure (R. E. T. S.), I. 603.

Their conspirators desired, at all times, to have this Duke [of Albany] put to death. . . . It was concluded by the king and council that he should be *justified* on a certain day.

Pittcoatie, *Chron. of Scotland*, p. 83. (Janssen.)

Justified matrix, in *type-founding*. See *drive*, 1 (c).—To *justify* bail, in *law*. See *bail* 2. = SYN. 1. To defend, maintain, exonerate, excuse, exculpate.

II. *intrans.* To agree; match; conform exactly; form an even surface or true line with something else: as, in printing, two lines of nonpareil and one of pica *justify*.

justifying-stick (jus-ti-fi-ing-stik), *n.* An attachment to some forms of type-setting machine, in which lines of type are made of even length, and with uniform spaces between the words; practically, a composing-stick.

justing, jousting (jus'ting or jōs'ting), *n.* [< ME. *justing*; verbal *n.* of *just*, *v.*] The act of tilting; a tilt, just, or tournament.

Ne stede for thi *justing* wel to goon.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 1113.

At the metynge of this turnment we sein many *justinges*, that gladly were be-holden.

Mervin (R. E. T. S.), II. 134.

justing-helmet (jus'ting-hel'met), *n.* The helmet used in the just. See *just* 2 and *tilting-helmet*.

justing-target (jus'ting-tār-j), *n.* A shield especially made for the just. See *tilting-target*.

Justinian code. See *code*.

Justinianist (jus-tin-i-an-ist), *n.* [< *Justinian*, Emperor of the East from 527 to 565, + *-ist*.] One who is instructed in the Institutes of Justinian; one acquainted with civil law.

justle, *v.* and *n.* An occasional form of *jostle*.

justly (jus'tli), *adv.* 1. In a just manner; in conformity to reason, law, or justice; by right; honestly; fairly; equitably: as, to deal *justly*; an opinion *justly* formed.—2. In conformity to fact or rule; accurately: as, his character is *justly* described.

justment (jus'tment), *n.* [< *just* + *-ment*.] That which is due. *Davies*.

That for seven lusters I did never come

To doe the rites to thy religious tombe;

That neither haire was cut or true teares shed

By me o'ur then as *justments* to the dead,

Forgive, forgive me.

Herriot, To the Shade of his Religious Father.

justness (jus'tness), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being just, equitable, or right; conformity to truth or justice; lawfulness; rightfulness; honorableness.

The Enquire Katrington was a Man of a mighty *justness*, the Knight, Annesley, a little Man; yet through the *justness* of his Cause, after a long Fight, the Knight prevailed.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 123.

We may not think the *justness* of each act

Such and no other than event doth form it.

Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 119.

2. Conformity to fact or rule; correctness; exactness; accuracy: as, *justness* of description or of proportions.

Their *justness* in keeping time by practice much before any that we have, unless it be a good band of practiced soldiers.

Pepys, *Diary*, III. 66.

Every Circumstance in their Speeches and Actions is with great *justness* and delicacy adapted to the Persons who speak and act.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 308.

= SYN. Propriety, fitness, fairness. See *justice*.

jut (jut), *v.* 1.; pret. and pp. *jutted*, ppr. *jutting*. [Early mod. E. *jutt, jutto*; a var. of *jet*, *v.*] 1.

To strike; shove; butt.

And all thy bodie shall have the fruition of this lighte,
In such wise as it shal no where stumble nor tette against any thing.

J. Udall, *On Lake xl*.

Insulting Tyranny beginses to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awlesse Throne.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, II. 4. 51 (fol., 1623).

2. To project forward; extend beyond the main body or line: as, the *jutting* part of a building; often with *out*.

A very pleasant little tarrance . . . *jutting* or *butting* out from the maine building.

Coryat, *Creditia*, I. 203.

jut (jut), *n.* [A var. of *jet*, *n.*] 1. That which juts; a projection.

He, stepping down
By sig-mag paths and juts of pointed rock,
Came on the shining levels of the lake.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. A jostle; a shove; a thrust.

I will not see him, but glue him a *jute* indeed.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.
The band, with a jut of his foot, may keep off the old,
from dread of the future. *Mrs Burney, Cecilia*, ii. 3.

Jute¹ (jüt), *n.* [= Dan. *Jyde* = Sw. *Jute*, < AS. *Jútas*, *Eótas*, *Geótas*, *Jótas*, *Ytas*, pl., the Jutes.] One of a Low German tribe originally inhabiting Jutland, Denmark, which, with the Saxons and Angles, invaded Great Britain in the fifth century. See *Anglo-Saxon*.

Jute² (jüt), *n.* [< Beng. *jüt*, the fibers of the plant *Corchorus*, also the plant itself, Malayalam *jat*, < Skt. *jatā* (also *jūta*), matted hair (as worn by Shiva or Hindu ascetics), also the fibrous roots of a tree (as of the banyan).] 1. A plant of the fiber-producing genus *Corchorus*, natural order *Tiliaceae*; chiefly, one of the two species *C. capsularis* and *C. olitorius*, which alone furnish the jute-fiber of commerce. The latter is called *Jow-mallum*, a name also occasionally given to the former. *C. capsularis* is the larger, and has



Fruiting Branch of Jute (*Corchorus capsularis*).
a, flower; b, seed; c, fruit of *C. ziziquarum*.

short globular pods, while those of *C. olitorius* are elongated and cylindrical; but there is no clear difference in the quality of their product. The two species are native and cultivated in Bengal, whence comes the great mass of the jute of commerce, 60,000 tons being exported per year. Jute likes a warm, moist climate. It has been introduced into Egypt, and into the southern United States, where its success appears to be hindered only by the want of a sufficiently cheap means of separating the fiber.

2. The fiber of this plant. It is obtained by maceration from the inner bark. It is of fair tenacity, glossy, and susceptible of so fine division as to mix well with silk, and can take on a bright and permanent coloring. Hitherto, however, its commercial use has been in the manufacture of coarse fabrics, such as gunny-bags, for which it is consumed in vast quantities. It is of inferior value for ropes, not enduring moisture well. The refuse makes good paper. Dundee, in Scotland, is the great seat of jute-manufacture.—American jute (improperly so called), the velvetest, *Abutilon Avicennae*, belonging to the *Malvaceae*; introduced from India, and now too common as a cornfield weed. Its fiber is pronounced equal to jute, and its economical importance seems to depend on the adaptation of suitable machinery.—Eastard jute, *Bidens cannabinus*, the fiber of which is inferior both to jute and sunn-hemp, and with the better *H. esculentus*, is used to adulterate jute.—Jute-butts or cuttings, the woody stump of the jute-plant, the fiber of which is used for various purposes.

jute-fiber (jüt'fī'bér), *n.* Same as *jute*², 2.

Jutes, *n. pl.* See *Jouties*.

Jutish (jüt'tish), *a.* [< *Jute*¹ + *-ish*.] Pertaining to the Jutes.

The advance-guard of these tribes (Saxon) was called Jutes, and their point of attack was Kent, the southeastern

county of England. This they soon subdued, and erected it into a Jutish kingdom, with Canterbury as its capital. *Schulz, Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 199.

Jutlander (jut'lan-dér), *n.* [< *Jutland* (< *Jute*¹ + *land*) + *-er*.] A native or an inhabitant of Jutland, a peninsula of Europe comprising the mainland of Denmark and the adjoining part of Germany.

Jutlandish (jut'lan-dish), *a.* [< *Jutland* + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to Jutland, or to the people of Jutland.

juttingly (jut'ing-li), *adv.* In a jutting manner; projectingly.

jutty (jut'i), *n.* [A var. of *jetty*.] A projection, as in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty. [In the quotation below, also interpreted as an adjective, jutting.]

No *jutty*, frieze,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed and procrustean cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6, 7.

jutty (jut'i), *v.* [A var. of *jetty*.] I. *trans.* To project beyond.

As doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1, 12.

II. *intrans.* To jut; to project.

For he took away all those jutting galleries of pleasure
which even by ancient laws also were forbidden to
be built in Rome. *Holland, tr. of Ammianus*, p. 318.

jut-window (jut'win'dō), *n.* A projecting window; a bow-window or bay-window; a window that projects from the line of a building. *Con-grove*.

juvenal (jū've-nal), *n.* [< L. *juvenalis*, youthful, < *juvenis*, youthful, a youth; see *juvenile*.] A youth; a young man; a juvenile.

I will . . . send you back again to your master, for a jewel; the *juvenal*, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet fledged. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, i. 2, 22.

Juvenalian (jū've-nā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Juvenalis*, Juvenal (see def.), < *juvenalis*, youthful; see *juvenal*.] Of or pertaining to Juvenal, a celebrated Roman satirist (about A. D. 100); characteristic of Juvenal or of his style.

juvenate (jū've-nāt), *n.* [< NL. *juvenatus*, < L. *juvenis*, a youth; see *juvenile* and *-ate*.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the two years devoted by a novice preparing for the priesthood to the study of Latin, Greek, and rhetoric. Also called *juniorship*. *Worcester* (Supp.).

juvencence (jū've-nēs'ens), *n.* [< *juvencen* (t) + *-ce*.] The state of being juvenescent or of growing young.

juvenescent (jū've-nēs'ent), *a.* [< L. *juvenescen* (t)-s, ppr. of *juvencere*, grow to the age of youth, grow young again, < *juvenis*, young; see *juvenile*.] 1. Becoming young; growing young in appearance. [Rare.]—2. Immature; undeveloped. [An inaccurate use.]

juvenile (jū've-nīl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *juvenile* = Pr. *juvenil*, *juvenil* = Sp. Pg. *juvenil* = It. *giovenile*, *giovanile*, < L. *juvenilis*, youthful, *juvenile*, < *juvenis*, young, akin to *juvencus*, young, = AS. *lung*, *geong*, *E. young*; see *young*.] 1. *a.* 1. Young; youthful; as, a juvenile manner; a juvenile part in a play.

Cousin Fenix . . . is still so juvenile in figure and manner, and so well got up, that strangers are amazed when they discern latent wrinkles in his lordship's face. *Dickens, Dombey and Son*, xxxi.

2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as, juvenile sports or books.

Here [in "Romeo and Juliet"] is one of the few attempts of Shakespeare to exhibit the conversation of gentlemen, to represent the airy sprightliness of juvenile elegance. *Johnson, On Shakespeare's Plays*.

—Syn. *Boysish*, *Puerile*, etc. See *youthful*.

II. *n.* 1. A young person; a youth.

"Yes, yes, yes," cried the juveniles, both ladies and gentlemen; "let her come, it will be excellent sport." *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xviii.

2. A book written for young persons or children. [Trade use.]

Juveniles, classified in series according to price. *Publishers' Trade List*, 1899.

3. *Theat.*, an actor who plays youthful parts: as, a first juvenile.

juvenilence (jū've-nīl-nēs), *n.* Juvenility. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

juvenility (jū've-nīl'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *juvénilité* = Sp. *juvenilidad*, < L. *juvenilitas* (t)-s, youthfulness, < *juvenilis*, youthful; see *juvenile*.] 1. The state of being young; youthfulness, or a youthful manner or appearance.

Cleopatra, who in her juvenility was always playfully disposed, . . . pushed Florence behind her couch. *Dickens, Dombey and Son*, xxx.

2. Anything characteristic of youth; a juvenile act or idea; juvenile crudity or volatility; a youthful proceeding or performance.

Customary strains and abstracted juvenilities have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications. *Glennville, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, Ep. Ded.

juventate, *n.* [< L. *juvenitas* (t)-s, the age of youth, youth, < *juvenis*, young; see *juvenile*.] Youth; the time of youth. *Chaucer*.

juventet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *juvenile*, *juvente*, < L. *juvenis*, the age of youth, youth, < *juvenis*, young; see *juvenile*.] Same as *juventate*.

In his *Juvenis* this Iesus atte Iuven feste
Water in-to wyn tourned as holy writ telleth.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 104.

juvia (jū'vi-ā), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Brazil-nut, *Bertholletia excelsa*.

juviset, *n.* See *juse*.

juxta-. [L. *juxta*, prefix, *juxta*, near, close; see *juxta*, *v.*] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'near, together, in close proximity.' See *juxtaposition*, *juxtapose*, etc.

juxtapose (jūks-tā-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *juxtaposed*, ppr. *juxtaposing*. [< F. *juxtaposer*, < L. *juxta*, near (see *juxta*), + *ponere*, place; see *pose*.] To place (two or more objects) close together; place side by side.

When red and green are juxtaposed, the red increases the saturation of the green and the green that of the red, so that both colours are heightened in brilliance. *J. Ward, Ensaye Brit.*, xx. 69.

juxtaposit (jūks-tā-pōz'it), *v. t.* [< L. *juxta*, near, + *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, place; see *posit*. Cf. *juxtapose*.] To place near together or in close relation; juxtapose.

Manufactured articles, similar articles of home and foreign production, juxtapositioned. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 166.

juxtaposition (jūks'tā-pō-zish'on), *n.* [= Fg. *juxtaposition*, < F. *juxtaposition*, < L. *juxta*, near, + *positio* (n-), a placing; see *position*. Cf. *juxtapose*.] The act of juxtaposing, or the state of being juxtaposed; the act of placing or the state of being placed in nearness or contiguity.

Putting the case of English style into close juxtaposition with the style of the French and German.

De Quincey, Style, I.

The juxtaposition in space of two objects greatly assists in the detection of likeness or unlikeness. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 332.

juxtapositional (jūks'tā-pō-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *juxtaposition* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in juxtaposition.—2. Having its parts or elements juxtaposed, as a language the construction of which depends upon the connection of its words rather than their inflection.

Our own language, though claimed as inflectional, . . . is in many respects as isolating and juxtapositional as any language of that class. *W. Smith, Bible Dict.*, Confusion of Tongues.

jymjam, *n.* An obsolete form of *jimjam*.

jymold, *n.* Same as *gimbal*.

Jyngids, *Jyngins*. See *Iyngids*, *Iyngins*.

jytee (jin'tē), *n.* [E. Ind.] The plant *Sesbania Egyptiaca*, from which charcoal for use in the manufacture of gunpowder is made.

Jyzzet. See *Gie*.

jyzi, *n.* See *gizi*.



sondants and its claimed originals (see A), is as follows:



K was little used in classical Latin, its office having been transferred to *C* (as is explained under *C*); hence it is not common in most alphabets derived from the Latin, as Italian and French. It was scarcely used in Anglo-Saxon, the *k*-sound being regularly represented by *c*, of which *k* was only an occasional variant; but it became common in early Middle English, from the thirteenth century, and gained rapidly in frequency, being needed to represent the *k*-sound where the *c* would be ambiguous, owing to the assimilation of *c* before certain vowels. (See *C*, *ch*.) It is now the regular symbol for the sound it denotes in all the Teutonic languages, except English. In the modern English spelling of words of Anglo-Saxon, Romance, or Latin origin it occurs for this sound before *e* and *i*; *c* being used before other vowels and before consonants. In foreign words not of Romance or Latin origin *k* is the usual initial symbol for the sound. Medially and finally, the sound is denoted in English by *ck*, as in *back*, *hacker*, etc. *K* has no variety of pronunciation in English, being everywhere the surd or breathed correspondent to the sonant or voiced *c* (hard). It is called a guttural, or, better, a back-palatal, being the audible result of a breach of contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the opposite surface of the palate; it is related to *g* (hard) and *ng* as *t* is related to *d* and *n*, and *p* to *b* and *m*. It is, however, now silent before *n*, in words like *knave*, *knave*; and, while itself no longer doubled in English words, it is used with *c* as a substitute for double *c* or double *k*, as in *sick*, *smack*. In words belonging to the Teutonic part of our language, the *k*-sound represents to a large extent a more original *g*-sound, as in *kin*, answering to Latin *gens*, Greek *γενος* (Sanskrit *jana*). Owing to the variable English transliteration of Oriental words (Arabic, Hebrew, Hindustani, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *k* (or *c*) may represent any one of several different kinds of *g*-sounds, more precisely represented (as in the etymologies of this Dictionary) by *k*, *kh*, *g*, *gh*, *h*, etc. Such words are preferably entered under the form nearest the original; but usage is too arbitrary and various to be brought under any rule.

2. In *chem*, the symbol for potassium (NL. *kalium*).—3. As an abbreviation: (a) [*i. c.*] In *meteor*, of *cumulus* (*c* being used for *cirrus*). (b) Of *king*, *knight*, etc.: as, K. G., Knight of the Garter. (c) Of *carat*.—4. In *math*, *k* is generally a constant coefficient. It is also a unit vector perpendicular to *i* and *j*.—5. As a numeral in medieval use, 250.

ka¹, **kæ** (kà, kâ), *n.* [An obs. or dial. var. of *cool*.] The jackdaw. [Scotch.]

In spite o' a' the thievish kae
That haunt St. Jamies'!

Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

ka², **kaat**, *v. t.* See *ca²*.

Kae me, kae thee, runs through court and country,
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, II. 1.

ka³, *v. i.* A variant of *ko*, for *quoth* (often for *quoth ho*).

Enamoured, quod you? have ye spied out that?
Ah, sir, mary now, I see you know what is what.

Enamoured, ka³ mary, sir, say that againe.

Udall, Rolister Dolister, I. 2.

Kaaba, **Qaaba** (kà'bà or kâ'g-bà), *n.* [*< Ar. ka'bah*, a square building, *< ka'b*, a cube.] A cube-shaped, flat-roofed building in the center of the Great Mosque at Mecca: the most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans. In its southeast corner it contains the sacred black stone called *hajar al aswad*, said to have been originally a ruby which came down from heaven, but now blackened by the tears shed for sin by pilgrims. This stone is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter and is composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different shapes and sizes. It is the point toward which all Mohammedans face during their devotions. The Kaaba is opened to worshippers twice or three times a year, but only the faithful are permitted to approach it.

The Kaaba stands in an oblong square (enclosed by a great wall) 250 paces long, and 200 broad, none of the sides

of which run quite in a straight line, though at first sight the whole appears to be of a regular shape.

Burckhardt, quoted in Burton's El-Medina, p. 303.

kaama, *n.* See *caama*, 2.

kaarewan (kà-ré'wân), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Queensland, *Acacia glaucescens*, 50 feet or more in height, with a wood of handsome appearance, hard, close, and tough.

kab, *n.* See *cab¹*.

kabab, *n.* and *v.* See *cabob*.

kabala, *n.* See *cabala*.

kabalassou, **cabalassou** (kab-a-las'ô), *n.* The priodontine or giant armadillo, *Priodontes gl.*

kabassou, **cabassou** (ka-bas'ô), *n.* [S. Amer. name.] A xenurine armadillo, as *Xenurus wainatus* or *X. neptidus*.

kabbala, **kabbalah** (kab'g-là), *n.* See *cabala*.

kabob, *n.* and *v.* See *cabob*.

kabook, *n.* Another spelling of *cabook*.

Kabye (ka-bil'), *n.* [*< F. Kabyle*; *< Ar. Qabîl*, prop. pl. of *qabîla*, a tribe, horde, species.] 1. One of a Berber race dwelling in Algeria, particularly in the mountains of the coast. Allied tribes are found in the neighboring countries of North Africa. The Kabyles are believed to be of Hamitic origin, and are Sunnite Mohammedans.

2. A dialect of Berber, spoken by many of the Kabyles.

Kachuga (ka-kû'gâ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Kachugina*. J. E. Gray.

Kachugine (kak-q-jî'nê), *n. pl.* [*< Kachuga* + *-ine*.] A subfamily of tortoises of the family *Bataguriidae*, typified by the genus *Kachuga*. It was named by J. E. Gray for species having five claws on the fore and four on the hind feet, the snout slightly produced, the alveolar surface of the upper jaw with one straight angular ridge and a central longitudinal ridge. It includes a number of Asiatic species, referred to four genera.

kachugine (kak'û-jîn), *a.* [*< Kachuga* + *-ine¹*.] Having characteristics of the *Kachugine*.

Kadarite (kad'a-rî't), *n.* [*< Ar. (Turk.) qadar*, predestination, divine fiat (*< qadara*, be able), + *-ite²*.] One of a Mohammedan school or sect which denies the doctrine of predestination and maintains that of free will.

kaddish (kad'ish), *n.* [Hob.] In Jewish ritual, a form of thanksgiving and prayer, containing special reference to the approach of the kingdom of God, used at funerals, annual commemorations, etc.

Is any harm come to him because the eleven years went by with no wretched Kaddish said for him? I can not tell. If you think Kaddish will help me, say it, say it.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, III.

kades (kâds), *n.* [*< Of. ka¹*.] Sheep's dung.

Hallwell; Davies. [Prov. Eng.]

I rather think the kades and other filth that fall from sheep do so glut the fish that they will not take any artificial bait.

W. Lawson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 196).

kadi, **cadîl** (kâ'dî or kâ'dî), *n.* [Formerly also *caddè*, *caddes*; Turk. *kadi*, *kast*, a judge, *< Ar. qadî* (qadhî), a judge, magistrate, *< qaday*, judge: cf. *alcalde*.] A judge in Moslem countries.

kadi-kane (kâ-dê-kâ'nâ), *n.* The Indian name of a large grass, *Panicum miliaceum*, extensively cultivated in tropical Asia for its seed. Also called *warree*.

kadileker, **cadileker** (kad-i-les'kér), *n.* [*< Turk. kadi* (kadiyyu) + *-asker*, *kast'asker*, judge of the army: *kadi*, *kast*, judge; *al*, the; *asker*, army.] The chief judge in the Turkish empire: so called because originally he had jurisdiction over the soldiery, who now, however, can be tried only by their own officers.

kadle-dock (kâ'dî-dok), *n.* 1. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*.—2. The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

Kadisee (kad'mê), *n.* [Pers.] A member of one of two sects of the Parsees of India, the other being the *Shenshais*. They do not differ in faith, but only in regard to the correct chronology of the era of Yezdegerd, the last king of the Sassanian dynasty, who was dethroned by the Calif Omar about A. D. 640, and conse-

quently as to the correct dates for the celebration of their festival.

kados (kâ'dos), *n.* [Gr. *nâdor*; see *cadus*.] Same as *cadus*.

Kadsura (kad-sû'ra), *n.* [NL. (Kämpfer, 1810), *< Jap. kadsura*.] A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Magnoliaceae*, tribe *Schisandraceae*: distinguished from *Schisandra*, the only other genus of the tribe, by the berry-like and globose, instead of elongated, fruit. There are about 7 species, natives of tropical Asia.

kæ, *n.* See *ka¹*.

Kämpferia (kemp-fê'ri-jâ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after one Kämpfer (1681-1716), a German who traveled many years in Asia.] A genus of plants of the order *Scitamineae*, natives of tropical Africa, eastern India, and the Malay archipelago, having flowers in spikes with imbricated scales at the apex of short, few-leaved, or leafless and scaly stems; a slender calyx-tube, bearing a curious, irregular, three-lobed corolla; and a single crested stamen whose filament is wrapped about the style. There are about 15 species, several of which are cultivated for ornament, and one, *K. Galanga*, furnishes one of the drugs known as *galanga*.

Kaffer, **Kafir**, *n.* and *a.* See *Kafir*.

kaffiyeh (kaf'î-ye), *n.* [Syrian.] In Syria, a small shawl or scarf worn about the head, and bound with a colored cord.

As we ride on we see to the left a large herd of camels, and pass their driver, a fierce-looking dark-skinned man, with bare arms, legs, and feet, astride a skinny little horse, a coloured kaffiyeh on his head, a striped abaya or burnous over his shoulder.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 634.

kaffe, *n.* Same as *caffè*.

Kaffarian (kaf-râ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Kaf-fraria*, *Caffraria* (see def.) (*< Kafir*, *Kafir*, 2), + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Kaffaria or Caffraria, the country of the Kafirs in South Africa. — *n.* An inhabitant of Kaffaria.

kafila (kaf'î-lâ), *n.* [= Turk. Pers. *qâfila*, *kâfila* = Hind. *qâfilah*, *< Ar. qafilâ*, a caravan: see *coffle*.] A train of loaded camels; a caravan. Also *caffila*, *caffilah*, *kafilah*.

Kafir, **Kafir** (kaf'êr), *n.* and *a.* [= Pers. *kâfir* = Turk. *kâfir* (*kyâfir*), *< Ar. kâfir*, an unbeliever, an infidel.] 1. *n.* 1. An unbeliever; an infidel: applied malevolently by Mohammedans to Christians and pagan negroes.—2. One of a South African race, inhabiting parts of Cape Colony, Natal, and neighboring lands: so called originally by the Mohammedan inhabitants of eastern Africa, on account of their refusal to accept the faith of Mohammed. They are divided into several branches or tribes, of which the Zulus are the best-known, are of a bronze color, with woolly, tufted hair, tall, well-made, athletic, and acute in intellect.

3. The language of the Kafirs, a branch of the South African or Bantu family. It is also called *Zulu-Kafir*.—4. One of a race inhabiting Kafiristan, a mountainous region on the northeast of Afghanistan, who have always maintained their independence and resisted conversion to Mohammedanism. Little is known of them, but they appear to be of Aryan stock, and are divided into a number of tribes speaking different languages or dialects.—*Kafir's similitar-tree*. See *Herpophyllum*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the Kafirs: as, the *Kafir tongue*; *Kafir customs*.

Also written *Caffer*, *Caffre*, *Kaffer*, *Kafre*.

Kafir-boom (kaf'êr-bûm), *n.* A tree of the genus *Erythrina*.

Kafir-bread (kaf'êr-bred), *n.* The spongy, farinaceous pith of the stem of a South African cycadaceous plant, *Enecephalartos Caffer*. See *Enecephalartos* and *breadfruit*.

Kafir-corn (kaf'êr-kôrn), *n.* Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, which is cultivated in parts of Africa as a cereal. See *durra*, *sorghum*.

Kafir's-tree (kaf'êr's-trê), *n.* Same as *Kafir-boom*. See *Erythrina*.

Kafir-tea (kaf'êr-tê), *n.* The plant *Holcorysum nudifolium*.

kaka (kaf'is), n. An Arabian measure of capacity, nearly equal, according to Queipo, to 33 liters. According to Ellyah and the Sheikh Hasan el Jahert, generally 90 rot (which see), or 8 maktouk, but sometimes less. Also spelled *cafa*.

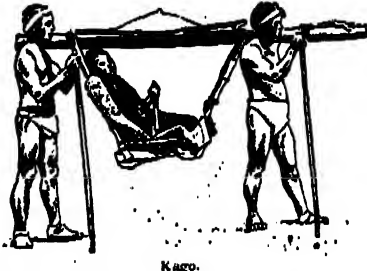
kakab (kafab), n. [Pers. *kafab*, *ka'ab*.] In Persia, a slipper, one of several kinds having the heel folded down.

kakfa (kaf'fā), n. [Ar.] The leaves of *Catha edulis*. Also *cafa*, *khai*.

kakfan, n. See *cafan*.

Kageneckia (kaj-e-nek'i-ā), n. [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named for Count F. von Kageneck, Austrian minister at Madrid.] A genus of South American rosaceous trees, of the tribe *Quillajeae*, but differing from *Quillaja*, the type of the tribe, in having the calyx-lobes imbricated instead of valvate in the bud and the leaves serrate. They are evergreen trees with coarse leathery leaves and unisexual flowers, the male racemose or corymbose, the female solitary and terminal. The fruit is a large follicle. Three species only are known, growing in Chili and the mountains of Peru. *K. oblonga* yields wood valuable for building purposes, and very bitter leaves and seeds, which are used by the inhabitants as a remedy for fevers. It is cultivated as a greenhouse plant for its white flowers. *K. eravogoides* is a tall ornamental tree; it was introduced into England in 1831.

kago (kag'ō; Jap. pron. kīng'go), n. [Jap.] A small basketwork palanquin slung from a pole



Kago.

carried on the shoulders of two men. The kago was formerly the commonest mode of conveyance in Japan, but is now confined almost entirely to mountainous regions, having been superseded on the plains by the jinrikisha. Also *gango*.

kagu (kū'gū), n. [Native name.] A remarkable gallatorial bird, *Rhinoceros jubatus*, the sole member of the family *Rhinocerotidae*, peculiar to New Caledonia. It is an isolated form, without very near relatives, in some respects intermediate between herons and rails. It is gray, paler below, with dark cross-marks on the wings and tail; the bill and feet are red;

Kagu (*Rhinoceros jubatus*).

and the nape has a pendent crest. It is nocturnal, inhabits mountain ravines, lives chiefly on animal food, runs rapidly like a rail, has a habit of standing a long time motionless like a heron, and emits a guttural cry. Also *kagou*.

kahikatea (kā-i-kat'ā-ā), n. [Maori name.] The coniferous tree *Podocarpus dacrydioides* of New Zealand, called by the colonists *white pine*. It grows to the height of 100 or 150 feet, forming forests on swampy ground. Its wood is white and tough, and of excellent service when protected from wet. Its whitest fruit is eaten by the natives. Also *kai-katea*, *kahikatea*, and *kakatero*.

kahoon (ka-hūn'), n. [E. Ind.] A Calcutta unit of weight, equal to 40 factory maunds, or 1½ tons; also, a money, 4 annas, or ½ rupee.

kai-apple, n. See *kai-apple*.

kalei, n. A Middle English form of *key*¹.

kaiif (kīf), n. [Ar. *qaf*, quiescence.] Undisturbed quiescence, regarded as a state of high happiness.

And this is the Arab's *Kaf*. The savoring of animal existence; the passive enjoyment of mere sense; the pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy castle-building. R. P. Burton, *El-Medinal*, p. 21.

kai-ku (kā'kū), n. [Maori name.] An evergreen climbing plant of New Zealand, *Parsonia albiflora* (P. heterophylla). It is cultivated in greenhouses.

kai¹, n. See *kale*.

kai² (kāl), n. [Formerly also *kayle*, *keil*, *keel*; < ME. *kayle* = MD. *keghel*, D. *kegel*, a pin, nine-pin, = MLG. LG. *kegel* = OHG. *chegil*, a pin, plug, MHG. G. *kegel*, a wedge, cone, ninepin, = Sw. *kägl*, *kägl* = Dan. *kegle*, a cone, ninepin; root unknown.] 1. A ninepin; a skittle-pin.

All the Furies are at a game called nine-pins, or *kai*, made of old usurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game! B. Jonson, *Chloridia*.

2. pl. A game in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron ball is rolled in among them.

In skales, or *kayles*, the shepherds-joynts was probably the bone used instead of a bowl.

And now at *kale* they try a harmless chance; And now their curre they teach to fetch and dance. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

kai³ (kā'li), n. [E. Ind.] The Himalayan *Pinus azoica*, or Bhtan pine.

kaim, n. See *kame*.

kaimakam (ki-mā-kam'), n. [Also *caimacam*, *caimacan*, *caymacan*, *kaimkan*, etc.; < Turk. and Hind. *kāimkān*, < Ar. *qāim-makām*, a lieutenant, < *qāim*, firm, fixed, + *makām*, a deputy.] 1. An officer in the Turkish service, especially a lieutenant-colonel.—2. An administrative officer in Turkey; specifically, the administrator of a subdivision of a vilayet.

Fozzan is governed by a *kaimakam* or lieutenant-governor. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 129.

kain, n. See *cane*². [Scotch.]

kain-fowl (kān'foul), n. A fowl paid or to be paid by a tenant as *kain* (cane). See *cane*².

kain-hen (kān'hen), n. A hen paid or to be paid by a tenant as *kain* (cane). See *cane*².

Yet it shall never be said the fairest maid in the Fair City was couped up in a convent like a *kain-hen* in a cage. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, xiv.

kainite (kī'nit), n. [Prop. **carnite* or **canite*, < Gr. *καίνις*, new, recent, + *-ite*².] A hydrous magnesium sulphate with potassium chlorid, occurring in beds of considerable extent at the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Germany. The impure *kainite*, which contains twelve per cent. or more of potash, is used largely as a fertilizer.

Kainozoic (kī-nō-zō'ik), a. Same as *Canozoic*.

kairot, v. See *cair*.

kairine (kī'rin), n. [< (f) Gr. *καίρις*, the right time, + *-ine*².] A whitish crystalline powder (C₁₀H₁₃ON.HCl + H₂O), bitter-salt in taste, soluble in water and alcohol, and used in medicine as an antipyretic.

kairni, n. An obsolete spelling of *cairn*.

kaiser (kī'zēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *keiser*; < ME. *caiser*, *cayser*, *kaiser* (North.), < AS. *cæser*, emperor, < L. *Cæsar*, *Cæsar*, emperor; see *Cæsar*.] 1. An emperor. Compare *Cæsar*, 1.

Wel kud kīnges & *kayser* krauen me i-now, I nel leic mi lous so low now at this time. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 483.

King nor *kaiser* Shall equal me in that world. Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, II. 1.

2. [Recent, G.] The emperor of Germany (or of Austria).

kaisership (kī'zēr-shīp), n. [< *kaiser*² + *-ship*.] The office of *kaiser* or emperor.

He was ready for the *Kaisership* before the *Kaisership* was ready for him. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 622.

kajak, n. See *kayak*.

kajeput, n. See *kajeput*.

kaju-apple (ka-jū'ap'ī), n. [Anglo-Ind.] The cashew-nut. *Cyclopaedia of India*.

kaka (kā'kā), n. [Maori; prob. imitative; cf. *cockatoo*.] A parrot of the genus *Nectar*, peculiar to New Zealand. The common *kaka* is *N. hypoleucos*, and the mountain *kaka* *N. notabilis*. See *Nectar*.

kakapo (kak'ā-pō), n. [Maori; cf. *kaka*.] The owl-parrot or ground-parrot of New Zealand, *Strigops habroptilus*, a large and noteworthy parrot, by some made the type of a family *Strigopidae*, distinct from the *Psittacidae*. It is nocturnal, unable to fly, and in danger of rapid extermination. It is of a mottled-greenish color, and about as large as a raven.

kakarali (kak'ā-rāl'i), n. [S. Amer.] A tree of British Guiana, *Leocythia Ollaria*. Its wood is very durable in salt water, resisting the depredations of the sea-worm and barnacle. Its bark is composed of a great number of thin layers, which the natives separate by beating and use for wrapping. Also *kakaralk*.

kakali, v. i. A Middle English form of *cackie*.

kakemono (kak-e-mō'nō), n. [Jap., < *kake*, root of *kakuru*, hang, + *mono*, thing.] A Japanese wall-picture or decoration, painted in transparent colors on a band of silk, gauze, or paper, and mounted on a roller. It is generally long and narrow, and is the common form of wall-picture in Japan: to be distinguished from *makimono*, a roll-picture or scroll, sometimes of great length, intended to be unrolled and examined in the hands.

kaki (kā'kē), n. [Jap.] The persimmon of Japan, or Chinese date, *Diospyros Kaki*, or its fruit.

The *kaki*, or Japan persimmon, is a comparatively recent introduction. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 222.

kakistocracy (kak-is-tōk'rā-si), n.; pl. *kakistocracies* (-sīz). [< Gr. *kakistos*, superl. of *kakos*, bad, + *-spatia*, rule; see *-cracy*.] Government by the worst men in the state: opposed to *aristocracy*, government by the best men. [Rare.]

Jacobin democracy differs from ancient and medieval merely in this, that it is not an aristocracy, or government of the best, but a *kakistocracy*, or government of the worst. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 44.

kaklet, v. i. A Middle English form of *cackie*.

kakodyl, **kakodyle**, n. See *caodyl*.

kakoxene, **kakoxine**, n. See *caoxene*.

kai, n. A variant spelling of *cal*.

kai, n. An abbreviation of *kalends*. See *calends*. **kaladana** (kal-ā-dā'nā), n. [Origin unknown.] A species of morning-glory, *Ipomoea (Ipomoea) Nil*, found in the warmer parts of the Old World.

kaladana-seed (kal-ā-dā'nā-sēd), n. The seed of *Ipomoea Nil*, used as a cathartic.

kalandan (kal'am-dan), n. [Also *kalemdan*; Pers. (> Ar. Hind.) *qalam-dān*, a pen-case, < *qalam*, a pen, pencil, reed (see *calamus*), + *dān*, having, holding.] A Persian writing-case, consisting of a long and narrow box of wood or paper-maché painted in bright colors and varnished, having at one end the ink-pot, in a slightly projecting compartment, and including a receptacle for pens, a knife, etc.

kalankari (kal-am-kār'i), n. [< Pers. *qalam-kārī*, < *qalam-kār*, a painter, < *qalam*, a pen, pencil, + *-kār*, denoting an agent.] Color-decoration of certain special kinds in Indian countries; specifically, a chintz of which the pattern is produced by many separate dyeings, the ground being covered in places by repellent preparations, and also by printing from small blocks.

kalan (kā'lan), n. The sea-otter. See *cut* under *Enhydra*.

An adult *kalan* is an animal not much larger than a mature and well-conditioned beaver. . . . It will measure from the tip of its tail, which is short, to the extremity of the muzzle, 3½ to 4½ feet, the tail not being over 6 to 8 inches long, and it has a proportionate girth of a little over 2 feet. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. II. 487.

Kalanchoe (kal-an-kō'ē), n. [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from the Chinese name of the plant.] 1. A genus of tropical herbs or shrubs belonging to the natural order *Crassulaceae*, or orpine family, differing from most other plants of the order by having the calyx 4-parted. The leaves are opposite and fleshy, and the flowers are large, white, yellow, or purplish, and disposed in many-flowered panicle cymes. There are about 20 species, one of which is a native of Brazil, all the rest occurring in tropical Africa and Australia. *K. ornata* of Sierra Leone is a succulent shrub cultivated in greenhouses, and is called *scallop* *kalanchoe*. The name is sometimes written *Calanchoe*.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

Kalends (kal'andz), n. pl. [Probably from L. *Kalendæ*, the first day of the month.] A religious brotherhood which originated in northern Germany in the thirteenth century, and extended to France and other countries. Its objects were the establishment of solemn burial rites, common religious exercises, and mutual support. The meetings occurred on the first of each month, and terminated with a feast; these feasts gradually degenerated into excesses, and the fraternity was abolished. Also called *Calender brothers*.

kalathos (kal'ā-thos), n. [< Gr. *κάλαθος*.] Same as *calathus*, 1.

kaldt, a. A Middle English form of *cold*.

kale, **kali**¹ (kā), n. [Formerly also *keal*; a dial. var. of *cole*².] 1. In Scotland, loosely, cabbage in general, and by extension any kind of greens; specifically, both there and elsewhere, any variety of cabbage with curled or wrinkled leaves not forming compact heads like the common cabbage, nor yielding a fleshy edible inflorescence like the cauliflower and broccoli, and usually having a long stalk; borecole.

The first ceremony of Halloween is pulling each a stock or plant of *kali*. Burns, *Halloween*, note.

2. A broth made in Scotland in which *kale* or cabbage is a principal ingredient; hence, any

soup, no matter of what composed, and, by a further extension, dinner: as, will you come and tak' your *kale* wi' me? [Scotch.]

But there is neither bread nor *kale*,
To fend my men and me.

Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 31).

When he brings in the messe with *Kale*, Beef, and
Brewesse, what stomack in England could forbear to call
for flanks and briskeets?

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

But hear ye, neighbour, . . . I will be back here to my
kail against ane o'clock.

Scott, *Black Dwarf*, I.

Corn-kale, *Brassica Sinapistrum*, the charlock or wild
mustard: so called from its growing in fields of grain.
Also *field-kale*.—**Indian kale**, *Caladium grandiflorum*, a
plant of the *Araceae*. The rootstocks contain a large
quantity of starch, which is used by the natives, after
boiling to extract the noxious properties.—**Kale** through
the rock, bitter language or treatment: in allusion to the
unpalatableness of smoky broth. [Scotch slang.]—**Sea-
kale**, a cruciferous plant, *Crucifera maritima*, found wild on
the western shores of Europe and on the Black Sea. It has
broad, wavy-toothed leaves, which are gray-colored, and
like the stem, glaucous. For two centuries it has been cul-
tivated for its young shoots, which make a pleasant and
wholesome dish.—**Wild kale**. (a) *Brassica Sinapistrum*,
or charlock. (b) *Brassica oleracea*, the cabbage-plant, in its
wild state.

kale-bell (kāl'bel), n. The dinner-bell.
[Scotch.]

But hark, the *kale-bell* rings, and I

Maun gae link aff the pot.

Watty and Madge (Herd's Collection, II. 109).

kale-blade (kāl'blād), n. A cabbage-leaf.
[Scotch.]

Your hose shall be the brade *kale-blade*,

That is balth brade and lang.

The Gardener (Child's Ballads, IV. 98).

kale-brose (kāl'brōz), n. A pottage made of
meal and the skimmings of broth.

Ane wadna hae thought that gude meal was so scant
amang them, when the quean threw sae muckle gude *kale-
brose* scalding hot about my lug.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, xxviii.

kaleege (ka-lēj'), n. [E. Ind. *kali*.] A pheasant
of the genus *Euplocamus* and that section of the
genus called *Gallophas*, closely related to the
silver-pheasants and firebacks. There are several
species, such as *E. albertianus*, *E. melanotus*, and *E. horn-
fieldi*, inhabiting the upper parts of India from the foot-
hills to an elevation of 8,000 feet. They are noted for
their pugnacity, and for making a drumming noise, but
in general habits resemble other pheasants of the same
genus. Also spelled *kali* and *kalidje*.

kaleidograph (ka-li-dō-grāf), n. [Irreg. < Gr.
kalos, beautiful, + *eidōs*, form, + *γράφω*, write.]
An apparatus for throwing on a screen or on a
glass disk the colored patterns produced by a
kaleidoscope.

kaleidophone, **kaleidophon** (ka-li-dō-fōn,
-fōn), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *eidōs*,
form, + *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument invented
by Sir Charles Wheatstone for exhibiting the
vibrations of an elastic plate or rod, in order
to illustrate the phenomena of sound-waves.
A polished knob, reflecting a point of light, is attached
to the vibrating plate or rod, and in its vibrations pro-
duces (by virtue of the persistence of visual impressions)
a variety of visible curves. Also written *kaleidophona*.

kaleidoscope (ka-li-dō-skōp), n. [F. *kaleido-
scope* (< E.); irreg. < Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, +
eidōs, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical in-
strument creating and exhibiting, by reflection,
a variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical
forms. In its simplest form the instrument consists
of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined toward
each other at any angle which is an aliquot part of 360°. A
clear eye-glass is placed immediately against one end of
the mirrors and a similar glass at their other end; the
tube is continued a little beyond this second glass, and its
termination is closed by a disk of ground glass. In the cell
thus formed are placed beads, pieces of colored glass, or
other small, bright-colored, diaphanous objects, and the
changing of their positions by rotating the tube pro-
duces, by the repeated reflection in the mirrors, different
symmetrical figures. The polyangular kaleidoscope mul-
tiples the effect by having three or four mirrors; a larger
number destroys the symmetry of combination. Besides
the use of the kaleidoscope as a toy, it serves the practical
purpose of furnishing an endless variety of patterns for
decorative work. Sir David Brewster invented the in-
strument about 1815, although the idea of it had been vaguely
suggested before. He also made it applicable to distant
objects by replacing the object-box at the outer end with
a double-convex lens, controlled by an adjusting-screw.—
Jewel kaleidoscope, an enlarged and superior form
of kaleidoscope mounted on a stand, with a wheel to regu-
late its adjustment: so called because furnished with very
richly colored pieces of glass.

kaleidoscopic (ka-li-dō-skōp'ik), a. [< *kaleido-
scope* + *-ic*.] Relating to the kaleidoscope;
varying or variegated like the forms and colors
in a kaleidoscope: as, *kaleidoscopic* views; *kalei-
doscopia* combinations of color.

Her generation certainly would have lost one of its
representative and original creations: representative in a
versatile, *kaleidoscopic* presentment of modern life and
issues.

Sudman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 141.

kaleidoscopic (ka-li-dō-skōp'ik), a. [< *kalei-
doscopia* + *-ic*.] Same as *kaleidoscopic*.

kalemdan, n. See *kalamdan*.

kalendar¹, **kalendarial**. Variant spellings of
calendar, *calendarial*.

Kalendar², n. See *Calenier*³.

kalendar⁴, n. A Middle English form of *cal-
endar*.

Kalendar⁵, n. See *Calender*³.

kalenda, n. pl. See *calends*.

kale-pot (kāl'pōt), n. A pot in which soup is
made. [Scotch.]

kale-runt (kāl'runt), n. The stem of the cab-
bage. [Scotch.]

Fient haet o't wad hae pierced the heart

O' a *kale-runt*.

Burns.

kalestock (kāl'stok), n. [Formerly also *kale-
stock*, *calstock* (= Sw. *kålstock* = Dan. *kaalstock*);
< *kale*¹ + *stock*.] A cabbage-plant; colewort.
[Scotch.]

kale-turnip (kāl'tēr'nip), n. Same as *kohlrabi*,
of which it is merely an English translation.

Kalevala (kal-e-vā'lā), n. [Also written (as G.)
Kalevala; Finn. *Kalevala*, lit. 'place or home of
a hero,' < *Kaleva*, a hero, + *-la*, denoting place.]
A Finnish epic compilation, in a meter re-
produced in Longfellow's "Hiawatha." Orally
preserved from antiquity, it was first partially published
in 1835, and completed in 1849 in 22,785 verses, gathered
from the recitations of many persons, and collected and
arranged by Elias Lönnrot.

kalewife (kāl'wif), n.; pl. *kalewives* (-wivz). A
woman who sells vegetables; a marketwoman;
a huckstress. [Scotch.]

kale-worm (kāl'wērm), n. The larva of the
cabbage-butterfly, *Pieris brassicae*, and of some
closely related species.

kaleyard (kāl'yārd), n. A cabbage-garden.
[Scotch.]

kali¹ (kal'i or kāl'i), n. [= G. *kali* (NL. *kali*);
< Ar. *qāl*: see *alkali*.] 1. The plant *Salsola*
Kali, the prickly saltwort or glasswort. See
alkali and *Salsola*.—2. Potash: so called by
German chemists.

Also *kalin*.

Lemon and kali. Same as *lemon-kali*.

kali² (kāl'is), n. [Pers. (> Turk.) *kālī*, a large
carpet.] 1. A carpet with a long pile, as distin-
guished from the carpets without nap. Hence—
2. The largest in the set of carpets commonly
used in a Persian room, filling the center of the
room.

kali³. For words beginning thus, see *cali*.

kalian (kal'i-an), n. A name for the Eastern
tobacco-pipe in which the smoke is drawn
through water. See *hooka* and *narghile*.

kalidium (ka-li'di-um), n.; pl. *kalitida* (-ā). [NL.,
< Gr. *kalidion*, dim. of *kala*, cot, granary.] In
the florideous alga, an oval capsule or cysto-
carp containing undivided spores. *Le Maout*
and *Decaisne*, *Botany* (trans.), p. 968.

kali, **kalifate**. See *calif*, *califate*.

kaliform (kal'i-fōrm), a. [< *kali* + L. *forma*,
form.] Resembling *Salsola kali*, the prickly
saltwort.

kaligenous (ka-lij'e-nus), a. [< *kali*¹ + Gr.
-γενής, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing al-
kalis: specifically applied to certain metals
which form alkalis with oxygen. The true ka-
ligenous metals are potassium and sodium.

kali, n. See *calvege*.

kalin (kal'in or kāl'in), n. [< *kali*¹ + *-in*.]
Same as *kali*¹.

kalinite (kal'i-nit), n. [< *kalin* + *-ite*.] In
mineral, native potash alum.

kaliphilite (kal-i-ōf'i-lit), n. [< *kali*¹ + Gr.
φίλος, loving, + *-ite*.] A silicate of aluminum
and potassium, allied to nephelite, found in vol-
canic bombs ejected from Monte Somma, Vesu-
vius.

kali (kāl'i-um), n. [NL., < *kali* (Ar. *qāl*),
potash: see *kali*¹.] Potassium: from this
name its symbol K is derived.

kaliyuga (kal-i-yū'gā), n. [Skt., < *kali*, the ace
on the die, + *yuga*, a generation, age: see *yuga*.]
The last of the four Hindu periods contained in a
mahāyuga, or great age of the world, and analo-
gous to the iron age of classic mythology. It
consists of 432,000 solar sidereal years, and began, as de-
termined by Hindu astronomical science, 3,102 years before
the Christian era.

kalkulet, v. t. Same as *calcule*.

kali, **kaliet**, n. Obsolete spellings of *caul*.

kalli. For words beginning thus, see *calli*.

Kalliope, n. See *Calliope*, 1.

kallo. For words beginning thus, see *callo*.

Kallymenia (kal-i-mē-ni-ā), n. [NL. (J. G.
Agardh, 1842), < Gr. *καλλός*, beauty, + *μύμη*, a
membrane.] A genus of red-spored alga, the

type of the family *Kallymenia*, characterized
by a flat, fleshy, nerveless frond, sometimes
perforated, irregularly cut and lobed. The cysto-
carps or halidia which are formed in the middle of the
frond are hemispherical, at first immersed, afterward
swelling and protruding, and finally becoming free by
the rupture of the adjacent tissue. The sphaerospores
are formed by the superficial cells. The genus embraces
about 20 species, found in the seas of both hemispheres.

Kallymenia (kal'i-mē-ni-ā), n. pl. [NL.
(Harvey), < *Kallymenia* + *-ia*.] A tribe of red-
spored alga of which *Kallymenia* is the type,
characterized by the cells of the frond being
round, the nuclei enveloped, and the sphaero-
spores (tetraspores) scattered in the cortical
cells. The tribe belongs to the order *Gelatinosae* of the
class *Florideae*, and embraces the two genera *Kallymenia*
and *Calophylla*.

kallynteria (kal-in-tē-ri-ā), n. pl. [< Gr. *καλ-
λυντήρια*, neut. pl. of *καλλύντης*, for beautify-
ing, < *καλλύνω*, beautify, < *καλός*, beautiful.] An
ancient Attic festival occurring on the 19th of
the month Thargelion (May-June), when the
tutelary image of Athena Polias was adorned
with fresh draperies and ornaments.

Kalmia (kal'mi-ā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), dedi-
cated to Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linnaeus who
traveled in America.] A genus of American
ericaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Rho-
dorea*, distinguished by the open bell-shaped



American Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).

a, flower; b, same, cut longitudinally, showing the position of the
stamens before fertilization, and the pistil; c, same, after fertiliza-
tion; d, fruit.

corolla and ten hypogynous stamens with elon-
gated filaments. The anthers have the peculiarity
(though free in the early bud) of becoming embedded in
specialized pits or pockets of the corolla as it expands,
the filaments bending over and acquiring tension, and
finally straightening elastically, withdrawing the anthers
suddenly, and projecting the pollen to some distance over
adjacent flowers. The plants are for the most part hand-
some evergreen shrubs with shining leaves and showy
flowers in corymbs. There are 6 species, one of which
grows in the West Indies, and one extends to the Rocky
Mountains and California, the remainder being confined
to eastern North America. *K. latifolia*, the American
laurel, also called *calico-bush* from the color of its flowers,
is one of the most wide-spread and beautiful of Ameri-
can shrubs, and was proposed by Darlington as the na-
tional emblem. It is a large shrub, often from 10 to
20 feet in height, with ample shining leaves and a pro-
fusion of very showy flowers varying from nearly white
to deep pink. The stems are crooked and straggling,
the bark brown and scaly, and the wood very hard and
useful for various purposes. *K. angustifolia*, the sheep-
laurel, lambkill, or wicky, is a smaller shrub with bright
crimson or rose-colored flowers, common in New Eng-
land, and ranging from Hudson's Bay to Georgia. It is
believed to poison sheep when the deep snows of winter
drive them to the extremity of eating it. *K. glauca*, the
pale laurel, prefers cold peat-bogs, and is the only species
that ranges across the continent. It is a low straggling
bush, with the leaves whitened underneath, and lilac-
purple flowers.

Kalmuck, **Oalmuck** (kal'muk), n. [Also *Cal-
muc*; = F. *Kalmouk* = G. *Kalmucke*, < Russ.
Kalmuk.] 1. A member of a branch of the
Mongolian family of peoples, divided into four
tribes, and dwelling in the Chinese empire, West-
ern Siberia, and southeastern Russia. They are
nomads, adherents of a form of Buddhism, and
number over 200,000.—2. The language spoken
by the Kalmucks.—3. [i. e.] A kind of rough
cloth having a hairy nap.

kalo. For words beginning thus, see *calo*.

kalong (ka-long'), n. [E. Ind.] A general name
of the large fruit-bats, fox-bats, flying-foxes, or
rousettes belonging to the genus *Pteropus*.

kalonge (ka-long'gō), n. Same as *kalong*.

kalpa (kal'pā), *n.* [Skt., lit. formation, arrangement.] In *Hindu chron.*, a day of Brahma, a period of 4,320,000,000 years, equivalent to a thousand great ages (*mahāyuga*); an eon. At the end of the sun, the cosmos is resolved again into chaos, and has to be created anew at the end of another like period, constituting a night of the Supreme Being. Also applied to kalpa.

kalpak, *n.* See *calpac*.
kalpis (kal'pis), *n.*; pl. *kalpōis* (-pīs). [Gr. *κάλπις* (see def.).] In *Gr. archaeol.*, a water-vase, usually of large size, resembling the hydria, and like it having three handles, but differing from the



Kalpis.—Examples of Greek red-figured pottery.

hydria in that the posterior handle does not extend above the rim.

kalsomine (kal'sū-min or -mīn), *n.* and *v.* A common but incorrect form of *calceimine*.

kalumb, *kalumba*, *kalumba-root*, *n.* See *columbo*.

kalusite (kal'us-it), *n.* [Gr. *Κάλυς*, a town in Galicia, + *-ite*.] A mineral: same as *synonite*.
kalyptra (ka-lip'trā), *n.*; pl. *kalyptrae* (-trē). [Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil: see *calyptra*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a veil of thin stuff very commonly worn to cover the hair. It is to be distinguished from the himation or mantle, which was often made to fill its place by being drawn up over the head. Compare *calyptra*, *i*.

kam¹. An obsolete form of *came¹*, preterit of *come*.

kam², *a.* See *cam²*.

kamachi (kam'g-chi), *n.* See *kamichi*.

kamecite (kam'g-sit), *n.* [Gr. *κάμας* (*kámas*), a vine-pole, any pole or shaft, + *-ite*.] One of the names given by Reichenbach (in German *Balkenstein*) to various peculiar forms observed in meteoric iron. See *Widmannstätten figures*, under *figure*.

Kamakura lacquer. See *lacquer*.

kamala, *n.* See *kamila*.

kamarband, *n.* See *cummerbund*.

kamas, *n.* See *camass*.

kamassi (ka-mas'i), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tree, *Gonioma kamassi*, of the dogbane family, with fragrant flowers, and a hard, tough, and close-grained yellow wood, which is used in cabinet-work, for the handles of tools, etc.

kambala (kam-bā'lā), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Sonneratia apetala*, of the natural order *Lythraceae*. Its hard red wood is used for making packing-boxes and for house-building.

kambodja (kam-bō'jā), *n.* [Malay.] The *Plumeria acutifolia*, an apocynaceous tree, with numerous large white flowers, very common in the villages of Burma.

kambou (kam'bō), *n.* [Kurile Islands.] A seaweed, *Laminaria saccharina*. It is a favorite dish among all classes in Japan, and is called by the Russians *sea-cabbage*. In England it is known as *sea-belt* and *swet-tangle*.

Kamchadale (kam'cha-dāl), *n.* [= F. *Kamtschadale* = G. *Kamtschadale*, < Russ. *Kamchadale*, an inhabitant of Kamchatka, < *Kamchatka*, Kamchatka.] A member of a native tribe of Kamchatka, a peninsula in Eastern Siberia. The tribe is sometimes classed among Mongolians. It numbers only from 2,000 to 3,000. Also *Kamchadal*, *Kamchatkan*.

Kamchatkan (kam-cha'tkan), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *Καμχατκα* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Kamchatka.

An Eskimo offshoot, though mixed with Tuki or Kamchatkan blood. *Athenaeum*, No. 3148, p. 270.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Kamchatka.—2. The language of Kamchatka.

kame, *kaim* (kām), *n.* 1. Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *comb¹*.

And lang, lang may the maidens sit,
Wi' their good kames in their hair,
A' waiting for their ain dear luv.
See Fairies' Songs (Child's Ballads, III. 156).

2. A peculiar elongated ridge, made up of detrital material. See *skar*, and *horseback*, 2. [Scotch, but frequently used by geologists writing in English.]

Go where one will in the Lowlands of Scotland, . . . the *kames*, gravel-mounds, knolls of boulder clay, etc., still retain in most cases their original form.
J. Crall, *Climate and Time*, p. 242.

3. A camp or fortress. [Scotch.]

His route . . . conducted him past the small ruined tower, or rather vestige of a tower, called by the country people the *Kaim* of Derndelagh. *Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, xlv.

kame (kām), *r. t.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *comb¹*.

Thy hands see thou wash.
Thy head likewise *kame*,
And in thine apparel
See thou be no seams.
Schools of Virtue. (Halliwell.)

O who will *kame* my yellow hair
With a new made silver *kame*?
Border Minstrelsy, II. 58.

kamechi, *n.* See *kamichi*.

kameela, *kamela*, *n.* See *kamila*.

kamees, *n.* See *kamis*.

kamera (kam'g-rā), *n.* [= L. *camera*, a room: see *camera*, *chamber*.] A room; apartment; chamber.

It [a political prison at the mines of Kara, in Siberia] contains four *kameras*, exclusive of the hospital or lazaret, and in each of them there are three windows, a large table, a brick oven, and sleeping-platform accommodations for about twenty-five men.
G. Kennan, *The Century*, XXXIII. 588.

kami (kā'mi), *n.* [Jap., upper, superior, a lord.] 1. A lord; a title applied by the Japanese to daimios and governors.—2. A term used by the Japanese to designate (a) all the gods or celestial beings who formed and peopled Japan; (b) the descendants of these gods, the mikados and the imperial family, as terrestrial kami; and (c) such heroes and worthies as have been deified by the mikados.

In Japan it is interesting to observe that a national *Kami*—Ten-ō-dai-sin—is worshipped as a sort of Jahveh by the nation in general.
Huxley, *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 494.

3. [cap.] [= Chin. *shin*, god, spirit.] The name used by the Protestant missionaries and the native Protestant Christians of Japan for the Supreme Being; God: the term used by Roman Catholics is *Tenshu*, or Lord of Heaven, whence Roman Catholics are known as the *Tenshū-kio*, or 'Lord-of-Heaven sect.'—Way of the Kami, the way of the gods; Shinto, the so-called native religion of Japan. See *Shinto*.

kamichi (kam'i-chi), *n.* [F. *kamichi*; from a native name.] The horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*. Also written *kamachi*, *kamechi*.

kamila, *kamela* (ka-mē'lā), *n.* [Hind. *kamila*, *kamela*.] 1. An East Indian dyestuff consisting of a powdery substance which invests the pods of the euphorbiaceous tree *Mallotus Philippinensis* (*Rottlera tinctoria*). It yields a rich orange color, which is imparted almost exclusively to silk. It is also an effective vermifuge.

2. The tree which yields this dyestuff. Also *kameela*, *kaimale*, *kamula*, and *kambil*. Sometimes called *spoonwood*.

kamis, *kamees* (ka-mēs'), *n.* [Ar. *qamis*: see *camis*, *chemise*.] The loose shirt, having sleeves reaching to the wrist, worn by men of Moslem nations. It is made of linen or cotton, or sometimes of a fabric of cotton and silk, etc.

The body dress is simply a *Kamis* or cotton shirt; tight sleeved, opening in front, and adorned round the waist and collar and down the breast with embroidery like network, it extends from neck to foot.
R. F. Burton, *El-Medinah*, p. 150.

kampt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *camp¹*.

kampong (kam'pong), *n.* [Malay, also *kampung*. See *compound*.] An inclosure or compound.

It is impossible to doubt that, among the English in our Malay settlements, compound is used in this sense in speaking English, and *Kampung* in speaking Malay.
Pyle and Burnell, *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, p. 126.

kamptulicon (kamp-tū'li-kon), *n.* [= F. *kamptulicon*; a trade-name, < Gr. *καμπτός*, flexible, + *οἶλος*, thick.] A kind of floor-cloth composed of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and ground cork. It is warm, soft, and elastic. The material was introduced about 1885. It is usually of a uniform dark-gray color, but is sometimes varied with colored patterns. Also called *cork carpet*.

kampylite, *n.* See *campylite*.

Kampylorhynchus, *n.* See *Campylorhynchus*.

kamin, *n.* See *khamin*.

kan¹, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *can¹*.

kan², *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of *can²*.

kan³, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan¹*.

kana (kā'nā), *n.* [Jap., short for *kari-na*, borrowed names.] Japanese writings as distinguished from Chinese, which is also used in Japan. It is syllabic and consists of 47 letters, each representing a syllable ending with a vowel-sound, to which is added a

final *a*, making 48 in all. *Kana* is so called because it is made up of Chinese characters whose form (somewhat modified) and name (but not their meaning) have been borrowed, and is of two kinds: *Mōryō* or cursive hand, in common use, and *katana* or 'side-borrowed letters,' used chiefly for proper names and foreign words. See *Mōryō* and *katana*.

Kanaka (ka-nak'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian, a man.] 1. A Hawaiian or Sandwich Islander. Also *Kanacha*, *Kanaker*, *Kanak*. [Pacific coast and islands.]

In the rough winter of Forty-nine and Fifty the poor *Kanakas* of San Francisco, quite childlike in their helplessness, . . . died under filthy sheds of hide, and in the bush.
J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 82.

2. One of the brown laborers brought from the Pacific islands, on a three years' agreement, and largely employed in northern Queensland, especially on the sugar-plantations. [Australia.]

Whereupon she moved loftily away, and began to interrogate a *Kanaka* boy, who was digging a few paces off.
Mrs. Campbell Frazar, *The Head Station*.

kanari (ka-nā'ri), *n.* [Javanese.] The oil-producing Java almond, *Canarium commune*. See *Canarium*.

kanari-oil (ka-nā'ri-oil), *n.* An oil derived by expression from *Canarium commune*, which yields it in large proportion. It is preferred to coconut-oil, both for culinary purposes and for burning.

kanchil, *kantjil* (kan'chil), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small deer of the genus *Tragulus*, found in Java; a pygmy deer, deerlet, or chevrotain, as *Tragulus pygmaeus* or *T. kanchil*. See *Tragulus*.

kand (kand), *n.* A variant spelling of *cand*.

kande (Dan. pron. kē'nē), *n.* [Dan., = Norw. *kanna* = E. *can*, a vessel: see *can*.] A measure of capacity used in Denmark and Norway, equal to 4.1 United States pints or 8.4 imperial pints.

kandel (kan'del), *n.* [The native name on the Malabar coast.] A tree, *Kandelia Rheedii*, related to the mangrove. See *Kandelia*.

kandele, *n.* See *kantelot*.

Kandelia (kan-dē'lā), *n.* [NL. (Wright and Arnott, 1834), < *kandel*, *q. v.*] A genus of tropical East Indian trees belonging to the order *Rhizophoraceae*, or mangrove family, differing botanically from *Rhizophora*, the mangrove, in its 5- to 6-parted calyx, lacerated petals, and 1-celled, 6-ovuled ovary. The genus consists of a single species, which is a small tree with opposite, coriaceous, oblong, entire leaves, and large white flowers on axillary peduncles. The fruit is leathery, ovoid, 1-celled and 1-seeded, the seed, as in the mangrove, germinating within the fruit. The bark of *K. Rheedii*, the only species, is used in dyeing red, probably as a mordant. It is also used for tanning. Mixed with ginger or pepper and rose-water, it is said to be a remedy for diabetes. Like most plants of the family, this tree is found only on the coast.

kandy, *n.* See *candy*.

kane¹, *n.* See *canē*.

kane², *n.* See *khan¹*.

kaneh, *n.* See *caneh*.

kaneite (kā'nē), *n.* [Named after B. J. Kane of Dublin, who first observed it.] A doubtful manganese arsenide, supposed to have been found in Saxony.

kang¹, *kong* (kang, kong), *n.* [Chin.] A large glazed earthenware jar, containing from 60 to 100 gallons, used in China for storing water.

kang² (kang), *n.* [Chin.] A kind of oven-like erection built of bricks, used in the northern provinces of China and in Manchuria as a bed, fire being placed underneath it in winter. Kangs are about three feet high, and vary in size; some of those provided in inns and hostels afford sleeping-accommodation for many persons.

kangan, *n.* See *cangan*.

kangaroo (kang-gā-rō'), *n.* [Orig. *kangaroo*, > F. *kangaroo*: a native Australian name.] 1. A large marsupial mammal of Australia, *Macropus giganteus*; by extension, any herbivorous and saltatorial marsupial of the family *Macropodidae* (which see for technical characters). The great kangaroo, the first Australian species of this large family to become known to Europeans, was discovered by Cook in 1770. The male stands 6 or 7 feet high; the female is a third smaller. The hinder parts of the animal enormously preponderate over the fore parts; the thighs and tail are very muscular, the lower leg and the tail very long. The second and third digits are much reduced, the weight of the body falling chiefly on the fourth and fifth. The fore limbs are very small, used chiefly for prehension, and not in locomotion; during the flying leaps the animal makes, said to be from 10 to 30 and even 80 feet in extent, they are closely clasped to the breast. The head and neck are slender, the ears high. The general color is yellowish brown, darker above and paler below. The front teeth are fitted for nipping herbage; the stomach is long and sacculated; and there is a large cecum. In their whole structure and economy the kangaroos represent ruminants in the Australian, Austro-Malayan, and Papuan regions. They are gregarious, inoffensive, and timid, but when brought to bay prove formidable antagonists, using the claws of the hind feet with great effect. They are killed by being closed in upon and

knocked down with clubs, or driven into ambush and shot like deer. There are many species, 23 of the genus *Macropus*, 6 of *Petrogale*, and 3 of the genus *Onychogalea*, in which the tail ends in a kind of nail. They inhabit not only Australia and Tasmania, but New Guinea, New Ireland, the Aru Islands, and other islands. A large num-



Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus major*).

ber of smaller species with naked muzzles, called brush-kangaroos, pademelons, wallabies, etc., constitute the subgenus *Halmaturus*. The rock-kangaroos form the genus *Petrogale*. Hare-kangaroos or kangaroo-hares belong to the genus *Lagorchestes*. (See out under *Hare-kangaroo*.) A peculiar type of kangaroo, inhabiting New Guinea and Misol, is the genus *Dorcopsis*. (See out under *Dorcopsis*.) Kangaroo-rats, potoroos, or bettongs are small animals constituting the subfamily *Hypsignathinae*.

This animal is called by the natives *kanguroo*.

Cook's Voyages, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., VI. 58.

She might have said that it was not convenient to come in and find a tame kangaroo, as big as a small donkey, lying on his side on the hearth-rug.

H. Kingsley, *Hillmans and Burtons*, xxi.

24. A kind of chair. Davies.

It was neither a lounge, nor a dormouse, nor a Cooper, nor a Nelson, nor a kangaroo: a chair without a name would never do; in all things fashionable the name is more than half. Such a happy name as kangaroo Lady Cecilia despaired of finding.

Mrs Edgeworth, *Helen* (1834 ?), xvi.

kangaroo-apple (kang-ga-rü'äp'l), *n.* 1. The yellow, egg-shaped berry of *Solanum aviculare* (*S. laciniatum*), which is edible when fully ripe. It is a native of Australia and New Zealand.—2. The plant which yields this fruit. It is a plant with shrubby stems 6 or 8 feet high, long and narrow or pinnatifid leaves, and cymes in the axils or on the branches.

kangaroo-bear (kang-ga-rü'bär), *n.* The native Australian bear, *Phascogaleos cinereus*. See *kooda*.

kangaroo-beetle (kang-ga-rü'bä'tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Sagra*, having enlarged hind legs.

kangaroo-dog (kang-ga-rü'dog or -dög), *n.* Same as *kangaroo-hound*.

kangaroo-foot plant (kang-ga-rü'füt plant), *n.* An Australian plant, *Amigozanthus Manglessii*, of the natural order *Hamodraceae*. The perianth, 3 inches long, is cleft and split nearly to the base on the under side. As in the other members of the genus, the exterior of the perianth, as also the inflorescence, and to some extent the stem, is clothed with plumose wool, which in this plant is very dense and bright-green, except at the base of the flower, where it is crimson.

kangaroo-grape (kang-ga-rü'gräp), *n.* Same as *kangaroo-vine*.

kangaroo-grass (kang-ga-rü'gräs), *n.* The Australasian grass *Anthistipa ciliata* (*A. australis*), also diffused through southern Asia and the whole of Africa. It is a leafy-stemmed grass, 3 or 8 feet high, with long, bent awns; it is highly esteemed for the nutritious fodder it yields.

kangaroo-hare (kang-ga-rü'här), *n.* Same as *hare-kangaroo*.

kangaroo-hound (kang-ga-rü'hound), *n.* A kind of deer-hound or greyhound used in hunting kangaroos in Australia. Also *kangaroo-dog*.

kangaroo-mouse (kang-ga-rü'mous), *n.* An American rodent mammal of the family *Sacomysidae* and genus *Perognathus*; a pocket-mouse. The kangaroo-mice are closely related to the species of *Dipodomys* (see *kangaroo-rat*, 3), but are smaller. They inhabit the same parts of the United States.

kangaroo-rat (kang-ga-rü'rat), *n.* 1. An Australian marsupial of the family *Macropodidae*, subfamily *Potoroinae* or *Hypsignathinae*, and genus *Potorous* (or *Hypsignathus*), *Epityr-*



Kangaroo-rat (*Potorous tridactylus*).

mus, or *Bettongia*; a bettong; a potoroos.—2. An American rodent of the family *Sacomysidae* and subfamily *Dipodomysinae*, as *Dipodomys philippii* or *D. ordii*. They resemble jerboas rather than kangaroos, and are common in the southwestern parts of the United States and Mexico. See *Dipodomys*.

kangaroo-thorn (kang-ga-rü'thorn), *n.* A spiny shrub, *Acacia armata*, of extratropical Australia. It is grown there for hedges, and is valuable for fixing coast-sands.

kangaroo-vine (kang-ga-rü'vin), *n.* An Australian climbing plant, *Cissus Baudiniana* (*C. antarctica*). Also *kangaroo-grape*.

kangy, *a.* Another spelling of *cangy*.

kankar (kang'kär), *n.* [Hind. *kankar*, limestone, stone, gravel, any small fragments of rock, whether rounded or not.] In India, an impure concretionary carbonate of lime, usually occurring in nodules, in alluvial deposits, and especially in the older of these formations. It is an important rock in India, especially in the valley of the Lower Ganges, where it is much used as a building-stone in the absence of anything better. Also written *kankur*.

The commonest and also the most useful stone of India is *kankar*, a nodular form of impure lime, which is found in almost every river valley, and is used from one end of the peninsula to the other for metalling the roads.

W. W. Hunter, *Indian Empire*, p. 493.

kanker, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *canker*.

kanker-dort, *n.* A variant of *canker-dort*.

kanna (kan'ä), *n.* [Sw., = *E. can*.] The principal Swedish unit of capacity, equal to 100 cubic inches, Swedish measure, or 2.615 liters = 2.764 United States quarts = 2.302 imperial quarts. The Swedish system was to be abolished in 1899.

kans (kans), *n.* [E. Ind.] A grass, *Saccharum spontaneum*, allied to the sugar-cane, very common in India. It grows from 8 to 15 feet high, and is rendered very showy by the large amount of silvery-white wool which surrounds the base of the flowers. It may be used for fodder, thatching, twine, etc., and is proving a noxious weed, extremely difficult to eradicate.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill. See *bill*.

kanti, *a.* An obsolete form of *canti*.

kanteli, *n.* An obsolete form of *cantile*.

kantelet, *n.* [Finn.] A five-stringed harp or dulcimer used by the Finns. Also *kandelet*.

kanten (kan'ten), *n.* [Jap.] A kind of gelose or gelatin, sometimes called *Japanese isinglass*, prepared in Japan from several species of seaweed, particularly from the cartilaginous *Flori-dea*, and used for soups, as well as in the trades, as, for example, in dressing woven goods. It is usually sold in irregular prismatic sticks, resembling glue.

kantharos (kan'thä-ros), *n.* [*Gr. κάθαρος*; see *cantharus*.] Same as *cantharus*, 1.

Kantian (kan'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Kant* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to Immanuel Kant, the great German philosopher (1724-1804), or to his system of philosophy.

The ultimate decision . . . as to the truth of the Kantian Criticism of Pure Reason must turn upon the opposition of perception and conception, as factors which reciprocally imply, and yet exclude, each other.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 663.

II. *a.* A follower of Kant; a Kantist.

Kantianism (kan'ti-an-izm), *n.* [*G. Kantianismus*; but *Kantism* is a product of a more recent fashion in word-formation.] The doctrine of the German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), one of the most influential of metaphysicians. His leading work, published in 1781 (second edition in 1787), is the "Kritik der reinen Vernunft," or "Critique of the Pure Reason" (the word *critic*, borrowed from Locke, being the name of a science analogous to logic). His fundamental position is that just as blue and red are said to be "imputed" qualities, which do not exist in the outward things themselves, but are only the modes in which these things affect the eye, so every attribute is merely a mode in which the mind is affected, and has no application to a thing in itself. This is true even of such predicates as existence and possibility, and equally so of non-existence and impossibility. In short, a thing in itself is absolutely unthinkable. But just as it is quite true that one thing is blue and another red, in the sense of really so affecting the eye, so Kant does not attack the real externality of matters of fact, but only that of the forms under which alone they can be apprehended by us. The ideas which the mind thus imports into knowledge are of two kinds—those which are presented in sensation, and those which are introduced in the process of thinking. The first kind, that of the forms of intuition, consists of the ideas of space and time. Space is the form under which alone we can have external perceptions. Time is that in which all our inward experience must clothe itself, and thus our outward sensations, too, when they come to be reproduced in reflection. Thought, on the other hand, is obliged to assume the forms of propositions, and thus arise twelve general conceptions (categories). For as a proposition is either universal, particular, or singular, so the object of thought must have quantity; as propositions are either affirmative, negative, or infinitated, so the object of thought must have degree of reality; as propositions are either categorical, hypothetical, or disjunctive, so the object of

thought must be either a substance with attributes inhering in it, or a cause with its effect, or mutually reacting elements; and, finally, as a proposition is either contingent, necessary, or problematical, so the object of thought must possess corresponding modes of being. In attributing an unchangeable character to these conceptions, Kant is profoundly hostile to the spirit of empiricism; but in limiting human knowledge strictly to objects of possible experience, he seemed to strike a severe blow to metaphysics. Religious ideas are, however, to be admitted as regulative principles. Kant is a severe moralist, his rule being "Act so that the maxim of thy will can likewise be valid as a principle of universal legislation."

kantikoy, canticooy (kan'ti-koi), *n.* [Also *cantico, cantica, kantikie*, and in the earliest form (as a verb) *kintekaooy*; an Algonkin word.] 1. A dance, especially a religious dance, among American Indians.—2. An entertainment with dancing; a dancing-match. [U. S.]

Through every day of the season half the population of the entire village go and come to the summit of the bluff which overhangs it, where they peer down for hours at a time upon the methods and evolutions of the *kantikie* below, the seals themselves looking up with intelligent appreciation of the fact that, though they were in the hands of man, yet he is wise enough not to disturb them there as they rest.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 237.

kantikoy, canticooy (kan'ti-koi), *v. i.* [Also *cantico*, etc., in the earliest form *kintekaooy*; from the noun.] To dance as an act of worship, or in festivity: said of American Indians.

The first of these Indians, having received a horrible wound, . . . wished them to let him *kintekaooy*—being a dance performed by them as a religious rite, etc.

Broad Advice (1649), 2 N. Y. Hist. Coll., II. 252.

These Indians had *canticooyed* (getintahay) there to-day—that is, conjured the devil, and liberated a woman among them who was possessed by him, as they said.

Dankers, Voyage to N. Y. (1679), p. 276.

Kantism (kan'tizm), *n.* [*Kant* (see *Kantianism*) + *-ism*.] Same as *Kantianism*.

Kantist (kan'tist), *n.* [*Kant* (see *Kantianism*) + *-ist*.] A disciple or follower of Kant.

kantjil, *n.* See *kanchil*.

kantry (kan'tri), *n.* Same as *cantred*.

Kannock, *n.* and *a.* See *Canuck*.

kanun (ka-nün), *n.* [Turk.] A kind of dulcimer or zither, used in Turkey. Also written *canoon*.

kaoliang (kou'li-ang), *n.* [Chin.; < *kao*, tall, + *liang*, millet.] Tall millet; the name in China of *Sorghum vulgare* or Indian millet.

kaolin (kä'ō-lin), *n.* [*Chin. kaoling*, 'high ridge', the name of a hill in China where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of feldspar. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium. When pure it is perfectly white, and forms compact, friable, or mealy masses, made up of scale-like crystals. It is soft and unctuous to the touch. Kaolin forms one of the two ingredients in Oriental porcelain; the other, called in China *petuntse*, is a quartose feldspathic rock. Kaolin occurs in China, Japan, Saxony, Cornwall, near Limoges in France, and at several localities in the United States; that from Limoges is used for the famous Sevres porcelain. In mineralogy called *kaolinite*.—*Kaolin* porcelain, a name sometimes given to true or hard porcelain, such as that of the Oriental nations and of Sevres and other factories of the continent of Europe.

kaolinic (kä'ō-lin'ik), *a.* [*kaolin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of kaolin: as, *kaolinic* substances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 624.

kaolinite (kä'ō-lin-it), *n.* [*kaolin* + *-ite*.] Kaolin in its crystalline form.

kaolinization (kä'ō-lin-i-zä'shən), *n.* [*kaolinize* + *-ation*.] The process by which certain minerals, particularly common feldspar, have been altered into kaolin.

Though occasionally clear and fresh, the feldspar has often suffered from *kaolinization*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 552.

kaolinize (kä'ō-lin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kaolinized*, ppr. *kaolinizing*. [*kaolin* + *-ize*.] To convert into kaolin: as, *kaolinized* feldspar.

The original crystals . . . have been much cracked, and sometimes even partially *kaolinized*.

Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 372.

kapel, *n.* An obsolete form of *capel*.

kapelle (kä-pel'e), *n.* [*G.*; see *chapel*.] In Germany, a musical establishment consisting of a band or orchestra, with or without a choir, under the direction and training of a *kapellmeister*. In the eighteenth century such establishments were maintained at most of the German courts and by many of the nobility.

kapellmeister, capellmeister (kä-pel'mis'tär), *n.* [*G.*; < *kapelle*, *capelle*, chapel, chapel-choir, orchestra, + *meister* = *E. master*.] 1. The leader or conductor of a kapelle, or of any large musical establishment, involving, at least in central Europe, extensive duties of composition, training, accompaniment, and conducting.—2. The conductor of any band or orchestra.

Sometimes translated *chapel-master*.

kaph, *n.* See *caph*.

kaphar, *n.* See *caphar*.

kaptia (ka-pi-ah'i-ā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin which exudes from a Ceylonese tree, *Ocotea aromatica* (*C. lacciferus*).

kapnographic (kap-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< kapnography + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to kapnography; executed by kapnography.

kapnography (kap-nog'gr-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. καπνός, smoke, + γράφω, < γράφειν, write.*] Drawing by means of smoke; especially, the art of producing decorative designs, pictures, etc., with a point more or less fine, in a coating of carbon deposited from a flame. Successive coats of the lampblack are allowed to form, and the drawing may in this way be made to give subtle gradations of tint, as well as white or light lines drawn on the dark background. The work is fixed finally by the use of some varnish or other fixative.

kapnomor, *n.* See *capnomor*.
kapok (ka-pok'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The silky wool which invests the seeds of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, a species of silk-cotton tree botanically related to the cotton-plants, found in the East and the West Indies. Like the wool of some allied trees, it is used for stuffing pillows, cushions, etc. It has become a considerable article of export from Ceylon.

kappa (kap'pā), *n.* The Greek letter κ: represented in English by *k*, and sometimes by *c*.

kapland (Sw. pron. káp'lánd), *n.* A Swedish land-measure, equal to 437½ Swedish square ells, or 6.1 English square rods.

Karaim (ká-rá-izm), *n.* [*< Kara(ite) + -ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Karaites.

Karaites (ká-rá-it), *n.* [Heb. *karaim*, readers, scribes (*< kara*, read), + *-it*.] A member of a Jewish sect which adheres to Scripture as contrasted with oral tradition, and consequently denies the binding authority of the Talmud. The Karaites originated in Bagdad at least as early as the middle of the eighth century, and are now scattered in Turkey and elsewhere, their chief seat being in the Crimea. They are distinguished for morality and honesty, and have considerable literature. Also spelled *Caraites*.

karamani-resin (kar-a-man'i-rez'in), *n.* A resin obtained in British Guiana from a guttiferous tree, *Symphonia globulifera*. See *hog-gum* and *resin*.

karat, *n.* See *carat*.

Karatas (kar-á-tas), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. *Bromelia* (*Nidularium*) *Karatas*, a plant allied to the pineapple, native in South America and the West Indies. It is one of the fiber-yielding species of *Bromelia*, and is sometimes called *silk-grass*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Bromeliaceae*, closely related to *Bromelia*, from which it differs chiefly in having the flowers in dense, sessile, terminal heads among the upper leaves. The genus is now restricted to two or three West Indian species, the more numerous Brazilian species formerly referred to it being placed in the genus *Nidularium*. They are low terrestrial plants with the habit of the pineapple, the leaves spiny-margined, often very long, and collected in a rosette at the base, the flowers in heads subtended by the upper cauline leaves. The principal species, *B. Plumieri* (*Bromelia Karatas*), is the karatas or Jamaica silk-grass, and yields a valuable fiber.

karat-seed (kar'at-séd), *n.* See *karat-tree*.

Karatfo, *n.* Same as *keratfo*.

karat-tree (kar'at-tré), *n.* An Abyssinian leguminous tree, *Erythrina abyssinica*, whose small equal seeds share with those of the carob the reputation of being the original of the carat-weight.

Karchesium (kár-ké'si-on), *n.*; pl. *karchesia* (-ē). [*< Gr. κάρχησιον: see carchesium.*] In *Gr. archaeol.*, same as *carchesium*, 1.

Karecti, *n.* Same as *charict*.

Karelinite (kar'e-lin-it), *n.* [After M. Karelin, the discoverer.] A rare oxy sulphid of bismuth, occurring in crystalline masses of a lead-gray color. It is found in the Altai.

Karengia (ka-ren'ji-ā), *n.* [African.] A grass of central Africa, *Pennisetum distichum*, closely allied to the millet, the seed of which is largely used as food by the natives of the southern borders of the Sahara.

Kareynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrión*.

Kargas (kár'gas), *n.* [E. Ind.] A dagger with a curved blade, used in northern India; a sacrificial knife.

Karinghote (kar-ing-gō'th), *n.* [Malay.] A small tree, *Samadoura* (*Samadera*) *Indica*, of the *Simarubaceae*, found in Hindustan and Ceylon. Its bark yields a tonic and febrifuge, and its seed an oil used for rheumatism. Its wood is light, but durable.

Karite (kar'i-te), *n.* [Native name.] A sapotaceous tree, *Butyrospermum* (*Baasia*) *Parkii*, abounding in central Africa. Its seeds, when treated, yield a butter-like substance, which is used by the natives as food, and is now, under the name of *shea-butter*, imported into Europe in considerable quantities for the manufacture of soap. Recent investigations indicate that

the coagulated gum of this tree is nearly identical in its properties with gutta-percha.

Karkaneth, *n.* An obsolete form of *carcanet*.

Karkot, *n.* An obsolete form of *carik*.

Karl, *n.* See *carl*.

Karlovianing (kár-lō-vin'ji-ān), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Carolingian*.

karma (kár'mā), *n.* [Skt. *karman* (nom. *karma*), act, action, work, fate as the consequence of acts (see def.), *< < kar*, do, perform, cause, effect: cf. *L. creare*, create: see *create*.] 1. In *Hindu religion*, one's action or acts considered as determining his lot after death and in a following existence; the aggregate of merits and demerits of a sentient being in one of his successive existences.—2. In *theos.*: (a) The doctrine of fate, destiny, or necessity as an invariable sequence of cause and effect; the theory of inevitable consequences. (b) In the concrete, the result of one's actions; that which happens to one for better or worse, in matters over which one may exercise any choice or volition.

The Buddhist theory of *karma* or "action," which controls the destiny of all sentient beings, not by judicial reward and punishment, but by the inflexible result of cause into effect, wherein the present is ever determined by the past in an unbroken line of causation, is indeed one of the world's most remarkable developments of ethical speculation. *E. B. Tylor*, *Prim. Culture*, II. 11.

Karmathian (kár-mā'thi-ān), *n.* [So named from *Karnat*, the principal apostle of the sect, a poor laborer, who professed to be a prophet.] One of a Mohammedan sect which arose in Turkey about the end of the ninth century. The Karmathians regarded the Koran as an allegorical book, rejected all revelation, fasting, and prayer, and were communistic, even in the matter of wives. They carried on wars against the califate particularly in the tenth century, but soon after disappeared. According to some accounts the Druses developed from them.

As to the special tenets professed by the *Karmathians*, they were, in their ultimate expression, pantheistic in theory and socialistic in practice. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 259.

karmic (kár'mik), *a.* [*< karma + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the doctrine of karma: as, *karmic* laws or principles.—2. Affected or determined by karma: as, the *karmic* consequences of an action.

Thus, on a careful examination of the matter, the *Karmic* law . . . will be seen not only to reconcile itself to the sense of justice, but to constitute the only imaginable method of natural action that would do this. *A. P. Sinnett*, *Esoteric Buddhism*, xi.

karn (kár'n), *n.* [Corn. *karn*: see *cairn*.] In *Corn. mining*, a pile or heap of rocks; sometimes, the solid rock.

karob (kar'qb), *n.* [Cf. *carob*.] Among goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain. Compare *carat*.

Karoo, **karroo** (ka-rō'), *n.* [Said to be from *Hot-tentot karroo*, hard, with, to the hardness of the soil under drought.] In *phys. geog.*, the name given to immense barren tracts of clayey table-land in South Africa, which often rise terrace-like to the height of 2,000 feet above the sea-level. It is only the want of water which prevents them from being highly productive. In the wet season they are covered with grasses and flowers, but on the return of the dry season they become hard and steppe-like.—*Karoo series*, in *geol.*, an important group of rocks in South Africa, consisting largely of sandstones, with much volcanic matter intercalated and overlying. The geological age of this group has been the object of much study, and it is generally believed to represent both the Permian and Triassic. The fossils of the upper division of the *Karoo* are peculiar and remarkable. Among them are labyrinthodonts, dinosaurs, theriodonts, etc. The formation is also of importance, because in this rock are found the diamonds for which South Africa is famous. These occur in a peculiar much-altered volcanic tuff which has come up from below through chimney-like orifices, an entirely unique mode of occurrence for this gem.

Kaross (ka-ros'), *n.* [S. African.] A garment of fur worn by the natives of South Africa. Also spelled *carrosse*.

karpi, *v.* An obsolete form of *carpi*.

karpholite (kár'fō-lit), *n.* See *carpholite*.

karphosiderite (kár'fō-sid'g-rīt), *n.* See *carphosiderite*.

Karrawant, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *caravan*.

From thence by *Karrawans* to Coptos.

Sterner, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 12.

Karoo, *n.* See *karroo*.

Karrowt, *n.* See *carrowt*.

Kars, **Karset**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *crass*.

Karstenite (kár'sten-it), *n.* [Named from D. L. G. *Karsten* (1768-1810), a mineralogist.] Same as *anhydrite*.

Karvet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *carvet*.

Karvelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *caravel*.

Karynt, **karynet**, *n.* Same as *caroné*.

karyokinesis (kar'i-ō-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κάρυον, a nut (nucleus), + κίνησις, movement, change, revolution.*] In *embryol.*, the series of

active changes which take place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *caryokinesis*.

karyokinetic (kar'i-ō-ki-net'ik), *a.* [*< karyokinesis, after kinetic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting or resulting from karyokinesis. Also *caryokinetic*.

The latter [the endodermal nuclei] are characterized by their angular shape, and by never presenting the *karyokinetic* figures characteristic of the ectodermal nuclei. *A. Sedgwick*, *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXIX. 243.

karyolysis (kar-i-ol'i-sia), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κάρυον, a nut, + λύσις, dissolution, < λύω, loose, dissolve.*] Same as *karyomolysis*.

karyolytic (kar'i-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< karyolysis (-lyt) + -ic.*] Same as *karyomolitic*.

Radiating lines of granules making up the so-called *karyolytic* figure. *Diaper*, *Path. Anat.* (trans.), I. § 75.

karyomitic (kar'i-ō-mit'ik), *a.* [*< karyomolysis + -ic.*] Pertaining to karyomolysis; exhibiting or resulting from karyomolysis.

Abundant evidence of the occurrence of *karyomitic* figures in [columnar epithelium cells]. *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXVIII. 91.

karyomitosis (kar'i-ō-mit'ō'sis), *n.*; pl. *karyomitoses* (-sēs). [NL., *< Gr. κάρυον, a nut, + ΝΛ. mitosis.*] In *biol.*, the splitting of the chromatin fibers of a nucleus; also, a figure resulting from such splitting.

The coils of lymphoid tissue multiply abundantly by *karyomitosis*. *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXVIII. 91.

karyoplasm (kar'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [*< Gr. κάρυον, a nut, kernel, + πλάσμα, anything formed.*] The substance of which the more definitely formed portions of the nucleus of a cell, including the nuclear wall, the nucleoli, and the intranucleolar network, are composed. The remaining substance of the cell is called the *nuclear matrix* or *nuclear fluid*. Also called *nucleoplasm*.

Kashmirian (kash-mir'i-ān), *a.* See *Cashmerian*.

kasintu (ka-sin'tū), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common red jungle-fowl of India, *Gallus bankiva*. See *Gallus*.

kasu (kas'ū), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of catechu made from the fruit of the betelnut-palm, *Dreaca Catechu*, serving in India the same purposes as the true catechu.

kassydony, *n.* See *causidony*, *chalcidony*.

Kastril, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *kestril*.

kat (kat), *n.* The principal ancient Egyptian unit of weight, equal almost to one fiftieth of a pound avoirdupois, according to several well-preserved standards. Also *ket*.

Kata, *a* form of *catu*, in closer following of the Greek.

katabolic, *a.* See *catabolic*.

Katabolism, *n.* See *catabolism*.

katakana (kat-g-kā'nā), *n.* [Jap., *< kata*, side, + *kana*, q. v.] One of the two styles of writing the syllabary of 48 letters in use among the Japanese, the other being *hiragana*. The *katakana* letters are said to have been invented by Kibi Dajin, about the middle of the eighth century, are formed of a part—one side—of square Chinese characters used phonetically, and are confined almost exclusively to the writing of proper names and foreign words. In *katakana* there is but one form for each letter, whereas in *hiragana* many of the letters may be written in a variety of ways.

Katalysis, *n.* See *catalysis*.

Kataphrygian, *n.* See *Cataphrygian*.

Katataste, *n.* See *catataste*.

katatonia (kat-g-tō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κάρδ, down, + τόνος, tone, tension: see tone.*] A form of insanity characterized by periods of acute mania and melancholia, and by cataleptoid and epileptoid states. *Kahlbaum*.

katatoniac (kat-g-tō'ni-ak), *n.* [*< katatonia + -ac.*] One who is affected with katatonia.

Kiernan found four head injuries among 80 *katatoniacs*. *Allen and Newell*, IX. 458.

katchung-oil (ka-čung'oil), *n.* [E. Ind.] *Arachis*-oil (which see, under *Arachis*).

katchup, *n.* See *catchup*.

katelectrotonus, *n.* See *catelectrotonus*.

kathenothelam (ka-then'ō-thē-lam), *n.* [*< Gr. κάρδ, according to, + τίς (tis), one, + θέω, god, + -ism.*] Same as *henothelism*.

kathetal, **kathetometer**, etc. See *cathetal*, etc.

kathodal, **kathode**, etc. See *cathodal*, etc.

kathodic (ka-thod'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κάρδ, against + θέω, way.*] In *bot.*, turned away from the direction in which the genetic spiral runs: said of that half of a leaf which has this characteristic. The opposite half is *anodic*. *Göbel*.

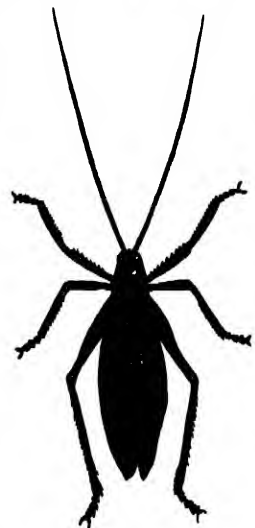
kation, *n.* See *cation*.

katipo (kat'i-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A venomous spider of the family *Therididae*, the *Latrodectus katipo*, of a black color with a marked red spot, found in New Zealand usually among the rushes and sedges near the sea-shore. The bite of this spider is dangerous and sometimes fatal.

katsup (kat'sup), *n.* Same as *catchup*.

kattimundoo (kat-i-mun'dō), *n.* See *cattimundoo*.

katydid (kā'ti-did), *n.* [So called in imitation of its peculiar note.] An orthopterous insect of the family *Locustidae*, of large size, green color, and arboreal habits. Its note (which is imitated by its name) is produced by stridulation. The common katydid is *Cyrtophyllum* or *Platyphylum conocephalum*. It is abundant in the central and eastern United States, where its shrilling call is one of the most familiar sounds of a summer night. The wing-covers are long, entirely covering the hind wings, and of a pretty pale-green color. By means of the long similar-shaped ovipositor, the eggs are pushed into crevices in the soft bark and stems of plants. The round-winged katydids are several species of *Amphipycnia*, as *A. rotundifolia*, abundant in the northern United States and Canada. *Microcentrum retinervis* is the angular-winged katydid. Another katydid, of slender form, is *Phaneroptera curvicauda*.



Broad-winged Katydid (*Cyrtophyllum conocephalum*).

I love to hear thine earnest voice,
Wherever thou art hid,
Thou testy little dogmatist,
Thou pretty Katydid!
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

kaucei, *n.* A Middle English form of *causey*. See *causeway*.

kauila, **kauwila** (kou'i-lū), *n.* [Hawaiian.] One of two trees of the buckthorn family, *Alphitonia ponderosa* and *Colubrina oppositifolia*. The former is a tall tree useful to the inhabitants on account of its close-grained, hard, and heavy wood, which turns black in drying, and was formerly used for clubs, spears, the rafters of their sacred buildings, etc. The latter is a small branching tree of comparatively little importance.

kauiti, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*².

kauri (kou'ri), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *kauri-pine*.

kauri-gum (kou'ri-gum), *n.* The resin which exudes from the thick bark of the kauri-pine. Masses weighing even 100 pounds are found in the soil where the trees have formerly grown. It is used in making varnish. Also *kauri-resin*, *coudie-gum*.

kauri-pine (kou'ri-pin), *n.* The coniferous tree *Agathis (Dammara) australis*, the finest forest-tree of New Zealand. It sometimes attains the height of 180 feet, and affords a remarkably durable, straight-grained timber, easily worked, and susceptible of a high polish. It is used for masts, decking, and other ship-building purposes, for houses, bridges, and railway-ties, for furniture, and for numerous other objects. The name *kauri* is sometimes extended to the other species of the genus. It appears variously spelled as *coudie*, *coudie*, *coudie*, *kawrie*, *kawry*, *kourie*, etc. See *kauri-gum*, and also *Dammara*.

kauri-resin (kou'ri-rez'in), *n.* Same as *kauri-gum*.

kauseia, *n.* See *causia*.

kauwila, *n.* See *kauila*.

kava (kā'vā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] 1. A Polynesian shrub, *Macropiper latifolium* (*Piper methysticum*), of the pepper family. It is an erect, knotted, soft-stemmed plant with dark-green heart-shaped leaves. Its root has aromatic and pungent qualities, and affords by fermentation an intoxicating drink.

2. A beverage derived from this plant. The native method of preparation was by chewing the root, adding water to the result, and straining, the last process being accompanied by ceremonial chanting. Also *cava*, *kava*, and *caa*.

kavass, *n.* See *cavass*.

kave, *v.* and *n.* See *cave*².

kavel, *n.* See *cavel*¹.

kaver, *n.* See *caverr*².

kawi, *v.* and *n.* See *caw*¹.

kawa, *n.* See *kava*.

kawa-kawa (kā'wā-kā'wā), *n.* An ornamental shrub of New Zealand, *Macropiper (Piper) excelsum*, sometimes cultivated.

kawass (ka-was'), *n.* See *cavass*.

ka-wattle (kā'wat'i), *n.* Same as *ka*¹.

Kawi (kā'wī), *n.* [Javanese.] The ancient and sacred language of Java. Also written *Kawi*.

Javanese as now spoken is far from being the same as the language of the old inscriptions and manuscripts. The latter (which is usually called *Kawi*, though some scholars insist on the name *Old Javanese*) was probably based on the Javanese of Mādākerā, while the *Krama* of the present day finds its type in that of Surakarta. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 608.

kawn (kān), *n.* See *khan*.

kawrie, *n.* See *kauri-pine*.

kaxes, *n.* A form of *kez*.

kay (kā), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *key*¹.

kay² (kā), *n.* Same as *key*².

kay³ (kā), *n.* Same as *key*³.

kay⁴ (kā), *n.* [*< ME. ka, < AS. *ka = D. G. Dan. Sw., etc., ka, < L. ka*, the name of the letter *K, k*, called in Gr. *κάρρα*.] The name of the letter *K, k*. It is rarely so written, the symbol *K, k*, being used instead.

kaya (kā'yā), *n.* [Chin.] A coniferous tree of China, *Torreya grandis*. It has a height of sixty feet, bears an umbrella-shaped crown, and affords a good timber.

kayager, *n.* Same as *keyage*.

kayak (kā'yak), *n.* [Also *kajak*, *kayack*, *kyack*, *kjak*; a native Greenland (Eskimo) name.] In Greenland, a light fishing-boat, made of seal-skins stretched over a wooden frame, having in the middle of the upper side an opening to receive the fisherman, who wraps himself in a flap of sealskin, which is laced close around the hole to prevent the penetration of water.

kayaker (kā'yak-ēr), *n.* One who fishes in a kayak.

Almost in an instant the animal charged upon the kayaker. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 418.

Kayea (kā'ē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), named in honor of Dr. R. Kaye Greville of Edinburgh.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, belonging to the natural order *Guttifera*, tribe *Calophylleae*, characterized by the small sub-globose anthers, the 4-ovuled ovary, and the 4-parted apex of the style. The leaves are oblong and finely pinnately veined; the flowers are usually small and numerous, in terminal panicles; and the fruit is a rounded fleshy drupe. There are six species, all natives of tropical Asia. *K. floribunda* is a large and handsome evergreen tree with narrow, opposite, laurel-like leaves, and terminal panicles of tetramerous white flowers tinged with pink. It grows in Sylhet. *K. stylosa* of Ceylon is said to yield a useful timber and to have fragrant flowers.

kaylet, *n.* An obsolete form of *kail*².

kaynard, *n.* [ME., *< OF. caignard, cagnard*, idle, slothful.] See *caynard*.

A kaynard and a olde folte,
That thyrthe hath loste and boghte a bolte.
MS. Harl. 1701. l. 55. (Halliwell.)

Sire, olde kaynard, is this thy nary?
Why is my neighbors wyf so gay?
She is honoured over al ther she goth;
I sitte at hoom, I have no thrifty cloth.
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 237.

kayret, *v.* See *cair*.

kaza (ka-zā'), *n.* [Turk. *qaza*, a judging, decree, also a judicial district; cf. *qāṣ*, a judge: see *kail*, *cadit*.] A small administrative district in Turkey, being a subdivision of a sanjak.

kazardly, **kazardly** (kaz'urd-li), *a.* [Also *kazardly*; *< *kazarā, *kazarā, < OF. casard*, tame, home-keeping; *< casa, < L. casa*, a house, cottage: see *casa*.] Liable to disease or accident; lean; not thriving: used in the north of England, especially of cattle.

kazi, *n.* Same as *kadi*.

kasoo (ka-zō'), *n.* [Appar. a made word.] A so-called musical instrument or toy, consisting of a wooden tube of peculiar shape, containing a vibrating strip of catgut. A sound is produced by singing into the tube, so as to set up a kind of rattling sympathetic vibration in the catgut.

kazardly, *a.* See *kazardly*.

K. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Knight of the Bath*, and (*b*) of *King's Bench*.

K. C. B. An abbreviation of *Knight Commander of the Bath*.

kea (kā'ē), *n.* [Australian.] The sheep-killing parrot of Australia, *Nestor notabilis*.

A mob of hoggets were attacked by keas, and in one night no less than 200 sheep were killed.
Canterbury Times, March 12, 1884.

keach (kēch), *v. t.* [Perhaps a dial. form and use of *kech*¹, *catoh*.] To dip out (water). [Prov. Eng.]

keack, *v. t.* [Var. of **cack* for *cackle*.] To cackle like a goose. *Nares*.

The sober goose (not thinking ought amiss)
Amongst the rest did (harshly) keack and hiss.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

keamer (kā'mēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of ferret. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

kearn, *n.* An obsolete form of *kern*⁴.

keave¹, *n.* and *v.* See *keove*.

keave², *v.* Same as *cave*².

keb (keb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kebbed*, ppr. *kebbing*. [Origin obscure.] To cast a lamb immaturity; lose a lamb in any way: said of a ewe. [Scotch.]

keb (keb), *n.* [See *keb*, *v.*] 1. A ewe that has brought forth immaturity, or has lost her lamb. [Scotch.]—2. A tick or sheep-louse. [Scotch.]

kebab (ke-bāb'), *n.* Same as *cabob*.

kebar, *n.* Same as *caber*.

kebbie (keb'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cudgel; a club; a rough walking-stick with a hooked head. [Scotch.]

Ans o' them was gann to strike my mother wi' the aide o' his broadsword. So I gaid up my kebbie at them, and said I wad gie them as guid. *Scott, Old Mortality*, xiv.

kebbock, **kebbuck** (keb'uk), *n.* [*< Gael. cabag*, a cheese.] A cheese. [Scotch.]

Weel can she milk cow and ewe,
And mak a kebbuck weel o.
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 119).

A huge kebbuck (a cheese, that is, made with ewe milk mixed with cow's milk) and a jar of salt butter were in common to the company. *Scott, Old Mortality*, viii.

keb-ewe (keb'ū), *n.* Same as *keb*, 1.

keblah, *n.* See *kiblah*.

keblock (keb'lok), *n.* Some kind of wild turnip, probably *Brassica Rapa*. [Prov. Eng.]

kebah (kebash), *n.* [Ar.] The wild sheep of Barbary: same as *aoudad*.

kechil, *n.* See *kichol*.

keck¹ (kek), *a.* [*< dial. var. of quick*, prob. due to *leel kykr*, var. of *keikr* = *E. quick*. Cf. *kedged*, *kidge*.] Quick; lively; pert. [Prov. Eng.]

keck² (kek), *v. t.* [A var. of *kink*², both (like *G. kiken*, vomit) imitative of the sound of retching.] 1. To heave the stomach; retch, as in an effort to vomit. Also *keckle*.

If his conscience were come to that unnatural dyscrasie, as to digest poison and to keck at wholesome food, it was not for the Parliament, or any of his Kingdoms, to feed with him any longer. *Milton, Elknonoklastes*, II.

Hence—2. To feel or manifest strong disgust.

The faction—is it not notorious?—
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift*.

3. To act as if retching; arch the neck and protrude the head, as in the act of vomiting.

The hawk now and again affords healthy excitement to a score of crows, who keck at him as he flaps unconcerned on his wide, ragged wings through the air. *P. Robinson, Under the Sun*, p. 31.

keck² (kek), *n.* [*< keck*², *v.*] A retching or heaving of the stomach.

keck³ (kek), *n.* [*< kez*, in the form *kecks*, taken as a plural: see *kez*.] 1. Same as *kez*, 1.—2. A plant having a hollow stem.—*Broad-leaved keck*, *Hieracium Spondylium*.—*Trumpet-keck*, the hollow stem of *Anemone sylvestris*, or some allied plant, which boys make into trumpets.

Keckia (kek'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (E. F. Glocker, 1841), named in honor of General Michael Keck von Keck, a patron of geology.] A genus of fossil algae belonging, according to Schimper, to the group *Caulerpiaceae*, of uncertain affinities, consisting of a phyllome from a cylindrical, apparently solid, many times branching stem, the branches arising at an acute angle, simple or again branched, gradually thickened upward, and covered with large thick, scale-like rings or annular swellings which leave crescent-shaped scars when removed, indicating that they were hollow or sack-like. The typical species is *K. annulata*, described by Glocker from the Quader-sandstein (Gonomanian) of Moravia. Other species have been reported from strata of the same age in Saxony, Sillesia, Switzerland, and Russia, while forms referred by Heer to *Muensteria*, from the Flysch (Lower Eocene) of Switzerland, are now regarded as belonging to *Keckia*. Some half-dozen species of this genus are known to science.

keckish (kek'ish), *a.* [*< keck*² + *-ish*.] Having a tendency to retch or vomit.

Inordinate passion of vomiting, called cholera, is nothing different from a keckish stomach and a desire to cast, but only according to augmentation.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 640.

keckle¹ (kek'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [Perhaps a var. of *kinkle* for *kink*¹, as *keck*² for *kink*².] *Naut.*, to cover or guard by winding with something. Thus, hemp cables are keckled to protect them from chafing by winding old rope around them.

keckle² (kek'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [Freq. of *keck*².] Same as *keck*², 1.

keckle³ (kek'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [A var. of *cackle*: see *cackle*, *gaggle*, *giggle*.] To cackle; chuckle. [Scotch.]

I kek the wee stools o' the mickie,
As round the fire the glistie kekke
To see me loup. Burns, To the Toothache.

The said carles kekke with fairness as they saw the
young dancers. Galt, Annals of the Parish, xiv.

keekle (kek'l), n. [*keekle*³, v.] A chuckle.

"I gude faith," cried the ballie, with a keekle of exulta-
tion, "here's proof enough now." Galt, Provost, xii.

keekle-meekle (kek'l-mek'l), n. In mining,
lead-mines of the poorest kind. E. Hunt.
[Eng.]

keekle-pint (kek'l-pin), n. [Appar. connected
with *keeks*, *kez*.] A keez.

It lighted on her cheek,
And syne upon her chin,
And sang the pulpit o' her yellow hair,
And she burnt like keekle-pint.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 300).

keekling (kek'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *keekle*¹, v.]
Naut., the material used to keekle a cable.

keeklish (kek'lish), a. [*keekle*³ + *-ish*. Cf.
keekish.] Keekish.

The verie small tendrils of the vine, . . . being punned
and taken in water, staleteth and represseth vomiting in
those whose stomacks use ordinarily to be keekish and
soon to overturne. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xlii, Proeme.

keeklock (kek'lok), n. *Brassica Sinapistrum*,
or charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

keeks (keks), n. Same as *keek*³ or *kez*.

You are so thin a body may see thro' you, and as dry as
a keeks. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 23.

keekhouse, n. Same as *keekhouse*.

keekson (kek'son), n. [See *kezen*.] Same as
kez, 1.

keeky (kek'si), n. [See *kez*.] Same as *kez*.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, keekies, burs,
Loosung both beauty and utility. Shaks., Hen. V., v. 2, 52.

keeky (kek'i), a. [*keek*³ + *-y*.] Of the na-
ture of a keek; keek-like.

A sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round,
consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a
soft keeky body, so as at the end cut transversely it looks
as a bundle of wires. Grew.

ked, **kedd**, Past participles of *kithe*.

keddle-dock (ked'l-dok), n. The plant ragwort
or kettledock, *Senecio Jacobaea*.

kedged (kej), v.; pret. and pp. *kedged*, ppr.
kedging. [According to Skeat, <Sw. dial. *keka*,
tug, work continually; drag oneself slowly forward;
but the verb, though appar. older, may be
from the noun: see *kedged*¹, n.] 1. trans. To
warp, as a ship; move by means of a light cable
or hawser attached to an anchor, as in a river.

II. intrans. To move by being pulled along
with the aid of an anchor.

He said she went to windward as if she were *kedging*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 232.

Then followed a curious *kedging* barge, with high bow
and stern and a horse-power windlass amidships, pulling
itself slowly up-stream by winding in cables attached to
kedge anchors which were carried ahead and dropped in
turn by two or three boats' crews.

The Century, XXXVI. 15.

kedged (kej), n. [See *kedged*¹, v. The noun may
be simply short for *kedged-anchor*.] A small an-
chor with an iron stock. Its principal use is to hold
a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and to keep
her clear of her bower-anchor, particularly at the turn of
the tide. It is also used in moving the ship from one part
of a harbor to another in warping or *kedging*. Kedges are
also used as ordinary anchors for boats and smaller vessels.
kedged², **kedge** (kej, kij), a. [*ME. kygge, kygge*,
for orig. **kykke* (cf. E. dial. *keek*), < Icel. *kykr*,
a contr. form of *kykr* = E. *quick*: see *quik*.
Cf. *keek*¹.] 1. Brisk; lively.

I'm surely growing young again,
I feel myself so *kedged* and plump.
Blumfeld, Richard and Kate.

E—himself . . . is exceedingly *kedged* about me,
anxious beyond measure for golden opinions of his God-
dedicated Epie. Carlyle, in Froude, I. ii. 12.

2. Stout; potbellied. [Prov. Eng.]

Also *kedgy*.

kedged (kej), v. t.; pret. and pp. *kedged*, ppr.
kedging. [Cf. *kedged*², a.] To fill; stuff. [Prov.
Eng.]

kedged-anchor (kej'ang'kor), n. Same as *kedged*¹.

kedger (kej'er), n. [*kedged*¹ + *-er*.] A small
anchor used in *kedging*.

kedger (kej'er), n. [A var. of *cadger*¹.] A
fisherman; a dealer in fish; a cadger. See
cadged. [Prov. Eng.]

kedge-rope (kej'röp), n. Naut., the rope which
is attached to the kedge.

kedgy (kej'i), a. [*kedged*² + *-y*.] Same as
*kedged*².

kedjeree (kej'e-rë), n. [E. Ind.] 1. A dish
much eaten in India, made of rice cooked with
the kind of pea called dhol, onions, eggs, but-

ter, and various condiments. Also *kitchery*.
Hence—2. A mixture; medley; hodgepodge.

kee (kë), n. pl. A variant of *ky*.

A lass, that Cloty hight, had won his heart—
Cloty, the western lass that tends the kee.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, I. 21.

keech (këch), n. [Perhaps an assimilated form,
with mutated vowel, of *cake*¹. Cf. *kitche*.] A
mass of fat rolled up in a round lump by a
butcher.

I wonder
That such a keech can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun.
Shaks., Hen. VIII., I. 1, 55.

keek (këk), v. t. [*ME. kyken* = D. *kyken* =
MLG. *kiken*, LG. *kicken* = G. *kucken* (cf. MHG.
gucken, *gucken*, G. *gucken*) = Icel. *kíkja* = Sw.
kika = Dan. *kige* (secondary form *kikke*), look,
peep.] To peep; look pryingly. [Prov. Eng.
and Scotch.]

This Nicholas sat gapyng evers uprighte,
As he had *kiked* (var. *loked*) on the newe moone.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 250.

Then up she rose, put on her clothes,
And *keekit* through at the lock-hole.
Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 9).

keek (këk), n. [*keek*, v.] A peep. [Prov.
Eng. and Scotch.]

I wad nae gie the finest sight we has seen in the His-
lands for the first keek o' the Gorbals o' Glasgow.
Scott, Bob Roy, xxxvi.

keeker (kë'kër), n. [*keek* + *-er*.] In coal-
mining, an inspector of underground mining.
[North. Eng.]

keeking-glass (kë'king-glàs), n. A looking-
glass. [Scotch.]

A breast-plate you might see to dress your hair in, as
well as in that *keeking-glass* in the ivory frame that you
showed me even now. Scott, Monastery, xiv.

keel (kël), n. [Early mod. E. also *kyel* (**kiel*);
< ME. **kèle*, not found; the reg. form from the
AS., also not found, would be **cheol*, **chele*, E.
as if **cheel*, as shortened in *Cholesea* and *Chol-
sey*, AS. *cedelwig*, (a) partly (in def. 1) < AS. *ceol*,
ceol, a ship (chiefly poetical), = D. *kiel* = MLG.
kel, *kiel*, LG. *kiel* = OHG. *kiol*, *keol*, *chial*, *cheol*,
MHG. *kiel* = Icel. *kjöll* (chiefly poetical; pl.
kjölur), a ship (perhaps = Gr. *γαλῆρα*, a round-
built Phœnician merchant vessel); and (b) partly
(in def. 2) from an orig. diff. word, namely
Icel. *kjölur* (pl. *kjölur*) = Dan. *kjøl* = Sw. *köl*, the
keel of a vessel, whence also appar. D. and G.
kiel, in this sense. The F. *quille* = Sp. *quilla*
= Pg. *quilha* = It. *chiglia*, *chiela*, the keel of a
vessel, is prob. from the E. (the Sp. Pg. It.
through the F.). In def. 5 (and 6) the word is
prob. a fig. use of def. 2. Cf. *bottom*, in the sense
of 'ship.' The AS. term for 'keel' in def. 2
was *scipes botm*, 'ship's bottom,' or *bytime*, 'bot-
tom.'] 1. An early form of galley or small
ship; a long boat: used with reference to Anglo-
Saxon history.

Hingstus and Horsa, two brethren, and most valliant
Saxon princes, had the conduction of these forces over into
Brittaine in three great and long shippes, then called *keeles*.
Verriegan, Rest of Decayed Intelligence, v.

In three keels—so ran the legend of their conquest—
and with their cademmen, Hengist and Horsa, at their
head, these Jutes landed at Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 27.

2. The principal timber in a ship or boat, ex-
tending from stem to stern at the bottom,
supporting the whole
frame, and consisting
of a number of pieces
scarfed and bolted to-
gether; in iron ves-
sels, the combination
of plates correspond-
ing to the keel of a
wooden vessel.

Her cedar keels, her mast of
gold refined,
Her table and sayles as
silver and silk.
Puttenham, Partheniades, x.
He hearkned, and his armes
about him took.
The whiles the nimble bote
so well her sped
That with her crooked keels
the land she strooke.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 93.

A little vessel . . . was riding at anchor, keel to keel with
another that lay beneath it, its own apparition.
Longfellow, Hyperion, I. 2.

3. In bot.: (a) A central longitudinal ridge along
the back of any organ, as a leaf or glume. (b)
In a papilionaceous corolla, the lower pair of
petals, which are more or less united into a

prow-shaped body, usually inclosing the sta-
mens and pistil. (c) Another structure of simi-
lar form, as the lower petal in *Polygala*. Also
called *corina*. See cut under *banner*.—4. In
zool., a projecting ridge extending longitudi-
nally along the middle of any surface. Specifi-
cally, in *ornith.*: (a) The gonyx of the bill. (b) The carina
of the sternum, or crest of the breast-bone: as, the sternal
keel. See cut under *corina*.

5. A ship.

From what unheard-of world, in what strange keel,
Have ye come hither to our commonweal?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 2.

6. A strong, clumsy boat; a barge such as is
used by the colliers at Newcastle in England.
[Eng.]

Bottoms or keeles. Harrison, p. 6. (Halliwell.)

Thou and thy most renowned noble brother
Came to the Court first in a keele of See-coale.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, I.

He had come to Newcastle about a year ago in expecta-
tion of journeyman work, along with three young fellows
of his acquaintance who worked in the keel.
Smollett, Roderick Random, viii.

Weel may the keel row
That my lad's in. Newcastle Song.

Hence—7. A measure of coal, 8 Newcastle
chaldrons, equal to 424 hundredweight. This
would be about 15½ London chaldrons of 36 bushels. But
a statute of 1421 makes the keel 30 chaldrons (chaldre).
[Eng.]—False keel, a second keel of a ship fastened under
the main keel to preserve it from injury. See cut above.
—On an even keel, in a level or horizontal position: said
of a ship or other vessel.

Thus I steer my bark, and sail
On even keel, with gentle gale.
M. Green, The Spleen.

To give the keel (naut.), to careen. Florio.

keel (kël), v. [*keel*¹, n.] 1. trans. 1. To
plow with a keel, as the sea; navigate. [Poeti-
cal.]—2. To furnish with a keel.

A conspiracy has long existed in America for the pur-
pose of buying a stout keeled yacht.
The Academy, Nov. 10, 1883, p. 302.

II. intrans. 1. To turn up the keel; show
the bottom.—2. To give over; cease. [Prov.
Eng. and U. S.]—To keel over. (a) To capsize or up-
set. (b) To fall suddenly; tumble down or over, as from
fright or a blow, or in a swoon. [Colloq., U. S.]

keel² (kël), v. [*ME. kelen* (also assimilated
chelen), < AS. *celan* (OFries. *kēla* = OHG. *chuo-
lan*, *kualen*, MHG. *küelen*, G. *kühlen* = Icel. *kala*),
make cool, < *cel*, cool: see *cool*¹. Cf. *cool*¹, v.] 1.
trans. 1. To make cool; cool; moderate the
heat of, as that of the contents of a pot boiling
violently by gently stirring them.

And lerode men a ladel bygge with a long steele,
That cast fur to kele a crokke and saue the fatte aboue.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 280.

While greasy Joan doth keel the pot.
Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To moderate the ardor or intensity of; as-
suage; appease; pacify; diminish.

Be-cause of his courage was *keelt* with age,
He shuld turne to the toun, the traytors with all,
To spir at hom specially of hur spee for.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 11464.

Loved be that lord that giftes all grace,
That kyndly thus cure care wolde kele.
York Plays, p. 51.

And, sires, also it *keleth* jalouzie.
Chaucer, Prologue to Pardoner's Tale, I. 80.

And doune on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Beseeching her my farvant wo to kele.
Court of Love, I. 775.

II. intrans. To become cool; cool down.

Come forth, thou cursed knave,
Thy comforte some schall kele.
York Plays, p. 350.

keel³ (kël), n. [*keel*², v.] In brewing, a broad
flat vessel used for cooling liquids; a keelfat.

Liquor salt my keel doth fill.
Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 461).

keel⁴ (kël), n. [*Ir. Gael. cúl*, ruddle.] Red
chalk; ruddle. [Scotch and U. S.]

keel⁵ (kël), v. t. [*keel*², v.] To mark, as a
sheep, with ruddle. [Scotch.]

keel⁶ (kël), n. A variant of *keel*², 1.

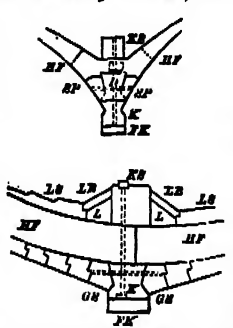
keel⁷ (kël), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of
*keel*², *keel*.

keelage (kë'laj), n. [*keel*¹ + *-age*.] The
right of demanding a duty or toll for a ship en-
tering a harbor; also, the duty so paid.

keel-block (kël'blok), n. One of a series of
short timbers on which the keel of a vessel
rests while building or repairing, and which
afford access to work beneath.

keel-compelling (kël'kqm-pel'ing), a. Driving
onward a keel or boat. [Poetical.]

Blow, swiftly blow, thou keel-compelling gale!
Byron, Childe Harold, II. 20.



keeled (kæld), *a.* [*< keel¹ + -ed².*] Having a keel; furnished with or exhibiting a longitudinal ridge resembling the keel of a boat, as a leaf or other object; ridged lengthwise in the middle underneath, as the sternum of a carinate bird (see cut under *carinate*); carinated.

The imitation of keeled scales on the crown produced by the recumbent feet, as the caterpillar threw itself backward.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 92.

keelery, **keelery**, *n.* See *keelock*.

keeler¹ (kē'ler), *n.* [*< keel¹, n., 2, + -er¹.*] One who works on a barge or keel. Also *keelman*.

keeler² (kē'ler), *n.* [*< keel², v., + -er¹.* Cf. *keel², n.*] The equiv. fr. *oilier* is appar. from the E. word. 1. A small shallow tub used for some domestic purposes, as dish-washing, also to hold stuff for calking ships, etc.

Their wisdoms, who with certain grained tolde fortunes, and diuined, looking into *keelers* and pallets full of water.
Purche's, Pilgrimage, p. 408.

2. A square or oblong wooden box, from 3 to 4 feet long and 6 to 8 inches deep, used in dressing mackerel, and also to hold the salt used in the process. More fully called *gib-keeler*.

keeler-tub (kē'ler-tub), *n.* Same as *keeler²*, 1. *Lowell, Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

keelfat (kē'l'fat), *n.* [*< keel² + fat².*] A cooler; a vat in which liquor is set for cooling.

keelhaul (kē'l'hāl), *v. t.* [*Also keelhale (= D. L.G. kielhalen = G. kielholen = Dan. kjølhale = Sw. köhala); < keel¹ + haul, hale¹.*] The E. word is prob. adapted from the D. 1. To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling was formerly a punishment inflicted in the English and other navies for certain offenses. The offender was drawn through the water under the bottom of the ship, and back on board on the opposite side, by ropes and tackles attached to the yards.

Whoever told him so was a lying lubberly rascal, and deserved to be keelhauled.
Smollett.

Some also have an effigy of Judas, which the crew amuse themselves with keel-hauling and hanging by the neck from the yard-arms. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 147.

2. Figuratively, to reprimand severely; haul over the coals. Also *keelrake*.

keelhauling (kē'l'hā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *keelhaul*, *v.*] Punishment by hauling under the keel of a ship.

He would have undergone a dozen keel-haulings rather than have satisfied Vannlyperken.
Marryat, Snarleygown, x.

keelie (kē'li), *n.* [Imitative of its cry.] The keestrel. [Scotch.]

A combination of young blackguards in Edinburgh hence termed themselves the *Keelie Gang*.
Scott.

keeling (kē'ling), *n.* [Sc. also *keling, kelting, kelling*; < ME. *keling, kelynge*; cf. Icel. *keila*, Sw. *kölja*, a kind of cod.] A codfish. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Keling he tok and tumberel.
Hering and the makorol. Havelok, l. 757.

For the sailing of them were made use of eleven hundred hides of brown cow, shapen like the tail of a *keeling*.
Urynkert, tr. of Rabelais, l. 2.

Before they catch their great fishes, as *Keeling*, Ling, etc., they must put far out into the sea with their little boats.
Brand, Orkney, p. 30.

keelvine, **keelyvine** (kē'li-vin), *n.* [Also *quiltvine*; origin obscure. Cf. *keels*, ruddle, *tellows*, black-lead, *killow*, blackish earth.] A pencil of black or red lead. [Scotch.]

Put up your pocket-book and your *keelvines* pen then, for I downa speak out an' ye hae writing materials in your hands.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxviii.

keelless (kē'l'es), *a.* [*< keel¹ + -less.*] In *soil*, *bot.*, etc., having no keel or carina; eocarinate.

keelman (kē'l'man), *n.*; pl. *keelmen* (-men). Same as *keeler¹*.

keel-molding

(kē'l'mōl'ding),

n. In arch.,

a round on which

there is a small

fillet, projecting

like the keel of

a ship. The fillet

was originally small,

but became more and

more pronounced.

This form of molding

is characteristic

in medieval archi-

tecture, from early

in the thirteenth to

the middle of the

fifteenth century.

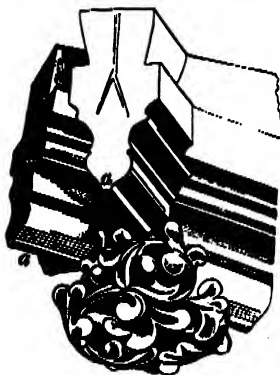
keel-petals (kē'l-

pet'als), *n. pl.*

Those petals in

a papilionaceous flower which unite to form

the keel.



Keel-molding. a, a, keels.

I have thrice seen humble-bees of two kinds, as well as hive bees, sucking the nectar [of the sweet-pea], and they did not depress the *keel-petals* so as to expose the anthers and stigma.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation (Amer. ed.), p. 155.

keelrake (kē'l'rāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keelraked*, ppr. *keelraking*. Same as *keelhaut*.

keel-shaped (kē'l'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, having the form of a keel; carinate.

keelson, **kelson** (kē'l'son), *n.* [Also *kilson*, and formerly *kelvino*; < Sw. *kölvin* = Dan. *kjölvinn* = D. *kolsen*, *kolswyn* (Sewel) = East Fries. *köl-swin* = L.G. *kielswien*, *kielachwin* = G. *kiel-schwein*, *keelson*; appar. with corruption of the second element (simulating Sw. Dan. *svin* = G. *schwein* = E. *swine*), which appears in what is prob. the correct form in Norw. *kjölvitill*, *keelson*, < *kjöll*, keel, + *svill*, sill, = Icel. *syll*, *svill* = Sw. *syll*, dial. *svill* = Dan. *syld* = G. *schwelle* = E. *sill*: see *keel¹ and sill*.] A line of jointed timbers in a ship laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, thus binding the floor-timbers to the keel; in iron ships, a combination of plates corresponding to the keelson-timber of a wooden vessel. See cut under *keel¹*.

The top-mast to the *kelvins* then with halyards downe they drew.
Chapman, Illad, l.

Engine-keelson, **boiler-keelson**, heavy timbers placed fore and aft in the bilge of a steamer, on which the engines or boilers rest.—*False keelson*, a piece of timber fastened longitudinally over the top of the true keelson.—*Inter-costal keelson*, a short piece between the frames.—*Rider keelson*, an additional keelson above the main keelson, for the purpose of strengthening it.—*Sister keelson*, a timber placed alongside the main keelson and bolted to it.

keelvat (kē'l'vat), *n.* Same as *keelfat*.

keelyvine, *n.* See *keelvino*.

keen¹ (kēn), *a.* [*< ME. keen*, bold, bitter, sharp, < AS. *cēne*, rarely *cyme*, bold (used in this sense only) (= D. *keen* = OHG. *kuoni*, *kuant*, *chuoni*, *chuone*, MHG. *küene*, G. *kühn*, bold, daring; = Icel. *kænn* for *kænn*), wise, clever, able]: lit. 'able,' with orig. suffix *-ya*, < *cann*, inf. *cunnan*, be able, can: see *can¹*.] The physical sense 'sharp' has been developed from that of 'bold, eager.' 1. Bold; daring; brave; active: applied to men.

There-at Kotor was angry, & out of his wit!
Two kynges he kyld of the *keene* Grekes—
Amphenor the furer, and the freke Durus.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7704.

Of Phocens the ferse men forthoughten hem all,
That euer thei fard to fight with Philip the *keene*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 444.

2. Grim; fierce; savage; rapacious: applied to wild animals.

A wilderness that ful of wilde bestes as sene
Als lions, llyardes, and wolues *keene*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1324.

3. Vehement; earnest; eager; ardent; fierce; animated by or showing strong feeling or desire: as, a *keen* fighter; to be *keen* at a bargain.

He drank, and made the cuppe ful dene,
And aith he spake wordis *keene*.
M.S. Cantab. F. v. 48, t. 50. (Halliwell.)

Never did I know
A creature that did bear the shape of man
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man.
Shak., M. of V., III, 2, 278.

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns.
Sw. R. L'Estrange.

The school has obtained so high a reputation that the demand for admission is very *keen*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 325.

4. Such as to cut or penetrate easily; having a very sharp point or edge; sharp; acute: as, a *keen* edge.

Sedar was sorry for sake of his coyn,
Carue coyn at Castor with a *keene* sword.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1388.

A bow he bar and arwes brighte and *keene*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1108.

Still with their fires Love tipt his *keenest* darts.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Gleams, quick and *keen*, the scalping-knife.
Widdler, Mogg Megone, l.

5. Sharp or irritating to the body or the mind; acutely harsh or painful; biting; stinging; tingling.

Whi sayst thou thanne I am to the so *keene*?
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 37.

Although I tell him *keen* truth, yet he may beare with me, since I am like to chafe him into some good knowledge.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Genial days
Shall softly glide away into the *keen*
And wholesome cold of winter.
Bryant, Conjunction of Jupiter and Venus.

If our sense of the misery or emptiness of life became for some reason much more keen than it is, life would at last become intolerable to us.

J. A. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 52.

6. Having a cutting or incisive character or effect; penetrating; vigorous; energetic; vivid; intense: as, *keen* eyes; a *keen* look; a *keen* rebuke; *keen-witted*.

To leave this *keen* encounter of our wits,
And fall somewhat into a slower method.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 2, 115.

Their weekly trands his *keen* replies detect.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., II, 1023.

7. Having or manifesting great mental acuteness; characterized by great quickness or penetration of thought; sharply perceptive: as, a *keen* logician or debater; *keen* insight.

For *keen* and polished rhetoric he is singularly unfitted.
De Quincy, Rhetoric.

The *keen* intelligence with which the meaning was sought should be the test of the seeker's being entitled to possess the secret treasure.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 129.

On the *keen* jump. See *jump¹*.—*Keen*. See *acute*, *sharp*, and *list* under *eager¹*.

keen¹ (kēn), *v. t.* [*< keen¹, a.*] 1. To make keen or sharp; sharpen. [Rare.]

Cold winter *keens* the brightening flood.
Thomson

2. To chafe, as the hands. [Prov. Eng.] **keen²** (kēn), *n.* [*< Ir. caoine*, a cry of lamentation for the dead.] A loud lamentation made over the dead; a wailing. [Ireland.]

A thousand cries would swell the *keen*,
A thousand voices of despair
Would echo thine.
Owen Ward.

keen² (kēn), *v. t.* [*< keen², n.*] 1. To make a loud lamentation over the dead; lament; wail. [Ireland.]

From the road outside there came a prolonged ear-piercing wail, that made the window-panes tremble. I have never heard any earthly sound at once so expressive of utter despair, and appealing to heaven or hell for vengeance. . . . "It is the loud Irish women *keen*ing over their dead."
G. A. Lawrence, Guy Livingston, xviii.

Customs that have hardly disappeared from Finland and Ireland, or are fresh in tradition, existed in both countries, such as . . . *keen*ing and wailing the dead.

The Century, XXXVII, 372.

2. To wail over any loss, or in anticipation of loss.

Was it for this that I *keen*ed over the cold hearthstone at Garoopa, when we sold it to the Brentwoods?
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, vii.

The wind shifts to the west. Peace, peace, Banahoe—
*keen*ing at every window. *Charlotte Brontë, Villetta*, xiii.

keena (kē'nā), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Calophyllum tomentosum*. Its timber supplies the valuable poon spars of western India, and its seeds yield keena-oil.

keena-nut (kē'nū-nut), *n.* The oil-bearing seed of the keena.

keena-oil (kē'nū-oil), *n.* An oil extracted in Ceylon from the seeds of the drupaceous fruit of the keena.

keener (kē'nēr), *n.* [*< keen², v., + -er¹.*] One who keens; especially, a woman who keens or wails as a hired or professional mourner at wakes and funerals. See *keen², v.* [Ireland.]

keenly (kēn'lī), *adv.* [*< ME. keenly, konly, keneliche*, < AS. *cēnlīce* (= MD. *kenelich*, D. *kenelike*; = MHG. *keneliche*, G. *kühnliche*), boldly, < *cēne*, bold: see *keen¹, a.*] In a keen manner; eagerly; sharply; with keenness or intensity; acutely.

keenness (kēn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being keen in any sense of that word; sharpness; acuteness; intensity.

keen-witted (kēn'wit'ed), *a.* Having acute wit or discernment.

keep (kēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kept*, ppr. *keeping*. [*< ME. kepen, kipein*, < AS. *cēpan* (pret. *cēpte*, pp. *cēped*, *cēpt*) (= MD. *kepen*), observe, keep, take care of, regard, await, take. AS. *cēpan* in this sense is usually supposed to be a diff. use of *cēpan*, *cēpan*, traffic, sell (cf. *cedpian*, traffic), < *cedp*, price, bargain (see *cheap*, *n.* and *v.*); but such connection is very doubtful. Cf. *kip¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To observe; heed; regard; attend to; care for; be solicitous about.

Psyche counsel as thou lythes *keps* I none of,
That will lede me to lose, & my lond hoole.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11340.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*.
Dryden, Amcl., vi, 474.

2. To observe or carry out in practice; perform; fulfil: as, to *keep* the laws; to *keep* the sabbath-day; to *keep* one's word or promise.

Then *keppit* was the counsell of Calcas belyue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4092.

Keep hospitality amonge thy Neighbour.
Booke of Precedences (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 71.

When thou borrowest, *keep thy day* though it be to thy payne.

Robert Beak (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

But, abstracting from the reason, let us consider who *keeps* the precept best.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1838), II. 265.

3. To celebrate or observe with all due formalities or rites; solemnise: as, to *keep* Lent.

The day is very solemnly *kept* in all the Cities.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 103.

This day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord.

Here am I come down to what you call *keep* my Christmas.

Walpole, Letters, II. 139.

4. To hold; have or carry on: as, to *keep* court; to *keep* an act at a university.

In the same Towne there ys a merkett, wekely *kept*, and havyng in yt about M.D. houselyng people.

English Glasse (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Chambery . . . is the Capitall City of Savoy, wherein they *keep* their Parliament.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 79.

5. To tend; care for; have the charge, oversight, or custody of.

They did apoynt four men of the manner to *keep* the wood, for the proffit of the tenants commodity of the manner.

English Glasse (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.

Humble, and like in eche degree
The flocks which he did *keep*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to *keep* it.

The shadow cloak'd from head to foot,
Who *keeps* the keys of all the creeds.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

6. To guard; protect; preserve; especially, to maintain inviolate or intact; preserve from danger, mishap, loss, decay, etc.: as, to *keep* the peace.

I schal thee take a trows fore
That trewly schal *keep*en thee
While in erthe thou schalt be.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

And behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee in all places whither thou goest.

In yon strait path a thousand
May well be stopp'd by three.
Now who will stand on other hand,
And *keep* the bridge with me?

Macaulay, Horatius.

There heroc's wits are *kept* in pond'rous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 115.

7. To retain or hold possession of; retain in one's own power or possession; continue to have, hold, or enjoy; retain: as, he got it to *keep*; to *keep* a thing in mind; to *keep* a secret; to *keep* one's own counsel.

Thet cone wel wynnens lond of Strangers, but thci cone not *keep*en it.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

My Memory hath *kept* the bad, and let go the good.

Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 51.

Keep a thing, its use will come.

The remotest descendant of a continental noble *keeps* all the privileges of nobility; the remote descendant of an English peer has no privilege beyond his faint chance of succeeding to the peerage.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 300.

8. To have habitually in stock or for sale.

A . . . housewife of the neighborhood burst breathless into the shop, fiercely demanding yeast: . . . the poor gentlewoman, with her cold shyness of manner, gave her hot customer to understand that she did not *keep* the article.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables.

9. To have habitually in attendance or use; employ or maintain in service, or for one's use or enjoyment: as, to *keep* three servants; to *keep* a horse and carriage.

Thou dost not *keep* a dog
Whom I would imitate.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3, 300.

We dined there the next day, and went on the lake in a boat, which they *keep* in order to bring wood from the other side.

Poole, Description of the East, II. l. 69.

I *keep* but a man and a maid, ever ready to slander and steal.

Tennyson, Maud, iv.

10. To maintain; support; provide for; supply with whatever is needed.

What shall become of my poor family?
They are no sheep, and they must *keep* themselves.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, III. 2.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will *keep* thee.

Mardon, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

"When they found that 'ere boy," continued Sol, "he was all worn to skin and bone; he'd *kept* himself a week on berries and chestnuts and such, but a boy can't be *kept* on what a squirrel can."

H. B. Snow, Oldtown, p. 224.

11. To maintain or carry on, as an establishment, institution, business, etc.; conduct; manage: as, to *keep* a school or a hotel; to *keep* shop; to *keep* house.

A wif is keepers of thyn houseboudrye;
Well may the alke man bivalle and wepe,
Ther as ther nys no wif the hous to *keep*.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 136.

If he love her not, . . .
Let me be no assistant for a state,
But *keep* a farm and carters.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2, 167.

The court also sent for Mrs. Hutchinson, and charged her with divers matters, as her *keeping* two public lectures every week in her house.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 294.

This is the only House in Paris I saw *kept*, in all the parts of it, with the most exact cleanliness and neatness, Gardens and all.

Liter. Journey to Paris, p. 185.

12. To receive; go to meet; receive as a friend or guest.

Hastily that lady hende,
Cumand al her men to wende,
And light than in their best aray,
To *keep* the King that ilk day.

Str. Yvonne, M.S. Cotton, ap. Warton, III. 108, 181. (*Hamlet*.)

Again the coming of Jesus Christ
To *keep* him when he doun sal come.

Lampade, Prick of Conscience, l. 5022.

13. To take in and provide for; entertain.

Call'st thou me host?
Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term,
Nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 1, 83.

14. To hold; detain: as, what *keeps* him here?

How much a dunce that has been sent to room
Exceeds a dunce that has been *kept* at home.

Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 416.

Excuse me for having *kept* you so long.

Bulwer, Money, III. 5.

Lunatics who are dangerous to society are *kept* in confinement.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.

15. To hold or hold back; restrain.

In chamber among ladies bryth,
Kepe thy tongue & spende thy syth.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I have *kept* you from a crying sin would damn you
To mon and time.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

How hard it is when a man meets with a Poole to *keep* his tongue from folly! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

16. To continue, or continue to maintain or preserve, as a state or course of action: as, to *keep* the same road; to *keep* step.

He *kept* his course along the coast of the Kingdoms of Sicilia.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 7.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And, as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued.

Dryden.

Justice is an old lame hobbling beldame, and I can't get her to *keep* pace with Generosity for the soul of me.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

17. To cause to be or continue in some specified state, condition, action, or course: as, to *keep* the coast clear; to *keep* things in order.

In the Time of this Sedition, the Duke of Lancaster had been sent into Scotland, to *keep* the Scots quiet.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 140.

In each City is an Officer that hath charge of the wale, whereby they are *kept* faire and strong.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

They [Chinese women] are *kept* constantly to their work, being fine Needle-Women, and making many curious Embroideries.

Danbyer, Voyages, I. 408.

The sounds we are hearing tend very decidedly to *keep* out of consciousness other sounds of which we wish to think.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

We could not *keep* him silent; out he flash'd!

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

18. To stay or remain in; refrain from leaving: as, to *keep* the house; to *keep* one's bed.

If any infected person, commanded to *keep* house, shall contrarie to such Commandment wilfully and contemptuously gon abroad, etc.

Lives of James I. (1603), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy], p. 135.

The Prince had newly got a Fall off a Horse, and *kept* his Chamber.

Have you observ'd a sitting Hare,
List'ning, and fearful of the Storm
Of Horns and Hounds, clap back her Ear,
Afraid to *keep* or leave her Form?

Prior, The Dove, st. 13.

19. To maintain habitually: same as *keep* up.

It [the river] *keepeth* almost as terrible a noyse as the river Cooitus in Hall.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 85.

20. To scare away: same as *keep* off: as, to *keep* crows. [Prov. Eng.]—21. To maintain a regular record of or in; have or take charge of entering or making entries in: as, to *keep* accounts; to *keep* the books of a firm; to *keep* a diary.

The Governor or chief of the Factory ought to know more than barely how to buy, sell, and *keep* accounts.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 103.

To *keep* a good house, a length, a line. See the nouns.

—To *keep* an act, to hold an academical disputation. See act, n., 5.

The students of the first class that have been these four years trained up in University learning . . . have lately *kept* two solemn Acts for their Commencement.

Mass. Hist. Coll., I. 245.

To *keep* an eye on, to *keep* at arm's-length, to *keep* a term. See the nouns.—To *keep* back. (a) To reserve; withhold; fail to deliver, disclose, or communicate.

I will *keep* nothing back from you.

A certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and *kept* back part of the price. Acts v. 2.

(b) To restrain; hold back.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins.

A conscientious praise of God will *keep* us back from all false and mean praises, all fulsome and servile flatteries, such as are in use among men.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. 1.

To *keep* chapel, at Oxford and Cambridge, in England, to attend service in the college chapel.

The Undergraduate is expected to go to chapel eight times, or, in academic parlance, to *keep* eight chapels a week.

C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 32.

To *keep* company, compass, consort, count. See the nouns.—To *keep* counsel, to keep secret the matter and result of a confidential discussion; be discreet or silent.—To *keep* out with, to follow the example of.

O that a boy should so *keep* out with his mother, and be given to dissembling!

Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, I. 4.

To *keep* down, to prevent from rising; hold in subjection; restrain. Specifically—(a) In painting, to subdue in tone or tint, so that the portion of a picture *kept* down is rendered subordinate to some other part, and therefore does not obtrude on the eye of the spectator. (b) In printing, to set in lower-case type, as a word or initial letter.—To *keep* early or late hours, to be customarily early or late (as the case may be) in returning home or in going to bed. See hour.

What early philosophic hours he *keeps*.

How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps!

Cowper, Retirement, l. 428.

To *keep* house. See house!.—To *keep* in. (a) To prevent from escaping; hold in confinement; specifically, to detain (a pupil) in the schoolroom after hours, either as a punishment for misconduct or in order that a lesson may be mastered. (b) To conceal; avoid telling or disclosing. (c) To restrain; curb, as a horse.—To *keep* it up, to continue anything vigorously, especially a frolic; persist in merriment. [Colloq.]

We *keep* it up for half an hour, or an hour . . . if the browns tumble in well.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 57.

To *keep* off, to hinder from approach or attack: as, to *keep* off an enemy or an evil.

If they would not do his Commandments, but despise his Statutes and abhor his Judgments, all the care and policy they could use would not be able to *keep* off the most diabolical judgments which ever befell a Nation.

Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.

Far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France. . . .
"God bless the narrow sea which *keeps* her off."

Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

To *keep* one at a distance. See distance.—To *keep* one going in (something), to keep one supplied with (it).

He *kept* us going in sherry. *F. W. Farrar, Julian Home*.

To *keep* one's countenance, distance, foot. See the nouns.—To *keep* one's feet, to maintain one's footing; avoid falling.

It was with the greatest difficulty that she *kept* her feet.

Lever, One of Them, p. 444.

To *keep* one's hand in, to keep up one's acquirements; maintain one's skill by practice.—To *keep* one's self to one's self, to shun society; keep one's own counsel; keep aloof from others; keep close.

"Stay then a little," answered Julian, "here, And *keep* yourself, none knowing, to yourself."

Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

To *keep* open house. See house!.—To *keep* out, to hinder from entering or taking possession.

No iron gate, no spiked and panelled door,
Can *keep* out death, the postman, or the bore.

O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

To *keep* the bones green. See green!.—To *keep* the crown of the canopy. See crown.—To *keep* the field, the house, the peace, etc. See the nouns.—To *keep* the land aboard (west).—To *keep* the land, to continue close to the wind.

—To *keep* time, touch, etc. See the nouns.—To *keep* under, to restrain; hold in subjection or under control.

Need and poverty doth hold down and *keep* under stout courages, and maketh them patient purfours, taking from them bold and rebelling stomachs.

Sp. Tr. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

I *keep* under my body, and bring it into subjection.

The fire was *kept* under for the rest of the day, but all attempts to extinguish it were vain.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To *keep* up. (a) To support; hold in an existing state or condition; prevent from lapsing: as, to *keep* up the price of goods; to *keep* up one's credit.

Ptolemy had been a soldier from his infancy, and consequently *kept* up a proper military force, that made him everywhere respected in these warlike and unsettled times.

Brue, Source of the Nile, I. 457.

He would undertake to prove before a committee of the House of Commons that there existed a combination to *keep* up the price of muffins.

Dieters, Nicholas Nickleby, II.

(b) To maintain; continue; prevent cessation of.

Little disputes and quarrels . . . are chiefly *kept* up and bandied to and fro by those who have nothing else to do.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

In joy, that which keeps up the action is the desire to continue it. *Looks.*

(e) To maintain in good order or condition: as, to pay so much a year to keep up a grave.—To keep up to the collar, to keep hard at work; "keep at it": in allusion to the straining of a working horse against his collar. [Colloq.]

Not that he neglected these [the proper studies of the place], for Hardy kept him pretty well up to the collar, and he passed his little go creditably.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xii.

=Syn. 7, etc. *Keep, Retain, Reserve.* *Keep* is a very general idiomatic word, meaning, in this relation, not to dispose of or part with; hold on to: as, to sell half and keep half. *Retain* covers the idea of not giving up where there is occasion or opportunity: as, to surrender on condition that the officers retain their side-arms. *To reserve* is to keep back at a time or in an act in which other things are given up; also, to keep back for a time: as, to reserve judgment.

They only fail, that strive to move,
Or lose, that care to keep.

Owen Meredith, Wanderer, III.
Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude
In part, from such deformities be free?
Milton, P. L., xi. 612.

Hast thou not reserved a blessing for me? *Gen. xxvii. 26.*

These jests are out of season;
Reserve them till a merrier hour than this.
Shak., C. of E., I. 2, 69.

6. *Keep, Defend, Protect, Shelter, Preserve.* *Keep* is the general word in this relation also. *To defend* is to keep by warding off attacks; the word does not so much imply success as the others do. *To protect* is to keep by covering from danger. *To shelter* is to keep by covering on one side, or on all sides, especially above, from exposure. *Shelter* seems figurative when not applied to keeping from exposure to the weather, and *protect* and *defend* when not applied to the physical. *To preserve* is in various senses to protect or keep from destruction or injury: as, to preserve forests, the bank of a river, fruit, vested rights, life, or one's dignity.

Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.
Ps. cxxi. 4.

Nor could the Muse defend
Her son.
In youth it shattered me,
And I'll protest it now.
G. P. Morris, Woodman, Spare that Tree!

History has sometimes been called a gallery, where in living forms are preserved the scenes, the incidents, and the characters of the past. *Sumner, Orations, I. 201.*

2 and 3. *Observe, Commemorate, etc.* See *celebrate*.

II. *Intrans.* 1. *To care; be solicitous.*
"Sir preest," he sayde, "I kepe han [to have] no loos
Of my craft, for I wolde it kept were close."
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 357.

The third me thinks shruggingly saith, I kept not to sit
asleep with my Poetie till a Queene came and kissed me.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetie, p. 15.

2. *To take care; be on the watch; be heedful.*

Keep that the lusts shake not the word of God that is in us.
Tyndale.

3. *To lodge; dwell; hold one's self, as in an abiding-place.* [Now colloq. or rare.]

Knock at his study, where, they say, he keeps.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2, 5.

The Tarentines [Indians] . . . rifled a wigwam where
Mr. Craddock's men kept to catch sturgeon, took away their
nets and biscuit, &c. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 72.*

But yet he could not keep
Here with the shepherds and the silly sheep.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

He was foolish enough to tell where these quail kept
in his orchard. *Forest and Stream, XXVIII. 252.*

4. *To keep one's self; remain; stay; continue:*
as, to keep at a distance; to keep in with some
one; to keep out of sight; hence, in familiar
speech, used with a present participle almost as
an auxiliary of continuous or repeated action:
as, he keeps moving; she kept crying out; they
have kept asking for it this hour past.

Those that are married already, all but one, shall live;
the rest shall keep as they are. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 1, 106.*

The Privateers keep out of their way, having always in-
telligence where they [the Barlaventa fleet] are.
Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 128.

We kept down the left bank of the river for a little dis-
tance, and then struck into the woods.
B. Taylor, Northern Travels, p. 48.

Innumerable instances are known to every naturalist
of species keeping true, or not varying at all, although liv-
ing under the most opposite climates.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 189.

All the place is holy ground; . . .
So keep where you are: you are foul with sin.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

5. *To last; endure; continue unimpaired.*

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes
will not keep.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The best fruits of the season fall latest and keep the
longest.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 134.

The dam was a subject of conversation that would keep.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 3.

To keep at it, to continue hard at work; persist. [Col-
loq.]—*To keep dark.* See *dork*.—*To keep from, to*
abstain from; refrain from; refrain away from.

I should kick, being kick'd; and, being at that pass,
You would keep from my heels. *Shak., C. of E., III. 1, 19.*

To keep in with. See *in, adv.*—*To keep on, to go*
forward; proceed; continue to advance.

The Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontic and the Hellespont.

Shak., Othello, III. 2, 455.

To keep to, to adhere strictly to; avoid neglecting or
deviating from: as, to keep to old customs; to keep to a
rule; to keep to one's word or promise.

Not finding the Governor keep to his agreement with me;
nor seeing by his carriage towards others any great reason
I had to expect he would, I began to wish my self
away again.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 618.

Well, if they had kept to that, I should not have been
such an enemy to the stage. *Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.*

To keep up, to remain unsubdued, as by illness, age, or
grief; be yet active, or not confined to one's bed; not to
fall behind. [Colloq.]

keep (kēp), *v.* [*ME. kepe, heed, care; < keep, v.*]

1. *Heed; notice; care.*
We love no man that taketh kepe or charge
Where that we goon; we wol ben at our larges.
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 821.

Youth is least looked vnto when they stand [in] most
needs of good kepe and regard.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 50.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowale fit he findes: of nothing he takes kepe.
Spenser, F. Q., I. 1. 40.

2. *Custody; keeping; oversight.*
For in Baptista's keep my treasure is.
Shak., T. of the S., I. 2, 118.

If the justice have the maid in keep,
You need not fear the marriage of your son.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 2.

3. *That which is kept or cared for; charge.*
Often he used of hys keepe
A sacrifice to bring,
Nowe with a Klilde, now with a sheepe,
The Altars hallowing.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

4. *The stronghold or citadel of a medieval*
castle; the innermost and strongest struc-
ture or central tower. It was the
final dependence
for keeping the cas-
tle against assault.
In the lower parts
of the structure
prisoners were kept,
with stores, etc.;
and in the upper
parts the family
lived, especially in
times of danger.
Also called *dun-
geon or dunjon, dun-
geon-keep, or dun-
geon-tower.* See
dunjeon, dunjon.

It stands on a
knowle, which, tho'
insensibly rising,
gives it a prospect
over the keepe of
Windesor, about
three miles N. E.
of it.

*Evelyn, Memoirs,
[Oct. 23, 1694.]*

My malice is no deeper than a moat,
No stronger than a wall: there is the keep;
He shall not cross us more. *Tennyson, Geraldine.*

5. *Subsistence; board and lodging; mainte-
nance or means of subsistence:* as, the keep
of a horse. [Colloq.]

I performed some services to the college in return for
my keep.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. viii.

Moreover, we could not bear the idea that she should
labor for her keep. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.*

6. *pl.* In coal-mining, wings, catches, or rests for
holding the cage when it is brought to rest at
some point above the bottom of the shaft. See
cage-shuts.—7. A meat-safe. *Halliwel.* [Prov.
Eng.]—8. A large basket. [Prov. Eng.]—9.

A reservoir for fish by the side of a river.
[Prov. Eng.]—For *keeps*, to be kept or retained; to be
held or retained as one's own: for good: as, to play
marbles for keeps (that is, each player to retain the mar-
bles he wins). [U. S.]

We, the undersigned, promise not to play marbles for
keeps, nor bet nor gamble in any way.

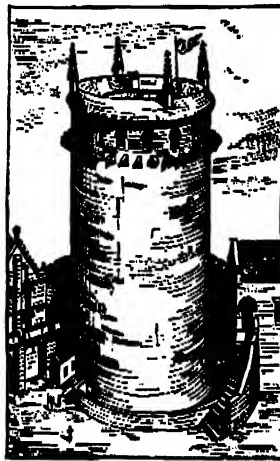
The Advance, Dec. 9, 1886.

Out at keep, feeding in a hired pasture. *Halliwel.*
[Prov. Eng.]

keeper (kē'pér), *n.* [*ME. keperre; < keep, v.,*
+ *-er*.] 1. One who keeps, observes, or obeys.

I am a keeper of the law
In some sma' points, altho' not a'.
Burns, Verses to John Rankine.

2. One who has the charge or keeping of any-
thing; a caretaker; a custodian: often form-
ing the second element of a compound: as, the



Keep or Donjon of the Castle of Coucy, France,
as seen from the inner court.

keeper of the seals; a housekeeper; a game-
keeper.

Hit speketh of riche men ryght nouht ne of riche lordes,
Bote of cleunnesse and of clerkes and keepers of beuten.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 68.

And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel thy brother?
And he said, I know not: Am I my brother's keeper?
Gen. iv. 2.

Young Logie's laid in Edinburgh chapel,
Carmichael's the keeper of the key.
The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 110).

The persecuted animals [rats] bolted above-ground: the
terrier accounted for one, the keeper [gamekeeper] for an-
other.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

3. One who maintains or carries on as propri-
etor; an owner or independent controller: as,
a storekeeper; an innkeeper.

Now here is a man . . . who is really nothing but a
weakly, aged keeper of a little shoe-store in a village.
W. M. Baker, Tom Timothy, p. 167.

4. One who stays or abides.

To be discreet, chaste, keepers at home. *Titus II. 5.*

5. One who holds or maintains possession.
He will have need of getters and keepers.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 228.

6. That which keeps; something that serves as
a guard or protection. Specifically—(a) A ring which
keeps another on the finger. See *guard-ring*.

Quite devoid of any jeweller's ware, save her wedding
ring and keeper. *G. A. Sala, Riddington Peasage, II. 111.*

(b) A key which admits of being readily inserted and re-
moved at pleasure to keep an object in its place.

It [a glove-fastener] has a cylindrical keeper with one
lower edge struck up to form a lip, and a radial locking
bar, with a series of teeth on the under surface, adapted
to project through the keeper and engage the lip.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 408.

(c) A loop on the end of a strap fitted with a buckle, through
which the other end is run after passing through the
buckle; a small clasp. (d) The box on a door-jamb into
which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. (e) A jam-
nut. (f) A piece of soft iron placed in contact with the
poles of a magnet when not in use, which tends, by in-
duction, to maintain and even increase the power of the
magnet; an armature. (g) In the electromagnet of a dy-
namo, one of the lateral projections from the polar extremi-
ties to bring them just as near to the revolving armature
as they can be without actually touching it. (h) A reel-
keeper. (i) The mousing of a hook, which keeps it from be-
ing accidentally disengaged. (j) The gripper of the flint in
a flint-lock gun.—Keeper of the Great Seal, or Lord
Keeper, a high officer of state in Great Britain, who has the
custody of the great seal. The office is now vested in the
lord chancellor.—Keeper of the king's conscience, the
lord chancellor. See *chancellor*, 3 (a).—Keeper of the
Privy Seal, or Lord Privy Seal, a British officer of state,
through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, etc., be-
fore they come to the great seal. He is a privy-councillor,
and was formerly called Clerk of the Privy Seal.

keeperess (kē'pér-ess), *n.* [*< keeper + -ess*.] A
female keeper, custodian, or warden.

In Drayton House [a lunatic asylum] the keeperesses
eclipsed the keepers in cruelty to the poorer patients.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xii.

keeperless (kē'pér-less), *a.* [*< keeper + -less*.]
Without the supervision or care of a keeper;
free from restraint, custody, or superintenden-
cence.

Among the group was a man . . . who, of all the peo-
ple accounted sane and permitted to go about the world
keeperless, I hold to have been the most decidedly mad.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. III.

keepership (kē'pér-ship), *n.* [*< keeper + -ship*.]
The office of a keeper.

The earl gave the former a tan-house, and keepership of
one of his games. *Stryke, Queen Mary, an. 1558.*

keep-friend, *n.* [*< keep, v., + obj. friend*.]
An iron ring with a chain attached, used to
confine a prisoner.

And he had besides two iron rings about his neck, the
one of the chain, and the other of that kind which are
called a keep-friend, or the foot of a friend, from whence
descended two irons unto his middle.

History of Don Quixote, 1678, I. 45. (Nerves.)

keeping (kē'ping), *n.* [*< ME. kypinge; verbal*
n. of keep, v.] 1. Care; custody; charge.

This maiden was the fairest lady that ever was in any
londe; this same maiden hadde in keepinge the blessed
saint Graal.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 220.

He swore us thus, never to let this treasure
Part from our secret keepings.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 6.

This morning I wrote to my banker in London to send
me certain jewels he has in his keeping—hair-locks from
the ladies of Thornfield.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. *Guardian care; guard; watch.*

In that Cesonne, that the Bawme is growynge, Men put
there to [thareto] gode keepynge, that no Man dar ben hardy
to entre.
Manderly, Travels, p. 60.

3. *Maintenance; support; subsistence; feed;*
fodder: as, the cattle have good keeping.

Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that
differs not from the stalling of an ox?
Shak., As you Like It, I. 1, 8.

4. Just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency; harmony; as, his words are not in keeping with his deeds.

B—would have been more in keeping if he had abided by the faith of his forefathers.

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

Her lord and master, in the spotless whiteness of his ruffles on wrist and bosom, and in the immaculate keeping and neatness of all his clerical black, and the perfect pose of his grand full-bottomed clerical wig, did honor to her conjugal cares.

H. B. Stines, Oldtown, p. 380.

The "Rape of the Lock." For wit, fancy, invention, and keeping, it has never been surpassed.

Louell, Study Windows, p. 407.

He did not offer to stab me and sink my body in the Grand Canal, as, in all Venetian keeping, I felt that he ought to have done.

Hovell, Venetian Life, II.

Upon one's keeping, upon one's guard.

I doo promise you that I am upon me keeping every day.

M. S. Letter, dated 1662. (Nares.)

keeping-room (kē'ping-rōm), *n.* The common sitting-room of a family; also, in English universities, the sitting-room of a student. [New Eng. and prov. Eng.]

All the attractions of a house were concentrated in one room: it was kitchen, chamber, parlor, and keeping-room.

Thorau, Walden, p. 381.

Like many other buildings of the same date and style, that which was designated as the keeping-room or parlour was the passage of the house.

J. Freeman, W. Kirby, p. 219.

keep-off (kēp'ōf), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Intended or adapted to keep a foe at a distance; hence, long; reaching far.

He fought not with a *keep-off* spear, or with a farre-shot bow.

Chapman, Iliad, vii.

II. *n.* A guard; defense; something to keep a foe at a distance.

A lance then took he, with a keene, Steele head,

To be his *keep-off*, both 'gainst men and dogges.

Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.

keepsake (kēp'sāk), *n.* [Irreg. < *keep*, *v.*, + *sake*.] Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship. The word was used as the title of some of the holiday gift-books formerly published annually. See *annual*, *n.*, 4.

And now! ah, I see it—you just now are stooping

To pick up the *keepsake* intended for me.

Keats, To Some Ladies, on Receiving a Curious Shell.

I have before me the *Keepsake* for the year 1831, . . . a collection much lower in point of interest and ability than the worst number of the worst shilling magazine of the present day. . . . Somewhere about the year 1837 the world began to kick at the *Keepsake*, and they gradually got extinguished. Then the lords and countesses put away their verses and . . . wrote no more.

W. Beant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 194.

keep-worthy (kēp'wēr'wē), *a.* Worthy of being kept or preserved. [Rare.]

Other *keep-worthy* documents.

W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, I. 182.

kees (kēs), *n.* [Ar. *kis*.] The Egyptian purse, a sum of five hundred piasters or about twenty-five dollars. See *purse*.

keesh, *n.* See *kish*².

keeslip (kēs'lip), *n.* A Scotch form of *keslop*.

keethie (kēs'thi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A certain fish, the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Scotch.]

keeve (kēv), *n.* [Also *keave*, *kieve*, *kioe*; < ME. **keve*, *kiove*, < AS. *cyfe*, a tub or vat.] A large vat or tub used for various purposes, as for dressing ores in mining, for holding the lye in bleaching (in which sense it is also called a *keir*), as a brewers' mashing-tub, etc.

keove (kēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keoved*, ppr. *keoving*. [< *keene*, *n.*] 1. To put in a keeve for fermentation, etc.—2. To overturn or lift up, as a cart, so as to unload it all at once. [Prov. Eng.]

keover (kē'vēr), *n.* A keeve. Also *kiver*.

kefekil, *n.* See *kiefekil*.

kefiah (kē'fī-ā), [Ar.] The head-dress of the men of the Bedouin or desert tribes of the Moslem East. They do not wear the turban, but a kerchief secured directly upon the head by a cord called an *ahel*. The kerchief is generally worn cornerwise, so that two corners fall upon the shoulders, and can be drawn over the face or the back of the head at pleasure.

The red and yellow *kefiah*, folded and tied in hereditary fashion about his swarthy face and over his neck and shoulders by the Bedouin Arab of the desert.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 460.

keg (keg), *n.* [Also (dial.) *cag*; < Icel. *kaggi* = Sw. Norw. *kagge*, a keg, a round mass or heap.] 1. A small cask or barrel; a cask-shaped vessel of indefinite size, but in capacity less than half a barrel, usually from 5 to 10 gallons.—2. A lump; piece.

The surgeon cut to *keggs* (too big to handle whole)

Gives many a dainty bit out of his lusty jowl.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xrv.

keg, a small wooden cask, strongly made, large at the base, tapering to the top, with bung-hole and bung for taking out the water in the closed top: used to carry fresh water in small boats.—**keg fig.** See *fig.*—**keg-leveling and -trussing machine**, a machine for pressing and holding the staves in position for trussing.

kei-apple, kai-apple (kī'ap'pl), *n.* [< S. African *kei* or *kai* + E. *apple*.] 1. A tall evergreen shrub, *Diospyros* (*Aberia*) *Caffra*, of South Africa. It can be used for hedges, and yields an edible fruit.—2. The fruit of this shrub, which resembles a small yellowish apple. It serves for a pickle when green, and when ripe can be made into a preserve.

kelet, *n.* A Middle English form of *key*¹.

keight, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *catch*².

keil, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *keil*².

keilhaute (kī'hau'tē), *n.* [After Prof. *Keil* of Norway.] A rare Norwegian mineral, related to titanite in form; a silicetitanate of iron, aluminum, yttrium, and calcium.

keir, kier (kēr), *n.* [< Icel. *ker* = Sw. Dan. *kar*, a tub, vat, or other vessel, = OHG. *char*, MHG. *kar*, Goth. *kas*, a vessel, perhaps = L. *vas* (orig. **vasat*), a vessel: see *vaso*, *vessel*.] In *bleaching*, a large boiler which contains the bleaching-liquor; the alkaline vat of a bleachery. See *ducking*³ and *keove*.

For yarn and thread, it is very usual to have the false bottom of the bleaching *kier*, or pot, movable.

Spons. Bryoz. Manuf., I. 515.

keisari, *n.* See *kaiser*, *Cæsar*. *Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3, 9.*

keillos (kī'lō-ŷ), *n.* [S. African.] The two-horned black rhinoceros of South Africa, *Rhinoceros keillos*, or Sloan's rhinoceros. The two horns are of nearly equal size, attaining a length of about a foot. The animal is about 11 feet long and 6 feet high. It is ill-tempered, and a very dangerous antagonist.

kekryphalos (ke-krif'ā-lōs), *n.* [< Gr. *kekryphalos*, a woman's head-dress, < *κρυπτα* (perf. *κρυπτα*), hide, cover: see *crypt*.] In *Gr. antig.*, a simple form of female head-dress, consisting of a net, or a light cloth or kerchief, so placed about the head as to inclose the hair completely and almost without folds, and projecting behind in a graceful curve. It is



Figure of Aphrodite, wearing the Kekryphalos.—From a polychrome kylix of the 5th century B. C., now in the British Museum.

common in works of art of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., being beautifully illustrated on some Syracusan coins; and it is still worn in exactly the ancient form by many Greek peasant women.

keld, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cheld*.

keld (keld), *n.* [< Icel. *kelda* = Sw. *källa* = Dan. *kilde* (cf. Finn. *kaltio*, < Scand.), a spring, fountain, well; from the verb represented by OHG. *quellan*, MHG. *G. quellen*, swell, spring, gush (AS. pp. *collen*, swollen), > *quelle*, a spring, fountain, source.] A spring. [North. Eng.]

keld, *a.* See *kelled*.

kelder (kē'dēr), *n.* [A var. of *keeler*², perhaps after the related *keld*¹.] A cooler; especially, a large vat or caldron used in brewing.

kelet, *v.* A Middle English form of *kelet*².

kelebe (kē'ē-bē), *n.* [< Gr. *κελεβη* (see *def.*)] In *Gr. archaeol.*, a large ovoid, wide-mouthed vase, with a broad flat rim and two handles connecting the rim and the body, and not extending above the rim.

keif (keif), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A foolish fellow.

One squire Ennas, a great *keif*,

Some wandering hangman like himself.

Cotton, Works (1784), p. 85.

kelf (kelf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, the vertical height of the back of the excavation in holing or undercutting the coal. [Derbyshire and Leicestershire, Eng.]

kelling, *n.* See *keeling*².

kelis (kē'lis), *n.* [NL.: see *cheloid*².] In *pathol.*: (a) *Morphœa*. (b) *Cheloid*. Also *keloid*.—**Addison's kelis**, *morpheæ*.

kelk¹ (kelk), *n.* [< ME. *kelk*, roe; cf. OHG. *chelch*, MHG. *kelch*, struma.] The roe of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

Take the *kelkes* of *tymba* anon

And the liver of the *tymba*, sethe hom anon.

Lib. Ours Cocorum, p. 12.

kelk² (kelk), *v. t.* [Prob. imitative, like *belk*, *belch*.] To belch; also, to groan. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk³ (kelk), *n.* [Perhaps < Gael. and Ir. *clach*, a stone.] A large stone or detached rock. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk⁴ (kelk), *v. t.* [Supposed to have meant orig. 'stone, pelt with stones, < *kelk*³, *n.*] To beat soundly. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk⁵ (kelk), *n.* [< *kelk*⁴, *v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk⁶ (kelk), *n.* [Cf. *keek*³.] 1. The wild cherry, *Anthracis sylvestris*.—2. The poison hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—**brood kelk**, broad-leaved *kelk*, *Haracolum Sphondylium*.

kelk⁷ (kel), *n.* [A var. of *caul*¹, *caul*²: see *caul*¹.] A covering of some kind; a film or membrane; a network. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.] Being found, He finde an urne of gold, t' enclose them, and betwixt

The ayre and them two *kel*s of fat lay on them.

Chapman, Iliad, xliii.

Specifically—(a) The caul or omentum.

I'll have him [the hart] out to the *kel*, then down the seams.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

(b) The membrane or canl which sometimes envelops the head of a child at birth.

A silly jealous fellow, . . . seeing his child new born included in a *kel*, thought sure a Franciscan . . . was the father of it, it was so like a friar's wall.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 617.

(c) The chrysalis of an insect.

The o'ergrown trees among,

With caterpillars' *kelles* and dusky cobwebs hung.

Drayton, Polyolbion, III. 120.

(d) A net; especially, a net in which women inclose their hair; the back part of a cap.

Hir bair and hir breast was brochede alle over,

With *kelles* and with correnalle cleenliche arrayede.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 8250.

And as it falls out, many times

As knots been knitt on a *kel*,

Or merchant men gone to leese London,

Either to buy ware or sell.

Childs Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 814).

(e) A film.

His wakeful eyes . . .

Now covered over with dim cloudy *kelles*.

Drayton, The Owl.

(f) One of the dew-covered threads often seen on the grass in the morning.

Neither the immoderate moisture of July, August, and September, nor those *kelles*, which, like cobwebs, do sometimes cover the ground, do beget the rot in sheep.

Boyle, Works, VI. 358.

kelk⁸ (kel), *n.* A variant of *kilk*², *kiln*.

kelk⁹, *n.* Same as *kale*, 2.

kelkaut, *n.* See *kilkut*.

kellock, *n.* See *killock*.

kelled (keld), *a.* [< *kel*¹ + *-ed*.] Having a *kel* or covering; having the parts united as by a *kel* or thin membrane; webbed. Also *keld*.

And feeds on fish, which under water still

He with his *keld* feet and keen teeth doth kill.

Drayton, Noah's Flood.

Kellia (kē'lī-ā), *n.* [NL., named after J. M. O'Kelly of Dublin.] The typical genus of *Kellidae*. The shell is small, thin, and rounded, with the ligament internal, the cardinal teeth 1 or 2 in number, and the lateral teeth 1-1 in each valve. There are numerous species, both recent and fossil, such as the British *K. subreticularis* and *K. nitida*.

Kellidae (kē'lī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kellia* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Kellia*. They are small but elegant bivalves, living in the crevices of rocks, or on shells or seaweeds, or lying free. Also written *Kellidæ*.

kellin (kē'līn), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *keeling*².] The ling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kellock (kē'lōk), *n.* See *killock*.

kellow (kē'lō), *n.* [Cf. *kilow*, *collow*.] Black-lead. [Prov. Eng.]

kelly (kē'lī), *n.* [Cf. *colly*.] In *brick-making*, surface-soil or mold. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 108.

kelly (kē'lī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kelled*, ppr. *kellying*. [< *kelly*, *n.*] In *brick-making*, to cover with soil or mold.

keloid (kē'lōid), *n.* Same as *cheloid* and *kelis*.

keloidal (kē-lōi'dal), *a.* [< *keloid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *keloid*.

Slight *keloidal* growths sometimes follow in the wake of the largest vesicles.

Medical News, LIII. 442.

kelotomia, kelotomy (kē-lō-tō'mī-ā, kē-lō-tō'mī), *n.* See *celotomy*.

kelp (kelp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kylp*, *kylp*, < ME. *kylp*, a hook for a pot, also a sheath (orig. hilt?), < Icel. *kylpr*, a handle of a vessel, a loop; cf. *kelpa*, a trap for otters.] 1. A hook or crook by means of which a pot or kettle is hung over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

A *kylpe* (var. *kelpa*) of a caldron, [L.] perpendiculum. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 203.

3†. A sheath.

The fend that al this world wolde kille

His sword he pulte vp in his kelp.

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 140.

kelp (kelp), *n.* [Also *kylp*; origin unknown.] 1. (a) Large seaweeds, such as are used in producing the manufactured kelp. In coast regions kelp is largely employed as a fertilizer, especially in the west of Ireland. It is composed chiefly of *Phaeococcus* and *Laminaria*. In New England it includes especially species of *Laminaria* called *Rock-sage*, *Agarum* *Turner*, the sea-collander, and *Alaria esculenta*, besides littoral species of *Phaeus* called *rockweed*.

As for the reits, *kylps*, tangle, and such like sea-weeds, Nicander saith they are as good as treasure.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxii. 6.

A line of the sand-beach
Covered with walls of the tide, with kelp and the slippery
sea-weed.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, v. 1.

(b) Specifically, the seaweed *Macrocystis pyrifera*, of the Pacific coast of North and South America, etc. Its tough, slender stems are said to grow sometimes more than 600 feet long. Ascending from submarine rocks, it reveals their presence to sailors; and it forms an extensive tangled mass which serves on exposed coasts as a natural breakwater.

There is one marine production which from its importance is worthy of a particular history; it is the *kelp*, or *Macrocystis pyrifera*.

Darwin, *Voyage of the Beagle*, p. 230.

2. The product of seaweeds when burned, from which carbonate of soda is obtained. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of glass and soap, and large quantities of iodine are now obtained from the residue after the carbonate of soda is separated.—Bull-head kelp, *Nereocystis lutescens* of northwestern America, the long filaments of which are used by the Indians for fishing-lines.—Great kelp, of California, the *Macrocystis pyrifera*. See def. 1 (b), above.—Kelp glass. See glass.—Kelp salt, a by-product of the manufacture of potash from the ashes of seaweeds. It contains sodium sulphate, carbonate, and chlorid, and small quantities of potassium sulphate. Formerly used in glass-making.—Rock-kelp. Same as *rockweed*. See def. 1 (a), above.

kelp (kelp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young crow. [Prov. Eng.]

kelp-fish (kelp'fish), *n.* 1. A blennioid fish, *Heterostichus rostratus*. It has a scaly body with a conspicuous lateral line, a small pointed head, and a very long dorsal fin with about 37 spines and 13 rays, the 5 anterior spines being wide apart, and separated from the rest by a notch. It attains a length of about 15 inches, and is common along the Pacific coast of America, from San Francisco to Santiago.

2. A labroid fish, *Platygllossus nemictotus*, with 9 dorsal spines, and of a greenish-brown color with bright reflections. It is common southward along the Lower Californian coast.—3. Any fish of the family *Ditremitidae*, found on the west coast of the United States.

kelp-goose (kelp'gōs), *n.* *Chloephaga antartica* of South America. Also called *rock-goose*.

kelpie, *kelpy* (kel'pi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An imaginary spirit of the waters, generally appearing in the form of a horse, who was believed to give warning of approaching death by drowning, and sometimes maliciously to assist in drowning persons. [Scotch.]

These ponderous keys shall the *kelpies* keep,

And lodge in their caverns so dark and deep.

Queen Mary's Escape from Lochleven.

That birds are second-sighted is nae joke,

And ken the lingu of the spritual folk;

Faye, Spunkies, *Kelpies*, a, they can explain them.

Burns, *Bride of Ayr*.

kelp-pigeon (kelp'pij'gn), *n.* The sheathbill, *Chionis alba*, of the Falklands: so called by sailors from its size and white color and its habitual resorts.

kelp-whaling (kelp'hwā'ling), *n.* The pursuit of the California gray whale: so called from its resorts.

kelpwort (kelp'wört), *n.* The prickly glasswort, *Salsola Kali*, burned to produce barilla, a substance resembling kelp. See *kelp*, 2.

kelpy, *n.* See *kelpie*.

kelson, *n.* See *keelson*.

kelt, *n.* See *Celt*.

kelt (kelt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A spent salmon—that is, one that has spawned. [Scotch.]

When they [salmon] are descending rivers after spawning, they are termed *kelts* or black salmon.

St. Nicholas, XIII. 740.

kelt (kelt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Cloth made of black and white wool mixed and not dyed. *Fairholt*. [Scotch.]

Na dentie get this Doctor seekie—

Ane hamale hat, a coat of kelt.

Legend, Sp. St. Andria, Poems of 16th Cent., p. 237.

kelter, *n.* See *kilter*.

keltier (kel'tér), *a.* [*kelt* + -er.] Made of kelt. [Scotch.]

He put him on an old Keltier coat.

And Hose of the same above the knee.

Roosburgh Ballads, II. 250.

Keltic, **Kelticism**, etc. See *Celtic*, etc.

keltie, **kalty** (kel'ti), *n.* [Said to be so called from a famous champion drinker in Kinross-shire.] A large glass or bumper, imposed as a fine on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair. [Scotch.]—*Cleared keltie* *off*, having drunk one's glass quite empty, previous to drinking a bumper.

Fill a brimmer—this is my excellent friend Baille Nicol Jarvie's health. . . . Are ye a *cleared keltie* *off*? Fill anither.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxviii.

Keltie's mends. See *mends*.

kelyphite (kel'i-fti), *n.* [*Gr.* *κελύφος*, a sheath, case, + -ite².] An alteration-product forming a zone about crystals of pyrope, found in Bohemia. It nearly resembles serpentine in composition.

kembt (kem), *v. t.* [*ME.* *kemben*, < *AS.* *kemban* (= *MD.* *kemben*, *D.* *kammen* = *LG.* *keimen* = *OHG.* *kemben*, *chempen*, *MHG.* *kemben*, *kemmen*, *G.* *kämmen* = Icel. *kemba* = *Dan.* *kjæmme* = *Sw.* *kamma*), *comb.* < *camb*, *comb*: see *comb*, 1. Cf. *comb*, *v.* Hence pp. *kempt*, and the negative *unkempt*, the latter still common in literary use.] To comb.

He *kembeth* hisse lokkes brode and made him gay.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 188.

More *kembed*, and bathed, and rubbed, and trimmed.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, l. 1.

kembt (kem), *n.* [A var. of *comb* = *kame*, after *kemb*, *v.*] A comb.

My alster Malsry came to me,

Wi' silver bason, and silver kemb,

To kemb my headle upon her knee.

Alison Grou (Child's Ballads, l. 170).

kembing (kem'ing), *n.* [*Cf.* *kemelin*, *kimelling*.] A brewing-vessel.

kembot, *a.* and *v.* See *kimbo*.

kembolli, **kemboldi**, *n.* Same as *kimbo*. See *akimbo*.

kembster (kem'stér), *n.* [Also *kempster*: < *ME.* *kempstare*, *kemster* (= *OLG.* *kemstero*); < *kemb* + -ster.] A woman who cleaned wool. *Halliwel*.

kemelin, *kemlint*, *n.* Same as *kimnel*.

kemest, *n.* A Middle English form of *camis*.

keming-stock, *n.* [*<* "keming" (a form of *chimney*) + *stock*.] The back of a chimney-grate.

He fell backward into the fyre.

And brake his head on the *keming-stock*.

Wyf of Aushermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 120).

kemp (kemp), *v. t.* [A var. of *camp* (after *kemp*, *n.*): see *camp*, *v.*] To strive or contend in any way; strive for victory, as in the quantity of work done by reapers in the harvest-field. [Scotch and old Eng.]

There es no kyng undre Criste may *kemps* with hym one!

He will be Alexander ayre, that alle the erthe lowttede.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2334.

kemp (kemp), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *kempe*, < *AS.* *kempa* (= *OFries.* *kampa*, *kempa* = Icel. *kempa* = *Dan.* *kjæmpe* = *Sw.* *kämpe*), a warrior: see *camp*, *v.*, and *champion*.] 1†. A champion; a knight.

"O knight," quath the king, "what kemp is that like,

That wan so on my none is he so dough?"

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3746.

2. The act of striving for superiority in any way. [Scotch.]

kemp (kemp), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *ME.* *kempe*, *campe*, *shaggy*, rough.] 1†. *a.* Shaggy; rough.

Lik a griffoun lokede he aboute

With *kemps* [var. *kemped*] heron on his browes stoute.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1576.

II. *n.* Coarse hair which is closely mingled with the finer hair or wool, and has to be separated from it before the manufacturing of fine goods, especially in goat's hair of choice and expensive kind.

An element in all bad-bred wool is the presence of *kemps*, a small white hair, which is very brittle and which will not take any dye.

Ure, *Diet.*, IV. 976.

Also *kempy*.

kemp (kemp), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *kempe*, an eel; prob. a particular use, as also in def. 2, of *kemp*, a champion: see *kemp*, *n.*] 1. An eel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 270; *Palsgrave*, 1530.—2. A boar.

kemp (kemp), *n.* [*Cf.* *Sw.* *kämpar* and *kampergräs*.] The ribwort-plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, more especially the stalk and spike; also,

the common plantain, *Plantago major*, and perhaps *P. media*.—See *kamp*, *Plantago maritima*, the sea-plantain. [Scotch.]

kemper (kem'pér), *n.* [= *D.* *kemper* = *MLG.* *kemper* = *G.* *kämpfer* = *Dan.* *kæmper*; as *kemp*, *v.*, + -er.] One who *kemps*, or strives for superiority; specifically, one striving to complete the largest amount of work. [Scotch.]

Mark, I see naught to hinder you and me from helping to give a hot brow to this bevy of notable *kempers*.

Blackwood's Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 401.

kempery-man (kem'pér-i-man), *n.* [Appar. meant for *kemping-man*, < *kemping* (Sc. *kempin*), verbal *n.* of *kemp*, *v.*] A champion; a fighter.

Up then rose the *kemperey men*,

And loud they gan to crye:

Ah! traitors, yee have slayne our king,

And therefore yee shall dye.

King Banners (Child's Ballads, III. 170).

I only want an excuse like that for turning *kempery-man*—knight-errant, as those Norman puppies call it.

Kingsley, *Hereward*, l.

kemple (kem'pl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Scottish weight of straw, from 14 to 16 stone tron.

kemps (kemps), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *kemp*.] A children's game in which plantain-stems are the weapons, the object aimed at being to strike off the head. Compare *cocks*. [Scotch.]

kempster, *n.* See *kembster*.

kempstock, *n.* [*Cf.* *keming-stock*.] A capstan. Panurge took two great cables of the ship, and tied them to the *kempstock* or capstan which was on the deck towards the hatchway.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 22.

kempt (kempt), *a.* past participle of *kemb*.

kempty (kemp'ti), *a.* and *n.* Same as *kemp*, 2.

kemset, *n.* A Middle English form of *camis*.

kemster, *n.* See *kembster*.

ken (ken), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kenned*, ppr. *kenn-ing*. [(a) < *ME.* *kennen*, show, declare, teach, < *AS.* *cennan*, cause to know, = *OFries.* *kanna*, *kenna* = *OS.* *kennian* (in comp. *ant-kennian*), cause to know, = *D.* *kennen* = *OHG.* *kennan*, **chennan* (in comp. *ar-*, *bi-*, *in-kennan*), *MHG.* *G.* *kennen* = Icel. *kenna* = *Sw.* *känna* = *Dan.* *kjænde*, know, = *Goth.* *kannjan*, also in comp. *us-kannjan*, cause to know; (b) < *ME.* *kennen*, know, < Icel. *kenna*, know (above); an orig. casual verb, < *AS.* (etc.) *ownnan*, ind. *cann*, know: see *can*, 1.]

I. *trans.* 1†. To show; declare; teach; point out; tell.

Y louted not hem that me good *kende*,

I castide me no thing to be in that meen

To lone myn enemyes y wolde not entende.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 109.

"For thi mekenesse, man," quod she, "and for thi mylde speche,

I shal *kenne* the to my coeyn that Clergye is hosen."

Piers Plowman (B), x. 148.

2. To see; discern; recognize. [Obsolete or archaic.]

After many dayes sayling, they *kenned* land afarre off, whereunto the Pilots directed the ships.

Habington's Voyages, l. 246.

The shepherdes awayne you cannot wel *ken*, But it be by his pryde, from other men.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

None but a spirit's eye

Might *ken* that rolling orb.

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, II.

3†. To lie within sight of; have a view of.

Pliny called a place in Pleadry Portum Morinorum Britannicum: that is, The British haven or port of the Morines, either for that they tooke ship there to passe over into Britain, or because it *kenned* Britaine over against it on the other side of the Sea.

Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 221.

4. To know; understand; take cognizance of. [Archaic or Scotch.]

By this mater I meane what myschefe befell,

There no cause was to *ken* but vnkynnd wordes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1432.

Wit and hus wit wisned me to hym,

To *kenne* and to knowe kyndliche Dowel.

Piers Plowman (O), xii. 141.

Fel. Which of you know Ford of this town?

Pist. I *ken* the wight; he is of substance good.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, l. 2, 40.

5. In *Scots law*, to acknowledge or recognize by a judicial act: as, to *ken* a widow to her terce (that is, to recognize or decree by a judicial act the right of a widow to the life-terce of her share of her deceased husband's lands). See *terce*.

II. *† intrans.* To look around; gain knowledge by sight; discern.

At once, and far as angels *ken*, he views

The dismal situation waste and wild.

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 28.

ken (ken), *n.* [*<* *ken*, *v.*] Cognizance; physical or intellectual view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge.

Let this suffice, that they are safely come within a ken of Dover.

While here, at home, my narrower ken
Somewhat of manners saw, and men.

Scott, *Marmion*, iv, Int.

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken.

Keats, *Sonnet on Chapman's Homer*.

ken² (ken), *v.* [*< ME. kennon, < AS. cennan = OS. kennaian = OHG. *kennan, *chennan* (in comp. *gi-chennan*), beget, bring forth; causal of a primitive verb found in Teut. only in derivative, = *L.* root of *gignere* (OL. *genero*), beget, *genus*, kind, race, family, = *Gr.* root of *γενεα*, *γενεα*, be born, become, be, = *Skt.* *jan*, beget, intr. be born: see *kin*¹, *kind*¹, *kind*², *kindle*¹, etc., and *genus*, *gender*, *generate*, *-gen*, *-genous*, *gony*, etc.] *I. trans.* To beget; bring forth.

II. intrans. To breed; hatch out.

With his corps keutereth hem [eggs] till that they kenne,
And fowthith and fowthith till fowthith schewe
And outis of kynde hem keureu all aboute.

Richard the Redeless, III. 51.

ken³ (ken), *n. pl.* A dialectal variant of *kin*¹, plural of *cow*¹. *Halliwel*.

ken⁴ (ken), *n.* [*Cf. kern*².] A churn. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ken⁵ (ken), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *kennel*¹.] A place where low or disreputable characters lodge or meet: as, a padding-ken (a lodging-house for tramps); a sporting-ken. [*Slang, Eng.*]

ken⁶ (ken), *n.* [*Jap.*, < *Chin. hien*, q. v.] A prefecture or territorial division of Japan, governed by a *kenrei*. Japan is now divided into 3 fu and about 40 ken.

ken⁷ (ken), *n.* [*Jap.*] A Japanese measure of length, equal to 7½ English inches.

kench (kench), *n.* [*Also kinch*; a var. of *canch*: see *canch*.] 1. Same as *canch*.—2. A box or bin for use in salting fish or skins.

The seal-jakins are all taken to the salt-houses, and are salted in *kenches*, or square bins.

C. M. Seamount, *Marine Mammals*, p. 161.

The salt-house is a large, barn-like frame structure, so built as to afford one third of its width in the center, from end to end, clear and open as a passage-way, while on each side are rows of stanchions with sliding planks, which are taken down and put up in the form of deep bins, or boxes—*kenches*, the sealers call them.

Fisheries of U. S., v. II. 370.

kench-cured (kench'kurd), *a.* Cured with dry salt: said of fish, in distinction from *pickled-cured*. **kendal** (ken'dal), *n.* and *a.* [*So called from Kendal*, a town in Westmoreland, England, where it was first made.] *I. n.* A coarse woolen cloth.

Of *kendal* very coarse his coat was made.

Thynne, *Pride and Lowliness*.

He [Henry VIII.] was attended by twelve noblemen, all apparelled in short coats of *Kentish kendal*, with hoods and hoseen of the same. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 457.

II. a. Made of or resembling the woolen cloth called *kendal*.

A *kendal* coat in summer, and a frieze coat in winter.

Stafford (1581).

Three misbegotten knaves in *Kendal* green came at my back and let drive at me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 4, 240.

Kendall's case. See *case*¹.

kenet, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English form of *keen*¹. **kenbowet**, *n.* Same as *kimbo*. See *akimbo*.

Kentworth ivy. See *ivy*¹.

kenk (kengk), *n.* Same as *kin*¹.

Kennedy (ke-nē'di-ē), *n.* [*NL.* (Ventenat, 1804), named after Mr. Kennedy, a gardener of Hammersmith near London.] A genus of perennial leguminous herbs, belonging to the tribe *Phaseoleae*, or bean family, most nearly related to *Hardenbergia*, but differing from it in the more showy red or purple flowers and longer keel (relatively to the wings). There are 17 known species of this genus, all natives of Australia and Tasmania, many of which are cultivated for their showy flowers, under the name of *bean-flower*, but are more or less confounded by florists with *Hardenbergia*. *K. rubicunda*, the red bean-flower, is the species most frequently seen in conservatories of England and the United States. Numerous leaf-impressions found in the Tertiary rocks of Bohemia, Croatia, and Carinthia have been referred with confidence to this genus by competent specialists, and four fossil species are described.

Kennedyana (ken-e-di-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham, 1838), < *Kennedy* + *-ana*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleae*, embracing, in the systems of Endlicher and Lindley, the genera *Kennedyia*, *Hardenbergia*, *Zichya*, *Physoleobium*, and *Leptocyanus*. Originally written *Kennediea*.

kennel¹ (ken'el), *n.* [*< ME. kenel, kenell, < AF. *kenil, OF. chenil = lt. canile, < ML. canile, a kennel, a house for a dog, < L. canis, a dog, + -ile, a suffix denoting a place where animals are kept,*

as in *ovile*, sheepfold, *bovile*, *bovile*, an ox-stall, etc.: see *cane*, *canine*, and *cf. kennel*¹.] 1. A house or cot for a dog, or for a pack of hounds.

Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out
Shak., *Learn*, I. 4, 124.

2. A pack of hounds; a collection of dogs of any breed or of different breeds.

A little herd of England's timorous deer,
Mazed with a yelping kennel of French curs!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 47.

3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.

kennel² (ken'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kennelled* or *kennelled*, *pp. kennelling* or *kennelling*. [*< kennel*¹, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To lodge or dwell in a kennel, or in the mansion of a dog or a fox.

Who'd . . .
Kennel with his dogs, that had a prince
Like this young Pennyboy to sojourn with!
B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv. 1.

Look you! hereabout it was that she [the other] kennel.
I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 60.

The dog kennelled in a hollow tree. *Str. R. L'Ettrange*.

II. trans. To keep or confine in a kennel.

kennel³ (ken'el), *n.* [*< ME. canel, < OF. canel*, assimilated *chanal*, > *ME. chanel*, *E. channel*: see *channel* (and *canal*), of which *kennel*³ is a doublet.] A little canal or channel; specifically, the drainage-channel of a street; a gutter.

If any of them happen to be hustled down by a post,
. . . so resins them into the kennel, who takes them
vp or leads them home? *Dekker*, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 28.

The next rain wash'd it [the street-dust] quite away, so
that the pavement and even the kennel were perfectly
clean.
Franklin, *Autobiog.*, I. 308.

Most of these Essays have been regularly reprinted
twice or thrice a year, and conveyed to the public through
the kennel of some engaging compilation.

Goldsmith, *Essays*, Prof.

kennel-coal (ken'el-kōl), *n.* See *cannel-coal*.

kennel-raker (ken'el-rā'kēr), *n.* One who rakes gutters; a low fellow.

Give your pottions
In seemly sort, and keep your hat off decently,
A fine paraphrase of a kennel-raker.

Fletcher (and another), *The Prothetess*, III. 1.

You did not love cruelty, you kennel-raker, you gibbet-
carrier! *Arbuthnot*, *Miscellaneous Works* (ed. 1761), I. 49.

kennet¹, *n.* [*< ME. kenet, kenit, < AF. kenet*, dim. of *ken*, *OF. chen*, *F. chien* = *Pg. cdo* = *It. cane*, < *L. canis*, a dog: see *cane*, *canine*.] A small dog of some particular breed.

A kennet kryes therof, the hunt on hym callas.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1701.

My lord hadde a kennet fel,
That he loved awyth wel.

Seven Sages (ed. Wright), I. 1762.

kennet² (ken'et), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A cleat; a cavel.

kennet³ (ken'ing), *n.* [*< ME. kenning = Dan. kjending*, verbal *n.* of *ken*¹, *v.*] 1. Slight; view; especially, a distant view at sea.

Nawther company by course hade *kennying* of other,
but past to there purpos & no price made,
And sailit vpon syde vnto sere costye.

Deconstruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2387.

2. Range or extent of vision, especially at sea; hence, a marine measure of about twenty miles.

"Scylley is a *kennying*, that is to say, about xx. miles
from the very Westeste pointe of Cornewallia." *Itin.*
III. f. 6. *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 250.

Three *kennyinges* ferre on the see, that is, one and twenty
leghes ferre.
Prose Romance of Melusine, fol. 61.

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kennying*,
thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land.
Bacon.

3. As little as one can recognize or discriminate; a small portion; a little: as, put in a *kennying* of salt. [*Scotch.*]

Though they may gang a *kennin* wrang,
To step aside is human.

Burns, *To the Unco Guid*.

kennying², *n.* [*< ken*² + *-ing*.] The cicatricula or tread of an egg. Also *kinnin*.

Ovi umbilicus. The straine or *kennying* of the eggs.
Nomenclator (1585).

There is found in the top or sharper end of an egg,
within the shell, a certain round knot resembling a drop
or a navill rising above the rest, which they call a *kennying*.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, x. 62.

keno (kē'nō), *n.* [*Also spelled kino*; origin obscure.] A game of chance depending on the drawing of numbers. Each player selects a card or cards bearing a series of numbers in lines of five each, paying a set price for each card. Each player puts a button on any number on his card which is announced as drawn from a wheel, and he who first has five buttons in a row wins all the money taken for that round, minus the bank's discount.

kenogenesis (ken-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. κενός*, empty (see *cenotaph*, etc.), + *γενεσις*, genera-

tion.] Vitiating evolution, as distinguished from hereditary evolution; ontogenesis modified by adaptation, and therefore not true to its type; that development of an individual germ which does not truly epitomize and repeat the phylogenetic evolution of its race or stock: the opposite of *palingenesis*. See *biogeny*. Also *kenogeny*.

The ontogenetic recapitulation of the phylogeny is the more perfect the more the palingenetic process is conserved by heredity, and the more imperfect in proportion as the later modified evolution (*kenogenesis*) is introduced by adaptation. *Haeckel*, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 432.

kenogenesis (ken'ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< kenogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to kenogenesis.—*Kenogenetic process.* See the extract.

The term *kenogenetic process* (or vitiation of the history of the germ) is applied to all such processes in germ-history as are not to be explained by heredity from primordial parent-germs, but which have been acquired at a later time in consequence of the adaptation of the germ or embryo form to special conditions of evolution.

Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 10.

kenogenetically (ken'ō-jē-net'ik-lī), *adv.* In a kenogenetic manner. *Haeckel*.

kenogeny (ke-noj'e-nī), *n.* [*< Gr. κενός*, empty, + *-γενεα*, < *γενεσις*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *kenogenesis*.

kenosis (ke-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κένωσις*, an emptying, depletion, in theological use with ref. to Phil. II. 6, 7, "who, being in the form of God, . . . emptied himself" (*εἰς τὴν ἐκείνου*), taking the form of a servant" (revised version); < *κενόω*, make empty, < *κενός*, empty.] In *theol.*, the self-limitation and self-renunciation of the Son of God in the incarnation.

Some restrict the *kenosis* to the laying aside of the divine form of existence, or divine dignity and glory; others strain it in different degrees, even to a partial or entire emptying of the divine essence out of himself, so that the inner trinitarian process between Father and Son, and the government of the world through the Son, were partially or wholly suspended during his earthly life.

Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, III. § 142, 8.

kenotic (ke-not'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κενωτικός*, pertaining to emptying, < *κενόω*, emptying: see *kenosis*.] Of or pertaining to the kenosis.

Instead of raising the finite to the infinite, the modern *Kenotic* theory lowers the infinite to the finite.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 110.

kenoticist (ke-not'ik-sist), *n.* [*< kenotic* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the theory of the kenosis.

The Chalcedonian Christology has been subjected to a rigorous criticism in Germany by Schleiermacher, Baur, Dörner, Rother, and the modern *Kenoticists*.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 67.

kensback (kenz'bak), *a.* [*See kenspeak*.] 1. Conspicuous; evident; clear.—2. Perverse. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.* in both senses.]

kenspeak (ken'spek), *a.* [*Also corruptly kensback*; more commonly *kenspeckle*, q. v.; < *leel*, *kennspek*, the faculty of recognition, < *kennit*, a mark (cf. *G. kennzeichnen*), < *kenna*, know, recognize, ken, + *spek*, wisdom, < *spakr*, wise, having prophetic vision or insight: see *ken*¹.] Known by marks; strongly marked or conspicuous; readily recognizable. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch.*]

The Homeric text is . . . certainly *kenspeak*, to use a good old English word—that is to say, recognizable; you challenge it for Homer's whenever you see it.

De Quincey, *Homer*, III.

kenspeckle (ken'spek-l), *a.* [*E. dial.* also *kenspeckled*; in pop. apprehension "speckled or marked so as to be conspicuous" (*Halliwel*): see *kenspeak*.] Same as *kenspeak*, and the more common form. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch.*]

Eng. Men. What kind of a Woman is it you enquire after?

Gib. Gend troth, she's no *Kenspeckle*, she's aw in a Clowd [she had a Spanish veil over her].

Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder*, III.

I grant ye his face is *kenspeckle*,
That the white o' his e's is turn'd out.

Nicol, *Poems*, II. 187.

It is a *kenspeckle* hoof-mark, for the shoe was made by old Roke of Canuoble—I would swear to the curve of the cawker.

Scott, *Monastery*, xxxiv.

ken¹ (kent), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *can*¹, *n.*, taken in sense of "that which cants or tilts": see *can*¹, *v.* and *n.*] 1. A long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches and brooks; a rough walking-stick; a pole. [*Scotch.*]

A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a *ken*.

Ramsay, *Richy and Sandy*.

He bade me fling down my *ken*, and see me and my mither yielded ourselves prisoners.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, xiv.

He carried a long pole or *ken*, like the alpenstock, tolerably polished, with a turned top on it, on which he rested.

Dr. J. Brown, *Spare Hours*, 1st ser., p. 424.

2. See the extract.

A hand of fat . . . is left round the neck [of the whale], called the *kent*, to which hooks and ropes are attached for the purpose of shifting round the carcass.

Ore. Dict., III. 451.

kent¹ (kent), *v.* [*< kent¹, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a kent or long pole against the bottom of a river; punt. [*Scot.*].—2. To tilt or turn over (a whale) by means of a hook and tackle inserted into the kent.

II. intrans. To propel a boat by pushing it with a kent.

"They will row very slow," said the page, "or *kent* where depth permits, to avoid noise."

Scott, Abbot, xxxv.

kent² (kent). A dialectal preterit of *ken¹*. [*Scot.*].

kentalt, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintal*.

I give this towel to thee, richly worth

A *kentalt*, or an hundred-weight of gold.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria (Works, 1874, I. 5).

Kent bugle (kent bu'gl). [So called after the Duke of Kent.] Same as *key-bugle*.

Kentia (ken'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), named after Miss Kent, author of "Sylvan Sketches," London, 1825.] A genus of feather-palms belonging to the tribe *Areceae*, formerly including a number of the finest palms of that tribe which have latterly been referred to various other genera, as *Areca*, *Hydrastele*, *Nemagella*, *Hedyoscepe*, *Rhoplostylis*, *Chionostigma*, and *Howea*. It is now restricted to three species of New Guinea and the Moluccas, characterized by pointed leaf-segments and sharply four-angled branches of the spadix. *K. Moluccana* attains a height of 90 feet, and is comparatively hardy.

Kentish (ken'tish), *a.* [*< ME. Kentish*, *< AS. Centisc*, *< Cent*, *Cent* (L. *Centium*), Kent.] Of or pertaining to Kent, the southeasternmost county of England.

The Citizens and East Kentish men coming to composition with them [the Danes] for three thousand pound, they departed thence to the Isle of Wight.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

Kentish balsam, the herb *Mercurialis perennis*, dog's mercury, whose leaves resemble those of the garden-balsam. [*Eng.*].—**Kentish crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*.—**Kentish fire**. (a) The continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. (b) The shouting practised by Orangemen at political meetings, in derision of Roman Catholics. [*Eng.*].—**Kentish glory**, a beautiful moth, *Endromis versicolora*, of an orange-brown color with black and white markings, expanding about 2½ inches: the only British representative of the group to which it pertains. The larva is very pale green, and is found feeding on birch late in the summer; the moth appears in April.—**Kentish plover**. See *plover*.—**Kentish rag**, in *geol.*, a dark-colored, tough, highly fossiliferous, arenaceous limestone, belonging to the Lower Greensand. It occurs at Hythe and other places in Kent, England, and from its durability is much valued for building.—**Kentish tern**, *Sterna cantabrigia*. See *tern*.

kentlet (ken'tl), *n.* An obsolete form of *quintal*.

kentledge (kent'lej), *n.* [Appar. *< *kent*, var. of *cantl* (see *kentl*), + *ledge* (a thing laid down).] *Naut.*, pig-iron laid in the hold of a ship for ballast. Also *kintledge*.

kentrolite (ken'trō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κεντρον*, point, center, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare silicate of lead and manganese occurring in southern Chili in acutely terminated crystals, also in sheaf-like aggregates of a reddish-brown color.

Kentuckian (ken-tuk'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Kentucky* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Kentucky, one of the southern United States, bordering on the Ohio.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Kentucky.

Kentucky blue-grass. See *blue-grass*.

Kentucky warbler. See *warbler*.

Keokuk limestone. See *limestone*.

keora-oil (kē-ō' rā-ōil), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A volatile oil derived from the male flowers of the fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. Also *ket-goo-oil*.

keout (kē-out' or kyout), *n.* [Perhaps imitative.] A mongrel crowd. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kep (kep), *v. t.* [*So.*, *< ME. keppen*, a var. of *kippen*, *E. kip¹*, partly confused with *kepen*, *E. keep*: see *kip¹* and *keep*.] 1. To meet, either in a hostile or a friendly way, or accidentally.

His battailie he arayeth then;

And stud arayit in battail.

To kep them gif they wald assaille.

Barbour M.S., xiv. 108, 107. (*Jamieson*.)

2. To catch, as something in the act of passing through the air, falling, or dropping; intercept.

But ye'le come to my bower, Wille,

Just as the sun goes down;

And kep me in your arms twa,

And lains me fa' down.

Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 171).

Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year!

Thou cowslip cup shall kep a tear.

Burns, Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

kepet, *r. and n.* A Middle English form of *keep*. **kephir** (kef'er), *n.* [*Caucasian*.] A kind of fermented milk in use among the inhabitants of the northern Caucasus, and corresponding as an article of diet and medicine to kumiss in the southeastern steppes of Russia. *Nature*, XXX. 216.

kepi (kep'i), *n.* [*F. képi*; origin unknown.] A kind of cap first worn by French troops in Algeria, and since much worn by other French troops and in other countries, as well as in public schools and institutions, etc. It fits close to the head, and has a flat circular top, inclined toward the front, with a flat horizontal visor. Its different uses are marked by variations of style and ornamentation.

Keplerian (kep-lé' ri-an), *a.* [*< Kepler* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Johann Kepler, the German astronomer (1571-1630); pronounced by Kepler: as, *Keplerian* doctrines; *Keplerian* laws.—*Keplerian* function. See *function*. **Kepler's laws**. See *law¹*.

Kepler's problem. See *problem*.

keps (keps), *n.* A variant of *keeps*. See *keeps* and *cago-shuts*.

kept (kept). Preterit and past participle of *keep*.

keri, *n.* A Middle English form of *car²*.

keramic, *a.* See *ceramic*.

keramics, *n.* See *ceramics*.

keramidium (ker-ä-mid'i-um), *n.* See *ceramidium*.

Keramosphærinæ (ker-ä-mō-sfē-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Keramosphæra*, the typical genus, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mitoidæ*, having the test spherical and composed of chamberlets arranged in concentric layers. Also *Keramosphærina*, as a family of an order *Mitoidæ*.

kerargyrite (ke-rä'r-jī-rit), *n.* See *cerargyrite*.

kerasine (ker-ä-sin), *a.* See *cerasine*. **kerat**, **kerato**. Same as *cerat*, *cerato*, with retention of the Greek *k* instead of the usual and regular change to Latin *c*.

keratalgia (ker-ä-täl'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κίρας* (kepar-), horn, + *αλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the cornua.

keratoglobus (ker-ä-tō-glō-bus), *n.* [*< Gr. κίρας* (kepar-), a horn, + *L. globus*, ball.] In *pathol.*, same as *buphthalmos*.

keratoscopy (ker-ä-tōs-kō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. κίρας* (kepar-), horn, + *σκοπία*, *< σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *surg.*, inspection of the cornua.

keratosis (ker-ä-tō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. κίρας* (kepar-), horn, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, disease of the outer layers of the epidermis.

keratto, **karatto** (ke-ku-rat'ō), *n.* [W. Ind.] The West Indian *Agave Keratto* (which see, under *Agave*).

Keraudrenia (ker-ä-ä-rō-ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. Gay, 1821), named after Dr. Keraudren, surgeon in the French navy, and naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the natural order *Storculiaceae*, type of the old tribe *Keraudrenieae*, now placed in the tribe *Insipetaleae*, but differing from *Lasiospetalum*, the type of that tribe, by having the anther-cells dehiscence longitudinally instead of opening by pores at the apex, and from other genera by its enlarged colored calyx and kidney-shaped seeds. The genus embraces 7 species, 6 of which are natives of Australia and one of Madagascar. These plants have the general aspect of *Lasiospetalum*.

Keraudrenies (ke-rä-drē-ni-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Steetz, 1846), *< Keraudrenia* + *-es*.] A subtribe of the *Lasiospetaleae*, formerly included in the order *Malvaceae*, based on the genus *Keraudrenia*.

keraulophon (ke-rä-lō-fon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κέρας*, a horn, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

kerb (kerb), *v. and n.* An irregular occasional spelling of *curb*, *v.*, 4, and *n.*, 3.

Mistaking the *kerb* of our own little philologic well for the far-off horizon of science. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, Pref.

We have the lady (or gentleman) who takes her (or his) place upon the *kerb* with a guitar, adorned with red ribbon, and sings a sentimental song.

W. Dean, Fifty Years Ago, p. 53.

kerbstone, *n.* A form of *curbstone*.

kerch (kerch), *n.* [Also *kerch*; *< ME. kercho*; abbr. of *kerchief*, *q. v.*] An abbreviated form of *kerchief*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The scarlet sea red, and the *kerches* sea white,
And your bonny looks hangin' down.

Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 136).

kercher (ker'cher), *n.* [Also *chercher*, *curcher*; a corrupt form of *kerchief*. Cf. *handkercher*.]

1. A kerchief. [*Provincial*.]

He became like a man in an extasie and trance, and white as a *kercher*. *North, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 746.

I bought thee *kerchers* to thy head

That were wrought fine and gallantly.

Greenleaves (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

2. An animal's caul. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kercheri (ker'cher), *v. t.* [*< kercher, n.*] To dress or cover, as the head, with a kercher.

Pale sickness with her *kerchered* head up wound.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory in Heaven.

kerchief (ker'chif), *n.* [*< ME. kercheff, kyrcheff, curcheff, curchieff, courcheff, kevercheff, keverchieff, covercheff, keovercheff*; *< OF. coircheff, coirrecheff, cuvercheff*, a kerchief, *< coirrir*, cover, + *chief*, chief; head: see *cover¹* and *chief*. Hence in comp. *handkerchief*, *neckerchief*, and by corruption *kercher*, *curcher*, by abbreviation *kerch*, *curch*.] 1. A head-dress composed of a simple square or oblong piece of linen, silk, or other material, worn folded, tied, pinned, or otherwise fastened about the head, or more or less loosely attached, so as to cover or drape the head and shoulders. Some traces of its early form and use still survive in the costumes of different parts of Europe, especially among the country people.

Hire *kercher's* ful fyne weren of grounde,

I darste were they weygheden ten pounds,

That on a Sunday were upon hire head.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 458.

2. A similar square of linen, cotton, or silk, worn on or used about the person for other purposes than covering the head. Compare *handkerchief*, *neckerchief*, and *napkin*.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about his neck.

Str. J. Hayward.

Maidens wave

Their *kerchiefs*, and old women weep for joy.

Croquet, Taal, vi. 700.

She had a clean buff *kerchief* round her neck, and stuffed into the bosom of her Sunday woolen gown of dark blue.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover, xv.

3. One who wears a kerchief; a woman.

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest

Well satisfy'd of what they love the best.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 246.

Kerchief of pleasure, a kerchief or scarf worn as a lady's favor or as an ornament; a coiffure.

kerchief (ker'chif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kerchiefed*, *kerchieft*, ppr. *kerchiefing*. [*< kerchief, n.*] To attire with a kerchief; hood.

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy pale career

Till civil-suited Morn appear.

Not trick'd and found as she was wont

With the Attila boy to hunt,

But *kerchief* in a comely cloud,

While rocking winds are piping loud.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 125.

Mrs. Farebrother, the Vicar's white-haired mother, befrilled and *kerchiefed* with dainty cleanliness.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, l. 302.

kerchyt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kerch*, *kerchief*.

kerectomy (ke-rek'tō-mi), *n.* See *cecectomy*.

kerf¹. A Middle English preterit of *carve¹*.

kerf² (kért), *n.* [*< ME. kerf, kyrf*, *< AS. cyrf*, a cutting (= *OFries. kerf* = MD. *kerf*, *kerve*, D. *kerf* = MLG. *kerf*, *kerve*, LG. *kerre*, *karfe* = MHG. *kerp*, *kerbe*, G. *kerb*, *kerbe*, *kerb*, a notch, dent, = Icel. *kjarr*, a bundle, *kerfi*, a bunch), *< ceorfan*, carve, cut: see *carve¹*.] 1. A cut; an incision; a stroke with a weapon.

"Kepe the cozen," quoth the kyng, "that thou on *kyrf* sette,

& if thou redes hym rygt, redly I trowe
That thou schal byden the bur that he schal bede after."

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 372.

2. A channel or cut made in wood by a saw or other cutting-instrument.—3. In a cloth-shearing machine, the wool taken off in one passage through the cutter.—4. A layer of hay or turf. [*Prov. Eng.*].—5. That which is cut; a cutting.

Twine every *kerf* awaywards from the grape.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

kerfed (kértf), *a.* [*< kerf²* + *-ed²*.] Having kerfs or slits.—*Kerfed* beam. See *beam*.

kerfing-machine (kér'fing-mä-shén'), *n.* A sawing-machine for making a series of small saw-cuts in a piece of wood, the kerfs so made allowing the wood to be bent without breaking.

Kerguelen cabbage. See *Pringlea*.

kerion (ké'ri-on), *n.* [*< Gr. κριον*, a cutaneous disease, lit. a honeycomb, *< κριός*, wax: see *cerē*.] A suppurative inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp.

kerite (ké'rit), *n.* [*< Gr. κριός*, wax, + *-ίτης*.] A kind of artificial vulcanite in which the

asphaltum is replaced by asphaltum or tar, combined with animal or vegetable oils.

kernel-wire (kér'rit-wir), *n.* In *teleg.*, wire insulated by a covering of kerite. *E. D.*

kerl (kér'l), *n.* A variant of *carl*.

kerlock, *n.* A Middle English and provincial form of *charlock*.

kermes (kér'mēs), *n.* [Formerly also *chermes*; < *Ar. Pers. qirmis*, *kermes*, crimson: see *carmine* and *crimson*.] 1. A red dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of one or two species of *Coccus*, especially *C. ilicis*, an insect found on various species of oak in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The bodies are round, and of about the size of a pea. The dye is more permanent but less brilliant than cochineal. It was a favorite red dye before the discovery of cochineal, and some of the Oriental reds are derived from it. Also called *alkermes*. 2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] A genus of *Coccinea* erected by Targioni-Tozzetti. They are of globular form, often with a slight median constriction, frequently highly colored, and of quite large size. Less than 15 species are known, all living upon oaks.

kermes-berry (kér'mēs-ber'i), *n.* The kermes-insect, which was formerly regarded as the fruit of the tree upon which it lived.

kermesite (kér'mēs-it), *n.* [*kermes* + *-ite*.] Native oxysulphid of antimony, occurring in monoclinic crystals, or of crystalline aggregates, of a cherry-red color. Also called *antimony-blende* and *red antimony*.

kermes-mineral (kér'mēs-min'g-rā), *n.* Amorphous antimony trisulphide: so called from its orange-red color.

kermes-oak (kér'mēs-ōk), *n.* A dwarf oak, *Quercus coccifera*, from 2 to 5 feet high, with evergreen somewhat spiny-toothed leaves. On it lives the kermes-insect, which appears like a gall upon its twigs, buds, and to some extent leaves, and is surrounded with a fleshy substance.

kermess, kirmess, kermis (kér'mēs, -mis), *n.* [= *Bohem. karmes* = *Pol. kirmasz* = little *Russ. kermesh* = White *Russ. kermash* = *Russ. dial. kirmash* = Lith. *kermoshius* (all < *G.*), < *D.* and *Flem. kermis, kermis*, *MD. kermisse, kerkmiss* = *MLG. kerkmiss*, *kerkmiss*, *kermisse* = *MHG. kirmesse*, *G. kirmes, kirmes, kirma, kermes, kirmesse* = *ODan. kirkmesse* = *E.* as if "church-mess", i. e. a church festival, a "church-ale" (see *church* and *mess*), orig. the feast of dedication of a church, then an annual fair or market.] 1. In the Low Countries and in French Flanders, an annual fair and festival of a town or commune, characterized by feasting, dancing, grotesque processions, target-shooting, and other forms of amusement, which at one time reached a licentious extravagance. The kermess was originally, and is still in many places, held on the feast-day of the patron saint of the place or of its principal church, with religious observances, whence the name. The painting of clowns, the representation of a Dutch *kermis*, the brutal sport of snook-or-anoce, and a thousand other things of this mean invention.

Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting. 2. A kind of entertainment, usually given for charitable purposes, in which the costumes and sports of the Flemish kermess are imitated. [*Recent, U. S.*]

kern (kérn), *n.* [Also (*Sc.*) *corn* and *kirn*; a var. of *corn*; cf. *D. kern* = *OHG. kerno, cherno, MHG. kerno, kern, G. kern* = *Iscl. kjarini* = *Dan. kjerne* = *Sw. kärna*, core, kernel; derivatives, like *E. kernel*, which has another suffix, of the orig. noun, *AS.*, etc., *corn*: see *corn*.] See *corn*, *v.* 1. A corn; grain; kernel. — 2. In *printing*, that part of a type which projects beyond the body or shank, as in the Roman letters *f* and *j* as formerly made and some italic letters. — 3. The last handful or sheaf of grain cut down at the close of the harvest. Also called *kern-cut*. [*Scotch.* In this sense usually spelled *kirn*.]

The Cameronian . . . reserved several handfuls of the fairest and straightest corn for the Harvest *kirn*. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 400.

4. A harvest-home. [*Scotch.* In this sense usually spelled *kirn*.]

As black-tad'd Hallowmas returns,
They get the jovial ranting *kirn*,
When rural life o' every station
Unites in common recreation. *Burns, The Two Dogs.*

To cry the *kern*, in harvesting, to cheer and hurrah after the last handful of grain is cut down. [*Scotch.*] — To win the *kern*, to win the honor of cutting down the last handful of grain in the field. [*Scotch.*]

kern (kérn), *v.* [*ME. kernen, kurnen, kurnen* (= *G. kornen, kornen*), form *corns* or *corns*, sow with corn, < *corn*, a grain, etc.: see *kern*, *n.*, and *corn*, *n.*, and cf. *corn*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To form corns or grains; take the form of corns or grains; granulate; harden, as corn in ripening; set, as fruit or grain.

The grene corn in somer sows *kerne*,
To foule wormes muche del the eree ganne turne. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 490.

An ill *kerned* or sused Harvest soon emptyeth their old store. *R. Cerne, Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 20.

2. To granulate, as salt by evaporation.

They who come hither to lade salt take it up as it *kerns*, and lay it in heaps on the dry land, before the weather breaks in anew. *Dampier, Voyages*, an. 1699.

trans. 1. To sow with corn.

Perceyve ge and heere ge my speche, wher he that arith schal ere al day for to sowe, and schal he *kern*, and punge his lond. *Wyot, MS. Bodl. 277. (Halliwell.)*

2. To cause to granulate, as salt by evaporation.

In Harla of Paris, they found plentie of salt, which the Fore-man in Nature's shop, and her chiefe work-man, the Sunne, turned and *kerned* from water into salt; his work-house for this business was a large plaine by the waterside. *Parolat, Pilgrimage*, p. 583.

'Tis certain, there is no making good salt by fierce and vehemnt boiling, as is used; but it must be *kerned* other by the heat of the sun, as in France; or by a full and over-weighty brine, as at Mithrope. *Lider, Journey to Paris*, p. 147.

3. In *typo-founding*, to form with a kern or projection, as a type or letter.

kern (kérn), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal (unassimilated) form of *churn*.

kern (kérn), *n.* A dialectal form of *quern*.

kern (kérn), *n.* [*Also korne, and formerly kearn*; < *ME. kerne*, *Ir. ceatharnach* (th and ch nearly silent), a soldier (= *Gael. ceathairneach*, > *E. catoran*, q. v.); cf. *ceathfar*, a soldier, < *cath* (= *Gael. cath* = *W. cad* = *AS. heathu*), battle, + *far* (= *L. vir* = *AS. wer*), a man.] 1. In the ancient militia of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, a light-armed foot-soldier of the lowest and poorest grade, armed with a dart or spear: opposed to *gallowglass*, a heavy-armed soldier. The word is sometimes used in a collective sense.

Both him and the *kerne* also (whom onely I took to be the proper Irish souldiour) can I allowe. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

The merclesse Maedonwald
. . . from the western isles
Of *kerne* and gallowglasses is supplied. *Shak., Macbeth*, i. 2, 13.

Hence—2. An Irish churl or boor; by extension, any ignoble person; a drudge; a bumpkin.

Some barbarous Out-law, or unclivil *Kerne*. *Haywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.*

A bare-legged Irish *kerne*, whose only clothing is his ragged yellow mantle, and the unkempt "glib" of hair, through which his eyes peer out. *Kingale, Westward Ho*, p. 121.

She whipped the maids and starved the *kern*,
And drove away the poor. *Whittier, Kathleen.*

3. In *Eng. law*, an idle person or vagabond.

kern-baby (kérn'bā'bi), *n.* [*< kern*, 4, + *baby*.] An image carried before reapers at their harvest-home. It is usually decorated with blades of corn, and crowned with flowers, and is borne to and from the fields on the last day of the reaping, with music and merry-making. Also called *harvest-queen*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Not half a century ago they used every where [in Northumberland] to dress up something . . . at the end of harvest, which was called a harvest doll, or *kern baby*. *Quoted in Horn's Every-day Book*, II. 1162.

kern-cut (kérn'kut), *n.* Same as *korn*, 3. [*Scotch.*]

From the same pin depended the *kern cut* of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons. *Remains of Nithdale Song*, p. 260.

kern-dollie (kérn'dol'i), *n.* Same as *kern-baby*. [*Scotch.*]

kernel (kérnel), *n.* [*< ME. kirmel, kymel*, < *AS. kymel*, a little corn or grain, dim. of *corn*, a corn or grain: see *corn*.] Cf. *korn*, 1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.

As on a walnut with-oute is a bitter harte,
And after that bitter barked (be the shell awaye)
Is a *kernelle* of comforte. *Piers Plowman* (B), xl. 253.

Nector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a fusty nut with no *kernel*. *Shak., T. and C.*, II. 1, 112.

2. Technically, in *bot.*: (a) In phanerogams, strictly, the whole body of a seed within the coats, namely, the embryo, and, when present, the albumen. (b) In pyrenomycetous fungi, in old usage, all of the soft parts of the pyrenocarp or perithecium within the firm outer wall. In both these senses a synonym of *nucleus*. — 3. A grainineous seed with its husk or integument; a grain or corn: as, a *kernel* of wheat, oats, or maize: formerly applied also to the seed of the apple and other pulpy fruits.

The coxcombs of our days, like *Scop's* cook, had rather have a barley *kernel* wrap up in a ballet than they will

dig for the wealth of wit in any ground that they know not. *Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 498).*

Prosopine was found to have eaten three *kernels* of a pomegranate. *Bacon, Physical Tables*, xi.

What is left of you seems the mere husk of some *kernel* that has been stolen. *D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.*

4. The bundle of fat on the fore shoulder; any swelling or knob of flesh. — 5. Figuratively— (a) The central part of anything; a mass around which other matter is concentered; a nucleus in general.

The sanctuary of this goddess (Astarte) had formed the *kernel* of every Phoenician settlement on the coasts and islands of the Aegean sea. *E. F. Head, Historia Numorum*, Int., p. xxxviii.

The castle is the *kernel* of the whole place. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 42.

(b) The important part of anything, as a matter in discussion; the main or essential point, as opposed to matters of less import; the core; the gist: as, to come to the *kernel* of the question.

"You that talk'd
The trash that made me sick, and almost sad?"
"O trash," he said, "but with a *kernel* in it." *Tennyson, Princess*, II.

Waring kernels, enlarged lymphatic glands, particularly in the glands of a child: so called because supposed to be connected with the growth of the body. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kernel (kérnel), *v.* 1. pret. and pp. *kerneled* or *kernelled*, ppr. *kernelling* or *kernelling*. [*< ME. "kirmelen, kymellen; < kornel, n.*] To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

kernel (kérnel), *n.* [A variant of *carnel*, ultimately of *crone*, *crone*.] A battlement.

The countess of Crayne with hir clere maydyns
Knells downe in the *kernelles* thare the kyng hoveide. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3047.

The maydene, whitte als lily-bowre,
Laye in a *kernelle* of a towre. *MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, l. 107. (Halliwell.)*

kernel (kérnel), *v. t.* [*< korne*, 2, *n.*] To crenellate.

The king had given him license to fortifie and *kernell* his mansion house; that is, to embattle it. *Holland, tr. of Camden*, p. 758.

These walls are *kernelled* on the top. *Archæologia* (1775), III. 302.

kerneled, kernelled (kérnel'd), *a.* [*< kernel* + *-ed*.] Having a kernel.

kernelly, *a.* See *kernely*.

kernel-substance (kérnel-sub'stāns), *n.* The substance of the nucleus of an ovum or spermatozoon or other nucleated cell; nuclein.

kernelwort (kérnel-wért), *n.* The common figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

kernely, kernelly (kérnel-i), *a.* [*< kernel* + *-y*.] Full of kernels; containing or resembling kernels, in any sense.

Prohibitions [were] published by the censors, forbidding expressly that neither the *kernelle* part of a bore's neck, nor dormice, and other smaller matters than these to be spoken of, should be served up to the board at great feasts. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xxxvi. 1.

kerning (kér'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *kern*, *v.*] Corn-bearing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kernish (kér'nish), *a.* [*< kern* + *-ish*.] Having the character of a kern or boor; clownish.

Ireland, that was once the conquest of one single *Barie* with his privat force, and the small assistance of a petty *Kernish* Prince. *Milton, Church-Government*, l. 7.

kern-supper (kérn'sup'ér), *n.* A rural festivity celebrating the end of the reaping, and forming in some counties a part of the harvest-home. Also called *churn-supper*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The *churn-supper* was always provided when all was shorn, but the *meal-supper* after all was got in. *Horn's Year Book*, p. 1068.

kerolite (ker'ō-lit), *n.* See *cerolite*.

kerosene (ker'ō-sén), *n.* [*Cf. F. kerosène* (> *E.*); irreg. < *Gr. κηρός*, wax, + *-ene*.] A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons distilled from petroleum, coal, bitumen, etc., extensively used as an illuminating fluid in all parts of the world. When of good quality it is nearly colorless, and its specific gravity varies from 0.780 to 0.825. Its boiling-point should be above 77° C. (170° F.), and the point at which it evolves explosive vapor (that is, its "flashing-point") 65° C. (145° F.). It is the same as, or very closely related to, the British paraffin-oil. Also called *photogen*, *mineral oil*, and in England *American paraffin-oil*. — *Kerosene shale*, bituminous shale; any shaly rock from which illuminating oil has been or may be profitably obtained.

kerret, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrot*.

Kerria (ker'i-ā), *n.* [*N.L. (De Candolle, 1817)*, named after Bellenden *Ker*, a British botanist.]

A genus of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Spiraeae*, characterized by small, dry, cartilaginous achenia, and large, solitary, peduncled yellow flowers terminating the branchlets. They are shrubs with long, slender, green branches and thin, lanceolate, acuminate, coarsely serrate leaves. There is only one well-authenticated species, *K. japonica*, native of Japan, but cultivated throughout western Europe and in America, usually under the erroneous name of *Corechorus japonicus*. The natural form with five sepals and petals is rare, the usual form in gardens being full-double.

kerril (ker'il), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A venomous sea-snake of the genus *Hydrophis*, as *H. nigrocincta* of Bengal.

kerrite (ker'it), *n.* [Named after W. C. Kerr, a State geologist of North Carolina.] A kind of vermiculite from Franklin, North Carolina.

kerry (ker'i), *n.*; pl. *kerries* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A large apron. [Prov. Eng.]

kerrymerry-buff (ker'i-mer-i-buf'), *n.* [Also *kirimirio buff*; appar. < *kerry* + *merry* + *buff*, the second element being appar. a humorous insertion, to rhyme with the first.] A kind of stuff of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made. The term seems to have been proverbial, and is often used jocularly. *Halliwel*.

Tartafola (It.), a swelling, mark, or black and blue of a blow or hurt. Also, a blow given with ones knuckles upon ones head. Also a *kirimirio buff*. *Florida*.

kerst, *n.* A Middle English form of *cross*. See *cross* and *curse*.

kersantite (ker'san-tit), *n.* [*Kersanton*, a hamlet in Brittany, near Brest, + *-ite*.] A variety of fine-grained micadiorite which occurs in dikes. It contains accessory quartz and augite, and generally some calcite of secondary origin.

keraset, *n.* A Middle English form of *cross*. See *cross* and *curse*.

keran (ker'an), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *christen*. *Middleton*; *Beau*, and *Fl.*

kersey (ker'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *carsey*, *carseye*; said to be so called from *Kersey*, a village near Hadleigh in Suffolk, England, where a woolen trade was once carried on. The D. *karsai*, G. Dan. *kersei*, *kirsei*, Sw. *kersey*, F. *carisse*, *carisse*, *carisse* = Sp. It. *carinea*, *kersey*, are then from E. The O.F. *cresey* (Palgrave), F. *creseau*, coarse twilled cloth, is appar. unrelated.] I. *n.* A kind of coarse woolen cloth, usually ribbed, made from long wool. Cloth of this name is mentioned as early as the reign of Edward III. There were throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a coarse and a fine quality, and the finer was dyed in various colors.

Kersey called Ordinaris shall contoyne in lengthe betwixte seaventeene and eightene yarde. Act 5 Edw. VI. The Sunne when he is at his hight shineth aswel vpon course *kersey* as cloth of tisseu.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 443. By various Names in various Counties known, Yet held in all the true Surtout alone: Be thine of *Kersey* firm, though small the Cost, Then have unwet the Rain, unhill'd the Frost.

Gay, Trivia, l. 58.

Devon kerseys, woolen cloths made in Devonshire, England, and famous in the fourteenth century.

II. *a.* 1. Made of kersey-cloth.

Others you'll see when all the Town's afloat, Wrap't in th' embraces of a *kersey* coat.

Gay, Trivia, l. 192.

Hence — 2*f.* Homespun; homely.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd In russet yeas, and honest kersey noes.

Shak., I. L. L., v. 2, 413.

kerseymere (ker'zi-mër), *n.* [A corruption of *cassimere*, simulating *kersey*.] Cassimere.

A figure . . . tall and physically impressive, even in kid and *kerseymere*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxix.

kerseynette (ker'zi-net'), *n.* [A corruption of *cassinette*, simulating *kersey*.] Cassinette.

Kermas (kers'mas), *n.* A dialectal variant of *Christmas*. *Middleton*.

kerve (kerv), *v.* 1*f.* A Middle English form of *carve*. — 2. In coal-mining. See *kerve*. [North. Eng.]

kervert, *n.* A Middle English form of *carver*.

kesart, *n.* A variant of *kaiser*.

kesh (kesh), *n.* A dialectal form of *kes*.

keslop (kes'lop), *n.* [Var. of *cheslop*, ult. of *cheselap*, *q. v.*] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. Also, in Scotland, called *keslop*. [Prov. Eng.]

keset, *v.* A Middle English form of *kiss*.

kest, *n.* A Middle English preterit of *cast*.

kestrel (kes'trel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kestrel*, *castril*, *kastril*, *kastril*; with medial *t* developed between *s* and *r*, < OF. *querquedula*, also written *cercerelle*, *crescerelle*, F. *orcicerelle*, a kestrel: cf. It. *tristarello* (Florio) for *cristarello*, dim. of *quercello*, a kestrel; OF. *querelle*, a teal,

F. *querelle*, a teal, F. dial. *cristel*, a kestrel; Sp. *ceresta*, a kestrel; all < L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal; see *Querquedula*. The forms show much variation, due in part to different manipulations of the dim. ending.] A common European falcon, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*, or *Cerchneis tinnunculus*, of small size and reddish color. The body is 12½ inches long, the wing 9. The bird is brick-red with black arrow-heads on the back, the under parts being some shade of buff, fawn, or rufous, much spotted with black, and the head, neck, and rump being mostly bluish-gray. It inhabits parts of Asia and Africa, as well as the whole of Europe. It builds in hollow trees and in cliffs, or in nests deserted by crows, magpies, etc., and feeds on mice, small birds, and insects. The kestrel may be recognized by its habit of hovering or sustaining itself in the same place in the air by a rapid motion of the wings, always with its head to the wind (whence the names *damme* and *windhover*). The male and female differ in color, ash-gray prevailing in the former and rusty brown in the latter. This hawk being regarded as of a mean or base kind, *kestrel* was formerly often used as an epithet of contempt. The term is extended to a number of species of the restricted genus *Tinnunculus* or *Cerchneis*. The American representatives are commonly known as *sparrow-hawks*. See *under* *sparrow-hawk*. Also called *damme* and *windhover*.

No thought of honour ever did assay
His baser breast, but in his *kestrel* kynd
A pleasing vain of glory he did fynd.

Spenser, F. Q., II. III. 4.

What a cast of *kestrel* are these, to hawk after ladies thus!
E. Jonson, Epicoeno, iv. 2.

The hobby is used for smaller game, for daring larks, and stooping at quails. The *kestrel* was trained for the same purposes.
Goldsmith, Nat. Hist., II. 5.

ket (ket), *n.* [*Ice*, *kjöt* = Dan. *kjød* = Sw. *kött*, flesh.] Carrion; filth. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

ket (ket), *n.* [Perhaps other uses of *ket*.] 1. A matted hairy fleece of wool. [Scotch.]

She was nae get o' moorland tips,
Wi' tawied *ket*, and hairy hips.

Burns, Poor Malle's Elegy.

2. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Triticum repens*. [Scotch.]

ket (ket), *n.* Same as *kat*.

ketch (kech), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *catch*.

I can already riddle, and can sing *Ketches*.
Beaumont, To B. Jonson.

ketch (kech), *n.* [Cf. D. *kite*, G. *kite*, *kitz*, F. *cathe*, *quatche* (< E.); ult. (like *catque*), which is directly < F. *caïque* = It. *caico* < Turk. *qāiq*, *qāiq*, a boat, skiff.] A small, strongly built, two-masted vessel, usually of from 100 to 250 tons burden, but sometimes of less. *Ketches* were formerly much used as bomb-vessels, the peculiarity of the rig affording ample space forward of the mainmast and at the greatest beam. See *bomb-ketch*.

Joseph Grafton set sail from Salem, the 2nd day in the morning, in a *ketch* of about forty tons (three men and a boy in her).
Wintthrop, Hist. New England, I. 400.

A small *ketch* perished; so that seven ships only arrived in Virginia.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 105.

ketch (kech), *n.* A variant of *kech*.

Thou knotty-pated fool; thou whorson obscene, greasy tallow-*ketch*.
Shak., I. Hen. IV., II. 4, 223.

ketchup, *n.* See *catchup*.

Present my compliments to young Mr. Thomas, and ask him if he would step up and partake of a lamb chop and walnut *ketchup*.
Dickens, Hard Times, x.

ket-crow (ket'krō), *n.* [*ket* + *crow*.] The carrion-crow. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

ketet, *a.* [ME., prob. < Ice. *kátr*, merry, cheerful, = Sw. *kät* = Dan. *kuad*, wanton.] Bold; eager; alert; lively; cheerful; wanton.

Thou komest to kourt among the *ket* larks.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 330.

keterin (ket'er-in), *n.* A variant of *cateran*.

ketjee-oil (ket'jē-oil), *n.* [*Hind*, *ketjen* + F. *oil*.] Same as *keora-oil*.

kether, *n.* A corrupt form of *quothe*, as used in contempt.

Hel, hel! handsom, *kether*! sure somebody has been rouling him in the rice; sirrah, you a spoll'd your clothes.
Unnatural Mother (1696).

ketling, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *killing*.

ketlyt, *adv.* [ME., < *ket* + *-lyt*.] Quickly; eagerly.

Than that comli quen *ketlyt* vp rises,
Biddande blaihl hire bedes buskes to hire chapel.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3023.

ketmia (ket'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Adanson).] 1*f.* [cap.] A genus of plants, now *Hibiscus*. — 2. A plant of this genus, as *bladder-ketmia*.

ketone (kē'tōn), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary variation of *acetone*, to make a distinction.] A compound in which the carbonyl group CO unites two alcohol radicals: as, methyl-ethyl *ketone*, CH₃.CO.C₂H₅. The ketones are volatile ethereal liquids

allied to the aldehydes, but differing from them in that they do not reduce ammoniacal silver solutions, are converted into secondary alcohols by nascent hydrogen, and by further oxidation are decomposed. The ketones are also called *acetones*, but this term should be reserved for dimethyl ketone.

ketonic (kē-ton'ik), *a.* [*ketone* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing a ketone. — *Ketonic acid*, an acid containing the carbonyl or ketone group CO, and having the properties of a ketone as well as of an acid.

kett (ket), *n.* See *ket*, 2.

kettle (ket'l), *n.* [*ME.* *ketel*, *ketyl*, *kettil*, also *chekei*, < AS. *oetel*, *cytel* = OS. *ketil* = OFries. *ketel*, *asetel*, *twetel*, *tietel* = D. *ketel* = OHG. *chazil*, MHG. *kezzel*, G. *keasel* = Ice. *ketill* = Sw. *kittel* = Dan. *kjedel* = Norw. *kjel*, *kil* = Goth. *kattis*, a kettle; cf. Lith. *kattilas* = Lett. *kattis* = OBulg. *kotel*, *kotl*, a kettle; usually derived < L. *catinus* (Sicilian *katrrov*), dim. *catillus*, a deep bowl, a deep vessel for cooking or serving up food (cf. Gr. *katulos*, a cup); but the word may be Teut. confused with the L.: cf. OHG. *chezzel*, MHG. *kezzel*, a kettle (= AS. *cete*, glossed *cacabus*); Ice. *kati*, also *ketla*, a small ship.] 1. A vessel of iron, copper, tin, or other metal, of various shapes and dimensions, used for boiling or heating water and other liquids, or for cooking vegetables, etc., by boiling. Compare *camp-kettle*, *tea-kettle*.

A *kettle*, along
Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
Receives the morsel.
Cowper, Task, l. 550.

A few weeks ago she had all the fruit gathered, all the sugar got out, all the brass *kettles* scoured and ready.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 222.

2. A tin pail. [Local, U. S.] — 3*f.* A kettle-drum.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoner without.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 355.

4. Figuratively, a cavity or depression suggesting the interior of a kettle. Specifically — (a) A hole in the ground in deep water, in which carp huddle together during winter in a kind of hibernation. (b) In *pool*, any cavity, large or small, in solid rock or detrital material, which resembles a kettle in form. "The kettle" of the Sierra Nevada is about a mile across the top and 1,600 feet deep. Small cavities worn in rock by the revolutions of a stone in a swift current are of frequent occurrence, varying from a few inches to several feet in diameter and depth. Cavities of this kind are more commonly known as *pot-holes*, and sometimes as *plants' kettles*. (See also *boiling-kettle*.)

kettle (ket'l), *n.* Same as *kiddle*. — A kettle of fish, or a pretty kettle of fish, a complicated and bungled affair; an awkward mess. [*Kettle* in this phrase is usually plausibly referred to *kettle* = *kiddle*, but as used it has no individual significance.]

"You had better tell your uncle with my compliments," said Mr. Dingwell, "that he'll make a *kettle* of fish of the whole affair, in a way he doesn't expect, unless he makes matters square with me."

J. S. Le Fane, Tenants of Mallory, xxxvii.

kettle (ket'l), *v. t.* A variant of *kittle*.

kettle-ball (ket'l-bāl), *n.* A dredge used in taking scallops, having the blade adjusted to swing in the eyes of the arms to prevent it from sinking in the mud. [Rhode Island.]

kettle-case (ket'l-kās), *n.* The *Orchis mascula*, an early orchis in England. [Prov. Eng.]

kettle-de-benders. See *kittly-benders*.

kettle-dock (ket'l-dok), *n.* One of various plants: (a) Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. (b) Wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. (c) Butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris* (*Tussilago Petasites*). (d) Bitter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*.

kettledrum (ket'l-drum), *n.* 1. A musical instrument used in military bands and in orchestras, consisting of a hollow brass hemisphere from 24 to 30 inches in diameter, over which is stretched a head of parchment. It is sounded by blows from a soft-headed, elastic mallet or stick. The pitch of the tone is determined by various devices for



Kettledrums.

adjusting the tension of the head. In orchestral music two or more kettledrums (technically called *stomms*) are employed, tuned at different pitches, usually at the tonic and the dominant of the piece to be performed. As the pitch may be accurately fixed, kettledrums are much used, in conjunction with other instruments, for emphasizing the rhythm, and for increasing the sonority of the general effect. They are also much used in short solo passages and various experiments have been made, with extended and elaborate effects, with a large number of drums.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps vassal, and the swaggering up-spring reels;
And, as he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The kettle-drum and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 4, 11.

A few notes on the trumpet mingled with the occasional boom of the kettle-drum. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vi.

9. A fashionable afternoon entertainment given by a woman chiefly to women; an afternoon tea. See *drum*.

kettledrummer (ket'l-drum'er), *n.* One who beats the kettledrum.

kettle-hat, *n.* [*< ME. ketille-hatte*; *< kettle* + *hat*.] A kind of helmet used in the fourteenth century. It does not appear that the term was definitely limited to any one form. See *pot*.

Than the comliche kyngs kaughte hym in armes.
Kette of his kettle-hatte, and kyssede hym fulle sone,
Said, "welcome, syr Cradokke, so Criste mott we helpe!"
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3517.

kettle-hole (ket'l-höl), *n.* In *geol.*, a cavity in rock or detrital material, having more or less exactly the shape of the interior of a kettle. See *kettle*, 4, *kettle-moraine*, and *pot-hole*.

kettleman (ket'l-man), *n.*; pl. *kettlemen* (-men). A fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, commonly called the angler.

kettle-moraine (ket'l-mō-rān'), *n.* An accumulation of detrital material characterized by kettle-shaped depressions varying in depth from a few feet to a hundred, their outlines being rudely circular, and their sides as steep as is consistent with the stability of the soil. The district where they occur lies to the northwest of Lake Winnobago and Green Bay in Wisconsin, where it is locally known as the *potash kettle country*. The origin of these remarkable depressions is generally supposed to be connected in some way with the former glaciation of the region; but the manner of their formation has not yet been explained.

kettle-pin (ket'l-pin), *n.* Same as *skittle-pin*.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddie-boards, tables, trunks, shovels, boards, fox and geese, and the like.
Shelton, Prof. to Don Quixote. (Todd.)

kettleri, *n.* [Early mod. E. *ketter*; *< kettle* + *-er*.] One who makes or repairs kettles; a tinker.

Drawing in amongst bunglers and *kettlers* under the plain frieze of simplicity, thou mayest finely couch the wrought velvet of knavery. *Middleton*, Black Book.

kettle-smock (ket'l-smok), *n.* A smock-frock. *Hallwell*, [Prov. Eng.]

kettle-stitch (ket'l-stich), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a chain-stitch that knots and fastens the last two leaves of a book at its head and tail; a corruption of chain-stitch or catch-up stitch. *Zachandorf*, Bookbinding, p. 173.

kettarin (ket'rin), *n.* A variant of *cateran*.

ketupa (ke-tō'pā), *n.* [Javanese.] 1. An eared owl of Java, *Strix ketupa*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of owls, related to the foregoing, established by Lesson in 1831; the fish-owls. They have large ear-tufts, and mostly naked tails; the feet are roughened, as in *aspreya*. There are three species, *K. javanensis* (the type), *K. flavipes*, and *K. ceylonensis*. The last is the common Indian fishing-owl.

Keuper (koi'pēr), *n.* [G.] In *geol.*, the German name of the upper division of the Triassic series, a formation of importance in Europe, and especially in Germany. The upper part of the Keuper consists there of marl, and contains large deposits of gypsum and rock-salt. The lower part is made up chiefly of grey sandstones and dark marl and clay, and contains numerous remains of plants, and sometimes coal of rather poor quality. See *Trias*.

kevel¹, *n.* See *cavel*¹.

kevel², *n.* See *cavel*².

They kiste *kevels* them among,
Wha wou'd to the grunewood gang.

Lord Dunsy (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

kevel³ (kev'el), *n.* [Prob. a native name (?).] A name of *Antelope kavalla* of Falias, a supposed species of gazel, later identified with the common gazel, *A. dorcas*.

kevel-head (kev'el-hed), *n.* Naut., the end of one of the top-timbers used as a cavel.

kever¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *cover*¹.

kever², *v.* A Middle English form of *cover*².

keverance, *n.* [ME., *< kever* + *-ance*.] Recovery.

keverschett, *n.* A Middle English form of *kerchief*. Chaucer.

kevil, *n.* See *cavel*¹.

kevil², *n.* See *cavel*².

Keweenaw (kē'wē-nā-ān), *n.* [Also called *Keweenaw* and *Keweenawian*; *< Keweenaw* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] The name given to the series of trappan rocks and their interbedded sandstones and conglomerates in which the Lake Superior copper-mines are worked. Those who gave the name had the idea that the cupriferous series was distinct in geological age from the sandstone lying

adjacent to it on the east and west, which is generally admitted to be the equivalent of the Potsdam sandstone of the New York Survey, and of which the so-called Keweenaw appears to be a local modification, originated by intense volcanic action along a line stretching from the extremity of Keweenaw Point in Michigan southwest to beyond the borders of Minnesota.

kewkawi (kü'kā), *a.* [Cf. *askew* (?).] Awry; askew.

The picture topde-turvie stands *kewkawi* [read *kewkaw*]:
The world turn'd upside downe, as all men know.
Taylor, Works (1680), II. 233.

kex (kuk's), *n.* [Also *kecks*, *kiz*, also *kecksy* (prop. adj.), and *keck*; *< ME. kex*, *kiz*, *< W. cecys*, pl., hollow stalks, hemlock (cf. *W. cegid*, hemlock), = Corn, *cegas*, hemlock; cf. *OFlem. kuycke*, hemlock; *L. cicula*, hemlock.] 1. A hollow stalk, especially when dry, of various large umbelliferous plants. [Obsolete or archaic.]

With her [Eve's] gentle blowing
Stirs up the heat, that from the dry leaves glowing
Kindles the Reed, and then that hollow *kex*
First fires the small, and then the greater sticks.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts.
[Sometimes applied as a term of contempt to a person.]

I'll make these wither'd *kexes* bear my body
Two hours together above ground.
Beau, and *Fl.*, King and No King, v. 2.]

2. Hemlock. [Archaic.]

Tho' the rough *kex* break
The starry'd mosaic. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

kexent, *a.* [Early mod. E., in the var. form *kizen*, spelled irreg. *kieson*; *< kex*, *kiz*, + *-en*.] The form *keckson* is used as a noun.] Made of *kexes* or hollow stalks.

One daye agayne will, in his rage,
Crusheth it all as a *kieson* cage,
And spilt it quite.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xl.

key¹ (kek'si), *a.* [*< kex* + *-y*. Cf. *kecksy*, *n.*, *kecky*, *a.*] Like a *kex*; hollow; dry; sapless.

The earth will grow more and more dry and sterile in succession of ages; whereby it will become more arid, and lose of its solidity. *Dr. H. More*, Godliness, VI. 2. § 3.

key² (kē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *keie*, *kay*, etc.; *< ME. keye*, *keie*, *keige*, also *cay*, *kay*, *< AS. cæg*, *cæge* = *OFries. kai*, *kei*, North Fries. *kay*, a key; not found in other languages.] 1. An instrument for fastening or opening a lock, fitted to its wards, and adapted, on being inserted and turned or pushed in the keyhole, to push a bolt one way or the other, or to raise a catch or latch; in certain complicated locks, a portable appliance which on being inserted in the proper place in the lock lifts tumblers or in some other way allows the bolt to be shot without itself exercising force upon it.

The(y) locked the door and then went their way.
[Cayphas and Anna of that kept the key.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

She took the little ivory chest,
With half a sigh she turn'd the key.
Tennyson, The Letters.

Hence—2. Something regarded as analogous to a key, in being a means of opening or making clear what is closed or obscure; especially, that by means of which (often by means of which alone) some difficulty can be overcome, some obstacle removed, some end attained, something unintelligible explained, etc.: as, the *key* to knowledge; Gibraltar is the *key* to the Mediterranean; a *key* to the solution of an algebraic problem; a *key* to an algebra or arithmetic (a book giving the solution of mathematical problems proposed as exercises in such text-books); the *key* to a cipher.

Thou art Peter. . . . And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven.
Mat. xvi. 18, 19.

Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the *key* of knowledge.
Luke xi. 52.

These counties were the *keys* of Normandy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 1, 114.

To learn thy secrets, get into my power
The *key* of strength and safety.
Milton, S. A., I. 799.

"Statorum est seō cūg the thēra dōca andgt unlyth" [AR], grammar is the *key* that unlocks the sense of the books.
F. A. March, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 140.

The *key* to all the enigmas, all the imputed guilt, all the peculiar usefulness to his country of Peel's career, is to be sought in the original contrast between his character and his position. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 3d ser., p. 303.

3. In *mech.*: (a) A hand-tool for controlling a valve, moving a nut, etc., which is independent of the part to be moved. In this sense a spanner, wrench, bedstead-wrench, etc., are *keys*.

(b) Any device for wedging up or locking together different parts, or for jamming or binding them to prevent vibration or slipping. Such are: (1) the wedge or cotter driven between the hub of a wheel and its shaft to bind the two together; (2) a wedge in a chain to prevent slipping; (3) a wedge put in a split tenon to cause it to spread when driven into a mortise. (c) A bolt which secures the cap-square to the cheek of a gun-carriage. See *cut* under *gun-carriage*. (d) In *masonry*, the central stone of an arch or vault, usually the uppermost stone; the keystone (although in a true arch no one of the voussoirs is more important to the stability of the structure than any other). See *cut* under *arch*. (e) In *carp.*: (1) A piece inserted in the back of a board to prevent warping. (2) The last board in a series of floor-boards, tapering in shape, and serving when driven home to hold the others in place. (3) The roughing on the under side of a veneer, designed to assist it in holding the glue. (f) In *bookbinding*, one of a series of small tools used by the sewer of a book to keep the bands in place when the sections of the book are in a sewing-bench. They are made of metal or hard wood, shaped like a yoke, or the letter U, and of the size 1 by 3 inches. (g) A joint to assist in supporting a train of rods and the tools in a tube-well. (h) A wrench or lever for tuning stringed instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte and the harp; a tuning-wrench or tuning-hammer. It consists of a metal head hollowed so as to fit closely over the tuning-pins, and a handle, usually long enough to give considerable leverage. (i) The surplus mortar or plaster that passes between the laths, and serves to hold the plastering in position. (j) A hollow cut in the back of a tile or terra-cotta ornament, or on a wall, to hold mortar or cement.—4. In *musical instruments*: (a) In instruments especially of the wood wind group, a lever and valve operated by the player's finger, and designed either to open or to close a hole or vent in the side of the tube, so as to alter the pitch of the tone by altering the length of the vibrating air-column within. While in the simpler varieties of the flute, the oboe, the clarinet, etc., such holes are controlled by the fingers directly, in more complex varieties the number of holes is so great, and their position and size are so inconvenient, that this supplementary mechanism is a necessity. A complete system of keys was first elaborated for the flute by Theobald Boehm in 1832, and has since been applied to the oboe, the clarinet, and to some extent to the bassoon, with a decided gain in ease of manipulation, length and fullness of compass, and sonority of tone. Partial systems of keys are also found in the English horn, the bassoon, etc. Holes and keys have been used in various brass wind-instruments, notably in the bugle and the saxophone, though as a rule they are less used than valves. (See *valve*.) See *cuts* under *flute*, *clarinet*, *oboe*, etc. (b) In instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, one of the levers which are depressed in the act of playing. When operated by the finger, it is more exactly termed a *digital* or (rarely) a *manual*; when operated by the foot, a *pedal*. In the pianoforte each key or digital is connected with a series of levers, by which a hammer may be thrown against the string or strings belonging to that key, at the same time lifting from the strings the damper that prevents their vibration. When the key is released, the damper falls and stops the vibration. The duration, the force, and to some extent the quality of the tone depend upon the way in which the finger depresses the key. (See *touch*.) In the harpsichord each key, with its levers, slips a leather or quill plectrum past the string, so as to snap or twang it. In the clavichord each key presses a metal tangent against the string, so as to drive it into vibration. In chimes of bells rung from a keyboard, each key throws a hammer against one of the bells. In the pipe-organ each key, whether a digital or a pedal, is connected with a series of levers, by which a valve is opened to admit the compressed air from the bellows into a particular groove or channel, over which stand all the pipes belonging to that key. The number of pipes actually sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See *cut* under *organ*.) In the harmonium and reed-organ each key, with its levers, opens a valve, by which either an outward or an inward current of air is set up through the groove or channel with which each key is connected, so as to snap or twang it. The number of reeds sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See *cut* under *reed-organ*.) Keys in this sense are also (unfortunately) called notes. They are arranged according to an arbitrary plan, some being colored white and some black, and they are named by letters, etc., for which see *keyboard*.

She guides the finger o'er the dancing *keys*, . . .
And pours a torrent of sweet notes around.
Cooper, Charity, I. 109.

5. A part pressed by the finger to control the action of a typewriter or other similar machine, in the manner of a musical keyed instrument.

—6. Any one of the various forms of circuit-closer used in electrical experiments and in the practical applications of electricity. See *tele-graph*.—7. In *music*: (a) In *musical theory*, the sum of relations, melodic and harmonic, which exist between the tones of an ideal scale, major or minor, and in which its unity and individ-

nality are contained; tonality. Thus, a proper sense of these relations is called a proper sense of key, and a due observance of them puts a performance in key. For the difference between major and minor keys in this sense, see *mode*. (b) In *musical theory and notation*, the tonality centering in a given tone, or the several tones taken collectively, of a given scale, major or minor. The given tone, or the first tone of the given scale, is called the *key-note*, *key-tone*, or *tonic*; and the key is named by the name of this tone. A scale is simply an arrangement of the tones of a key in their melodic order. In modern music, and in vocal music generally, all major keys are intended to be precisely similar to one another, except in pitch, and all minor keys likewise similar to one another. But in the systems of tuning instruments of fixed intonation before the middle of the eighteenth century, certain keys were favored and others slighted; so that some keys were very useful, and some practically useless. It is said that this difference, which was originally incidental to the imperfect plan of the keyboard, and which was to have been obliterated by the introduction of the equal temperament, is to some extent unavoidable, certain keys having a peculiar quality per se; but these differences appear, on close analysis, to be relative or accidental rather than essential. (See *temperament*.) The keyboard of the organ and the pianoforte, however, is so planned as to make a decided mechanical difference between keys or scales based on different digitals. For example, the major key or scale of the digital called C requires the use of only white digitals, or naturals; hence it is called (unfortunately) the *natural key*. Other keys or scales require the use of one or more black digitals, which are called either *sharps* or *flats*; hence they are called the keys of one, two, three, or more sharps or flats, as the case may be. The keys of one or more sharps are called collectively the *sharp keys*; those of one or more flats, the *flat keys*. Practically, keys of more than six sharps or flats are rarely mentioned. (See *circle of keys*, under *circle*.) When these keys are represented by the staff notation, the black digitals are indicated by marks ♯ or ♭ prefixed to certain of the notes. But since the key in which a piece is to be performed is the same either throughout, or at least for extended passages, these sharps or flats are customarily grouped into a *key-signature* at the beginning of the piece or passage, and the effect of this signature is understood to continue until contradicted by further signs: thus—



(The crosses mark the degree belonging to the key-note.) The sharps and the flats in such signatures are counted from left to right; in sharp signatures the position of the key-note is always one degree above the last sharp, while in flat signatures it is always on the same degree with the last flat but one. This provides a rule for finding the key-note from each signature except those of the keys of C and of F. The key-notes of the sharp keys, taken in direct order, are distant from one another either by a fifth upward or a fourth downward, as are the key-notes of the flat keys, taken in inverse order. These signatures are also used for minor keys, the key-notes of such keys being in each case two degrees below the key-notes as given for major keys. The major and minor keys that use the same signature are termed *relatives* of each other. See *relative*. (See *circle of keys*, under *circle*.) The entire system of keys as described above is conditioned upon the keyboard of the organ and the pianoforte, and therefore is essentially arbitrary. It has no basis in the phenomena of sound or the necessities of music as an art. Its complexity is due historically to the inadequate medieval theory of music, and secondarily to the arbitrary instrumental mechanism and the notation that grew out of that theory. Of the many attempts to improve or replace the system, the tonic sol-fa notation has been the most successful. See *tonic*, and *tonic sol-fa* (under *tonic*).

Both warbling of one song, both in one key.

Shak., M. N. D., III, 2, 206.

Thy false uncle . . . having both the key
Of officer and officer, set all hearts 't the state
To what tune pleased his ear.

Shak., Tempest, I, 2, 83.

Some Musicians are wont skillfully to fall out of one key
into another without breach of harmony.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

(c) In *musical notation*, a sign at the head of a staff indicating the key as above defined. Hence—S. Scale of intensity; degree of force; pitch; elevation.

There's one speaks in a key like the opening of some
justice's gate, or a postboy's horn.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, IV, 1.

Her dumb play from the first to the last moment of the
scene was in as high a key as her elocution.

C. Reade, Art, p. 18.

9. A dry winged fruit like that of maple, ash,
elm, etc.; a samara. See cut under *Acer*.

Lingua avis is the seed of ashe trees that hath leaves in
manner of burdes tongues, and some call them *keyes*.

Grete Herball.

The Ash, Elm, Tilia, Poplar, Hornbeam, Willow, Salices,
are distinguished by their *Keys*, Tongues, Samara, Pericarpia,
and Theca, small, flat, and hunky skins including
the seeds.

Boetius, Sylva, II.

10+. A rudder; a helm.

He is as a *keye* and a stier [tr. L. *clavus aquae gubernaculum*], by which that the edifice of this world is kept
stable.

Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose 12.

Analytical key, in bot. See *analytic*.—**Attendant keys**. Same as *relatives*.—**Authentic key**. See *mode*.—**Character of scales and keys**. See *character*.—**Chromatic key**, in music: (a) A black key (digital) on the keyboard; a chromatic: opposed to *diatonic* or *natural key*. (b) A key (tonality) which on the keyboard involves the use of one or more black or chromatic keys (digitals), and on the staff necessitates a signature of one or more sharps or flats.—**Closed-circuit key**, continuity-preserving key. See *telegraph*.—**Dental key**, a form of lifting force for extracting teeth.—**Diatonic key**. Same as *natural key*.—**Dichotomous key**, in nat. hist. See *dichotomous*.—**Extreme key**, in music. See *extreme*.—**False key**, a key used or that may be used as a picklock.—**Fundamental key**, governing key, the key (tonality) in which a piece of music begins and ends. See *original key*.—**Gib and key**. See *gib*.—**Key of the Nile**, a name sometimes given to the crux ansata, or ankh.—**Major key**, in music, a key (tonality) characterized by a major third, a major sixth, and a major seventh: opposed to *minor key*. See *major*, *scale*, and *tonality*.—**Minor key**, in music, a key (tonality) characterized by a minor third, and often by a minor sixth and even a minor seventh: opposed to *major key*. See *minor*, *scale*, and *tonality*.—**Morse key**. See *telegraph*.—**Natural key**, in music: (a) A white key (digital) on the keyboard; a natural: opposed to *chromatic key*. Also called *diatonic key*. (b) The major key (tonality) of C: so called because on the keyboard it involves the use of only white digitals, or naturals.—**Open-circuit key**. See *telegraph*.—**Original key**, the key (tonality) in which a piece of music begins, or in which it was originally written.—**Parallel key**, in music, the relative minor key (tonality) in comparison with the major, or vice versa. See *relative key*.—**Pedal key**, one of the levers of the pedal keyboard in an organ, corresponding to a digital of a manual keyboard; a pedal.—**Flagal key**. See *mode*.—**Power of the keys**, an authority said to be conferred by Christ upon Peter, or upon Peter and the other apostles, by the words in Mat. xvi. 19: In ecclesiastical literature generally applied to an authority claimed to reside in the hierarchy for the ministry and government of the church. There are four principal interpretations of the power of the keys: (1) the papal—that it was given to Peter and his successors in office, the popes; (2) the Protestant ecclesiastical—that it was given to Peter and the Twelve, and their successors in office, the clergy of the Christian church; (3) the Protestant historical—that it was given only to Peter and his co-disciples, and received its entire fulfillment in their inspired ministry and administration of the church; (4) the independent—that it was given to all Christ's disciples, and confers upon them coequal authority in both Christian and church life.—**Queen's keys**, in Scots law, that part of a warrant which authorizes the forcible opening of lockfast places in order to come at a debtor or his goods.—**Relative keys**. See *relative*.—**Remote key**, in music, a key (tonality) having few or no tones in common with a given key, and therefore but distantly related to it harmonically.—**Reversing key**. See *telegraph*.—**Skeleton key**, a thin, light key with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock.—**To have the key of the street**, to be locked out of a house; have no house to go to. [Colloq. and humorous.]

"There," said Lowten, "it's too late now; you can't get in to-night; you've got the key of the street, my friend."

Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

Tuning-key. See above, def. 3 (h).

key (kē), v. t. [*key*, n.] 1. To fasten with a key, or with a wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal; fasten or secure firmly.

Heuene gate was *keyed* [read *keyed*] close

'Til lambo of love now he deysed.

Illy Wood (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

Thus the head may be *keyed* to the bar at any part of the length of the latter. See *Jones*, Practical Machinist, p. 181.

2. To regulate the tone of by the use of a key, or to set to a key or pitch in any way, as a musical instrument: as, to *key up* a violin.

Whose speech and gesture were clearly *keyed* to that profound respect which in woman's first foundation claim on man.

G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 173.

These speeches are always short, simple, plain and unpretentious. They are *keyed* in the note of perfect good taste, and never fail to please the audience to which they are addressed.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 81.

Keyed up, high-strung; excited.

key (kē), n. [Formerly also *kay* (and now *quay*, after mod. F. *quai*, the pronunciation, however, remaining that of the reg. E. form *key*); < ME. *key*, *keye* (= D. *kaat* = LG. *kafo* = G. *kat* = Sw. *ka*) = Dan. *kat*; ML. *caium*, < OF. *caye*, *quai*, *quay*, F. *quai*, a wharf, prob. < Bret. *kat*, an inclosure, = W. *cae*, an inclosure, hedge, field.] A wharf. See *quay*.

Mole [It.], a wharf or hithe by the water side made by stone; we properly call it a *key*.

Florio, 1598.

Item, that the alippe and the *keye* and the payement ther be curerney and repared.

Ordinances of Worcester, English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 374.

It has twelve faire churches, many noble houses, especially y^e La Devereux's: a brave *key* and commodious harbor.

Boetius, Diary, July 8, 1655.

Lord! to see how ho [Cartaret] wondered to see the river so empty of boats, nobody working at the Custom-house *keys*.

Pepys, Diary, Nov. 7, 1655.

key (kē), n. [Also *cay*, *key*; < Sp. *cayo*, a low island, a sandbank, *key*; perhaps = OF. *caye*, F. *quai*, a wharf: see *key*.] A low island near the coast: used especially on the coasts of regions where Spanish is or formerly was spoken: as, the Florida *keys*.

Columbus discovered no *lae* or *key* so lonely as himself.

Emerson, Society and Solitude.

The *Keys* proper [of Florida] are all similar in structure, and form an extensive chain of low islands, rising nowhere more than twelve feet above the level of the sea. Starting from north of Cape Florida, they form an immense crescent extending as far west as the Tortugas.

A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I, 53.

Key (kē), n. See *Keys*.

key-action (kē'ak'shnp), n. In musical instruments like the organ or the pianoforte, the entire mechanism directly connected with the keyboard, including the keyboard itself, the jacks or stickers, the dampers, etc.

keyage (kē'āj), n. [*ME. keyage, kayage* (= ML. *calagium*), < OF. *kayage*, F. *quayage*; as *key* + *-age*. Now *quayage*, with the pron. of the orig. *keyage*.] See *quayage*. E. Phillips, 1706.

keyaki (kē-yā'ki), n. [Jap.] A valuable timber-tree of Japan, the *Zelkova acuminata*. Its wood is prized, and is used extensively in cabinet-making, etc.

key-basket (kē'bas'ket), n. A basket to contain a housekeeper's keys.

A mob-cap covering her gray hair, and *key-basket* in hand, the wife of Washington must have offered a pleasant picture.

The Century, XXXVII, 841.

key-bed (kē'bed), n. In *mach.*, a rectangular groove made to receive a key for the purpose of binding parts, as the wheel and shaft of a machine, firmly together, so as to prevent the one part from turning on the other; a *key-seat*.

keyboard (kē'bōrd), n. In the organ, pianoforte, and similar instruments, as the harpichord, clavichord, etc., the series or horizontal row of finger-levers or digitals (usually called *keys*), by depressing which the performer causes the pipes, strings, or reeds to produce tones. The visible portions of part of the keys are white, while the others are black. The black keys are the shorter, and are raised above the level of the white keys; they are always separated from one another by one



Keyboard of a Piano, showing two octaves.

or two white keys, so as to form groups alternately of two and three. The depression of which the keys are capable is technically called the "dip." The keyboard contains altogether from fifty to ninety keys, the ratio of white to black being 7:5. The right-hand end of the keyboard is called the *upper*, because the keys there produce high tones, and the left-hand end is correspondingly called the *lower*. The white key next below (to the left of) the upper key of every group of three black keys is called A; the next white key to the right of this is called B; the next is called C; and so on, up to G, next to which another A is found. In Germany, by a curious difference of nomenclature, B is always called H, and B \sharp is called B \flat . (See *B quadratum* and *B rotundum*, under *B*.) In tuning, the tones produced by the various keys called by the same letter-name are made exact octaves of each other. The black keys are named by reference to the white keys on either side of them: thus, the black key between A and B is either A \sharp or B \flat , that between C and D is either C \sharp or D \flat , etc. When a white key is to be specially distinguished from a black one, it is called a *natural*: hence a scale or series of tones produced by using only white keys is called the *natural scale*, and its key (tonality) is called the *natural key*. (See *key*.) In general, a key next on the right to any given key is the *sharp* of the latter, and the second key to the right is its *double sharp*; while a key next on the left to any given key is the *flat* of the latter, and the second key to the left is its *double flat*. Thus, every key on the keyboard, except the black key called either C \sharp or A \flat , has three names: as A = G \sharp = F \sharp , B = A \sharp = G \flat , C = B \sharp = A \flat , etc.; A \sharp = B \flat , C \sharp = D \flat = B \flat , etc. (See *flat* and *sharp*.) The several keys and octaves are usually calculated from middle C—the C nearest the center of the keyboard, and historically the middle tone of the medieval hexachord system (see *hexachord*)—the vibration-number of whose tone is theoretically from 250 to 355. (See *C*.) The keyboard of the organ usually extends four to five octaves, from the second C below middle C to the third A or C above middle C; that of the pianoforte usually extends six to seven or seven and a third octaves, from the third A below middle C to the fourth A or C above middle C. The organ usually has keyboards both for the hands and for the feet, the former being distinguished as *manual keyboards* or *manuales*, the latter as *pedal keyboards* or *pedales*; and there are usually two or more manual keyboards, each with its own sets of pipes or stops, and capable of being used either independently or in conjunction with the others. The principal keyboard is that of the great organ: that above it is that of the small organ; that below it (when there are three), that of the choir organ. (See *organ*.) In the old harpsichords and similar instruments two keyboards were sometimes provided, the one producing tones of different quality or force from the other. The keyboard has been developed gradually. Its first appearance was about the end of the eleventh century, when large levers that could be manipulated only by the whole hand or a blow of the fist, having a dip of several inches or even a foot, were introduced into the organ, and later into the clavichord and

similar instruments. Only the levers corresponding to the modern white keys (*diatones*) were used at first; those corresponding to the modern black keys (*chromas*) were introduced in the twelfth to the fourteenth century, probably in this order: *Bb, F, C, G, D, A*. The chromas were first placed in a distinct row from the diatones; but in the fifteenth century all were combined into a single keyboard. The pedal keyboard was invented for the organ about the same time. Until the close of the eighteenth century the keys were colored white and black in exactly reverse order from the modern custom. (For a description of the mechanical details of the keyboard, see *organ* and *pianoforte*.) The gradual development of the keyboard kept pace with the gradual unfolding of the theory of the musical scale and of tonality. (See *temperament*.) To avoid the inaccuracy of many of the intervals in equal temperament, keyboards with more than twelve digitalis and tones to the octave have been devised, but their use has been principally confined to acoustical investigations. The mechanical manipulation of the keyboard in musical performance involves a thorough muscular discipline of the hands. See *touch*, *fingering*, *technique*. — *Choir, great, pedal, solo, swell* keyboards, in *organ-building*, the keyboards belonging respectively to the choir, great, pedal, solo, and swell organs. See *organ*.

key-bolt (kē'bōlt), *n.* Any bolt kept in position by a key or cotter, in distinction from one having a nut.

key-bone (kē'bōn), *n.* The collar-bone; the clavicle.

key-bugle (kē'bū'gl), *n.* A variety of bugle invented about 1815, having six keys and a complete chromatic compass of about two octaves. It is now superseded by valve-instruments. Also called *Kent bugle*.



Key-bugle.

The coach . . . span along the open country road, blowing a lovely dance out of its key-bugle.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

key-chain (kē'chān), *n.* A chain fastened at one end to the cheek of a gun-carriage and at the other to the key, to prevent its loss. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

key-chord (kē'kōrd), *n.* In music, the tonic triad of any key (tonality). See *triad*.

key-cold (kē'kōld), *n.* [Formerly also *keacold*, *keycold*; < *key* + *cold*.] Cold as a key; icy; lifeless; inanimate.

And finally let us consider by Christ saying unto them, that if we would not suffer the strength and honour of our faith to wane like warm, or rather key-cold, and in manner lose his vigour by scattering our minds abroad about so many trifling things, etc.

Sir T. More, Cunoform against Tribulation, fol. 8.

Either they marry their children in their infancy, when they are not able to know what love is, or else matche them with inequality, joyning burning summer with keacold winter, their daughters of twenty years old or vnder to rich cormorants of three score or yppwards.

J. Lane, Toll-Truthes New Yeares Gift (1608), p. 5 (Shak. Soc.).

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!

Shak., Rich. III., 1, 2, 5.

Her apostolick vertu is departed from her, and hath left her Key-cold.

Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

key-color (kē'kul'gr), *n.* In painting, a loading color in a picture or composition.

key-desk (kē'desk), *n.* In organ-building, the desk-like case in which the keyboards and the stop-knobs are contained. The position of the key-desk with reference to the organ proper may be various, especially when the action is extended, or when pneumatic or electrical appliances are employed.

key-drop (kē'drop), *n.* A keyhole-guard of the modern form, usually attached to the escutcheon by a pivot and falling by its own weight to cover the keyhole.

keyed (kēd), *a.* [< *key* + *-ed*.] 1. Having keys, as a musical instrument; as, a *keyed* flute or trombone; a *keyed* cithara or harmonica. See *key*, 4 (a) and (b). — 2. Set or pitched in a particular key. See *key*, 1, v. l., 2. — **Keyed-stop violin**. See *key-stop*. — **Keyed violin**, a musical instrument similar in shape to a pianoforte, having strings and a keyboard, but the tone being produced by the action of little horsehair bows pressed against the strings by the keys.

key-fastener (kē'fās'nér), *n.* 1. Anything used to prevent the turning of a key, as a loop of wire hung over the door-knob and passed through the bow of the key. — 2. A tapered or wedge-shaped piece of metal which holds the breech-block or breech-plug of a gun firmly closed when it is inserted in the seat: a modification of the grip-fastener.

key-file (kē'fil), *n.* A flat file of a uniform section throughout, used by locksmiths.

key-fruit (kē'frūt), *n.* Same as *samara*.

key-guard (kē'gārd), *n.* Same as *keyhole-guard*.

key-harp (kē'hārp), *n.* A musical instrument was distinct in shape and action to a pianoforte, but forks in place of strings.

key-head (kē'hed), *n.* A head, as of a bolt, so shaped as to serve to bind or lock the object to which it is attached. — **Key-head bolt**. See *bolt*.

keyhole (kē'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the key-hole.

Shak., As you like it, iv. 1, 164.

But through the Key-holes and the Chinks of Doors,
And thro' the narrow slit Walks of crooked Pores,
He [Michael] past.

Conway, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 15.

2. In carp., a hole or excavation passing through beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them. — 3. A small piece of water connected with a lake or other larger body; a little lake or bay. [New Brunswick.]

keyhole (kē'hōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *keyholed*, pp. *keyholing*. [< *keyhole*, *n.*] To strike lengthwise, cutting in the target a hole which resembles a keyhole: said of a bullet in target-shooting. *Reynolds*.

keyhole-guard (kē'hōl-gārd), *n.* A sort of shield to cover a keyhole when the key is not inserted. Also *key-guard*.

keyhole-limpet (kē'hōl-lim'pet), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Pisurellidae*. There are several genera, as *Pisurella*, *Emarginula*, and others. These limpets derive their name from a perforation resembling a keyhole at the apex of the shell. See cut under *Pisurellidae*.

keyhole-saw (kē'hōl-sā), *n.* A narrow, slender saw used for cutting out sharp curves, such as those of a keyhole: same as *compass-saw*.

keynardi, *n.* A variant of *caynard*.

key-note (kē'nōt), *n.* 1. In music, the tone on which a key (tonality) is founded; a tonic. See *key*, 7 (b). Hence — 2. A central principle or idea; the pivotal point in a system, a composition, or a course of action; a controlling thought.

We have had, first of all, that remarkable discourse on Self-Limited Diseases, which has given the key-note to the prevailing medical tendency of this neighborhood.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 182.

key-pattern (kē'pat'ern), *n.* See *meander* and *freth*, 2.

key-piece (kē'pēs), *n.* A log which, caught by a rock or other obstruction in a stream, causes a jam of logs. [U. S.]

key-pin (kē'pin), *n.* In an organ or pianoforte, a pin which passes through a key of the keyboard and on which the key plays as on a pivot or center, so that when the front of the key is depressed by the finger the part on the other side of the pin, called the *key-tail*, rises. In each key one such pin is inserted.

key-pipe (kē'pip), *n.* In a lock, a pipe or tube in which the key turns.

key-plate (kē'plāt), *n.* In carp., same as *escutcheon*, 2 (b).

key-point (kē'point), *n.* That point of a military position, intrenched or otherwise, in which its principal strength lies, and the loss of which would force the assailed to retire.

key-ring (kē'ring), *n.* 1. A finger-ring from which projects a tongue or blade which is either fixed or movable on a hinge, and serves as the key to a lock. Such key-rings were formerly common, and were often of rich design. — 2. A ring used for keeping a number of keys together by being passed through their bows.

keyry, keiri (kē'ri), *n.* [Appar. an apothecaries' form of *choiri*, the specific name.] The wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*; more specifically called *apothecaries' keyry*.

Keys (kēz), *n. pl.* [From the first part of the Manx *kiare-as-fed*, four-and-twenty, designating the number of representatives, < *kiare*, four (= Gael. *cethir* = *Ir. cethir*, = *E. four*), < *as*, and, < *fed*, twenty (= Gael. *fichead* = *Ir. fiche*, etc., = *E. twenty*).] A contraction of *House of Keys*, the name of the body of twenty-four representatives which constitutes the lower branch of the legislature (Court of Tynwald) of the Isle of Man.

A local parliament, called the *House of Keys*, an assembly far in advance of the other parliament belonging to the neighboring island, in this respect — that the members dispensed with the people, and solemnly elected each other.

Walter Collins, Armadale, ii. 2.

The *Keys* were at one time self-elected, but in 1866 they consented to popular election.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 452.

For the purposes of finance bills the [Manx] assembly (*House of Keys*) and the council sit together but vote separately. The Governor presides, as the English king did in his Great Council.

J. Dryce, American Commonwealth, I. 216, note.

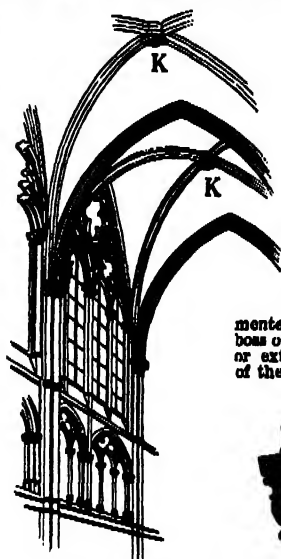
keysari, *n.* See *kaiser*, 1.

key-seat (kē'sēt), *n.* A key-bed.

keyship (kē'ship), *n.* [< *key* + *-ship*.] Same as *tonality*.

key-signature (kē'sig'nā-ſſſr), *n.* In musical notation, the sharps or flats placed at the head of the staff to indicate the tonality of the piece and the black digitals to be used in performing it upon the keyboard. See *key*, 7 (b), and *signature*.

keystone (kē'stōn), *n.* 1. The stone of an arch (typically the uppermost stone), which, being the last put in, is regarded as keying or locking the whole structure together; the stone at the apex of an arch. In Roman and Renaissance arches the keystone is very commonly sculptured as a decorative feature. In groined medieval vaults the keystone at the intersection of the ribs at the summit of the vault is usually ornamented with a sculptured boss or pendant. In a true or extradosed arch no one of the voussoirs is more im-



K, K, Keystones.

(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")



Keystone.

portant to the stability of the structure than any other. See *arch*, 1, 2.

'Tis the last key-stone
That makes the arch, the rest that there were put
Are nothing till that comes to bind and shut.

B. Jonson, To Sir Edward Sackville.

That hour o' night's black arch the key-stone.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Hence — 2. A supporting principle; the chief element in a system; that upon which the remainder rests or depends.

The tenet of predestination was the keystone of his religion.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

In a very interesting letter of Gauss to W. Weber, he refers to the electrodynamic speculations with which he had been occupied long before, and which he would have published if he could then have established that which he considered the real keystone of electro-dynamics, namely the deduction of the force acting between electric particles in motion from the consideration of an action between them, not instantaneous, but propagated in time, in a similar manner to that of light.

Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., II. 435.

3. In *chromolithography*, the first stone on which the picture is drawn or photographed, to serve as an outline guide in preparing the other stones for the colors, a copy of the keystone being made on each stone for printing a single color. See *lithography*.

A drawing of the subject, in outline, on transfer tracing-paper, is made in the ordinary way: when transferred to a stone, this drawing is called the *key-stone*, and it serves as a guide to all the others.

Ure, Dict., III. 125.

4. In a Scotch lead-smelting furnace, a block of cast-iron used to close up the space at each end of the forestone, and to fill up the space between the forestone and the back part of the furnace. — **Keystone State**, the State of Pennsylvania: so called because, in the geographical order of the original thirteen States of the American Union, Pennsylvania occupies the middle (seventh) place. This order is represented by an arch of thirteen stones, with Pennsylvania as the keystone.

key-stop (kē'stop), *n.* A digital or key so fitted to a violin as to control the stopping of the strings. A violin provided with key-stops is called a *key-stop* or *keyed-stop violin*.

key-tail (kē'tāl), *n.* In an organ or pianoforte, that part of the keys of a manual which is beyond the key-pin, and which rises when the front of the key is depressed.

key-tone (kē'tōn), *n.* Same as *key-note*, 1.

key-trumpet (kē'trum'pet), *n.* A trumpet in which the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus the pitch of the tone, is controlled by holes in the side of the tube, which are opened and closed by means of levers or keys.

key-valve (kē'valv), *n.* In music, the pad or valve-plug which closes an aperture on the side of the tube of a wind-instrument. *E. D.*

keyway (kē'wā), *n.* A mortise made for the reception of a key; a slot in the round hole of a wheel for the reception of the eye whereby the wheel is secured to the shaft. *E. H. Knight.*
keywood (kē'wūd), *n.* [ME., < *key* + *wood*.] Wood landed at, and perhaps sold from, a quay.

That better governance and rule be hadd, and better oversight, vpon *keywood*, crates, and coles, and bagges to mete hem with. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

key-word (kē'wərd), *n.* A word which serves as a key, guide, or explanation to the meaning, use, or pronunciation of other words, or to other matters.

These [books] are of poets, indicated by *key-word* P.; prose writers, *key-word* P. W. *Science*, XIII, 152.

The *key-word* of life is "Thy will be done."
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II, 66.

K. G. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Garter*. See *garter*.

K. G. P. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Golden Fleece*. See *fleece*.

kh. A digraph not occurring in native English words, or words of other Teutonic, Romance, Latin, or Greek origin, but common in the transliteration of Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and other Oriental words, in which it usually represents an aspirated *k* equivalent to the Scotch and German *ch* (sh).

khafian, *n.* See *cafian*.

khair-gum (kār'gum), *n.* A gum yielded by the bark of the *khair*-tree.

khair-tree (kār'trē), *n.* [*E. Ind.* *khair* + *E. tree*.] An East Indian tree, *Acacia Catechu*. From its heart-wood is extracted the true catechu, and a gum resembling gum arabic exudes from its bark. Its wood is hard and durable.

khakan (kū-kān'), *n.* [*Pers.* (> *Turk.*) *khāqān*, an emperor, a king, sovereign. Hence *Russ.* *kagan*, *ML.* *chaganus*, *oceanus*, *chaganus*, *oceanus*, *MGr.* *χάγανος*, emperor or khan (of Tatar). The word *khan* is different.] An emperor; a king.

An embassy from Justin to the *Khakhs*, or Emperor, mentions the Tartarian ceremony of purifying the Roman Ambassadors by conducting them between two fires. *Sir W. Jones, Histories and Antiquities of Asia*, p. 112.

khaki (kū'ki), *a. and n.* [*Ind.* *khaki*, dusty, earthy, < *khāk*, dust, earth, ashes.] *I. a.* Dust-colored or clay-colored: adopted from Hindu use.

It is a fawn-colored glove, similar to those now being sold in London shops as *khaki* deerakin, but with handsome embroidery and fringe. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII, 362.

II. n. A kind of light drab or chocolate-colored cloth used principally for uniforms.

khaleb (kal'eb), *n.* [*Turk.*] A measure of length, the Turkish pik, or pik halebi. According to the Russian Commission, it is 22.89 English inches; but the *khaleb* of Moldavia is 26.45 English inches. That of Wallachia contains by law 2 feet 2½ inches, English measure.

khalf, khalfif, *n.* See *calif*.

khamain (kam'sin), *n.* [*Also kamsin*; < *Turk.* *Ar.* *khamain*, a simoom (see def.), the fifty days preceding the vernal equinox, < *Ar.* *khamain*, fifty, fiftieth, < *khams*, *khamsu*, five.] A hot south-east wind that blows regularly in Egypt for about fifty days, commencing about the middle of March.

khan (kān, kan, or kán), *n.* [Formerly also *kawn*, *kawn*, *can*, < ME. *kan*, *cane*, *chan*, *chane*, *chan* = F. *kun*, *khan* = G. *chan*, *khan* = Russ. *khan* = MGr. *χάνης*, *χάνης* = *Turk.* *khan*, < Pers. *khan*, a prince; of Tatar origin.] The title of sovereign princes in Tatar countries, whose dominions are known as *khanates*, and of nomadic chiefs and various state officers in Persia; also, one of the titles of the sultan of Turkey. The title has degenerated in dignity. In Persia and Afghanistan it has now a vague value, about equivalent to *seigneur*, and in India it has become a common affix to the names of respectable Hindus, especially of those who claim a Pathan descent.

But onwards on the sea ryde

A prince there is that rulyth wyde,

Calld by the name of Catowes (Cathay).

Interludes of the Four Elements (ed. Halliwell, 1848).

Both of them serving the great *Can* in those warres.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 487.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan

A stately pleasure-dome decree,

Where Alph, the sacred river, ran

Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

khan (kan), *n.* [Formerly also *kawn*, *kawn*, *kane*, *cane*, *kane*; < *Turk.* *khan* = Hind. *khāna*, < Pers. *khāna*, a house, dwelling.] One of a class of unfurnished inns in Turkish and some other Oriental lands, generally belonging to the government. Some are designed for the gratuitous use of trav-



Interior of a Khan.

elers and pilgrims; others, of a better kind, for the accommodation of traders and their trains and wares, the traders paying charges.

The *Cans* lock up by the Turks at noons and at nights, for fears that the Franks should suffer or offer any outrage. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 90.

The *khan* [in Syria] is usually built around a courtyard, with sheds or booths for the animals occupying the ground floor, while the travelers may take what chance there is for sleep on the more elevated platforms.

The Century, XXV, 817.

khanate (kan'āt or kán'āt), *n.* [*khān* + *-ate*.] The dominion or jurisdiction of a *khan*.

The *khanate* was annexed to Muscovy more than three centuries ago. *D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 4.

khanjee (kan'jē), *n.* [*Repr. Hind.* *khanghi*, *khanagi*, Beng. *khānki*, belonging to the house, < Pers. *khānagi*, belonging to the house, < *khāna*, house: see *khan*.] The keeper of a *khan* or Oriental inn.

Everybody looks pleased [at a departure from a *khan*] except the *khanjee*. *J. Baker, Turkey*, p. 220.

khanisah, khansuma (kán'sa-mā, -su-mā), *n.* [*Hind.* *khānsāmān*: see *consumah*.] An East Indian servant. See *consumah*.

khanum (ka-nūm'), *n.* [*Also canum*; < *Turk.* *khānim* (Ar. *khānam*), a lady, < *khān*, a lord: see *khan*.] A lady of rank; the feminine of the title *khan*.

khass (kas), *a.* [*Hind.* *khass*, private, special.] Special; reserved; also, royal: as, *khass* revenues; *khass* lands.

khatsum-oil (kat'sum-oil), *n.* [*E. Ind.* *khatsum* + *E. oil*.] An oil obtained in India from the composite plant *Vernonia anthelmintica*.

khawass (ka-was'), *n.* Same as *cavass*.

Khaya (kā'yā), *n.* [*NL.* (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Senegambian name of the tree.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceae*, tribe *Swietenieae*, distinguished from *Swietenia*, the true mahogany, in having 4 instead of 5 petals, an 8-lobed instead of a 10-toothed stamen-tube, and compressed instead of winged seeds. They are tall trees with wood resembling mahogany, abruptly pinnate leaves of few leaflets, and crowded panicles of flowers at the ends of the branchlets. Two species are now recognized, only one of which, however, has acquired any economic importance.

This is the *K. Senegalensis*, a native of Senegambia, which is called *Senegal mahogany*, and also sometimes *colodora*. **Khayes** (kā'yās), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Khaya* + *-es*.] A subdivision ("section") of meliaceous plants of the tribe *Swietenieae*, founded on the genus *Khaya*, not generally recognized by modern botanists.

khedival (ke-dē'val), *n.* [*khedive* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *khedive* of Egypt. Also *khedivial*.

khedive (ke-dēv'), *n.* [= F. *khédive*, < *Turk.* *khidiv*, < Pers. *khidiv*, *khudiv*, *khudiv*, a king, lord, great prince, sovereign, *khidiv*, the viceroy of Egypt.] The title of the viceroy of Egypt, assumed by Ismail Pasha in 1867, under a convention with his suzerain the Sultan of Turkey: an agreement made between them in 1866 had established for the first time hereditary succession in his family.

khedivial (ke-dē'vi-al), *a.* Same as *khedival*.

khenna (ken'g), *n.* Another form of *henna*.

khilat, *n.* See *kilut*.

khirkah (kēr'kā), *n.* A robe used by dervishes, fakirs, or ascetics in Moslem countries; a religious habit made of shreds and patches. *Hughes, Diet. Islam*.

khitmutgar (kit'mut-gār), *n.* [*Also kitmutgar*, *khidmutgar*, and *khidmutgar*; < Hind. *khidmatgar*, a servant, butler, < *khidmat*, service, attendance, + *-gar*, denoting an agent.] In India, a servant, usually Mohammedan, whose duty it is to wait at table; an under-butler.

It [an English child] slips the mouth of a gray-haired *khansamah* with its slipper, and dips its poodle's paws in a Mohammedan *khidmutgar*'s rice.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 342.

Khivan (kē'van), *a.* [*Khiva* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Khiva, a city and *khanate* on the west bank of the Oxus in central Asia, temporarily occupied by the Russians in 1873, but now nominally independent.

The collection of the indemnity falls upon the *Khivan* authorities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 62.

Khlistie, *n.* [*Russ.*, < *khlistiti*, *khlistiti*, lash, switch, < *khlisti*, a whip, switch.] A powerful Russian sect, the members of which called themselves People of God. They were followers of one Daniel, who declared himself to be a manifestation of the Almighty, and inculcated twelve commandments, including celibacy and total abstinence from strong drinks. The members are called *Lashers* and *Danielites*.

kholah (kō'lā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The East Indian jackal, *Canis aureus*.

khukhus (kus'kus), *n.* [*Hind.*] Same as *cucur*.

khutbah (kut'bā), *n.* [*Ar.* *khutba*, *khutba*, an address.] A Mohammedan prayer and sermon or formal oration in Arabic delivered in the mosques on Fridays at the beginning of meridian prayer. It is regarded by Mussulmans as the most sacred part of their service, and the recital of his name in this oration is a high prerogative of the sultan or ameer. In India the expression "Ruler of the Age" is substituted. Also spelled *khutab*.

Ki (kē), *n.* [*Hawaiian*.] A liliaceous plant, *Cordia terminalis*, which is distributed through the Pacific islands, the Malay archipelago, and in China. In the Hawaiian islands its root is baked and eaten. It also affords an intoxicating drink by fermentation or distillation. The natives regard the plant as sacred, and place it around graves. Elsewhere in Polynesia the name is *ti*.

kiabocoo-wood (kē-a-bō'kū-wūd), *n.* [*E. Ind.* *kiabocoo* + *E. wood*.] An ornamental wood exported from Singapore and produced in many of the Malayan islands and New Guinea. It appears to be merely the burl-wood of the same tree which affords the lingo or lingoo-wood, namely *Pterocarpus indicus* of the order *Leguminosae*. It is colored in shades of yellowish red beautifully mottled with curls or knots of a darker hue. It is much used in the East and to some extent in Europe for inlaying and the manufacture of small articles, such as snuff-boxes. Also *Amboyna wood*, *kiabocoo*, *kiabocoo*, *kyabocoo*, etc. See *Pterocarpus*.

kiack (ki-ak'), *n.* [*Burmese*.] In Burma, a Buddhist temple.

The people [of Pegu] send rice and other things to that *kiack* or church of which they be. *Bakuy's Voyages*, II, 261.

When they enter into their *kiack*, at the door there is a great jarre of water, with a Cooke or a Ladle in it, and there they wash their feet. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 460.

kiak, *n.* See *kayak*.

kiang (kyāng), *n.* [*Chinese*.] A river: a part of many place-names in China and neighboring countries: as, Yang-tse-kiang (that is, the river Yang-tse). Also spelled *keang*.

klough (kyāsh), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] Toil; trouble; anxiety. [*Scotch*.]

The hisping infant, prattling on his knee,

Does a his weary *klough* an care beguile.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

Kibara (ki-bā'rā), *n.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1836), from the Javanese name of *K. coriacea*.] A genus of dioecious apetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Montiaceae*, having unisexual, generally monocious flowers, the male with a perianth of 4 connivent lobes, and from 5 to 8 stamens in two series, the 4 outer opposite the lobes. They are trees or shrubs with opposite leaves and small flowers in cymes or short panicles. The fruit consists of numerous ovoid drupes resting upon a broad disk-shaped receptacle. Some dozen species are known, inhabiting the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, and Australia. *K. coriacea* is a large tree of Malacca and Java, having large, opposite, ovate-oblong leaves. *K. macrophylla* of New South Wales and Queensland is an evergreen tree called the *black*, *Australian*, or *Queensland inkberry*.

kibbal, *n.* See *kibbled*.

kibble (kib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kibbled*, ppr. *kibbling*. [Perhaps an unassimilated and variant freq. of *chip*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To bruise or grind coarsely, as malt, beans, etc. *Salop.*—2. To clip roughly, as a stone.

II. intrans. To walk lame. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kibbles, **kibbal** (kib'l, kib'al), *n.* [*Origin uncertain*.] 1. The bucket of a draw-well, or of the shaft of a mine. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A stick with a curve or knob at the end, used in playing the game of nurspell.

kibble-chain (kib'l-ohān), *n.* The chain that draws up the kibble or bucket from a mine.

One day at the shaft's mouth, reaching after the *kibble-chain*—maybe he was in liquor, maybe not, the Lord knows, but—I didn't know him again, ar, when we picked him up. *Kingley, Yeast*, vii.

kibbler (kib'lér), *n.* One who or that which kibbles or cuts; especially, a machine for grind-

ing or cutting beans and peas for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

kibbling (kib'ling), *n.* [Appar. verbal *n.* of *kibble*, *v.*, as a small bit cut off.] A part of a small fish used as bait by fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland. Also spelled *kibling*.

kibdelophane (kib-dol'ô-fân), *n.* [*Gr.* *κίβδηλος*, spurious, base, + *-φανής*, appearing, *< φαίνωμαι*, appear.] A variety of ilmenite or titanite iron ore.

kibe (kib), *n.* [Appar. *< W. cibi* (fem. *y gibi*), a chilblain; cf. *cibwet*, chilblains, prob. *< cib*, a cup, + *gwet*, a humor, malady.] A chap or crack in the flesh, caused by cold; an ulcerated chilblain, as on the heel.

My followers grow to my heels like *kibes* — I cannot stir out of doors for 'em. *Chapman*, *Monsieur D'Olive*, v. 1.

Pal. I am almost out at heels.

Pal. Why, then, let *kibes* ensue.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I, 3, 35.

kibed (kibd), *a.* [*< kibe* + *-ed*.] Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as, *kibed* heels.

Kibesia (ki-bes'i-g), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), from the Javanese name of the plant.] A genus of polypetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Lythraceae*, or, according to some authors, to the *Melastomaceae*, tribe *Astronoeae*, type of the old suborder *Kibesioae*, characterized by having the irregular somewhat 4-lobed limb of the hood-shaped calyx warty and spinous (the spines sometimes barbed at the tip), 8 stamens, and a 4-celled ovary. They are smooth shrubs with angled or winged branches, coriaceous, oblong-ovate, 3-nerved leaves, obtuse at the attenuate apex, and large blue flowers on axillary, 1- to 3-flowered peduncles. Thirteen species have been described, inhabiting the Malay archipelago and Philippine Islands.

Kibesioae (kib-es'i-ô-g), *n. pl.* [NL. (Naudin, 1850), *< Kibesia* + *-oae*.] A suborder of melastomaceous plants, typified by the genus *Kibesioa*: nearly the same as the tribe *Astronoeae*.

kibin (kib'in), *n.* [*W. chyn*.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to half a bushel.

kibitka (ki-bit'kâ), *n.* [Russ. *kibitka*, the tilt or cover of a wagon, a tilt-wagon, a Tatar tent; of Tatar origin.] 1. A circular tent used by the Kirghiz and other Tatars. It is about 12 feet in diameter, with a rounded top. The sides are formed of collapsible or folding lattice-work, and the roof of slender, slightly curved poles; both sides and roof are covered with thick felt. There is an opening for smoke and a flap for the door.



Kibitka, or Kirghiz Tent.

2. A Russian cart or wagon with a rounded top, covered with felt or leather. It serves as a kind of movable habitation, and is used for traveling in winter.

Formerly the journey from Novogorod to Moscow was most painfully accomplished in ninety hours in a *kibitka* — a cart, or rather a cradle for two, in which the driver . . . sat close to the horses' tails, the hinder part of the cart being shaded by a semicircular hood of laths covered with birch bark. These vehicles have no springs, and are fastened together by wooden pegs. The luggage is placed at the bottom, and covered by a mattress, upon which an abundant supply of feather-beds alone renders the jolting endurable. *A. J. C. Hare*, *Russia*, v.

kiblah (kib'lah), *n.* [Ar. *qibla*, that which is opposite, the South, *< qabl*, before, *qabala*, be opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer. This was, according to Mohammedan authorities, at first the Kaaba in Mecca, but after the flight to Medina it was for some time Jerusalem, and then again changed to Mecca. Any object of strong desire or devotion is also spoken of as a *kiblah*.

There have been few incidents more disastrous in their consequences to the human race than this decree of Mohammed changing the *Kibla* from Jerusalem to Mecca. Had he remained true to his earlier and better faith, the Arabs would have entered the religious community of the nations as peace-makers, not as enemies and destroyers. *Osborne*, *Islam under the Arabs*, p. 53.

kibling (kib'ling), *n.* See *kibbling*.

kibosh (ki-bo'sh'), *n.* [Also *kybo'sh*; a slang word, of obscure origin.] The form, manner, style, or fashion of something; the thing; as, that is the proper *kibosh*; full dress is the correct *kibosh* for the opera. [Slang.]

kiby (ki'bi), *a.* [*< kibe* + *-y*.] Affected with kibes or chilblains.

And he haltith often that hath a kyby hale.

Shakton, *Gariende of Laurell*.

kichelt, kitchelt, *n.* [*< ME. kichil, kechel*, *< AS. ciceal*, a cake; prob. akin to *cake*, *cooky*.] A small cake. Also spelled *kichil*. — *God's kichel*. See *God*.

Give us a bumble whete, malt, or reye,

A *Goddes kichyl* [var. *kichil*], or a type of cheese.

Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 59.

kick (kik), *v.* [*< ME. kiken*, *< W. cicio* (colloq.), *kick* (cf. *cic*, foot), = *Gael. ceig*, kick.] I. *trans.* 1. To give a thrust or blow to with the foot; strike with the foot: as, to *kick* a dog; to *kick* an obstruction out of one's way.

And by mite

Disdain *kicks* back what words could not refute.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, vl. 34.

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,

But — why did you *kick* us down stairs?

J. P. Kemble, *The Panel*, l. 1.

There he watches yet!

There like a dog before his master's door!

Kick'd, he returns. *Tennyson*, *Pellaea and Ettarre*.

2. To strike in recoiling: as, an overloaded gun *kicks* the shoulder.

Some muskets so contrive it

As oft to miss the mark they drive at

And, though well aimed at duck or plover,

Bear wide, and *kick* their owners over.

J. Trumbull, *McFingal*, l. 66.

3. In *printing*, to operate or effect by impact of the foot on a treadle: used with relation to some kinds of small job-presses: as, to *kick* a Gordon press; to *kick* off a thousand impressions. [U. S.] — 4. To sting, as a wasp. [Prov. Eng.] — 5. To reject, as a suitor; jilt. [Vulgar, southern U. S.] — To *kick* one's heels. See *heel*. — To *kick* the beam. See *beam*. — To *kick* the bucket. See *bucket*. — To *kick* up a row or a dust. See *dust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike out with the foot; have the habit of striking with the foot: as, a horse that *kicks*.

For trewely ther is noon of us allo,

If any wight wol clawe us on the galle,

That we nei like, for he seith us south.

Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 85.

They contemn all phisic of the mind,

And, like galled camels, *kick* at every touch.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, Ind.

2. To thrust out the foot with violence, as in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt. Then trip him, that his heels may *kick* at heaven.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III, 3, 63.

Hence — 3. To manifest opposition or strong objection; offer resistance. [Now chiefly slang.]

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering, which I have commanded? 1 Sam. II, 29.

You hold the woman is the better man:

A rampant horey, such as, if it sprud,

Would make all women *kick* against their lords.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

In a late number you maintain strongly that it is the duty of persons suffering from overcharges, insolence, and other forms of oppression to *kick*. You urge that the oppressor argues from our American clarity, "bearing all things" with silent fortitude, that we, the people, rather like it; and you insist that a part of our debt to society is invariably, systematically, quickly, continuously, and powerfully "to *kick*." *The Nation*, XLVIII, 137.

4. To recoil, as a musket or other firearm. — 5. To stammer. *Devonshire Dial.*, p. 72. [Prov. Eng.] — To *kick* against the pricks. See *prick*. — To *kick* off, in *foot-ball*, to give the ball the first kick which starts the play. — To *kick* over the traces, to throw off control; become insubordinate. [Colloq.]

kick (kik), *n.* [*< kick*, *v.*] 1. A blow or thrust with the foot.

A *kick* that scarce would move a horse

May kill a sound divine. *Cowper*, *Yearly Distress*.

2. In *foot-ball*: (a) The right of or a turn at kicking the ball. (b) One who kicks or kicks off. He's . . . the best *kick* and charger at Rugby.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 6.

3. The recoil of a firearm when discharged. But he [Mr. Lowe] and I must alike be prepared to stand the recoil of our own guns, even though the *kick* may be inconvenient.

Gladstone, *Gleanings*, l. 134.

4. A sudden and strong objection; unexpected resistance. [Slang.] — 5. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocket-knife by which the blade is prevented from striking the spring in the act of closing. — 6. A cleat or block on the stock-board of a brick-molders' bench, which serves to make a key in the brick. — 7. A die for bricks. — 8. Fashion; novelty; thing in vogue. [Slang, Eng.]

'Tis the *kick*, I say, old un, so I brought it down.

Doddin.

9. The indentation or inner protuberance of a molded glass bottle. [Slang, Eng.]

What it [a bottle] holds if it's public-house gin is uncertain: for you must know, sir, that some bottles has great *kicks* at their bottoms.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II, 511.

10. *pl.* Trousers. [Slang, Eng.] — Drop *kick*, in *foot-ball*, a kick made as the ball, dropped from the hand, rises with a bound from the ground.

Tom . . . performed very creditably, after first driving his foot three inches into the ground, and then nearly kicking his leg into the air, in vigorous efforts to accomplish a *drop-kick* after the manner of East.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 5.

Place *kick*, in *foot-ball*, a kick made while the ball is stationary on the ground.

kickable (kik'g-bl), *a.* [*< kick* + *-able*.] That may be kicked; deserving to be kicked.

The epitome of nothing, fitter to be kicked, if shee were of a *kickable* substance, than either honour'd or humour'd. *N. Ward*, *Simple Coder*, p. 23.

Rigg was a most unengaging, *kickable* boy.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xli.

kickée (ki-kē'), *n.* [*< kick*, *v.*, + *-ee*.] One who is kicked. [Rare and jocose.]

He . . . was seen . . . kicking him at the same time in the most ignominious manner; and in return to all demands on the part of the *kickées* to know the reason for such outrage, simply remarking "You are *Piggie*."

Savage, *R. Medlicott*, iii, a.

kickér (kik'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which kicks.

Cham.

'Twas some fore'd match, If he were not *kick'd* to th' church o' the wedding day, I'll never come at court. Can be no otherwise. Perhaps he was rich; speak, Mistress Lapot, was't not so? *Mist. Lapot*. Nay, that's without all question.

Cham. Oh, he would not want *kickers* know then.

Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, l.

2. One who offers strong, and especially unexpected or perverse, opposition; one who objects or opposes; a bolter. Cf. *kick*, *v.*, 1, 3, n., 4.

There is of course a class of chronic *kickers* who are always finding fault. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII, 6.

kickie-wickie (kik'ik-wik'), *a.* and *n.* Same as *kickie-wickie*. *Shak.*

kickish (kik'ish), *a.* [*< kick* + *-ish*.] Irritable. [Prov. Eng.]

Is Majestas Imperii growne so *kickish* that it cannot stand quiet with Salus Populi, unless it be fettered? *N. Ward*, *Simple Coder*, p. 59.

kickie (kik'), *a.* Uncertain; unsteady; fickle; tottering. Also *keekie*. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

kick-off (kik'ôf), *n.* The first kick in a game of foot-ball.

Away goes the ball spinning towards the school goal; seventy yards before it touches ground, and at no point above twelve or fifteen feet high, a model *kick-off*.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 5.

kickshaw (kik'shâ), *n.* [Prop. *kickshaw*, sing.; formerly also *kickshoe*, *kickshoes*, *keckshoe*, *kekshoes* (simulating *kick* + *shoes*), earlier *quelquechose*, orig. *quelquechose*, *< F. quelque chose*, something: see *quelquechose*.] 1. Something fantastical or uncommon; something trifling, not otherwise named or described, or that has no particular name.

Sir And. . . . I delight in *Maskes* and *Reuels* sometimes altogether.

Sir To. Art thou good at these *Kick-shawes*, Knight?

Shak., *Twelfth Night* (fol. 1623), l. 3, 132.

2. A light, unsubstantial dish, or kind of food. *Palada*, broths, sauces, stewed meats, and other *kick-shaws*.

Chapman, *May-Day*, iv, 4.

A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tinsy *kickshaw*, tell William cook.

Shak., *5 Hen. IV.*, v, 1, 20.

kickies (kik'siz), *n. pl.* [*< kick*, *n.*: see *kick*, *n.*, 10.] Trousers. [Slang, Eng.]

A pair of kerseymeres *kickies*, any colour, built very slap-up. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I, 53.

kicksy-wicksy (kik'si-wik'si), *a.* and *n.* [Also *kickie-wickie*, *kickie-wickie*, and *kickie-winstie*, *kickie-wincey*, *kickie-wincey*, the second element perhaps a sophisticated form, to bring in an etym. explanation from *wince* (formerly also *wince*); prob. a more redupl. of *kick*, varied in the repetition, with term, *-y*, or equiv. *-ey*, adj. suffix.] 1. *a.* Flickering; uncertain; restless.

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out again; Such *kickie-wickie* flames shew but how dark Thy great light's resurrection would be here.

Poems subjoined to *R. Fletcher's* Epigrams.

II. *n.* A man's wife: occurring only in the following passage, where it is used ludicrously and without definite signification:

He wears his honour in a box unseen,

That hugs his *kickie-wickie* here at home.

Shak., *All's Well*, II, 3, 297.

kickumbob, *n.* [Irreg. *< kick* or *kickshaw*, with term. as in *thingumbob*.] A thingumbob; a "what's-its-name." *John Taylor*, 1630.

kickup (kik'up), *n.* [*< kick + up.*] 1. A disturbance. [*Slang.*]—2. A steamboat with paddle-wheel astern. [*Mississippi river.*]—3. In Jamaica, the water-thrush, *Sturnus naevius* or *S. noveboracensis*: so called from the way it jerks its tail, like a wagtail: more fully called *Heavy kickup*. *P. H. Gosse.*

kid (kid), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. kid, kide, kydde, < Icel. kida = Dan. Sw. kid = OHG. kizzi, chiti (also kistin, chistin), MHG. kitzze, kizzo, kitzze, kiz (also kistin, chistin), G. kitzze, kitz, a kid: prob. akin to E. chit, q. v.*] 1. *n.* 1. A young goat.

Hath any ram
Slipp'd from the fold, or young kid lost his dam?
Milton, Comus, l. 498.

2. The flesh of a young goat.

Our attendants now produced some kid and dried dates, which, washed down with water and a touch of absinthe, formed our meal.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 82.

3. Leather made from the skin of a kid, used in making shoes and gloves. Much of the leather so used and sold as "kid" is made from other skins.—4. The roe deer in its first year. *W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 508.*—5. A child, especially a male child. [*Slang.*]

I am old, you say;
Yes, parsons old, kids, an you mark me well!
Middleton, Measure for Measure, Old Law, III. 2.

The girl still held Oliver fast by the hand. . . "So you got the kid," said Sikes.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xx.

6. *pl.* Gloves made of kid or of the leather so called. See def. 3. [*Colloq.*]

The Haddens had been appropriated by a couple of youths in frockcoats and orthodox kids, with a suspicion of moustaches.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldsworthy, v.

II. *a.* Made of kid or of the leather so called. See I., 3.—*Kid glove*, a glove made of kid leather, or, in trade use, of other soft leather resembling kid.

kid (kid), *v. t. or i.* pret. and pp. *kidded*, ppr. *kidding*. [*< kid, n.*] To bring forth (young): said especially of a goat.

kid (kid), *a.* Middle English preterit of *kithen*.
kid (kid), *p. a.* [*ME., also kyd, kydd, kud, ked, etc., pp. of kithen, make known: see kithen.*] Known: well-known; famous; renowned: formerly, in poetry, a general term of commendation.

In the castle were a company, kyd men of Armys,
That enfourmet were of fyght, & the fet couthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3222.

And thus he killeth the knyghts with his kydd wapene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1890.

kid (kid), *n.* [*Cf. kit¹.*] 1. A small tub; *naut.*, a small tub or vessel in which sailors receive their food.

The cook scraped his kids (wooden vessels out of which sailors eat) and polished the hoops, and placed them before the galley to await inspection.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 208.

2. A box or wooden pen built on the deck of a fishing-vessel to receive fish as they are caught. —*Gurry-kid*, a kid or tub used to contain the gurry taken from fish.

kid (kid), *n.* [*Early mod. E. kydde; < ME. *kid (in comp. kidberer); prob. < W. cids, pl., fagots.*] 1. A fagot or bundle, as of heath or furze. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fagots or bundles of wood for firewood are called kids in Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire.
York Plays, Int., p. xxi.

2. A bundle of sticks or brush planted on a beach to stop shingle or gather sand, to act as a groin. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A bundle of sticks or twigs strapped in front of the legs to help a rider to keep his seat on a bucking horse. [*Australian.*]

The native explained that second- or third-rate riders very often made up a bundle of twigs, rolled up in a piece of cloth, which they bound across the saddle with these straps. This kid, as it is called, pressing firmly on the front of the legs, assists immensely in keeping a rider down in the saddle when a horse bucks heavily, but is at the same time dangerous.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, l. 108.

kid (kid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidded*, ppr. *kidding*. [*< kid, n.*] To bind up, as a fagot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kid (kid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidded*, ppr. *kidding*. [*Prob. < kid, n., 5.*] To hoax; humbug; deceive. [*Slang.*]

kid (kid), *n.* [*< kid, v.*] A hoax; humbug.—*No kid*, without fooling or chaffing. [*Slang, U. S. and Australia.*]

kidaris (kid'aris), *n.* See *cidaris*, 1.
kidbearer, *n.* [*ME. kidberer; < kid + bearer.*] A fagot-bearer.

Kidberers, Garthymers, erthe wallers, pavers, dykers.
Act of Mayor and Common Council of York, 1471, quoted (in York Plays, p. xxi, note.

kidote (kid'köt), *n.* [*Appar. < kid², p. a., known (l. e. publico), + cotel, house (of deten-*

tion), now *kitty*, q. v.] A common jail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

On this much enduring bridge were also erected the chantry chapel of St. William, the hall of meeting of the town council, the "kiddote," or common gaol.
N. and Q., 7th ser., v. 408.

kiddaw, kiddow (kid'ä, -ö), *n.* [*Corn.*] A guillemot. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

In Cornwall they call the guillemot a *kiddow*.
Ray (1874), p. 61. (Haltwell.)

kiddet. A Middle English preterit of *kithen*.
kidder (kid'er), *n.* [*Also kiddier; origin obscure.*] A forestaller; a huckster.

Licensed . . . to be a common drover of cattle, Badger, Lader, Kidder, Carrier, and Buyer of Corn, Grain, Butter and Cheese.

License in time of Queen Anne. A. H. A. Hamilton's [*Quarter Sessions, p. 270.*]

Kidderminster (kid'er-min-ster), *n.* A kind of carpet, named from the town in England where it was formerly principally manufactured. It is composed of two webs interlaced together (hence also called *two-ply carpet*), consisting of a worsted warp and a woolen weft, both warp and weft appearing on each surface. It is also called *tufted carpet*, from the material being dyed in the grain. Three-ply carpet is an improvement upon Kidderminster, admitting of a greater variety of colors and figures.

kiddel (kid'l), *n.* [*Also kidel, kittle, kettle; < ME. kidel, kidel (AL. kidellus, in Magna Charta); < OF. quidel, later quideau (Cotgrave), a kiddie, prob. < Bret. kidel, a net at the mouth of a stream.*] 1. A weir or fence of stakes or twigs, set in a stream for catching fish. Kiddies for intercepting salmon and other fish are often mentioned in old statutes concerning rivers and havens.

Amocion of *kiddell* under payne of s. pond, . . . the vi. article [viz. that all the weirs that ben in Thames or in Medway . . . be don away, p. 10].

Arnold's Chron., 1503 (ed. 1811), p. 1.

For a small sum of money any rascal on the river could buy his license, and set up *kiddes* in the Lea and in the Medway as well as in the Thames.

H. Dixon, Her Majesty's Tower, p. 29.

2. A fish-basket. [*Pennsylvania.*]

kiddel (kid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kiddled*, ppr. *kiddling*. A dialectal variant of *cuddle*.

kiddel (kid'l), *a.* A dialectal variant of *kittle*.

kiddow, *n.* See *kiddaw*.

kiddy (kid'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidded*, ppr. *kidding*. [*Cf. kid².*] To hoax; cheat; "kid." [*Slang.*]

There they met with beggars who *kidded* them on the lark. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, l. 462.*

kidel, *n.* An obsolete form of *kiddle*.

kid-fox (kid'foks), *n.* A young fox. Compare *kit-fox*. [*Rare.*]

The musel ended,
We'll eat the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 3, 44.

kidge, *a.* See *kedge*.
kidding (kid'ling), *n.* [*= Icel. kithling; as kid¹ + -ling¹.*] A young kid.

Kiddings, now, begin to crop
Dales in the dewy dale.
J. Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

kidnap (kid'nap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidnapped*, ppr. *kidnapping*. [*Orig. a slang word, taken from the cant of thieves; < kid¹, n., 5, + nap, a var. of nab, snatch.*] To steal, abduct, or carry off forcibly (a human being, whether man, woman, or child). In law it sometimes implies a carrying beyond the jurisdiction.

Brave Mar and Panmure were firm, I am sure;
The latter was *kidnaped* awa.
Battle of Sheriff Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 159).

The Janissaries, while they kept their first strength—that strength which made the Ottoman power what it was—were all *kidnapped* (Christian children).

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 427.

kidnapper (kid'nap-er), *n.* One who kidnaps; a man-stealer or child-stealer.

Enemies that have taken a *Maid captive* won't be guilty of such *barbarity* as this: nor will *Kidnappers* themselves, to those they have *kidnaped* away.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 161.

These people lie in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law.

Spectator.

kidnapping (kid'nap-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of kidnap, v.*] The act of stealing, abducting, or carrying off a human being forcibly.

The other remaining offence, that of *kidnapping*, being the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xv.

kidneert, kidneret, *n.* Middle English forms of *kidney*.

kidney (kid'ni), *n.* [*< ME. kidney, kedney, kidnei, kidenet, a corruption of kidneer, kidnere, kidnere, kideneiro, < *kid, appar. for quith (E. dial. var. kite), the belly, + neer, nere, kidney: see*

kite and *neer*.] 1. In anat., a glandular structure whose function is the purification of the blood by the excretion of urine; one of the renes or reins; a renal organ. Kidneys are of very various shapes and positions in the body, and often of loosely lobulated structure. In the higher vertebrates they are always paired and of compact figure, tending to become bean-shaped glands, as in man. The kidneys of man are situated in the loins, opposite the upper lumbar vertebrae, behind the peritoneum, embedded in fat, and capped by the adrenals or suprarenal capsules. The left is somewhat higher than the right, which leaves room for the liver. They are purplish-brown in color, about 4 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ thick; they weigh about 4½ ounces. Section displays an outer cortical substance, darker and softer than the rest, consisting chiefly of uriniferous tubules and Malpighian corpuscles. (See *corpuscle*.) The inner or medullary substance is composed of numerous distinctly striated conical masses, or Malpighian pyramids, whose bases are directed peripherally, while their apices converge toward the interior, ending in the papillae, which project into the cavity of the pelvis. There are from 8 to 18 such pyramids, composed mainly of minute straight and looped uriniferous tubules, which proceed from the cortical substance to open on the papillae. One such papilla, or a set of several papillae, protrudes into a compartment of the general cavity called a *calyx*; the calyces unite in three infundibula, the beginnings of the general cavity of the kidney, the pelvis, which is also the funnel-shaped beginning of the ureter, the tube by which the urine passes to the bladder. The hilum of the kidney is the place on the median or concave side of the kidney, corresponding to the place of the scar on a bean, where the ureter goes out, and where the vessels and nerves enter. The organs are abundantly supplied with nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. In its minute and essential structure the kidney consists of a great number of branching, looped, and convoluted epithelial tubes (*tubuli uriniferi*), terminating in dilatations, each dilatation enveloping a plexus of blood-vessels and forming a Malpighian body. These tubes, moreover, are abundantly supplied with blood-vessels. Malpighian bodies and tubules both share in the work of secreting, but there is reason to think that the former have to do with the secretion of the water and less important parts of the urine, while the elimination of the nitrogenous waste falls on the tubular epithelium. The kidneys, or, in the singular as a collective noun, the kidney, as an important internal organ whose condition is a more or less accurate index of one's bodily health, and, as formerly thought, of one's "humor" or temperament, was formerly often spoken of (somewhat like *liver, heart, bowels, stomach, etc.*) with reference to one's constitution, temperament, temper, disposition, or inward feelings. As thus used in the quotation from Shakespeare, the word has been misunderstood, as if meaning "sort" or "kind," whence that use in later authors.



Section of Human Kidney.
a, suprarenal capsule;
b, vascular or cortical portion of kidney; c, c, tubular portion, consisting of cones; d, d, two of the papillae, projecting into their corresponding calyces; e, e, the three infundibula; f, pelvis; g, ureter.

Think of that—a man of my *kidney*—think of that; that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual disquiet and thaw.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5, 116.

Talk no more of brave Nelson, or gallant Sir *kidney*.
Tis granted they're tars of a true British *kidney*.
Song, Newcastle Bellman. (Brockett.)

2. Anything resembling a kidney in shape or otherwise, as a potato.

The corn . . . rises again in the verdure of a leaf, in the fulness of the ear, in the *kidneys* of wheat.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 62.

3. *pl.* The inmost parts; the reins.

Curse, curse, and then I goe.
Look how he grins, I've anger'd him to the *kidneys*.
Fletcher (and another?) Nice Valour, IV. 1.

Heaven's bright Torches, from Earth's *kidneys*, sup
Som somewhat dry and heatfull Vapours up.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

4. A waiting-servant. [*Cant.*]

It is our custom upon the first coming of the news to order a youth, who officiates as the *kidney* of the coffee house, to get into the pulpit, and read every paper with a loud and distinct voice.

Tatler, No. 268.

capsule of the kidney. See *corpuscle*.—*Floating kidney*, in *pathol.*, a kidney which has become loose and displaced in the abdomen. Also called *mobile kidney*.—**granular kidney**. See *granular*.—**surgical kidney**, a term somewhat loosely applied to nephritic conditions secondary to mischief further down in the urinary tract, but especially to suppurative pyelonephritis arising from cystitis.

kidney-bean (kid'ni-ben), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, especially *Phaseolus vulgaris*, the common twining kidney-bean of the gardens, also called *French bean* and *haricot* (see out under *haricot*): so called from the shape of the seeds. *P. nanus*, the field- or bush-bean, is perhaps only a variety of the common kidney-bean. The green pods of the common kidney-bean, with their contents, are eaten as a "string-bean," or the dry seeds are baked or boiled.—**Kidney-bean tree**, a plant of either of the leguminous genera *Wisteria* and *Glycyrrhiza*, especially the American *Wisteria frutescens* and the Chinese *W. chinensis*.—**Wild kidney-bean**, *Phaseolus peruvianus*, a slender, high-climbing bean, with small purple flowers, native in the United States.

kidney-cotton (kid'ni-kot'n), *n.* A South American variety of long-stapled and black-

seeded cotton, whose seeds cohere in kidney-shaped masses of eight or ten. It is referred to the *Gossypium trilobatum* of Linnaeus (*G. Peruvianum*), which is the tallest of the cotton-plants.

kidney-form (kid'ni-form), *a.* Same as *kidney-shaped*.

kidney-link (kid'ni-link), *n.* In a harness, a coupling below the collar.

A kidney link belonging to harness harness.

Gilder's Manual, p. 103.

kidney-lip (kid'ni-lip), *a.* Hare-lipped.

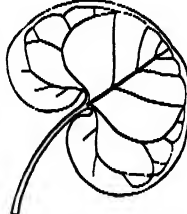
First, Jolie's wife is lame; the next, loose-lip, Squint-eye'd, hook-nose'd, and lastly kidney-lip. Herriot, Upon Jolie's Wife.

kidney-ore (kid'ni-ör), *n.* A variety of compact hematite, or red oxid of iron, occurring in reniform masses.

kidney-potato (kid'ni-pö-tä'tö), *n.* One of various kidney-shaped varieties of the common potato.

kidney-root (kid'ni-röt), *n.* The jospye-weed, *Eupatorium purpureum*: in allusion to supposed medicinal properties.

kidney-shaped (kid'ni-shäpt), *a.* Having the shape or form of a kidney; reniform. — *Kidney-shaped leaf*, in bot., a leaf having the breadth greater than the length, and a wide sinus at the base. The margin should be entire, but may be crenate, as in that of ground-ivy.



Kidney-shaped Leaf of *Asarum Europæum*.

kidney-stone (kid'ni-stön), *n.* A nodule of brown ironstone, traversed by small veins of calcite. Such nodules are common in the Oxford clay, a division of the Middle Oolite, especially near Weymouth in England.

kidney-vetch (kid'ni-vech), *n.* A leguminous herbaceous plant, *Anthyllus vulneraria*, found chiefly in dry hilly ground throughout Europe and in western Asia and northern Africa: so called from its supposed medicinal properties. It is a foot or less high, often tufted, clothed with silky hairs, and has pinnate leaves and yellow or variably colored flowers with a permanent inflated calyx, which are borne in close heads, subtended by large bracts, and paired at the ends of the branches. It is of some economic value as sheep-fodder. Its specific name (from Latin *vulnus*, a wound) suggests a healing property, which, however, it possesses only as do other hairy plants. Also called *lady's-fingers*.

kidneywort (kid'ni-wört), *n.* 1. The plant *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, of the order *Crassulaceae*: so called from some resemblance of the leaves to a kidney, whence probably it had some reputation as a remedy in diseases of the kidneys. It has fleshy, orbicular, more or less petiole leaves, the lower on long stalks. It is common on rocks, walls, etc., in western Europe and the Mediterranean regions. Also called *penwort* and *naswort*.

2. A book-name of *Saxifraga stellaris*, the star-saxifrage.

kidnippers (kid'nip'ers), *n. pl.* In gun-molding, nippers used to make the hoops taut about the mold.

kidman (kids'man), *n.*; *pl. kidmen* (-men). [*Kid's*, poss. of *kid*, *b.* + *man*.] One who trains young thieves. *Diogenes*. [Thieves' slang.]

kief, **kiff** (këf, kif), *n.* [Moorish.] A substitute for tobacco prepared for smoking, consisting of the chopped leaves of the common hemp.

The use of tobacco for smoking appears to be unknown in Morocco, while *kif* — prepared from the chopped leaves of common hemp — is almost universally employed for that purpose both by Moors and Berbers.

Journal of a Tour in Morocco, etc., by Hooker and Ball, p. 44.

kiefaki, **kiefaki** (këf'ä, kef'e-ki), *n.* [*Pers. kaf*, scum, froth, + *göl*, clay.] A kind of clay; meerschaum.

kia-kie (ki'ki), *n.* [Native name.] A high-climbing shrub, *Freyinetia Banksii*, of the natural order *Pandanaceae*, a native of New Zealand. The fruit consists of berries massed on a spadix. When young the spadix, with its bracts, is edible, and is made by the colonists into a jelly tasting like preserved strawberries. The fiber of the stems may possibly be found useful for paper-making.

Kielmeyer (këi-mi'ër-ä), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1824), named for Carl Fr. v. Kielmeyer, of Stuttgart, a noted chemist and botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ternstroemiaceae*, tribe *Bonnetieae*, having free stamens, small anthers, and the numerous broad, flat ovules downwardly imbricated in two series in each cell. They are small resinous shrubs, with evergreen petioled leaves, and showy flowers in terminal racemes or panicles, or rarely solitary. Seventeen species are known, all natives of Brazil, where, from the resemblance of the flowers to roses, the plant is called *rosa do campo*. *K. speciosa*, called *malva do campo*, from the resemblance of the flowers to some mallows, is a tree sometimes 15 feet in height, with a twisted trunk, short

thick branches, corky bark, elliptical leaves, and flowers resembling camellias, to which, indeed, they are closely related botanically.

kies, *n.* See *kies*.

Kieselguhr (kë'sér-gür), *n.* [G., *Kiesel*, flint, pebble (= *E. chert*), + *guhr*: see *guhr*.] A silicious infusorial earth, used as an absorbent for nitroglycerin in the manufacture of dynamite: same as *infusorial silica*.

Kieserite (kë'sér-ät), *n.* [Named after Mr. Kieser, once president of the academy at Jena.] A hydrated sulphate of magnesium, occurring in considerable beds with rock-salt at Stassfurt, Prussia, and elsewhere. It is used in making Epsom salts, and also indirectly in the manufacture of potash salts at Stassfurt.

Kieseritzki gambit. See *gambit*.

kiesit. An obsolete preterit of *cast*.

She *kiesit* the knot, and the loop she ran,

Which soon did gar this young lord dea.

The Laird of Warlock (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

kieve, *n.* and *v.* See *keve*.

Kigelia (ki-jë'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), *< kigeli-kola*, the native name on the coast of Mozambique.] A genus of large trees of Africa, belonging to the natural order *Bignoniaceae* and to the tribe *Oreocereeae*, having large pinnate alternate leaves, an ample leathery calyx with oblique, 2- to 5-cleft limb, and the flowers in long, loose, pendent panicles. Only three or four species are known, inhabiting the tropical and subtropical parts of Africa. The best-known species is *K. pinnata*, found in Nubia, Abyssinia, Mozambique, and as far south as Natal, also on the west coast. It is a large tree with whitish bark and spreading branches. The fruit is often two feet or more in length, hanging from a long stalk. It has a corky rind and is filled with pulp and numerous roundish seeds. In Nubia this tree is held sacred, and religious festivals are conducted under it by moonlight. The fruit, slightly roasted and cut in halves, is applied locally in rheumatic and other complaints.

Kiggelaria (ki-jë-lä-rä-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after Franz Kiggelaar, a Dutch botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Bixineae*, tribe *Pangieae*, distinguished from other genera of the tribe by distinct scarcely imbricated sepals, the apical dehiscence of the capsules, and the numerous stamens. They are unarmed shrubs with entire or serrate leaves and few-flowered axillary racemes. Only three species are known, natives of the warmer parts of Africa. The anomalous character of the genus has led different authors to make it the type of a distinct botanical group.

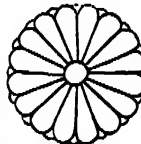
Kiggelariæ (ki-jë-lä-rä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), *< Kiggelaria* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the old order *Flacourtiaceae*, embracing the genera *Kiggelaria*, *Hydrocarpus*, and *Meloytus*, the last of which is now referred to the *Violariæ*, and the others to the *Bixineæ*, tribe *Pangieæ*: Called *Kiggelariaceæ* by Link.

kikar, *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Acacia Arabica*, one of the best gum-arabic trees. Its astringent pods, as also its bark, are valuable for tanning, and its wood is used for implements, gun-carriages, boat-timber, etc. See *Acacia*, *baltak*, and *gum arabic* (under *gum*).

kiket, *v.* An obsolete form of *kick*. Chaucer.

kikuel-oil (ki-kë'el-oil), *n.* [*E. Ind. kikuel* + *E. oil*.] A solid fat of a dull sulphur-yellow color, made from the seeds of *Salvadora Persica*, and imported into Bombay from Gujerat for local consumption.

kikumon (ki-k'ö-mon), *n.* [Jap., *< kiku*, the *Chrysanthemum imperialis*, + *mon*, crest, badge.] A badge or crest borne by the imperial family of Japan, consisting of an open chrysanthemum of sixteen rays conjoined and rounded at the outer extremities. It is frequently represented double—that is, sixteen other rays show from below in the interstices at the ends of the rays shown in the foreground.



Kikumon.

kill, **kill**. [*Gael. cill*, *ceall* = *Ir. ceall* (dim. *cille*), a cell, church, churchyard, burying-place, *< L. cella*, a cell: see *cell*.] An element in Celtic place-names, signifying 'cell', 'church', 'burying-place', very frequent in Ireland, and common in Scotland: as, *Kilpatrick*; *Kilkenny*; *Kilbride*; *Icolmkill*.

kilbrickenite (kil'brik-en-ät), *n.* [*< Kilbricken* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A sulphid of antimony and lead found at Kilbricken, Ireland.

kildee, **kildeer** (kil'dër), *n.* See *kildee*.

kilderkin (kil'dër-kin), *n.* [*< ME. hylderkyyn* (1411), an altered form of *kinderkin*, irreg. *kinderkind*; *< MD. kindeken*, *kinneken* (D. *kinnefe*), a small vessel, the eighth part of a tun or vat, lit. 'a little child' (cf. *kinchin*, from the same source), *< kind*, a child, + dim. suffix *-ken* (= *E. -kin*); in mod. D. a diff. suffix *-(je)*.] A

measure of capacity, half a barrel or 2 firkins. Exceptionally—(a) Of soap or ale, 18 United States (old wine) gallons. (b) Of butter, 1 hundredweight net. A statute of 1623 recites the immemorial custom that a kilderkin of butter should weigh 132 pounds gross—namely, butter 112 pounds, cask 20 pounds. The kilderkin of honey, according to a statute of 1551, is 16 wine gallons.

Massie silver and gilt plate, some like and as big as a kilderkin. *Babington's Voyages*, I. 468.

Two kilderkins of butter, put in by Mr. Petros for Serjeant Willes. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 470.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;

But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit.

Dryden, *MacFlecknoe*.

kill (kil), *n.* [*ME. kile*, *kyle*, *kylle*, *< Icel. kyll*, a boil.] An ulcer; a sore.

Rom for envy sail haf in their lyma,

Also kylles and felous and apostyma.

Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*, I. 2004.

killerg (kil'ërg), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. xiloi*, a thousand (see *kilo-*), + *ërgon*, work (see *erg*).] In physics, a thousand ergs.

Kilhamite (kil'am-it), *n.* [*< Kilham* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of the "New Connection of Wesleyan Methodists," so called from Alexander Kilham (1762-98), the founder of the organization.

kilkinic (kil'i-ki-nik'), *n.* Same as *kinikinick*.

killin (ki-lën'), *n.* [Chin.] A fabulous creature mentioned in Chinese mythology. It is represented as a kind of unicorn, and is said to have appeared at the birth of Confucius. In Japan it is called *Kirin*, and takes in decorative art different forms, sometimes that of a horse with head and jaws modified to approach those of a crocodile and an immense spreading tail.

kilk (kilk), *n.* [*Contr. of "killock"*, *kellock*, ult. *< AS. cerlic*, *> E. charlock*, *q. v.*] *Charlock*, *Brassica Sinapisstrum*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kill (kil), *v. t.* [*ME. killen*, *kyllen*, commonly *cullen* (later also, as early mod. *E.*, *coll*, *cole*), strike, cut, *< Icel. kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = *Norw. kylla*, poll (trees), = *D. kullen*, knock down; from the noun, *Icel. kollr*, top, head, = *Norw. koll*, top, head, crown: see *coll*.] The notion that *kill* is another form of *quell*, *AS. cwellan*, kill, is erroneous.] 1. To strike, beat, out, or stab; strike down.

There-at Tholaphus hade tene, & turnet belyue,

Caght to a kene spere, cuttyng before,

Caupit eynn with the knytig; *kyld* hym to deth.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 12808.

2. To deprive (a human being or any animal, or, in more recent use, a vegetable) of life, by any means; put to death; slay.

Ennye and yuel wille was in the Jewes; Thei casten and contreden to *kill* hym when thei miste. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 187.

I will deal in poison with thee, or in bastinado, or in steel. . . . I will *kill* thee a hundred and fifty ways. *Shak.*, As you like it, v. 1, 62.

3. To destroy; render wholly inactive, inefficient, etc.; deaden; quell; overpower; subdue; suppress; cancel: as, sudden showers *kill* the wind; a thick carpet *kills* the sound of footsteps.

This way you *kill* your merit, *kill* your cause,

And him you would raise life to.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The hose was cut, fire dumped out, . . . pins removed, and engines killed so that it will take days to bring them to life again.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, March 20, 1886.

It is a singular commentary on the commercial progress of Colorado that many promising towns have been *killed* by the railroads, while others have been made rich and happy. *Harper's Weekly*, Jan. 15, 1889, Supp., p. 60.

4. To nullify or neutralize the active qualities of; deprive (a thing) of its characteristic active or useful qualities; weaken; dilute: as, to *kill* grain (by overheating it in the process of grinding); to *kill* fire-damp (to mix or dilute it with atmospheric air); to *kill* wire (by stretching it so as to destroy its ductility).

The gentleman that always has indefinite quantities of black tea to *kill* any extra glass of claret he may have swallowed. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, p. 122.

The lyve will have lost its cansticity, or, in technical language, . . . it is *killed*. *Ure*, *Dict.*, III. 848.

Throw in a good handful of common salt to *kill* the acid. *Winthrop*, *Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 212.

5. To reject; discard: as, to *kill* a paragraph in a report; to *kill* an article in type.—To do a thing to *kill*, to do it in a killing or irremediable manner: as, she was dressed to *kill*; he dances to *kill*. (*Low*, U. S.)—To *kill* down, to destroy the life of (a plant) as far as to the roots or stem.—To *kill* off, to exterminate.—To *kill* time, to occupy spare time with employments, recreations, or amusements of merely passing interest or entertainment.

If killing birds be such a crime. . . .

What think you, Sir, of *killing* Time?

Cowper, *Beau's Reply*.

To *kill* up, to kill by wholesale or summarily.

Swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals and to kill them up,
In their assign'd and native dwelling-place.

Shak., As you like it, II. i. 62.

-Syn. 2. *Kill, Slay, Murder, Assassinate, Slaughter, Massacre, Despatch.* *Kill* is the general word, meaning simply to deprive of life, whether wrongfully (Ex. xx. 13), accidentally, in self-defense, in war, or by process of law. *Slay* is a less commonplace word with the same meaning as *kill*. *Murder* is the general word for killing wrongfully, especially with premeditation. *Assassinate* means to kill wrongfully by surprise, suddenly, or by secret assault. To *slaughter* is to kill brutally or in great numbers; *massacre* is more intense than *slaughter*, meaning to kill indiscriminately, without need or without warrant, rapidly or in great numbers. To *despatch* is to kill with promptness or quickness, and generally in a quiet way. *Kill, slay, slaughter, and despatch* may apply to ordinary and proper taking of the life of an animal. *Kill* and *slaughter* are the ordinary words used to describe the work of a butcher.

kill¹ (kil'), *n.* [*kill*, *v.*] The act of killing, as game. [Hunting slang.]

Then (they rode) across the road . . . just in time for the *kill*.
Cornhill Mag., June, 1882, p. 732.

kill², *n.* and *v.* See *kila*.

kill³ (kil'), *n.* [*D. kil*, a channel, MD. *kille*, *kiele*, an inlet, = Icel. *kil* = Norw. *kil*, a channel, canal, inlet.] A channel, creek, stream, or bed of a river: used especially as an element of American names in the parts originally settled by the Dutch: as, *Kill van Kull* (the strait between Staten Island and New Jersey), *Catskill*, *Schoeykill*.

A great stream gushed forth, . . . made its way to the Hudson, and continues to flow to the present day; being the identical stream known by the name of *Katerskill*.
Irving, Rip Van Winkle, Postscript.

Their windows looking upon the boisterous cross-currents of the Harlem *Kills*.
The Century, XXXVII. 358.

killable (kil'ə-bl), *a.* [*kill*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be killed. [Rare.]

Looking at the "holloshockie" alone, as they really represent the only *killable* seals, then the commercial value of the same would be expressed by the sum of \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000.
Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 339.

killadar (kil'ə-där), *n.* [Also *kellidar*; < Hind. *kilādār*, the governor or commandant of a fort, < *kila*, a fort, + *-dār*, one who holds.] In India, the commandant of a fort or garrison.

The fugitive garrison . . . returned with 500 more, sent by the *Kellidar* of Vandiwash.

Orme, Mogul Empire (ed. 1808), II. 217.

killas¹ (kil'as), *n.* [Also *callys*; Corn.] Clay slate; slaty rock. [Cornwall.]

The term *killas* is locally applied to every member of the slate series; and, in fact, to every rock which our miners cannot identify as either granite or elvan.
Hemwood.

killas² (kil'as), *n.* [Of. *killmore*.] The earthnut, *Buntium flexuosum*. [Prov. Eng.]

killbuck (kil'buk), *n.* [*kill*, *v.*, + obj. *buck*.] *Cf. butcher*, as ult. containing the element *buck*.] A butcher: a term of contempt.

Thar, Well, have you done now, Ladie?

Thar, You now in your shallow pate think this a disgrace to mee.
Chapman, Widdows Teares, I.

kill-calf (kil'käf), *n.* [*kill*, *v.*, + obj. *calf*.] One who slaughters calves for market; a butcher. In the quotation used as an adjective. [Rare.]

And there they make private shambles with *kill-calfs* cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murder.

John Taylor, Works (1630).

kill-courtesy, *n.* [*kill*, *v.*, + obj. *courtesy*.] A person wanting in courtesy; a boor; a clown. [Rare.]

Pretty soul! she durst not lie

Near this lack-love, this *kill-courtesy*.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 2, 77.

kill-cow (kil'kou), *n.* [*kill*, *v.*, + obj. *cow*.] 1. A butcher. [Burlesque and rare.]—2. A terrible fellow. *Hallwell*. [North. Eng.]

You were the onely noted man, th' onely *killow*, th' onely terrible fellow.
Cotgrave.

kill-cu (kil'kü), *n.* [Imitative.] The greater or lesser yellowshanks, *Totanus melanoleucus* or *T. flavipes*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

killdee (kil'dē), *n.* [Also *killdeer*, *kildee*, *killdeer*; imitative of the bird's cry.] The largest

and commonest ring-plover of North America, *Spizella vociferus*: so called in imitation of its shrill two-syllabled note. The *killdee* is from 9 to 10 inches long, and 20 in extent of wings. The bill is black; the eye is black with a bright ring around it; the legs are pale; the upper parts are grayish-brown with a bronzed olive tint, changing to orange-brown on the rump; the under parts are pure white, with two black collars encircling the neck; the front and line over the eye are white, with a black stripe over this; and the tail-feathers are peculiarly variegated with black, white, and the bright color of the rump. It occurs almost everywhere in North America, is migratory, not gregarious, very noisy, and restless. It nests on the ground, in grass or thingle, and lays four pyriform eggs, 1½ inches long and 1¼ inches broad, of a drab color heavily blotched with blackish brown.

It was the plaintive cry of a *killdee* startled from its sojourn on the bank.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 48.

The sepulchral boom of the bittern, the shriek of the curlew, and the complaint of the *killdeer*-plover were beyond the power of expression. *Birds*, *Sketches*, p. 90.

kill-devil (kil'dev'l), *n.* [*kill*, *v.*, + obj. *devil*.] 1. A terrible fellow.

So I should be called *Kill-devil* all the parish over.
Marlowe, Faustus, I. 4.

2. A kind of artificial bait.

killcock, *n.* See *killcock*.

killcra (kil'krä), *n.* [Ir.] The Irish moss or carrageen, *Chondrus crispus*.

killer (kil'er), *n.* 1. One who kills or deprives of life; especially, a slaughterer; a butcher.

But he consigned himselfe a farre off from the bondes of ye cities of Hierusalem, the *killer* of prophets, & went to the citie of Ephraim, wherunto y^e desert was nigh.
J. Udal, on John xi.

Let us . . . bring back our prince by seeing his *killers* die.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

2. A club of hard wood, used for killing fish.—3. A delphinid, *Orca gladiator*, and other species of that genus: so called from their ravenous and ferocious habits. Killers hunt in packs, and not only destroy such small species of their own kind as dolphins and porpoises, but attack and sometimes kill whales much larger than themselves. See *Orcas*. Also *killer-fish*, *killer-whale*.

The other octaceans of this group are generally distinguished as narwhals, grampuses, *killers*, cuttlefishes, dolphins, and porpoises.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 528.

coupon-killer. See *coupon*.

killasse, *n.* A variant of *ouliasse*.

killhog (kil'hog), *n.* [*kill*, *v.*, + *hog*.] A wooden trap used by hunters in Maine. *Bartlett*. [Local, U. S.]

killick, *n.* See *killcock*.

killie (kil'i), *n.* Same as *killifish*.

killifish (kil'i-fish), *n.* [Irreg. < *D. kil*, channel, + *fish*.] A name given about New York to fishes of the family *Cyprinodontidae* and genera *Fundulus* and *Hydrargyra*, having an elongated form, depressed scaly head, bands of pointed teeth in the jaws, and a dorsal fin mostly in advance of the anal, with from 11 to 17 rays.

The common or green killifish is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, with 6 branchiostegal rays; also called *mummyhog* and *salt-water minnow*. The barred, bass, big, or striped killifish is *Hydrargyra majalis*, with 6 branchiostegal rays; also called *May-fish*, *rockfish*, and *bull-minnow*. *Fundulus diaphanus* shares the name *barred killifish*, and is also called *spring minnow* and *spring mummyhog*. Some of the killifishes are known as *swamp-dabblers*, and others as *stud-fishes*. The name is extended to some of the top-minnows of the related genus *Symphodon*, as *S. notatus*, known as the *black-sided killifish*. These fishes abound in shallow bays, channels, and ditches, and along the protected shores of eastern North America.

killigrew (kil'i-grü), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *Killgrew*, a surname.] The chough or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.

killikinick (kil'i-ki-nik'), *n.* Same as *kinikinick*.

killimore (kil'i-mör), *n.* The earthnut, *Buntium flexuosum*. Also *killas*. [Prov. Eng.]

killling (kil'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *kill*, *v.*] The act of slaying or depriving of life.

There must be an actual *killling* to constitute murder.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

killling (kil'ing), *p. a.* 1. Depriving of life; deadly; doing execution.

The third day comes a frost, a *killling* frost.
Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2, 355.

Another very *killling* fly, known by the name of the Dun-Cut.

On the withering flower
The *killling* sun smiles brightly.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxii.

2. Overpowering; irresistible: generally in the sense of fascinating, bewitching, charming, so as to attract and compel admiration: as, *killling* coquetries.

A mournful glance Sir Fopling upwards cast,
"Those eyes are made so *killling*," was his last.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 64.

Pitt looked down with complacency at his legs, . . . and thought in his heart that he was *killling*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

Madame von Bismarck swept him a deep courtesy with a *killling* glance of adoration.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, II. 4.

3. So terrible or frightful as almost to kill one; exceedingly severe; exhausting; wearing.

An hundred paces farther, and on the left hand, there are the reliques of a Church, where they say that the Blessed Virgin stood when her Sonne passed by, and fell into a trance at the sight of that *killling* spectacle.
Sandys, Travels, p. 151.

These fruitful fields, these numerous flocks I see,
Are others' gain, but *killling* cares to me.
Crabbe, The Village.

The general went on with *killling* haughtiness.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxix.

The pace at which they went was really *killling*.
W. H. Russell, The War, xxvii.

killingly (kil'ing-li), *adv.* In a killing or irresistible manner.

They have wrought up their seelous souls into such vehemencies as nothing could be more *killingly* spoken.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

killin'-time (kil'ing-tim), *n.* The season when hogs are slaughtered. *Bartlett*. [U. S.]

killinite (kil'i-nit), *n.* [*killin* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A mineral of a pale-green color. It is a kind of pinites derived from the alteration of apodumene, and is found at Killiney Bay in Ireland, and elsewhere.

killjoy (kil'joi), *n.* [*kill*, *v.*, + obj. *joy*.] One who or that which puts an end to pleasure; one who spoils the enjoyment of others.

I find that I have become a sort of bogey—a *kill-joy*.
W. Black, A Daughter of Beth, xvi.

killman¹, *a.* [*kill*, *v.*, + obj. *man*.] Man-killing; slaughtering.

Whom war-like Idomen did lead, co-partner in the fleet
With *kill-man* Merion.
Chapman, Iliad, II. 573.

killman² (kil'man), *n.*; pl. *killmen* (-men). [*kill* + *man*.] The man who has charge of a kiln. [Scotch.]

There, busy *Kil-men* ply their occupations
For brick and tile; there for their firm foundations
They dig to hell.
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

killock (kil'ok), *n.* [Also spelled *killack*, *killcock*, *kelleck*, *kellock*, and formerly *keeleck*, *teeleg*; origin obscure.] 1. The arm of a pickax or the fluke of an anchor. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—2. A small anchor or weight for mooring a boat, sometimes consisting of a stone secured by pieces of wood. [U. S.]

So I advise the numerous friends that's in one boat with me
To jest up *killock* jam right down their hellum hard a lee,
Haul the sheets taut, an', laying out upon the Suthin tack,
Make for the safest port they can, wick, I think, is Old Zack.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ix.

There were some whole cars and the sail of his boat,
and two or three *killicks* and painters.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 116.

To come to *killock*, to come to anchor. [U. S.]

About the Gurnett's Nose the wind overblew so much
at N. W. as they were forced to come to a *killock* at twenty fathom.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 47.

killogie (ki-lō'gi), *n.* [*kill*, *v.*, + *logie*.] The furnace of a kiln. [Scotch.]

Na, na, the muckle chumlay in the Auld Place reeked
like a *killogie* in his time.
Scott, Guy Mannering, vi.

killow (kil'ō), *n.* [A form of *colly*, *collow*, q. v.] An earth of a blackish or deep-blue color.

kill-pot (kil'pot), *n.* [*kill*, *v.*, + obj. *pot*.] A toss-pot; toper.

Has been in his days
A chirping boy and a *kill-pot*.
E. Jones, Masque of Christmas.

killridget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *outrage*.

killut (kil'ut), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a robe of honor presented by a superior to an inferior on a ceremonial occasion; hence, a ceremonial or official present of any kind. Also *kellaut*, *khilut*, *killaut*, and *khelaut*.

He the said Warren Hastings did send *kellauts*, or robes of honour, . . . to the said ministers.
Burke, Works, VII. 25.

On examining the *khelauts*, . . . the serpeyoh . . . presented to Sir Charles Malet, was found to be composed of false stones.
J. Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, III. 50.

killmargoe (kil'mā-gōr), *n.* A fish of the family *Scoræidae*, the *Scoræus pseudoscoræus caruleus*.

Kilmarnock bonnet. See *bonnet*.

kiln (kil), *n.* [Also *kil*, formerly *kil*; early mod. E. *kyne*, *kyll*, < ME. *kyne*, *kyne*, < AH. *cyne*, *cy-lone*, *cyline* = Icel. *kylna* = Norw. *kylna* = Sw. *kölna* = Dan. *kölle*, a kiln, a drying-house, < L. *co-lina*, a kitchen: see *culinary*.] The present pronunciation requires the spelling *kiln* (cf. *mill*, formerly *myln*, of similar phonetic form); but *kiln* is the prevalent spelling.] A furnace or oven for drying, baking, or burning. Kilns may be divided into two chief classes: those for direct burning, in which the material is submitted to the action of flame, the fuel



Killdee (*Spizella vociferus*).

and material being mingled together in one furnace; and those for vitrifying, drying, and baking, in which the material is separated from the furnace proper. The lime-kiln represents the first class. It consists of an upright furnace resembling a blast-furnace, the limestone and fuel being fed into the top and the burned lime or quicklime being drawn below. (See *lime*.) To the second class belong the pottery-kilns, brick-kilns, and porcelain-kilns. The pottery- and porcelain-kilns, which include also terra-cotta, drain-pipes, and other similar kilns, consist of a structure, usually of brick, circular in section and cone-shaped, the furnaces being arranged around the edge below, and the hollow space within being filled with the materials to be burned or vitrified. In the common pottery-kiln the materials are exposed directly to the flames from the furnaces. In the kilns for finer ware the materials are protected from direct contact with the fire. Drying-kilns for malt, hops, grain, lumber, etc., are strictly dry-houses or drying-rooms, though sometimes called kilns. Fruit-kilns are now superseded by evaporators. Brick-kilns are properly distinguished from brick-clamps by the fact that the furnace is a permanent structure. See *brick*.

Not far from the Clitie are twenty Lyme kilns, and as many brick-kilns, serving for the reparations of the Temple, and the houses thereto belonging.

Peregrine, Pilgrimage, p. 616.

To lie in kilns and barns at e'en . . .

In doubtless, great distress!

Burns, First Epistle to David.

kiln (kil), *v. t.* [Also *kill*; < *kiln*, *n.*] To dry or burn in a kiln.

The dough (fire-clay) is compressed in a mould, dried and strongly kilned. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 223.

kiln-dried (kil'drid), *a.* Deprived of moisture by treatment in a furnace or kiln.

kiln-hole (kil'höl), *n.* The opening of an oven. *Schmidt*.

Fel. I'll creep up into the chimney.

Mrs. Ford. . . . Creep into the kiln-hole.

Shak. M. W. of W., IV. 2, 59.

kiln-house (kil'hous), *n.* A house for baking and brewing.

And he [a vicar] and his successors shall have a messuage, and two barns, and one horse-mill, and kiln-house, and one acre of land in Spillisbury aforesaid.

Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

kilo (kil'ö), *n.* An abbreviated form of *kilogram*. **kilodyne** (kil'ö-din), *n.* [Irreg. contr. < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *E. dyne*.] In physics, an amount of force equal to 1,000 dynes.

kilogram, **kilogramme** (kil'ö-gram), *n.* [< F. *kilogramme*, < Gr. *χίλιοι* (Irreg. reduced in the French metric system of nomenclature to *kilo-*), a thousand, + *γρᾶμμα*, a weight (a gram): see *gram*.] The ultimate standard of mass in the French system of weights and measures, equal to 1,000 grams; the mass of a certain cylinder of platinum deposited in the Archives of France on the 22d of June, 1799, and thence known as the *Kilogramme des Archives*. But in future the ultimate standard will be the international kilogram at the Pavillon de Breteuil near Sèvres; this substitution will not alter the value of the kilogram. The kilogram was intended to be (and is, within one ten-thousandth part) the mass of a cubic decimeter of water at its maximum density. It was ascertained by Miller to be equal to 15432.8474 grains, or 2.20462125 Imperial pounds, with a probable error of 3 in the last decimal place. An independent determination by Miller (made merely as a check upon the other) gave 2.20462116, with a probable error of 5 in the last place. The real error, however, and indeed the variations of weight of this ill-constructed Kilogramme des Archives, may very likely be somewhat greater. See *metric system*, under *metric*.

kilogrammetre, **kilogrammetre** (kil'ö-gram'-e-ter), *n.* [< F. *kilogrammetre*; as *kilogram* + *meter*.] A unit used in measuring mechanical work, equal to the work done against gravity in raising one kilogram a vertical distance of one meter: it is equivalent to about 7.2 foot-pounds.

kiloliter, **kilolitre** (kil'ö-lä-ter), *n.* [< F. *kilolitre*, < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *λίτρον*, a pound (taken as 'liter'): see *liter*.] A unit of capacity equal to 1,000 liters.

kilometer, **kilometre** (kil'ö-mä-ter), *n.* [< F. *kilomètre*, < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *μέτρον*, a measure (taken as 'meter'): see *meter*.] A length of 1,000 meters, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a statute mile less 19 feet 2 inches. Abbreviated *km*.

kilostere (kil'ö-stär), *n.* [< F. *kilostère*, < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *στερεός*, solid (taken as 'stere'): see *stere*.] A French solid measure, consisting of 1,000 steres or cubic meters, and equivalent to 35314.72 cubic feet.

kilowatt (kil'ö-wot), *n.* [< Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *E. watt*.] A thousand watts.

kilt (kilt), *v. t.* [< ME. *kytten*, < Dan. *kilta*, *kiltre*, truss, tuck up; = Sw. dial. *kilta*, swaddle; appar. < Icel. *kjalta*, the lap; = Sw. dial. *kilta*, the lap; = Goth. *kilteth*, the womb.] 1. To tuck up; truss up (the clothes). [Scotch.]

With wind wafting his hair's lowait of trace,

His skirt kilted till his bare knee.

Gavin Douglas, Æneid, l. 230.

Janet has kilted her green kirtle

A little abone her knee.

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, l. 116).

The wives maun kilt their coats and wade into the surt
to tak' the fish ashore. *Scott, Antiquary*, xxvi.

2. In dressmaking, to lay (a skirt or a founce) in deep, flat, longitudinal plaits hanging free at the bottom, in the fashion of a Highland kilt.

kilt (kilt), *n.* [Also *kelt*; < *kilt*, *v.* Cf. Icel. *kilting*, a skirt. The Gael word for 'kilt' is represented by *filibeg*. The Ir. *cealt*, OIr. *celt*, clothes, is prob. unrelated.] In the original Highland dress, that part of the belted plaid which hung below the waist; in modern times, a separate garment, a sort of petticoat reaching from the girdle nearly to the knees, composed of tartan and deeply plaited. The garment is imitated in various fabrics for children's wear. See *kilting*.

Aft have I wid thro' glens with chorking feet,

When neither plaid nor kelt could fend the west.

Kennedy, Poems, II. 393.

There arises in the mind of the present writer a comical vision of the twirling plaid kilt worn by the very inadequate representative of the historically kiltless thane.

The Academy, Oct. 20, 1893, p. 262.

Among the Highlanders, the kilt seems to have been originally formed by folding and girding up the lower part of the mantle or plaid.

Jamieson.

kilt (kilt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *kilt*.

kilt (kilt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Small; lean; slender. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

kilted (kilt'ed), *a.* [< *kilt*, *n.*, + *-ed*.] Wearing a kilt.

Thus having said, the kilted goddess kissed

Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist.

Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

kilter, **kelter** (kilt'ör, kel'tör), *n.* [Of *kilting*?; origin uncertain.] Order; proper form, adaptation, or condition: only in the colloquial phrase *out of kilter*.

Ye very sight of one [a gun] (though out of kilter) was a terror unto them.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

If the organs of prayer be out of kilter, or out of tune, how can we pray?

Barrow, Works, I. vi.

"I'm a failure because I always see double," pursued Hollis, "like a stereoscope out of kilter."

C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xviii.

kilting (kilt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *kilt*, *v.*] An arrangement of flat plaits set close together, each one hiding about half of the last, so as generally to make three thicknesses of stuff.

kilting (kilt'ing), *n.* [Of *kilter*.] 1. A tool; an instrument.—2. One of the component parts of a thing.

kimbo, **kimbolit**, **kimbow**, *n.* See *akimbo*.

kimbo (kim'bö), *a.* [Also *kembo*; by aphesis from *akimbo*, *akimbow*, *q. v.*] Bent, as the arms when set *akimbo*. [Rare.]

The kimbo-handles seem with bears foot carv'd.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*, III.

kimbo (kim'bö), *v. t.* [Also *kembo*; < *kimbo*, *a.*] To set (the arms) *akimbo*; crook; bend.

"Oons, madam!" said he, and he kemboed his arms, and strutted up to me. . . . "Kemboed arms! my lord, are you not sorry for such an air?"

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 238.

kimet, *n.* A Middle English form of *come*.

kimelint, **kimelint**, *n.* Same as *kimnel*.

Aun ge gets us faste into this in

A knedyng trough or ellis a kymelint.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 362.

kim-kam (kim'kam), *a.* [A varied redupl. of *kam*, *cam*.] Crooked; awry.

The wavering commons in kym kam sectes are haled.

Stanburd, tr. of Virgil.

True (quoth I), common it is in some sort, and in some sort not; but first mark, I beseech you, the comparison, how they go clean *kim kam*, and against the stream, as if rivers run up hills.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 959.

kimmer (kim'er), *n.* A variant of *cummer*.

Kimmerian (kim'ö-ri-an), *a. and n.* See *Cimmerian*. *Gladstone*.

Kimmeridge clay, shale. See *Kimmeridgian*.

Kimmeridge-coal money, ornament. See *money, ornament*.

Kimmeridgian (kim'ö-rij'i-an), *a. and n.* [< *Kimmeridge* (see def.) + *-an*.] In geol., noting a division of the Jurassic series, forming the base of the upper or Portland Oolite group as used by English geologists, and named from Kimmeridge, on the coast of Dorsetshire. The rocks of this geological division are chiefly shales, cement-stones, and clays. In the lower division of the Kimmeridgian fossils are abundant, and among them are bones of various saurians. Portions of the Kimmeridge shale are so bituminous that they have been, and still are, burned by the cottagers as fuel in districts where they occur. The shale has also been employed at various times for making naphtha, candles, and even gas. This is the material from which the so-called "coal money" was made in prehistoric times. The cement-stones of the Kimmeridgian have been used for cement.

kimnel (kim'nel), *n.* [(a) Early mod. E. also *kymnel*, *kemnel*, *Se. kimmnen*, *kymmond*, ME. *kym-nell*, *kymnelle* (ML. *cimnille*); (b) also *kimling*, *kemlin*, early mod. E. **kimelin*, *kemelin*, < ME. *kymelyng*, *kymlyne*, *komeyn* (cf. ML. *cumula*, *cimline*), a bowl, tub; prob. dim. of the form seen in MD. *komme*, D. *kom* = LG. *kumm* = OHG. *chukma*, *chokma*, *chuma*, MHG. G. *kumme* = Dan. *kum*, *kumme*, a bowl, kettle, < L. *cucuma*, a cooking-vessel, a kettle.] A large tub used in salting meat, in brewing, and for other purposes.

She's somewhat simple, indeed; she knew not what a kimnel was; she wants good nurture mightily.

Beau. and Fl., Cozcomb, IV. 7.

kimono (ki-mö'nö), *n.* [Jap.] In Jap. costume, a garment resembling a European dressing-gown, folding across the breast, leaving the neck exposed, and held in place by a sash. The principal outer garment of both sexes is made in this form, the chief difference being in the sleeves. *Art. Jour.*, 1893, p. 156.

Kimri, **Kimry** (kim'ri), *n. pl.* See *Cymry*. **kin** (kin), *n.* [< ME. *kin*, *kyn*, *ken*, *kun*, < AS. *cynn*, *cyn* = OS. *kunni* = OFries. *ken*, *kin*, *kon*, *kin*, kind, race, tribe, = D. *kunne*, sex, = MLG. *kunne* = OHG. *cunni*, *chunni*, MHG. *chunne*, *künne*, *kin*, kind, race, = Icel. *kyn*, *kin*, = Dan. *kjøn* = Sw. *kön*, sex, = Goth. *kunt*, *kin*: allied to *kind*, *kind*, *kindle*, *ken*, *child*, and ult. to the equiv. Ir. Gael. *cine*, race, family, = L. *genus* = Gr. *γένος* = Lith. *gamas* = Skt. *janas*, kind, race; all ult. from the $\sqrt{*gen}$, Skt. \sqrt{jan} , beget: see *genus*, *generate*, etc., and *kind*, *kind*, *ken*, etc. Hence ult. *kindred*, *king*, etc.] 1. Race; family; breed; kind.

We beoth of Suddenne,

Isome of gode kenne,

Of Cristene blode,

And kynges anthe gode.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 176.

Thou hast lore [lost] thin cardinals at thi meste nede;
Ne kevestest thou hem nevere for nones kenne mede.

Flemish Innurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 278).

Snares and tames with fear and danger
A bright beast of a fiery kin.

Swinnburne.

2. Collectively, persons of the same race or family; kindred.

Here seith the book that Gonnore, the daughter of the
seneschall wif, hadde right riche kynne of goode knyghtes.

Morte (E. E. T. S.), III. 451.

The father, mother, and the kin beside.
By the natural expansion of the Household *kins* are formed; and these *kins* in turn form within themselves smaller bodies of nearer kinsmen, intermediate, as it were, between the household and the entire kin.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 220.

3. Relationship; consanguinity or affinity; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent.

'Cause grace and virtue are within
Prohibited degrees of kin;
And therefore no true saint allows
They shall be suffer'd to espouse.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. l. 1294.

4. Kind; sort; manner; way.

"What calle ge the castel," quod I, "that Kuynde hath
I-maketh.

And what cunnes thing is Kuynde?"

Piers Plowman (A), x. 26.

A ryght grette companye withalle,
And that of sondry regions,
Of alle kennes condicuous
That dwelle in erthe under the mone.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1581.

O thes has sought her, lady Malary,
Wi' brochures, and wi' rings;
And they has courted her, lady Malary,
Wi' a kin kind of things.

Lady Malary (Child's Ballads, II. 80).

kin and **kin**. See *kin*, 2.—**Next of kin**. (a) The relatives of a decedent entitled to his personal estate under the state of distribution. See *heir*. (b) A person's nearest relatives according to the civil law. (*Stamson*.) The phrase does not include a widow, she being specifically provided for by the law as widow, and it is sometimes used in contradistinction to children: as, the widow, children, and next of kin. In either use it means that one (or more) who stands in the nearest degree of blood-relationship to the deceased. What degree is deemed nearest jurisdictional; but in general where there are no children, or descendants of children, the father is the next of kin, and if there is no father, the mother, and if no parent, the brothers and sisters are the next of kin, and so on.—**Of kin**, of the same kin; having relationship; of the same nature or kind; akin. See *akin*.

The king is near of kin to us. *2 Sam.* xix. 42.

Like the wife, the adopted son, when he passed out from his former household, ceased to have any connection with his former relatives. He was no longer of kin to his natural father or to his brothers in the flesh.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 104.

To count kin. See *count*. **kin** (kin), *a.* [Partly < *kin*, *n.*, partly by aphesis from *akin*.] 1. Of kin; of the same blood; related.

My kin he is to King off Norway.
For of Melunise descended all they.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1372.

Because she's kin to me, therefore she's not so fair as Helen.
Shak., T. and C., l. 1, 75.

2. Of the same kind or nature; having affinity.
Yet do I not use . . . any such proverb, so little kin to the purpose.
Shak., Hen. V., III, 7, 71.

Melissa hitting all we saw with shafts
Of gentle satire, kin to charity.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

kin² (kin), n. [A dial. (unassibilated) var. of *chine*.] A chap or chilblain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kin³ (kin), n. [Chin.] A weight, in use in China and Japan, equal to 601.043 grams, or nearly 1½ pounds avoirdupois; a catty.

kin⁴ (kin), n. [Chin.] A Chinese musical instrument, of very ancient origin, having from five to twenty-five silken strings. It is played like a lute.

-kin. [Cf. ME. *-kin* (rarely *-ken*), much used in forming diminutives of proper names, as *Dawkin*, *Hawkin*, *Hopkin*, *Timkin*, *Tomkin*, etc. (many of which exist as surnames in the orig. poss. form *-kins*, as *Dawkins*, *Hawkins*, *Tomkins* or *Tumpkins*, etc.); not found in AS. and prob. of D. origin: < D. *-ken* = LG. *-ken* = OHG. *-kin*, *-chin*, MHG. *-kin*, *-chen*, G. *-chen*, a compound dim. suffix, < *-k* + *-in*, orig. *-in*, now, in the simple form, *-en* (see *-en*).] A diminutive suffix, attached to nouns to signify a little object of the kind mentioned: as, *lambkin*, a little lamb; *pupkin*, a little pup; *catkin*, a little cat, etc. As applied to persons it usually conveys contempt, as in *lordkin*. It is sometimes preceded by a short vowel, as in *canakin* or *canikin*, *manakin* or *manikin*, *boottin*, etc. In the obsolete *boddikin*, *ladikin* (*ladin*), etc., the diminutive form is due to the tendency to mispronounce. In many words, as *bumpkin*, *duckin*, *friskin*, *grickin*, *kildarkin*, *malikin*, *napkin*, *sickin*, etc., the diminutive force is for various reasons (but chiefly because most of them are not of original English formation) not now perceived. In *friskin* the suffix is adjectival. In *boddikin*, *gherkin*, *pumpkin*, and some other words the termination requires special explanation: see their etymology.

kinæsthesia (kin-es-thē-si-ā), n. [Cf. Gr. *κίνησις*, move, + *αἴσθησις*, perception.] The muscular sense; the sense of muscular effort. Also *kinæsthesia*, *kinæsthetic*, *kinæsthesia*.

kinæsthetic, a. See *kinæsthesia*.

kinate (kin'āt), n. [= F. *kinate*; as *kin(ia)* + *-ate*.] A salt of kinetic acid.

kinobot, n. An obsolete variant of *cynebot*.

kinch¹, n. [Early mod. E. also *kinch*; < ME. *kynch*, a bundle; perhaps a transposed form of *knitch*, q. v.] A bundle: same as *knitch*.

A *kinch* of wood, fascis. *Levin, Manip. Vocab.*, p. 150.

kinch² (kinch), n. Same as *kench*.

kinchin (kin'chin), n. [Formerly also *kynchin*, *kynchen*; < MI. *kindaken*, *kinneken* (= MLG. *kindaken*, LG. *kindaken*, *kinneken* = G. *kinchen*), a little child (also in D., a little tun, *kilderkin*: see *kilderkin*), < *kind*, child, + dim. *-ken*: see *child* and *-kin*.] A child. [Thieves' slang.] — *Kinchin* lay, the robbing of children (see the extract); hence, a minor rôle among professional thieves. [Thieves' slang.]

"Ain't there any other line open?" "Stop," said the Jew, laying his hand on Noah's knee. "The *Kinchin* lay." "What's that?" demanded Mr. Claypole. "The *kinchins*, my dear," said the Jew, "is the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers, with sponges and shillings, and the lay is just to take their money away."

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xii.

"The detective business," which is, at the best, the *kinchin* lay of fiction. *The Academy*, Sept. 29, 1883, p. 203.

kinchin-coveit, kinchin-coi (kin'chin-kōv, -kō), n. A youth not thoroughly instructed in vagabond knavery. *Halliwel*. [Thieves' slang.]

kinchin-mort (kin'chin-mōrt), n. A child, generally a girl a year or two old, carried on the back by professional beggar-women. [Thieves' slang.]

The times are sair altered since I was a *kinchin mort*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

kincoob (kin'kōb), n. [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kin-khwaab*, Gujarathi *kin-khāb*.] A rich stuff made in India with silk or silk and cotton and a free use of gold thread, silver thread, or both. Also *kin-khāb*.

Sandal-wood workboxes and *kincoob* scarfs. *Thackeray*.

Stolen out of the house of Mr. Peter Faggen in Love Lane near Eastcheap. . . One Isabella colour *Kincoob* Gown flowered with Green and Gold.
Quoted in *Aston's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [L. 167].

kind¹ (kind), a. [Cf. ME. *kinde*, *kynde*, *kunde*, in earliest form *kunde*, < AS. *gecynde*, very rarely without the prefix, *cynde*, natural, inborn, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + **cund*, used only as a suffix, *-cund*, born, of a particular nature (as in *godcund*, of the nature of God, divine), native,

natural, = Goth. *-bunde*, born (cf. Icel. *bundr*, son); with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (see *-ed*), from the verb represented by the secondary (causal) form, AS. *cennan*, obs. E. *ken*, beget, bring forth, whence also the noun, AS. *cynn*, E. *kind*: see *kin*¹, *ken*². Hence the noun *kind*², q. v.] 1. Native; natural; characteristic; proper to the genus, species, or individual.

How *kinde* and propir it is to thee,
On synful men that to thee calle,
On hem to haue mercy and pitee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 198.

How sholde a plaunte, or lyves creature,
Lyve withoute his *kynde* nouriture?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 768.

It becometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the *kind* taste.
Holland.

2. Of a sympathetic nature or disposition; benevolently disposed; good-hearted; considerate and tender in the treatment of others; benevolent; benignant.

He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil.
Luke vi, 25.

I must be cruel, only to be *kind*.
Shak., Hamlet, III, 4, 177.

The *kindest* and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to forbear.
Copper, Mutual Forbearance.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

3. Loving; affectionate; full of tenderness; caressing.

The great care of goods at random left
Drew me from *kind* embraces of my spouse.
Shak., C. of E., I, 1, 44.

Do lovers dream, or is my Della fond?
Pope, Autumn, l. 52.

Oh, the woods and the meadows,
Woods where we hid from the wet,
Stiles where we stay'd to be *kind*,
Meadows in which we met!
Tennyson, The Window, xi.

4. Marked by sympathetic feeling; proceeding from goodness of heart; amiable; obliging; serviceable; adaptable; tractable: as, *kind* weather; a horse *kind* in harness.

We'll visit Calliban, my slave, who never
Yields us *kind* answer. *Shak., Tempest*, I, 2, 307.

I've heard of hearts unkind, *kind* deeds
With coldness still returning.
Wordsworth, Simon Lee.

5. Of a favorable character or quality; propitious; serviceable; adaptable; tractable: as, *kind* weather; a horse *kind* in harness.

The elements be *kind* to thee.
Shak., A. and C., III, 2, 40.

Gabriel Flute takes care to distinguish what hay is *kind*-est for sheep.
Byrle, Works, VI, 357.

Since he began to wander forth
Among the mountain-peaks, the region round
Has had the *kindest* seasons.
Byrland, Tale of Cloudland.

Kind wit, mother-wit; natural or common sense.

So grace is a gyfte of God and *kynde* wit a chaunce,
And cleregye and connyng of *kynde* wittes techynge.
Piers Plowman (O), xv, 23.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Gracious*, *good-natured*, etc. (see *benignant*); *kindly*, etc. (see *kindly*); benign, beneficent, bounteous, generous, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, friendly, amiable.

kind² (kind), n. [Cf. ME. *kinde*, *kynde*, *kynd*, *kende*, *kunde*, *cunde*, or (earliest form) *kunde*, < AS. *gecynd*, neut., orig. fem. (also rarely *ge-cynde*, fem., and *gecyndu*, fem.; rarely and erroneously without the prefix, *cynd*, *kind*, nature), < *ge-*, a generalizing or collective prefix (see *i-*), + **cund*, used only as a suffix, *-cund*, born, native, natural: see *kind*¹. The noun *kind*² is thus ult., though not directly, from the adj. *kind*¹.] 1. Nature; natural constitution or character.

With synne we han defouled our *kinde*,
And *kinde* may we not eschewe;
To wrathe thes, God, we ben vynde;
Thou kindest king, we ben vitwre!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t'admire your fellow-creature.
Dryden.

2. Natural disposition, propensity, bent, or characteristic.

The bee has three *kyndes*. One as that schoe as neuer ydill.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

The *kinde* of childhede y dide also,
With my fellows to fight and threte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

3. Natural descent.

That [he] schal be emperour after him of heritage bi *kynde*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1445.

4. A class; a sort; a species; a number of individual objects having common characters pecu-

liar to them. [The word *class* has to a considerable extent supplanted *kind*.]

Then schalle sche turne asen to hire owne *Kynde*, and ben a Woman asen.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 22.

God made the beast of the earth after his *kind*, and cattle after their *kind*, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his *kind*.
Gen., I, 25.

Down he alights among the sportful herd
Of those four-footed *kinde*. *Milton, P. L.*, iv. 397.

And the Christ of God to find
In the humblest of thy *kind*.
Whittier, Curse of Charter-Breakers.

What *kind* of tales did men tell men,
She wonder'd, by themselves?
Tennyson, Princess, Prolog.

Whether strong or weak,
Far from his *kind* he neither sunk nor soared,
But sat an equal guest at every board.
Lowell, Agassiz, II, 2.

Accordingly, the classes which are in some sense entitled to the name of *kinde*, inasmuch as the objects composing them are really connected in nature by so genuine a bond as that of community of origin, are nevertheless loosely defined, and may narrow or widen, or be lost entirely, according to the direction and extent of the lines along which their origin may be imagined to be traced.
F. and C. L. Franklin, Kind, XIII, 84.

5. In a loose use, a variety; a particular variation or variant: as, a *kind* of low fever. See *kind* of, below.

I have a *kind* of alacrity in sinking.
Shak., M. W. of W., III, 5, 12.

6. Gender; sex.

And be twyne every of the Pagents went lityll children
of both *kynde*, gloriously and richely dressed.
Turkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

This princess of the North
Surpasses all of female *kind*
In beauty, and in worth.
The Lady Wynn of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, [L. 223]).

7. Specific manner or way; method of action or operation.

Dumb jewels often, in their silent *kind*,
More than quick words do move a woman's mind.
Shak., T. G. of V., III, 1, 90.

I have been consulted with,
kind, touching some great men's sons.
B. Jonson, Volpone, II, 1.

Men that live according to the right rule and law of reason, live but in their own *kind*, as beasts do in theirs.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I, 84.

We will take nothing from you, neither meat, drinks, nor lodging, but what we will, in one *kind* or other, pay you for.
Weston, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 121].

Being mirthful he, but in a stately *kind*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

8. Race; family; stock; descent; a line of individuals related as parent or ancestor and child or descendant.

Purchase . . . indulgences ynowe, and be ingrat to thy *kynde*;
The holyghost huyreth the nat. *Piers Plowman* (O), xx, 219.

Common of so lough a *kynde*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 245.

She's such a one, that, were I well assured
Came of a gentle *kind* and noble stock,
I'd wish no better choice. *Shak., Pericles*, v, 1, 99.

9. Blood-relationship.

That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind* forbid.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, II, 1.

Communion in one *kind*. Same as *half-communion*. — In a *kind*, in a way; to some extent; in some degree; after a fashion.

My paper is, in a *kind*, a letter of news.
Steele, Spectator, No. 408.

In *kind*, with matter or things of the same kind, or of the kind produced or possessed, instead of money; said of payment: as, a loan of bullion or of stocks to be returned in *kind*; to pay rent, etc., in *kind* (that is, with products of the soil, or with the merchandise produced or dealt in).

Tythes are more paid in *kind* in England than in all Italy and France.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 102.

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

Kind of (also sort of) runs into certain marked idioms. It is used with a following noun to express something like or resembling or pretty near to what the noun expresses: as, he is a *kind* of fool (that is, not far from being a fool). Then, in careless and vulgar speech, it is transferred (especially in the abbreviated form *kind* o', pronounced *kind* o', and often written *kind*er, where the *r* is never pronounced) to use before an adjective: as, that is *kind* o' good; he acted *kind*er ugly; and even before a verb: as, he *kind* o' (*kind*er) laughed.

"A slight figure," said Mr. Peggotty, looking at the fire, "*kind*er worn."
Dickens, David Copperfield, lxiii.

The women rather liked him, and *kind* o' liked to have him round.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 3.

It *kind*er seemed to me that something could be done.
S. Judd, Margaret, II, 2.

Also, in phrases like what *kind* of a thing is this? he is a poor *kind* of fellow (that is, a thing of what kind, a fellow of a poor kind), *kind* of has come to seem like an adjective element before the noun, and hence before a plural noun, after words like *some*, *all*, and especially *these* and *those*.

It sometimes keeps the singular form: as, these *kind* of people. This inaccuracy is very old, and still far from rare, both in speaking and in writing; but good usage condemns it.

I have heard of some *kind* of men that put quarrels purposely on others. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, III. 4, 304.

These *kind* of knaves I know. *Shak.*, *Lear*, II. 2, 107.

All *kind* of living creatures. *Milton*, *P. L.*, IV. 293.

To do one's *kind*, to act according to one's nature.

I did but my *kind*, I! he was a knight, and I was fit to be a lady. *Merton, Jenson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho.

You must think this, look you, that the worm will do his *kind* [i. e. the asp will bite]. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, V. 2, 264.

—*Syn.* Sort. *Kind* (see sort); breed, species, set, family, description.

*kind*¹ (kind), *v. t.* [*kind*², *n.* Cf. *kindol*.] To beget.

All monstrous *kinded* gods, Anubys.

Phaer, *Enclid*, viii.

She yet forgets that she of men was *kinded*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. v. 40.

*kind*² (kind), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cricket.

Hallivell. [Somerset, Eng.]

kindcough (kind'kôf), *n.* Same as *kinkcough*.

Dunglison.

kindlich, *a.* A Middle English form of *kindly*.

kindler. See *kind* of, under *kind*², *n.*

kindergarten (kin'dér-gür'tn), *n.* [G., a fanciful name, lit. 'garden of children' (regarded as tender plants to be reared), < *kind*, gen. pl. of *kind*, a child (see *child*), + *garten* = *E. garden*, *q. v.*] A school in which instruction is imparted to very young children by the use of objects and instructive games and songs, according to the system initiated by Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852) in Germany in 1840.

kindergarten (kin'dér-gür'tnér), *n.* [*G. kindergarten*; see *kindergarten* and *gardener*.] A teacher in a kindergarten.

Little science and little system are shown in most homes; in fact, the *kindergartners* complain of home influences thwarting their teaching.

W. Odell, *Nature*, XXXVI, 390.

kinderkin (kin'dér-kin), *n.* Same as *kiderkin*.

kind-hearted (kind'här'ted), *a.* Having much kindness of nature; also, proceeding from or characterized by kindness of heart.

Be, as thy presence is, gracious and kind,
Or to thyself at least *kind-hearted* prove.

Shak., *Sonnets*, x.

kind-heartedness (kind'här'ted-nes), *n.* Kindness of heart.

*kindle*¹ (kind'l), *v.* [*ME. kindlen, kyndlen, kunden, kunden*, bring forth, < *kind*, *kind*; see *kind*².] *I. trans.* To give birth to; bring forth, as young.

As the cony that you see dwell where she is *kindled*.
Shak., As you like it, III. 2, 358.

II, *intrans.* To bring forth young.

The poor beast had but lately *kindled*, and her young whelps were fallen into a ditch. *Holland*.

*kindle*¹ (kind'l), *n.* [*ME. kindle, kindel*; see *kindle*¹, *v.*] 1. Progeny; young.—2. A brood or litter.

*kindle*² (kind'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kindled*, ppr. *kindling*. [*ME. kindlen, kyndlen, kinen*, set on fire; prob. < *leal. kyndill*, a candle, torch, < *L. candela*, a candle; see *candle*.] *I. trans.* 1. To set fire to; set on fire; cause to burn; light; as, to *kindle* tinder or coal; to *kindle* a fire.

The bonny lass,
That *kindles* my mother's fire.

The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

2. To inflame, as the passions or feelings; rouse into activity; excite; fire; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* love.

The Britains were nothing pacified, but rather *kindled* more vehemently to work all the mischiefs they could devise. *Holinshead*, *King John*, an. 1302.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to *kindle* strife. *Prov.* xxvi. 21.

3. To move by instigation; provoke; incite; entice.

But it shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all; nothing remains but that I *kindle* the boy thither (to wrestle), which now I'll go about.

Shak., As you like it, I. 1, 179.

4. To light up; illuminate.

The fires expanding, as the winds arise,
Shoot their long beams, and *kindle* half the skies.

Pope, *Iliad*, II. 337.

The mighty campfire of Spalato rises, *kindled* with the last rays of sunlight. *E. A. Freeman*, *Unio*, p. 95.

—*Syn.* 1. To ignite, set fire to.—2. To awaken, stimulate, whet, foment, work up.

II, *intrans.* 1. To take fire; begin to burn.

My eye . . . caught a light *kindling* in a window; it reminded me that I was late, and I hurried on.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xii.

2. To begin to glow; light up; grow bright.

While morning *kindles* with a windy red.

Cowper, *Retirement*, I. 432.

3. To begin to be excited; grow warm or animated; be roused.

Then Howard, Home, and Douglas rose,
The *kindling* discord to compose.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, vi. 7.

kindle-fire (kin'dl-fir), *n.* [*kindle*², *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] A promoter of strife; a firebrand.

Here is he the *kindle-fire* between these two mighty nations, and began such a flame as lasted about an hundred yeeres after, and the smoke thereof much longer.

Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 180.

kindler (kind'lér), *n.* 1. One who or that which kindles or animates.

Now is the time that takes their revells keep;
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.

Gay, *Trivia*, III. 322.

2. A device attached to a stove for the purpose of bringing in contact with the fuel a mass of easily lighted material, to kindle the fire.—3. A piece of kindling-wood. [*Local*.]
Put some *kindlers* under the pot.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 2.

kindless (kind'les), *a.* [*kind*², *n.*, + *-less*.] Without natural affection; unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain!
Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2, 600.

kindliness (kind'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being kindly; inclination to be kind; natural affection; benevolence.

That mute *kindliness* among the herds and flocks.
Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

—*Syn.* Benignity, humanity, sympathy, kind-heartedness, fellow-feeling.

*kindling*¹ (kind'ling), *n.* [*ME. kyndlyng*; verbal *n.* of *kindle*¹, *v.*] A brood or litter.

Therefore he sayde to the puple which wenten out to be baptised of him, *Kindlyngis* of eddris, who schewide to you to do fro the wrathe to comynge?

Wyclif, *Luke* III. 7 (Parv.).

*kindling*² (kind'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *kindle*², *v.*] 1. The act of causing to burn; setting on fire.—2. Material, usually dry wood cut into small pieces, for starting a fire; as, put some *kindling* in the stove; most commonly in the plural.

There was a back-log, top-log, middle-stick, and then a heap of *kindlings*, reaching from the bowels down to the bottom.

Goodrich, quoted in *Bartlett*.

kindling-coal (kind'ling-köl), *n.* An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire; material used to kindle a fire.

Thou *kindling* coal of an infernal fire,
Die in the ashes of thy dead desire.

Bretton, *Pilgrimage to Paradise*, p. 12.

kindling-wood (kind'ling-wüd), *n.* Dry wood cut into small pieces or quality; fit; proper.

kindly (kind'li), *a.* [*ME. kyndly, kyndli, kundenliche*, < *AS. geeyndelic*, rarely without the prefix, *cyndelic*, natural, < *geeynd*, nature; see *kind*², *n.*, and *-ly*.] In present use (defs. 2, 3) the word is associated with *kind*¹. 1. Of or pertaining to kind, nature, or origin. (a) Natural; characteristic; existing or coming naturally.

Geoffrey, thou wotest right wel this,
That every *kyndly* thyng that is
Bath a *kyndly* stode, ther he
May best in it conserved be.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 730.

There is nothing more ordinary or *kindly* in speech than such a phrase as expresses only the chiefs in any action, and understands the rest.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonat*.

(b) Of a suitable nature or quality; fit; proper.
This [rice] serves them for Bread-corn: and as the Country is very *kindly* for it, so their Inhabitants live chiefly of it.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. 1, 23.

(c) Consonant in kind; appropriate; agreeable.

My age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but *kindly*. *Shak.*, As you like it, II. 3, 68.

(d) Native; pertaining to nativity; indigenous. See *kindly* tenant, below.

Uche kyng shulde make him bound
To com to her *kyndly* town.

Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.*, I. 70. (*Hallivell*).

(e) Naturally inherent; inborn; innate.

Do you not know that daintiness is *kindly* unto us, and that hard obtaining is the excuse of woman's granting?

Str. P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, III.

Whatever as the Son of God He may do, it is *kindly* for him as the Son of man to save the sons of men.

Andrews, *Sermons*, IV. 253.

(f) Of legitimate birth; lawfully begotten.

He must be a genuine or *kindly* son, *waís yvriotes*, one born in lawful marriage, and even begotten with a special intent.

W. B. Harris, *Aryan Household*, p. 73.

2. Naturally inclined to good; sympathetic; benevolent; as, a *kindly* old gentleman; a *kindly* disposition; also, benignant; gracious.

The shade by which my life was cross . . .
Has made me *kindly* with my kind.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lvi.

Lead, *Kindly* Light! amidst the encroaching gloom,
Lead Thou me on.

J. H. Newman, *Lead, Kindly Light*.

3. Soft; agreeable; refreshing; favorable; beneficial; as, *kindly* showers.

The path I was walking felt *kindly* to my feet.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 54.

Kindly tenant, in *Scott* law, a tenant whose ancestors have resided for a long time upon the same lands.—*Syn.* 2 and 3. *Kindly, Kind*; gracious, benign, kind-hearted. *Kindly* (by derivation, kind-like) is naturally softer than *kind*; it also properly has regard to feeling or manner, while *kind* often refers to acts.

kindly (kind'li), *adv.* [*ME. kindly, kyndly, kindly, kundenliche, oundeliche*, earliest form *kyndeliche*, < *AS. geeyndelic*, rarely without the prefix, *cyndelic*, naturally, < *geeyndelic*, natural; see *kindly*, *a.* In present use the *adv.* is taken as *kind*¹, *a.*, + *-ly*.] 1. In a natural or native manner. (a) By nature; naturally; instinctively.

Decette, wepyng, synnyng, God hath gyve
To wummen *kyndly* whil that they may lyve.

Chaucer, *Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 408.

Then he [Bartholomew], "De Propr. Berum," bk. xii. cap. xlix.] goes on to say that Jacobus de Vitruco tells of another cause of their death, viz. that the serpent ("who hateth *Kindly* this Bird") climbs into the nest when the mother is absent and stings the young to death.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 374.

(b) By heart; thoroughly.

"Peter!" quoth a ploughman and putte forth his heft,
"Ich knowe hym as *kyndliche* as clerks can dure bokes."

Piers Plowman (O), viii. 133.

(c) By nativity; as regards nature or origin.

I surely thought that that manner had bene *kindly* Irish, for it is far differing from that we have now.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

2. Congenially; readily; spontaneously; with aptitude.

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 406.

The silkworm is a native, and the mulberry proper for its food grows *kindly*.

Jefferson, *Notes on Virginia* (1787), p. 68.

3. In a kind manner; with sympathetic tenderness, consideration, or good will.

Thane the conquerour *kyndly* comfortes these knyghtes,
Alowes thame gretylly theire lordly a-vowes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 306.

And he comforted them, and spake *kindly* unto them.

Gen. I. 21.

The broken soldier, *kindly* bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talk'd the night away.

Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, I. 155.

4. Lovingly; affectionately; tenderly.

When he saw 'twas she,
He *kindly* took her in his arms,
And kist her tenderly.

Young, *Bevis* (Child's Ballads, IV. 15).

5. Propitiously; auspiciously; favorably.

But still the sun looks *kindly* on the year.

James Verr, *Poems*, p. 106.

6. As an act of kindness; as a compliment or favor; good-naturedly: in the phrase to take (something) *kindly*.

Should one see another cudgelled, or scurvily treated, do you think a man so used would take it *kindly* to be called Hector or Alexander?

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 171.

kindly-savin (kind'li-sav'in), *n.* See *savin*.

kindness (kind'nes), *n.* [*ME. kyndnesse*; < *kind*¹, *a.*, + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being kind; good will; benevolence; beneficence of action or manner.

He holpe me out of my tyme;
He had not be his *kyndnesse*,
Beggars had we ben.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 67).

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer.

Johnson, *Rambler*.

Experience proves that *kindness*, as distinguished from personal affection, which is quite another thing, does not generally come by spontaneous growth so much as by reflection and the cultivation of a larger sympathy.

H. N. Osmham, *Short Studies*, p. 61.

2. A kindly or tender feeling; affection; love.

I have sworn deep oaths of thy deep *kindness*,
Oaths of thy love, thy truth, thy constancy.

Shak., *Sonnets*, ciii.

You don't do well to make sport with your Relations, especially with a young Gentleman that has so much *kindness* for you.

Steele, *Tender Husband*, II. 1.

3. That which is kind; an act of good will; a benefaction: as, to do one a *kindness*.

To do the more of *kyndnesse*
I [God] took the *kind* and nothing dredde.

Poetical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 168.

I have received some small *kindnesses* from him.

Shak., *T. of A.*, III. 2, 22.

Not always actions show the man; we find
Who does a kindness is not therefore kind.

Pope, Moral Essays, l. 110.

4. Accordance with mood or desire; fitness; agreeableness; congruity: as, the kindness of the elements. [Rare.]

A good loaf should have kindness of structure, being neither chafy, nor flaky, nor crummy, nor sodden.

Shops, Brit., l. 171.

—Syn. Tenderness, compassion, humanity, clemency, mildness, gentleness, goodness, generosity, fellow-feeling. See *benignant* and *kindly*.

kindred (kin'dred), *n.* and *a.* [With unorig. *d* inserted medially by confusion with *kind* or by mere phonetic influence; < ME. *kinrede*, *kenrede*, *kynrede*, *kynredyn*, kinship, < AS. *cynn*, kin, + *redan*, state, condition: see *-red*.] *l. n.* 1. Relationship by birth, marriage, or descent; consanguinity; kinship; affinity.

There I throw my gaze,
Disclaiming here the kindred of the king.

Shak., Rich. II., l. 1, 70.

Consanguinity, or *kindred*, is defined by the writers on these subjects to be vinculum personarum ab eodem stipite descendendum; the connexion or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.

Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.

Thy likeness to the wise below,
Thy kindred with the great of old.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

2. Community in kind; intrinsic relationship or connection.

The sciences are all of one kindred. Brougham.

3. In a plural sense, relatives by blood or descent, or, by extension, by marriage; a body of persons related to one another; relatives; kin.

And than the kynge sente to alle the Dukes *kenrede*, and alle by letters, that thei shoulde come to hym to Cardoel.

Morris (E. E. T. S.), l. 73.

Adam's sons are my brethren; and, truly, I hold it a sin to match in my kindred.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1, 63.

4. A tribe; a body of persons connected by a family or tribal bond: with a plural form.

Salomon the wyse, that was Kyng afre David, upon the 12 *Kynredes* of Jerusalem.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 65.

The little territory of Dithmarschen was colonized by two *kindreds* from Friesland and two from Saxony.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 20.

II. a. 1. Having kinship; allied by blood or descent; related as kin.

The Danes were a *kindred* folk to the English, hardly differing more from some of the tribes which had taken a part in the English conquest than those tribes differed from one another. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 161.

2. Pertaining to kinship; of related origin or character; hence, native; pertaining to nativity: as, to live under *kindred* skies.

His hands were gully of no kindred blood,
But bloody with the enemies of his kin.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 1, 182.

Hence—3. Congenial; allied; of like nature, qualities, etc.: as, *kindred* souls; *kindred* pursuits.

Good aunt, you wept not for our father's death;
How can we aid you with our kindred tears?

Shak., Rich. III., II. 2, 63.

The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.

D. E. Jones, Bless be the Tie that Binds.

Mountains interposed
Make enemies of nations, who had else
Like kindred drops been mingled into one.

Cooper, Task, II. 19.

kindahipt, *n.* [ME. *kyndship*; < *kind* + *-ship*.]

Kindness. Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

kind-spoken (kind'spō'kn), *a.* 1. Spoken in a kind way: as, a *kind-spoken* word.—2. Characterized by kindly speech: as, a *kind-spoken* gentleman. [Colloq.]

kind-tempered (kind'tem'pərd), *a.* Mild; gentle.

To the *kind-temper'd* change of night and day,
And of the seasons. Thomson, Summer, l. 30.

kind-witted, *a.* [ME. *kynde-witted*; < *kind*¹, *a.*, + *wit*, *n.*, + *-ed*.] Having natural sense or intelligence, as opposed to *instructed*. Compare *kind wit*, under *kind*¹, *a.*

No more can a *kynde-witted* man bote clerkes hym teche,
Come for alle his kynde wythes thorwe Cristendom to be
maud.

Piers Plowman (C), xv. 52.

kinel (kin), *n.* [See *cow*¹.] Plural of *cow*¹.

[Archaic.]

A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair *kin*.

Milton, P. L., xl. 647.

When the deep-breathing *kin* come home at twilight.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

kinel (kin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weasel.

Hallwell. [Prov. Eng.]

kindom, *n.* [ME., also *kynedom*, *kindom*, *kyn-*
dom, < AS. *cynedom*, kingdom, < *cyno-*, of a king,

+ *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *kingdom*.] Same as *kingdom*.

kinematic (kin-ē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κινη-μα*(*n*), movement, < *κινειν*, move: see *kinetic*.] *l. a.* Of or pertaining to kinematics.

II. n. Same as *kinematics*.

The rules about space and motion constitute the pure sciences of Geometry and Kinematics.

W. E. Clifford, Lectures, I. 265.

Also *cinematic*.

kinematical (kin-ē-mat'ik-al), *a.* [< *kinematic* + *-al*.] Same as *kinematic*. Also *cinematical*.

kinematics (kin-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *kinematic*: see *-ics*.] 1. That part of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, its direction, velocity, acceleration, composition, etc., without reference to mass or to constraints: opposed to *dynamics*. Thus, the relation between Kepler's laws and the law of gravitation comes under the head of kinematics, because the planet is perfectly free to move and its mass has nothing to do with the question. On the other hand, the consideration of perturbations belongs to dynamics and not to kinematics. Again, the subject of the brachistochrone, though it involves no consideration of mass, is excluded from kinematics, as involving constraint. Statics is not considered to belong to kinematics, since most statical problems involve constraints, though others do not. But the whole distinction between kinematics and dynamics seems artificial, unsatisfactory, and confused.

2. The theory of mechanical contrivances for converting one kind of motion into another, as for example for making a piston-rod with a reciprocating motion communicate to a wheel a uniform rotation. Also called *applied kinematics*.

kinemerkt, *n.* [ME., also *kyno-merk*; < *cyno-*, of a king (see *king*¹), + *mark*, mark.] A mark or sign of royalty. Havelock, l. 602.

kinepox (kin'poks), *n.* Same as *cowpox*.

kinerlot, *kinerichet*, *n.* [ME., also *kunerliche*, *kinric*, etc., < AS. *cynorice* (= OHG. *chunirichi*), a kingdom, < *cyno-*, of a king (see *king*¹), + *rice*, a kingdom. Cf. *kingric*.] Same as *kingric*.

kinoscope (kin'c-skōp), *n.* Same as *kinotoscope*.

kinesthetic (ki-nē-si-āt'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *κινησις*, movement, + *αἰσθητική*, relating to a cure, < *αἰσθάνω*, a physician.] In *therap.*, relating to or consisting in muscular movement employed as a remedy; pertaining to kinesiopathy.

kinesipathic (ki-nē-si-pāth'ik), *a.* [< *kinesipath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to kinesipathy; motorpathic.

kinesipathist (kin-ē-sip'ā-thist), *n.* [< *kinesipath-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises kinesipathy; one versed in kinesipathy.

kinesipathy (kin-ē-sip'ā-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κινησις*, movement (< *κινειν*, move), + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in *homoeopathy*, etc., to mean 'cure').] Kinesitherapy, especially in its earlier and cruder forms.

kinesitherapy (ki-nē-si-thēr'ā-pl), *n.* [< Gr. *κινησις*, movement, + *θεραπεῖα*, cure.] In *therap.*, a mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate movements; movement-cure.

kinesodic (kin-ē-sod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κινησις*, movement, + *οἶδος*, force, + *-ic*.] Transmitting motor impulses: applied to the motor tracts of the nervous system.

kinesthesia, **kinesthesis**, *n.* See *kinaesthesia*.

kinesthetic, **kinæsthetic** (kin-ēs-thet'ik), *a.* [< *kinaesthesia*, after *aesthetic*.] Pertaining to kinæsthesia.

kinetic (ki-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κινητικός*, < *κινητός*, verbal adj. of *κινειν*, move: see *ciné*.] *l. a.* 1. Causing motion; motory.—2. Pertaining to or consisting in motion: as, *kinetic* energy (energy in the form of motion).

The *kinetic* theory of gases . . . is that the particles dart about in all directions. Task, Properties of Matter, p. 43.

Kinetic coefficient of viscosity. See *coefficient*.—*Kinetic* constraint. See *constraint*.—*Kinetic* energy or activity. See *energy*, 7.—*Kinetic* theory of gases. See *gas*, 1.

II. n. Same as *kinetics*.

kinetical (ki-net'ik-al), *a.* [< *kinetic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with kinetics.

kinetics (ki-net'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *kinetic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing the motion in bodies or of the circumstances of actual motion: opposed to *statics*, and synonymous with *dynamics* in one of the senses of that word. See *dynamics*.—*Chemical kinetics*. See *chemical*.

kinotogenesis (ki-nō-tō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κινητός*, verbal adj. of *κινειν*, move (see *kinetic*), + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] Origination of animal structures by means or in consequence

of the movements of animals, or the doctrine of such origination. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 428.

kinetograph (ki-nē'tō-gráf), *n.* A device for taking a series of photographs of a moving object.

kinetoscope (ki-nē'tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *κινητός*, moving (verbal adj. of *κινειν*, move), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A kind of movable panorama. [Rare.]—2. An instrument for illustrating the results of combinations of arcs of different radii in making curves. Also called *kineoscope*.—3. An apparatus invented by Edison for exhibiting photographic pictures of objects in motion. Its essential parts are a ribbon containing the pictures, a mechanical device for causing the pictures to pass rapidly in succession under a lens or light-piece, a lamp for illuminating the pictures, and a mechanical device for causing a circular revolving screen to move rapidly before them. A slot is cut in this screen, and its revolutions are so timed that the slot passes before each picture just as it is in line with the eyepiece. The effect is to give a view of each picture in succession, and to cut off the view as the picture is moved forward. The apparent result to the eye is a continuous picture in which the objects photographed appear to be in motion.

king-yeard, *n.* [ME. *kyngeyard*, *kyngeyard*, < AS. *cyngeard*, a scepter, < *cyno-*, of a king, + *geard*, rod, yard: see *yard*.] A scepter.

king¹ (king), *n.* [ME. *king*, *kyng*, < AS. *cynn*, a late contracted form of the usual *cynig* = OS. *kuning* = OFries. *konig*, *king*, *kenig*, *keneng*, also, with alteration of the suffix, *konig*, *kenig*, *keneg* = OD. *coninc*, *koninck*, D. *konig* = MLG. *konink*, *konink*, LG. *konig*, *king* = OHG. *chuning*, *kuning*, also, with alteration of the suffix, *chunig*, *kunig*, MHG. *kinic*, *kince*, contr. *kinic*, G. *kinig*, formerly also *kinig* (with vowel due to LG.) = Icel. *konungr*, contr. *kongr* = Sw. *konung*, contr. *kung* = Dan. *konge* (a Goth. form, **kunigg*, is not recorded, and perhaps never existed, the usual word being *thiudans* = AS. *théoden*), a king, i. e. a chief, the chief man of a tribe, prob. lit. 'belonging to a tribe,' or 'descendant of a tribe' (or 'one of noble kin'), < AS. *cynn* (= Goth. *kunt*, etc.), a race, tribe, kin (cf. AS. *cyno-* (= OHG. *chun-*), in comp., of a king, perhaps a contr. form of *cynig* in comp., otherwise a related noun), + *-ing*, a common patronymic suffix: see *kin*¹ and *-ing*². The exact notional relation of *king* with *kin* is undetermined, but the etymological relation is hardly to be doubted. The asserted identity of the word with Skt. *janaka*, a father, is false. There is no connection, as alleged, with *can*¹ and *owning*¹. 1. A chief ruler; a reigning sovereign or monarch; a man who holds by life tenure the chief authority over a country and people. The word is used both as a generic designation of any sovereign ruler and as the specific title of the rulers of certain states distinctively called *kingdoms*. It is applicable by extension to an infant who has become heir to the sovereign power and reigns through a regent. *King*, originally applied to any tribal chief, whether such by hereditary, elective, or military right, took on a more imposing sense with the rise of the modern European states; but it is still used historically, or with a modern intimation or suggestion of royal splendor, with reference to many ancient and modern barbarian or savage tribes, as the ancient Canaanite kings, the Mongol kings of Asia, the ancient kings of Ireland, the kings of central Africa, the American Indian King Powhatan and King Philip, etc. The autocratic or despotic power formerly implied by the title *king* has been almost lost in Europe, where a king is now merely a chief magistrate for life, bound by constitutional and statutory limitations equally with his subjects. The office of king is now, as a rule, hereditary in principle; but in former times it was often elective, or in some manner the subject of choice or selection. In the generic sense, God is often called *King*, as the supreme ruler of the universe. Abbreviated *K.* Who is this *King* of glory? The Lord strong and mighty. Ps. xlv. 6.

There's such divinity doth hedge a *king*
That treason can but peep to what it would.

Shak., Hamlet, IV. 5, 123.

2. One who or that which is chief or greatest in any respect; a holder of preëminent rank or power of any kind: as, a *king* of good fellows; the lion is called the *king* of beasts.

Of a' the lads that I do ken,

A Wamphray lad 's the *king* of men.

Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 173).

Time made thee what thou wast, *king* of the woods.

Cooper, Yardsley Oak.

3. In *games*: (a) A playing-card bearing a picture of a king: as, the *king* of diamonds.

An Ace of Hearts steps forth: the *King* unseen

Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd 'his captive Queen.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 33.

(b) The chief piece in the game of chess. See *chess*. (c) A crowned man in the game of draughts. (d) See the quotation.

About the middle of the billiard-table was placed a small arch of iron, and in a right line, at a little distance from it, an upright cone called the *king*.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 203.

4. pl. [oap.] The eleventh and twelfth books of the Bible. In Hebrew manuscripts they are undivided, and form a continuous narrative of the Hebrew people from the later days of King David to the captivity of Judah in Babylon. The division into two books was first made in the Septuagint and retained in the Vulgate, in both of which they are named the third and fourth books of Kings (the two books of Samuel being the first and second); hence, in the English Bible, the double title "The first book of the Kings, commonly called the third book of the Kings," etc. The period embraces the reigns of all the kings of Israel and Judah, except Saul's and most of David's. The work was probably composed substantially before the end of the captivity. The authorship is uncertain.

5. A red-finned herring. [West of Eng.]—**Apostolic king.** See *apostolic*.—**Chambers of the king.** See *chamber*.—**Champion of the king.** See *champion*.—**Clerk of the king's household, clerk of the king's silver.** See *clerk*.—**Court of the king's Bench.** See *court*.—**Diving right of kings.** See *divine*.—**Era of kings.** See *era*.—**Keeper of the king's conscience, the lord chancellor.** See *chancellor*, 3 (a).—**King at arms.** See *king-at-arms*.—**King Charles spaniel.** See *spaniel*.—**King closer, in arch.** See *closer* 1 (b).—**King Cotton,** an expression much used in the United States for a few years before the civil war, in allusion to the commercial preeminence of cotton in the South.—**King James Bible.** See *Bible*, 1.—**King of fish, the salmon, *Salmo salar*.**—**King of mirrurs.** Same as *lord of mirrurs* (which see, under *lord*).—**King of terrors, death.**

It [destruction] shall bring him to the king of terrors.
Joh xviii. 14.

King of the ant-eaters. See *ant-eater*.—**King of the beakins, *Pagrus erythrinus*.**—**King of the herrings.** (a) The sillicus shad. [Local, Eng.] (b) The *Chimarra melanogramma*. [Local, Scotch (Shetland)].—**King of the mullets, the common bass.** [Belfast, Ireland].—**King of the salmon, a fish, *Trachipterus albidus*.** It has a very compressed body, dorsal and ventral fins with about seven mostly branched rays, and a bright silvery color varied by three large spots below the dorsal fin. It inhabits deep water along the Pacific coast of both North and South America.—**King of the sea-breams.** Same as *becker*.—**King's advocate.** Same as *lord advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).—**King's beadman.** Same as *blue-gown*.—**King's Bishop's gambit.** See *gambit*.—**King's counsel, espousal, evidence.** See the nouns.—**King's evil, and touch-plant.**—**King's freeman, in Scotland,** a title formerly given to a person who, on account of his own service or that of his fathers to the state, had a peculiar statutory right to the corporation of the particular trade which he exercised. Such a person might move from place to place and carry on his trade within the bounds of any corporation.—**King's gambit.** See *gambit*.—**King's letter.** Same as *brief*, 2 (d).—**King's list.** See *list*.—**King's scholar.** See *scholar*.—**King's yellow.** See *arsenic*, 2.—**Marshal of the King's Bench.** See *marshal*.—**Marshal of the king's household.** Same as *night marshal* (which see, under *night*).—**The king's English.** See *English*.—**The king's language,** the king's English.

Your Grace . . . on this subject reproving your court-tearers, quia on a now conceit of fines sum tynies split (as they call it) the king's language.

A. Hume, Orthographia (E. E. T. S.), Dod., p. 2.

Three kings of Cologne, the three Kings, the three wise men of the East, (Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar).—**Syn. 1. Sovereign, etc.** See *prince*.

king¹ (king), v. [*king¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To supply with a king.

For, my good liege, she is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shak.*, Hon. V., ll. 4, 20.

2. To make royal; raise to royalty.

Those traitorous captains of Israel who kinged themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead.
South, Works, XI. ii.

II. *intrans.* To perform the part of king; act the king of king with an indefinite it.

The News here is that Lambeth-House bears all the way at Whitehall and the Lord Deputy *king*s it notably in Ireland.
Howell, Letters, II. 23.

king² (king), n. [*Chin.*] 1. The collective name in China for the books edited or compiled by Confucius, and forming with the Four Books (see *analect*) the classics of the country.—2. In Chinese translations of Buddhist Scriptures, the equivalent of *sutra* (which see).

king³ (king), n. [*Chin.*] A Chinese musical instrument, of very ancient origin, consisting of sixteen suspended stones or metallic plates of graduated size, which are sounded by blows of a metal or wooden hammer.

king-apple (king'ap'l), n. A variety of apple, large, red in color, and of excellent quality.

king-at-arms (king'at-armz'), n. In *her.*, an officer of some antiquity in Great Britain, and formerly of great authority, whose business it is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. In England there are three kings-at-arms, namely, Garter (see *Garter*), Clarenceux, and Norroy. The first of these is styled *principal king-at-arms*, and the others are called *provincial kings*, because their duties, *not* are not to the provinces—the one (Clarenceux) *off* work up. of the Trent, and the other (Norroy) north. 1. To take fire is a *king-at-arms* for *Scot.* . . . caught a light *king-at-arms* for Ireland, and one of me that I was late, and I had the heraldic chapter. *Charlotte B.* . . . of sixteen oak-

leaves set erect upon a golden circle; nine leaves appear in the representations. Each king-at-arms has his official outchou, which he impales on the dexter side, with his own paternal arms on the sinister.

king-auk (king'ak), n. The great auk, *Alca impennis*.

king-bird (king'bêrd), n. 1. A tyrant flycatcher, *Tyrannus carolinensis*, abundant in the United States (also called *bee-martin*), or some other species of the same genus, as the *gray king-bird*, *Tyrannus dominicensis*.—2. Any bird of the family *Tyrannidae*; any tyrant flycatcher.

king-bolt (king'bôlt), n. 1. A large bolt connecting the fore part of a carriage with the fore axle. The axle rotates about it as a joint when the carriage is turned.—2. A large bolt which passes through the truck and body-boilers and center-plates of a car-body and the center of a truck. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

Also *king-pin*.

king-by-your-leaves, n. An old game of hide-and-seek.

[*King-by-your-leaves*] A play that children have, where one sitting byndefolds in the middle bydyth so tyll the rest have hydden themselves, and then he going to seek them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kyngs in his rounne.
Hulot, 1572.

king-crab (king'krab), n. 1. A horseshoe-crab or Molucca crab; a crustacean of the family *Limulidae* and genus *Limulus*, as *L. polyphemus*, *L. moluccanus*, or *L. rotundicaudus*. The king-crab is so called from its great size; it sometimes attains a length of 2 feet. The carapace is concavo-convex, rounded in front, and movably divided into the larger anterior horseshoe-shaped cephalothorax, whence the name *horseshoe-crab*, and a smaller wedge-shaped abdomen, from which projects a long, sharp, bayonet-like tail or telson. On the upper surface are a pair of large compound eyes, and in front of them a pair of small simple eyes. Underneath are five pairs of long ambulatory legs, springing from the cephalothorax near together, and an anterior pair, much smaller and otherwise modified, and differing in the two sexes. The mouth is in the middle line, behind the first pair of legs. Under the abdomen are a number of movable flaps, in the form of thin plates lying one upon another like the leaves of a book; these are pereopods or swimming-feet, and also respiratory organs or gills. The animal when just hatched is about a quarter of an inch long, has no telson, and the cephalothoracic and abdominal regions are much alike, being somewhat semicircular and hinged by a straight line. The abdomen shows traces of segmentation, and the general aspect recalls that of a trilobite, of which *Limulus* is the nearest relative living. In many respects these strange creatures resemble scorpions, and some contend, therefore, that they are arachnids, not crustaceans. They are found on the eastern coasts of North America and Asia. See *cut* under *horseshoe-crab*.

2. A British deep-sea crustacean, *Mats squinado*, better known as the *thornback-crab*.

kingcraft (king'krâft), n. The craft or occupation of kings; the art of kingly government; royal polity or policy.

With what modesty can hee pretend to be a Statesman himself, who, with his fathers *kingcraft* and his own, did never that of his own accord which was not directly opposed to his professed interest both at home and abroad?
Milton, Elkonoastes, xi.

As for tricking, cunning, and that which in sovereigns they call *king-craft*, and reason of state in commonwealths, to them and their proceedings Polybius is an open enemy.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

Never was there so consummate a master (as Louis XIV.) of . . . *king-craft*—of all those arts which most advantageously display the merits of a prince, and most completely hide his defects.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

king-crow (king'krô), n. A drongo-shrike of the genus *Merurus*, as the Indian fanga, *D. macrocercus*, remarkable for its elongated forked tail and for the courage and address with which, like the king-bird of the United States, it attacks other birds. The term is extended to various other drongos of the family *Meruridae*.

kingcup (king'kup), n. A plant: same as *goldcup*.

Strows me the ground with Daffadowndillies,
And Cowslips, and Kingcups, and loved Lillies.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

king-devil (king'dev'l), n. A species of hawkweed, *Hieracium praetium*, recently introduced from Europe, and becoming a serious pest to farmers. It forms a continuous mat of pale-green leaves, lying flat on the ground and preventing any other form of

vegetation from taking root. *L. F. Ward, Botanical Gazette*, XIV. 14. [Northern New York.]

kingdom (king'dum), n. [*ME. kingdom, kyngdom, < AS. cyningdôm (= OS. kuningdôm = MD. koninkdom, D. koninkdom = G. königthum = Icel. konungdömr = Dan. kongedömm = Sw. konungadöme*], kingly power, < *cyning*, king, + *dôm*, jurisdiction: see *king¹* and *-dôm*. This word has taken the place of *ME. kinedom, < AS. cynedôm, a kingdom*.] 1. The power or authority of a king; regal dominion; supreme rule. [Archaic.]

There be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the Son of man coming in his kingdom.
Mat. xvi. 28.

The Father, to whom in heaven supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory appertain.
Milton, P. L., vi. 615.

2. The state of being a king; kingship; kingship.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2, 62.

3. The territory or country subject to a king; the dominion of a king or monarch (see *king¹*, 1); in general, a domain; country.—4. Anything conceived as constituting a realm or sphere of independent action or control: as, the kingdom of thought.

In the body of this fleshly land,
This kingdom, this confine of blood and breath,
Hostility and civil tumult reigns
Between my conscience and my cousin's death.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2, 246.

Who pass'd, methought, the melancholy flood
With that grim ferryman which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 4, 47.

5. In the New Testament, with the definite article, usually in fuller phrase the kingdom of God, or the kingdom of heaven, the spiritual reign of God as supreme king, and over subjects loyally accepting it: generally conceived as founded by the Messiah, and therefore a Messianic kingdom. The term is used with different shades of meaning, but always with this fundamental idea of God's reign as recognized and loyally accepted. Sometimes this reign is spoken of as recognized in the heart and life of the individual, sometimes as supreme in the community, sometimes prophetically as in its perfection embracing the whole body of the redeemed. (See, for a collection of these definitions, Dr. James F. Candlish's "The Kingdom of God," Appendix, note 2, p. 392.)

Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom.

Mat. iv. 23.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.

Mat. vii. 21.

The kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Rom. xiv. 17.

6. In *nat. hist.*, one of the three great divisions in which natural objects are ranked in classification—namely, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.—**Kingdom come, the hereafter:** as, to go to kingdom come (that is, to die). [*Slang.*]—**Latin kingdom.** See *Latin*.—**United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland:** so called since the legislative union of the two islands under the Act of Union of 1800, which took effect January 1st, 1801.

kingdomed (king'dumd), a. [*< kingdom + -ed.*] Possessing kingly power or character.

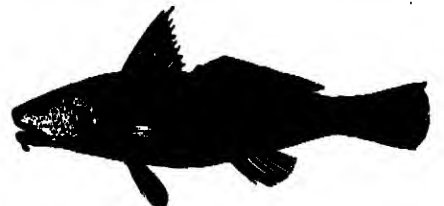
Imagined worth
Holds in his blood such swollen and hot discourse,
That 'twixt his mental and his active parts
Kingdom's Achilles in commotion rages.
Shak., T. and C., II. 3, 185.

king-duck (king'duk), n. A kind of elder-duck, *Somateria spectabilis*, of the subfamily *Puffinellinae* and family *Anatidae*, common on the northern coasts of Europe and America. It differs from the common elder notably in the shape of the bill and head, in coloration, mode of feathering of the base of the upper mandible, position of the nostrils, etc.

king-elder (king'idêr), n. Same as *king-duck*.

king-fern (king'fêrn), n. The royal or flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

kingfish (king'fish), n. One of various fishes, of large size or of excellent quality, belonging to different families. (a) In the Atlantic States, and especially in New York, a sculpin fish, *Mimicetus nebulosus*, of elongate form, with the ventral fins some dis-



Kingfish (*Mimicetus nebulosus*).

tance behind the pectoral fin, and the body grayish and silvery in color, with irregular dark bars, of which the anterior trend obliquely backward and downward, and the posterior forward and downward. It is much esteemed for its flesh. Also called *whiting*, *tomcod*, *hake*, *black mullet*, and *mulet*, names properly belonging to different animals. The name is also extended to related species, as the southern *M. alburnus* (also called *Carolinian whiting*, *Bermuda whiting*, though not found in Bermuda, *bullhead whiting*, *ground mullet*, and *barb*) and the Pacific coast *M. undulatus* (also called *usker*). (b) In California, another sciaenoid fish, *Scorpaenopsis*, better known as *queenfish*. (c) A sciaenoid fish, *Solenus antarcticus*, of southern Australia and Tasmania, closely related to the malgre of Europe. (d) In New Zealand, a carangoid fish, *Seriola lalandi*, of a fusiform shape, with from 8 to 9 dorsal spines and 32 to 33 dorsal rays, steel-blue above and white below. It sometimes attains a length of 4 feet, and is an excellent food-fish. (e) In England, the opah, *Lampris luna* or *L. guttatus*. See *opah*. (f) A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus regalis* or *Oxymorus regalis*, related to the Spanish mackerel; also, the *Scomberomorus caballa* or *cero*. (g) A sciaenoid fish, the little roncodor, *Geryonemus lineatus*, common on the coast of California; so called in the San Francisco markets. (h) A fish of the family *Polynemidae*, *Polynemus indicus*, esteemed in India for the sounds, which yield strings of the best quality, and which are a constant source of traffic among the Chinese.

kingfisher (king'fish'er), *n.* 1. Any bird of the extensive family *Alcedinidae*. Kingfishers form a natural family of piscivorous birds, with fasciiform bill and syndactyl feet, and are remarkable for their number and variety as well as for the brilliancy of their plumage. They nest in holes, and lay white eggs. Their characteristic habit is to sit motionless on the watch for their prey, dart after it, and return to their perch. There are about 135 species and 20 genera, found in most parts of the world, but very unevenly distributed. Thus, there are only 2 species peculiar to northern parts of the old world, only 2 species in North America, and only one genus in all America. The Ethiopian region and the Indian region are about equally rich: the Australian (in a broad sense) is the richest, alone possessing half the genera and half the species. The common kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*, a small bird of brilliant colors, is supposed to be the halcyon of classic writers. The pied kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis*, also inhabits Europe as well as other countries. The common American kingfisher, *C. alcyon*, is 12½ inches long, 23 in extent of wings, dull-blue above, white below, with a bluish belt on the breast and in the female a chestnut bar behind this; the wing- and tail-feathers are black, spotted and barred with white; the head is crested. This bird is known as the *belled kingfisher*. (See cut under *Ceryle*.) A small, glossy green-and-white species, which reaches the Mexican border of the United States, is *C. canbatia*. The giant kingfisher or laughing-jackass of Australia is *Dacelo gigas*. See cut under *Dacelo*. Erroneously—2. (a) The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*, popularly imagined to be the female of the kingfisher *Alcedo ispida*. [Local, Scotland and Ireland.] (b) The tern or sea-swallow.

Also *king's-fisher*.

Swallow-tailed kingfisher, the paradise jacamar, *Galbula paradisea*, a bird of Surinam.

king-geld, *n.* [*< king¹ + geld²*.] Esouage, or royal aid. *Bailey*, 1731.

king-gutter (king'gut'er), *n.* A main drain. *Hall's* [Prov. Eng.]

king-hake (king'hák), *n.* A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, *P. regius*, not rare along the eastern coast of the United States. It is readily distinguishable by a row of white spots along the lateral line and the low dorsal fin. It rarely much exceeds a foot in length.

kinghead (king'hed), *n.* [ME. *kinghed*, *kingheda*; *< king¹ + head*. Cf. *kinghood*.] Kingship.

I wende that *kinghed* and *knighthed* and *caiseris* with *erlis* Wern Do-wol and Do-bet and Do-bet of hem alle. *Piers Plowman* (A), xl. 216.

To every man belongeth lore,
But to no man belongeth more
Than to a kyng, whiche hath to lede
The people, for his *kynghed*
He maie hem both save and spelle.

Gower, Conf. Amant, vii.

kinghood (king'hüd), *n.* [ME. *kinghod*; *< king¹ + hood*.] Kingship; the state of being a king.

King, i the confure . . .

Hi alle the kud cuntes to *Kinghed* that longes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4068.

kinghunter (king'hun'ter), *n.* A halcyon, or non-aquatic kingfisher: a name invented to avoid speaking of a bird that does not fish as a "kingfisher." See *Halcyonina*.

Kingia (kin'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1827), named primarily in honor of Capt. Philip Gidley King, governor of New South Wales at the time of Flinders's expedition, during which the plant was first collected, but also intended to commemorate Capt. King, who first found the ripe seeds in November, 1822.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of anomalous character, referred by the latest writers to the *Liliaceae*, but formerly regarded as belonging to the *Juncaceae*, or rush family. It has by some authors been made the type of the group to which it belongs, but is now placed in the tribe *Colicetaceae* with *Colicetia* and *Baginella*. It differs, however, from both these genera in having the leaves crowded at the apex of the trunk, and the flowers likewise crowded in a terminal head, and in

its 2-celled ovary. The trunk is woody, and the leaves are linear, the whole plant forming a sort of grass-tree. Only one species, *K. australis*, is known, native of southwestern Australia.

kingio (kin'gyō), *n.* [Jap., goldfish, *< kin*, gold, + *gio*, fish.] A Japanese variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*.

king-killer (king'kil'er), *n.* 1. One who kills a king; a regicide.

O thou sweet *king-killer* [gold], and dear divorce
Twist natural son and sire! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3, 882.

2. A large, high-finned killer-whale, supposed to be the male. [Province town, Massachusetts.]

kingless (king'les), *a.* [*< ME. kynglos* (= G. *königlos* = Icel. *konunglauss*); *< king¹ + -less*.] Without a king; having no king.

This was this land *kyngles*. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 105.

kinglet (king'let), *n.* [*< king¹ + -let*.] 1. A little king; a weak or insignificant king.

A present to the boy at Byzantium, from some hundred-witted *kinglet* of the Hyperborean Taprobane, or other woman's land in the far East. *Kingley*, Hypatia, xx.

2. A golden-crested or ruby-crowned wren: one of a number of very diminutive greenish birds, about 4 inches long, having a yellow, orange, or flaming crest, constituting the sub-family *Regulina*. The best-known is the European goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*. (See cut under *goldcrest*.) Two distinct United States species are the golden-crowned, *R. satrapa*, and the ruby-crowned, *R. calendula*, both very common in woodland and shrubbery. They are dainty little birds in form, color, and manners, having an exquisite song of great volume considering their tiny size. They are migratory and insectivorous, build very bulky mossy nests warmly lined with feathers, and lay numerous white eggs spotted with reddish brown.

kinghood (king'li-hüd), *n.* [*< kingly + hood*.] The quality of being kingly; kingliness; kingship. [Poetical.]

Since he neither wore on helm or shield

The golden symbol of his *kinghood*.

But rode a simple knight among his knights.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

kingliness (king'li-nes), *n.* The state of being kingly or royal; kingly character.

kingling (king'ling), *n.* [*< king¹ + -ling¹*.] A little king; a kinglet. [Rare.]

Enough of States, and such like trifling things;

Enough of *kinglings* and enough of kings.

Churchill, The Candidate.

kingly (king'li), *a.* [*< ME. kyngly*, *< AS. *kynglic* (not recorded) (= OFries. *konenglik* = D. *koninklijk* = MLG. *koninkelik* = OIlg. *ku-ninglich*, *chuninglich*, *cuninglich*, *chuninglich*, MHG. *kiniclich*, *küeneclich*, G. *königlich* = Icel. *konung-ligr* = Dan. *konigelig* = Sw. *kunglig*, in official style *koniglig*), *kingly*, *< kyning*, king, + *-ly*, E. -ly¹. The reg. AS. term was *cyneclike*, *kingly*, *< cyne*, in comp., of a king, + *-ly*, E. -ly¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to a king or kings; royal.

What seem'd his head

The likeness of a *kingly* crown had on.

Milton, P. L., ii. 673.

What can they see in the longest *kingly* line in Europe, save that it runs back to a successful soldier?

2. Of regal character or quality; king-like; exalted.

Wan, wasted Truth in her utmost need

Thy *kingly* intellect shall feed.

Tennyson, To —, iii.

= Syn. *Regal*, etc. See *royal*.

kingly (king'li), *adv.* [*< ME. *kingly*, *adv.* (= D. *koninklijk* = OHG. *chuninglich*, MHG. *kinicliche* = Icel. *konungliga*), *< kingly*, *a.* Cf. AS. *cyneclike*, *< cyneclike*, *kingly*; see *kingly*, *a.*] In the manner of a king; royally.

'Tis factory in my seeing,

And my great mind must *kingly* drink it up.

Shak., Bonnets, cxiv.

Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 207.

kingmaker (king'mä'ker), *n.* One who makes kings; one who raises a person to a royal throne; a title applied specifically to Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick (died 1471), who was the principal agent in making Edward IV. king in place of Henry VI., and afterward in dethroning Edward and restoring Henry.

king-mullet (king'mul'et), *n.* The goat-fish, *Upeneus maculatus*, found in the seas around Jamaica: so called from its beauty.

kingnut (king'nüt), *n.* The mockernut-tree, *Carya tomentosa*; also, its fruit.

king-ortolan (king'or'tō-lan), *n.* 1. The freshwater marsh-hen or king-rail, *Rallus elegans*.—2. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*.

king-penguin (king'pen'gwin), *n.* The great or Pennant's penguin, *Aptenodytes pennantii* or *A. rex*.

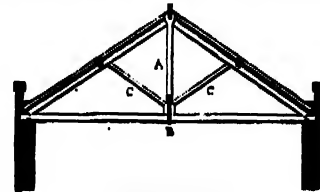
king-piece (king'pēs), *n.* Same as *king-post*.

king-pin (king'pin), *n.* 1. Same as *king-bolt*.—2. That pin in bows and ten-pins which stands at the front apex when the pins are in place: so called because if it is struck properly all the pins fall. Hence—3. The principal or essential person in a company or an enterprise. [Colloq., U. S.]

king-pine (king'pin), *n.* 1. The pineapple.—2. The *Pinus Hebbiana*, or Indian fir of the Himalayas, a large coniferous tree 70 to 80 feet in height.

king-plant (king'plant), *n.* A Javan orchid, *Anæctochilus setaceus*, whose purple-brown leaves are marked with yellow lines. It is frequently cultivated in orchid-houses.

king-post (king'pōst), *n.* The middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam; a joggle-post. When two side posts, one at each side of the center, are used to support the



King-post Roof.

A, king-post; B, tie-beam; C, C, struts or braces.

roof, instead of one in the middle, these are called *queen-posts*. See *roof* and *queen-post*. Also called *king-piece*, *king-piece*, *queen-post*, *joggle-piece*.—*King-post roof*, a roof having but a single vertical post in each truss.

king-rail (king'rāl), *n.* 1. The great red-breasted rail of the United States, *Rallus elegans*. Also called *fresh-water marsh-hen*, *fresh-water hen*, *fresh-marsh hen*, and *marsh-hen*.—2. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Connoctient.]

kingriet, **kingriekt**, *n.* [*< ME. kingrike*, *kingriche*, *kingriche* (= OFries. *kingriche* = D. *kingrijck* = OHG. *ku-nigriche*, *chunigriche*, MHG. *kinicriche*, *küeneicriche*, G. *königreich* = Icel. *konungarik* = Dan. *kongerige* = Sw. *konungarik*); *< king¹ + -ric*. The earlier form was *kinerick*, q. v. Cf. *hishopric*, etc.] A kingdom.

I make the kepare, syr knyghte, of *kyngrykes* manye,
Wardayne wyrcshippfulle, to woldes all my landes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 640.

king-rod (king'rod), *n.* An iron rod sometimes used to take the place of the wooden king-post in a roof.

king-roller (king'rō'lér), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, the middle roller of the press. The side cylinders are called respectively the *side roller* and the *macanero*.

king-salmon (king'sam'on), *n.* The quinnat salmon. See *quinnat*.

king's-clover (kingz'klō'vēr), *n.* The yellow mellilot, *Mellilotus officinalis*. [Prov. Eng.]

king's-cushion (kingz'kūsh'on), *n.* A sort of seat formed by two persons holding each other's hands crossed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Also called *lady-chair*.

He [Porteus] was now mounted on the hands of two of the rioters, clasped together so as to form what is called in Scotland The *King's Cushion*.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, vii.

king's-feather (kingz'feyv'er), *n.* A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, long cultivated in English gardens.

king's-fisher (kingz'fish'er), *n.* Same as *king-fisher*.

king's-flower (kingz'flou'er), *n.* A cultivated liliaceous plant, *Eucomis regia*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

kingship (king'ship), *n.* [*< king¹ + -ship*.] The state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty; also, royalty of nature; aptitude for kingly duties.

The Parliament of England, . . . judging *Kingship* by long experience a Government unnecessary, burdensome, and dangerous, justly and magnanimously abolished it. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

The *kingship* that was in him [Frederick the Great], and which won Mr. Carlyle to be his biographer, is that of will merely, of rapid and relentless command. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 145.

king's-hood (kingz'hüd), *n.* [Said to be so called from a fancied resemblance to a puckered head-dress formerly worn by persons of quality.] 1. A certain part of the entrails of an ox, the reticulum or second stomach; applied derisively to a person's stomach.

Dell mak' his king's-hood in a splendor!

Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornbock*.

2. In bot., *Geranium sylvaticum*, the wood-geranium. [Prov. Eng.]

Kingman (kingz'man), n.; pl. *Kingmen* (-men). 1. At the University of Cambridge, England, a member of King's College.

He came out the winner, with the *Kingman* and one of our three close at his heels.

C. A. Briggs, *English University*, p. 127.

2. [L. c.] A neckerchief. [Slang, London.]

The man who does not wear his silk neckerchief—his *King's-man*, as it is called—is known to be in desperate circumstances.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I, 53.

king-snake (king'snāk), n. A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus*, and some related species, as *O. sayi*, of the family *Colubridae*, spotted with jet-black and white or yellowish-white. It is regarded as an enemy of the rattlesnake, which it attacks and kills by constriction.

king's-piece (kingz'pēs), n. Same as *king-post*.

king's-spear (kingz'spēr), n. A plant of the genus *Asphodelus* (*A. luteus*). See *asphodel*.

Kingston's valve. See *valve*.

king-table (king'tā'bl), n. In medieval arch., a course or member, conjectured to be a string-course, with ball-flower ornaments in a hollow molding, occurring under parapets.

king-truss (king'trūs), n. A trunk framed with a king-post.

king-tyrant (king'ti'rānt), n. The king-bird.

king-vulture (king'vul'tūr), n. A large American vulture of the family *Cathartidae*, the *Sar-*



King-vulture (*Sarcophagapapua* or *Cathartes aura*).

corhamphus papa: so called because the smaller vultures, as turkey-buzzards and carrion-crows, are often driven from their repasts by this more powerful bird of prey. The plumage is white, of a creamy or pale-buff tint; the large wing- and tail-feathers are black; and the head and upper neck are naked or nearly so, and brilliantly varied with scarlet, orange, blue, black, and white. The bird is much inferior in size and in spirit to the condor of South America and to the Californian condor. It inhabits South and Central America and Mexico, in wooded districts; its extreme range is from Paraguay to near the Mexican border of the United States.

kingwood (king'wūd), n. A Brazilian wood believed to be derived from a species of *Dalbergia* (*Triptolemaea*), but by some referred to *Brya Ebenus*. It is beautifully streaked with violet tints, and is used in turning and small cabinet-work. Also called *violet-wood*.

kinic (kin'ik), a. [Also *quinic*; = F. *kinique*; < *kina*, an abbr. of *quinquina*, cinchona: see *quinine*.] Pertaining to or obtained from cinchona: same as *cinchonic*.—*Kinic acid*, C₁₁H₁₂O₆, a monobasic vegetable acid found in the cinchona bark, where it exists in combination with the alkaloids cinchonine and quinine, and also with lime, forming the kinates of these bases. It is found also in the blueberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), in coffee-beans, and in the leaves of oak, elm, ivy, holly, etc.

kink¹ (kingk), n. [Also dial. *kenk*, and (Sc.) *kinch*, *kinch*; = D. G. *kink*, < Norw. Sw. *kink*, a twist or curl in a rope; cf. Icel. *kengr*, a bend or bight, a metal crook. Cf. also Norw. *kika*, *kinka*, writhe, Icel. *kikma*, sink at the knees under a burden.] 1. A knot-like contraction or curl in a thread, cord, or rope, or in a hair, wire, or chain, resulting from its being twisted or doubled upon itself, or from the nature of the material. Also *kinkle*.

It is impossible by projecting the after-image of a straight line upon two surfaces which make a solid angle with each other to give the line itself a sensible kink.

W. James, *Mind*, XII, 532.

2. An unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crotchety; a whim. [Colloq.]

The fact is, when a woman gets a kink in her head akin a man, the best on us don't alters do just the right thing.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 33.

kink¹ (kingk), v. i. or t. [*kink*¹, n.] 1. To form kinks; twist or contract into knots.—2. To become entangled: said of a line.

kink² (kingk), v. i. [*kink*², n.] 1. To form kinks; twist or contract into knots.—2. To become entangled: said of a line. Also assimilated *kenchen*, < AS. **cinchan* (in verbal n. *cinchan*, a fit of laughter) = MD. *kinchen*, D. *kinken*, cough; prob. ult. imitative, like *hic*. Hence *chink*², *kinkcough*, *chincough*, *kinkhaust*, etc.] 1. To laugh loudly.—2. To gasp for breath as in a severe fit of coughing; especially applied to the noisy inspiration of breath in whooping-cough. [Obsolete or colloq. in both uses.]

I laghe that I *kynke*.

Tommaso *Mydresis*, p. 300. (Halliwell.)

kink² (kingk), n. [*kink*², v.] A convulsive fit of coughing or laughter; a sonorous indraft of the breath; the whoop in whooping-cough; a gasping for breath caused by coughing, laughing, or crying. [Scotch and southern U. S.]

I gas a skilint wi' my os to Donald Roy Macpherson, and he was fa'n into a kink o' laughing.

Hogg, *Brownie o' Bodaback*, II, 24.

kinkajou (king'kajō), n. [S. Amer. (?)]. A procyoniform quadruped of Central and South America, *Cercopithecus caudivolutus*, family *Cercopithecidae*, series *Arctioidea procyoniformia* of the order *Pera* or *Carnivora*. It is about as large as a cat, with a long, tapering, prehensile tail, short limbs, low ears, broad rounded head, slender body, and narrow protrusible tongue; it is of a pale yellowish-brown color and arboreal nocturnal habits. The animal resembles a lemur in some respects, but is most nearly related to the racoon. It feeds upon fruit, insects, and birds, and is easily tamed.



Kinkajou or Potto of South America (*Cercopithecus caudivolutus*).

It is also called *American pottu*, *gushumbi*, *manaviri*, *honey-bear*, *yellow macaco*, *yellow lemur*, and *Mexican weasel*. See *Cercopithecidae*.

kinkcough (kingk'kōf), n. [Also *kinkcough*; < *kink*² + *cough*. Cf. *chincough*.] The whooping-cough. [Scotch.]

This must indeed be the *kinkcough*. Oh, sir! do not grow so black in the face, if you can help it, my dear sir.

J. Wilson, *Noctes Ambrosianae*, Feb., 1832.

kinker (king'kēr), n. [Origin obscure.] An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

kinkhab, n. See *kincob*.

kinkhoest, **kinkhaust** (kingk'hōst, -hāst), n. [*D. kinkhoest*, whooping-cough; as *kink*² + *hoest*, *haust*.] The whooping-cough. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

kin-kinat, n. [Var. of *quina-quina*.] Quinine.

He that first . . . made public the virtue and right use of *kin-kinat* . . . saved more from the grave than those who built colleges, work-houses, and hospitals.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV, xii, 12.

kinkle¹ (king'kl), v. i.; pret. and pp. *kinkled*, ppr. *kinkling*. [Freq. of *kink*¹, v.] To kink. See *kink*¹, v., 1.

kinkle¹ (king'kl), n. [*kinkle*, v.; or dim. of the orig. *kink*¹, n.] Same as *kink*¹, 1.

I love, I say, to start upon a tramp,

To shake the *kinkles* out o' back an' legs.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., II.

kinkle² (king'kl), n. *Brassica Sinapistrum*, the charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

kinkled (king'kl), a. [*kinkle* + *-ed*.] Having kinkles or kinks.—*Kinkled glass*. See *glass*.

kinky (king'ki), a. [*kink*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Full of kinks; kinked; woolly: applied especially to hair, as that of the negro, which is not cylindrical, but flattened so that when pulled out straight and allowed to untwist itself the flattening is in different planes. The hair of the beard, etc., of other races is also kinky to some extent.—2. Crotchety; eccentric. [Colloq., U. S.]

kinless (kin'les), a. [*kin*¹ + *-less*.] Destitute of kin or kindred.—*Kinless loon*, a name given by the Scotch to the judges sent among them by Cromwell, because they distributed justice solely according to the merits of the cases, being uninfluenced by family or party ties. *Imp. Dict.*

kinnikinnick, **kinnikinic** (kin'i-ki-nik'), n. [Also *kilikkinnick*, *kilikkinic*; Algonkin, lit. 'a mixture,' 'that which is mixed.'] 1. The leaves or bark of several plants (willow, sumac, etc.), smoked either with or without tobacco by the American Indians.—2. Specifically, the trailing ericaceous plant *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, or bearberry, common northward in America, as well as in the Old World.

The bearberry has, however, an association with Indian history, as it is the *kinnikinnick* of the Western races, who smoke it, and believe the practice secures them from malarial fevers.

Thomas Moehan, *Native Flowers and Ferns*, I, 78.

3. The silky cornel, *Cornus verticilla*, whose bark was used in the manner mentioned in def. 1; doubtless, also, the closely related *Cornus stolonifera*, or red-osier dogwood. In this sense best known in America.

kino¹ (kē'nō), n. [= F. *kino*; appar. of E. Ind. origin.] A well-known drug resembling catechu, consisting of the gum of several trees belonging to the tropics. It is a more or less brittle substance, in general of a dark reddish-brown color in the mass. Its chief component is tannic acid, and it thus becomes a powerful astringent. Its leading use is medicinal, but it is also employed in India in dyeing cotton, giving the color called *nankeen*. The kinds may be classified according to their source. (a) East Indian, Malabar, or Amboyna kino is the product of the leguminous tree *Pterocarpus Marsupium* of India and Ceylon. It is the kind most extensively used, and the only kino of the British Pharmacopoeia. (b) The Bengal, hutes, dhak, or palas (pulas) kino is yielded by *Butea frondosa*, to some extent also by *B. superba* and *Spatholobus Roemerianus*. (c) Botany Bay, Australian, or eucalyptus kino is derived from *Eucalyptus resinifera* and several other species, the best variety probably from *E. corymbosa*. It is used in England, under the name of *red-gum*, in astringent lozenges for sore throat. See *iron-bark-tree*. (d) African kino was the first brought into notice, but has long been out of the market. It was produced by *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. (e) West Indian or Jamaica kino is the product of the tree *Coccoloba wrightii*, the seaside grape. It has sometimes been exported, but appears to have no fixed standing in the market. (f) South American or Caracac kino is thought to be from the same tree as the West Indian. It has come into considerable use in the United States.

kino², n. Another spelling of *kemo*.

kinofuous (ki-nōf'ūs), a. [*kino*¹ + L. *fluere*, flow.] Exuding kino.

kinology (ki-nōl'ō-jī), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *κινειν*, move, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of physics which deals with the laws of motion. [Rare.]

kinone (kin'ōn), n. [*kin*(ic) + *-one*.] See *quinone*.

kinred, **kinredet**, n. Middle English forms of *kindred*.

kinriet, n. Same as *kingric*.

kinsfolk (kingz'fōk), n. pl. [*kin*'s, poss. of *kin*¹, + *folk*.] Relatives; kindred; persons of the same family.

"Well," resumed Mr. Rochester, "if you disown parents, you must have some sort of *kinsfolk*—uncles and aunts?"

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xiii.

kinsh (kinsh), n. [Origin obscure.] A crowbar used in quarrying. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kinship (kin'ship), n. [*kin*¹ + *-ship*.] Relationship; consanguinity; generic affinity.

Leolin . . .

Would often, in his walks with Edith, claim

A distant *kinship* to the gracious blood.

That shook the heart of Edith hearing him.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

The most recent researches into the primitive history of society point to the conclusion that the earliest kin which knitted men together in communities was Consanguinity or *Kinship*.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 64.

kinning (kin'sing), n. [Origin obscure.] Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog. *Nares*.

The dogge was best cured by cutting and *kinning*.

Hall, *Epig. against Marston*.

kinsman (kingz'man), n.; pl. *kinmen* (-men). [*ME. kynnesman*; < *kin*'s, poss. of *kin*¹, + *man*.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood, or, more loosely, by marriage. The word is commonly and properly used only of a relative by blood, in contradistinction to relatives by marriage, who are properly termed *affines*.

He called Sortebrian, and Clarion, and Galdon, and Benabent, and Malore, and F'restant; all these were his *kynnesmen*, and bold knightes and hardy.

Morris (R. E. T. S.), II, 220.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue

But moody and dull melancholly,

Kinmen to grim and comfortless despair?

Shak., *C. of E.*, v, 1, 80.

kinsmanship (kingz'man'ship), n. [*kinsman* + *-ship*.] Same as *kinship*. [Rare.]

They [Persians and Hindus and their European and American congeners] learn the meaning involved in this providential rediscovery of their original *Kinsmanship*.

F. W. Farrar, *Families of Speech* (1870), p. 64.

kingswoman (kings'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *kingswomen* (-wum'an). [*< ME. kynewoman; < kin's, poss. of kin, + woman. >*] A female relative.

Wherefore thou forsake thou thy valiant wedlocke that thou haste made with Judith, thy nere *kynewoman*. *Fabyan, Chron., l. cxi.*

kintal (kin'tal), *n.* See *quintal*.

kintar (kin'tar), *n.* [See *cantar, kintal*.] A hundredweight in Morocco, equal to 112 pounds avoirdupois.

kintledge (kint'lej), *n.* See *kentledge*.

kintra, kintray (kin'trā, -trā), *n.* Scotch forms of *country*.

Kionocrania, kionocranial. See *Cionocrania, cionocranial*.

kiosk (ki-ask'), *n.* [Also *kiosque*; *< F. kiosque = G. Pol. kiosk, < Turk. kiosk (kyushk), a summer-house, pavilion, < Pers. kiosk, a palace, villa, pavilion, portico.*] 1. A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, generally constructed of wood, straw, or other light materials, and often supported by pillars round the foot of which is a balustrade. Such pavilions, which are common in Turkey and Persia, have been introduced into the gardens and parks of western Europe.

In the mean time we went to a *kiosk*: that is, a place like a large bird-cage, with enough roof to make a shade, and no walls to impede the free passage of the air.

B. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 376.

The sea-wall is lined with *kiosks*, from whose cushioned windows there are the loveliest views.

E. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 346.

2. In France, a street news-stand or booth somewhat resembling in form a small kiosk as in sense 1.

The trees between the endless lines of houses spread their bare branches or their sickly verdure in a perspective of luminous newspaper *kiosques*, green benches, and tall advertising columns crowned by a ring of gas jets.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 602.

kiote (ki'ot), *n.* Same as *coyote*. [Western U. S.]

kiotome (ki'ō-tōm), *n.* [For **kionotome*, *< Gr. kion, a column (see cion)*, + *tauō, cutting, < réuiv, raiviv, cut.*] A surgical instrument devised by Desault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder, and also used by him for the removal of the tonsils.

kionum (kyōum), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, a monastery or religious house for the accommodation of a community of poonghees or Buddhist priests. It is usually connected with a temple or pagoda.

kipp (kip), *v.* [*< ME. kippen, keppen, < Icel. klipa, pull, snatch, = Sw. dial. kippa = Norw. kippa, snatch, = D. kippen, catch, seize. Cf. kop and keep.*] 1. *trans.* To snatch; take up hastily.

Thus I *kippe* ant cacche cares full colde.

Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 166.

The sword he haused thider brouth

He *kippit* hit up. *Harlequin, l. 2637.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To hold or keep: with *together*.

Togeder, I rede, we kip.

Langstaff, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 182.

2. To conduct one's self; act.

When he wakyns he *kyppys* that joy is to see.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 118.

kipp (kip), *n.* [Early mod. E. *kyppe*, prob. 'that which is pulled or snatched off'; *< kipp*, *v.*] The hide of a young or small beast, as a lamb or calf. The term is also applied to the skins of full-grown cattle when they are of a small breed, or, in general, undressed.

kipp (kip), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *coop*, as *kip* of *up*. In def. 2 (and 3) perhaps lit. 'a catch', *< kipp*, *v.*] 1. A sharp-pointed hill; a jutting point. [Scotch.]

I saw the bit crookit moon come stealing o'er the *kippes* of Bower-hope-Law. *Hogg, Brownie o' Bodabreck, II. 56.*

2. A hook. [Scotch.]—3. The enlarged tip of the lower jaw of a spent salmon. See *kippert*, *n.*

kipp (kip), *n.* [Cf. *kipp*.] In coal-mining, a level or gently sloping outgoing roadway, at the extremity of an engine-plane, upon which the full tubs stand ready to be sent up the shaft.

Gresley, [North. Eng.]

kipp (kip), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *kippshop*.] A house of ill fame. *Goldsmith, [Slang.]*

kipe (kip), *n.* [*< ME. *kipe, cupe, < AS. cypa = MD. cype, D. kipep(-korf) = LG. kipe, kipe, > G. kipe, a basket. Possibly connected with coop, q. v.*] 1. A basket. [Prov. Eng.]

And Floris hath herd all this,

Ut of the cupe he lep anon

And to blauncheheff he gan gon.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. An oiler basket, broader at top than at bottom, and left open at each end, used chiefly for catching pike. *Hallwell, [Oxfordshire, Eng.]*

kippage (kip'ij), *n.* [Perhaps *< kipp*, *v.*, snatch, + *-age*.] 1. Disorder; confusion. *Jamieson*.—2. A fit of rage; a violent passion. [Scotch in both uses.]

Only dinna pit yourself into a *kippage*, and expose yourself before the weans. *Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxi.*

kippage, *n.* [By aphoresis *< F. equipage*, equipage; see *equipage*.] The company sailing on a ship, whether sailors or passengers. [Scotch.]

kippel (kip'el), *n.* Same as *kipper*.

He [Scott], and Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about midnight, listening *kippels* in Tweed.

Hogg, quoted in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 63.

kipper (kip'er), *a. and n.* [Prob. *< kipp*, *n.*, + *-er*.] 1. *a.* Hooked or beaked, as a spent salmon. See the quotation.

Those [salmon] . . . left behind by degrees grow sick and lean, and unreasonable, and *kipper*—that is to say, have bony gristles grow out of their lower chaps.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 122.

II. *n.* 1. The male salmon when spent after the spawning season. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A salmon detained in fresh water.—3. A kippered herring; a herring for kippering.

kipper (kip'er), *v. t.* [*< kipper*, *n.*] To prepare or cure, as salmon, herring, etc., by cleansing them well, giving them several dry rubbings of pepper and salt, and then drying them, either in the open air or artificially, by means of the smoke of peat or juniper-berries. *Day*.

There was *kipped* salmon, and Minnan haddock, and a lamb's head, and a haggis. *Dickens, Pickwick, xix.*

kipper (kip'er), *a.* [A dial. var. of *chipper*.] 1. Sprightly; gay; light-footed. [Prov. Eng.]

kipperrut (kip'er-nut), *n.* [*< kipper* (9) + *nut*.] 1. *Bunium flaxuosum*, the earthnut or pignut.

—2. *Lathyrus macrorhizus*, the heath-pea.

kipper-tine (kip'er-tin), *n.* In old Eng. law, the period between the 31 and the 12th of May, in which salmon-fishing in the Thames between Gravesend and Henley-on-Thames was forbidden.

kippshop (kip'shop), *n.* Same as *kip*. [Slang, west of Scotland.]

kipskin (kip'skin), *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cowhide.

kirb, *n.* An obsolete or obsolescent spelling of *curb*. See *kerb*.

kirbah (ker'bo), *n.* [Ar. *qirba*, a large water-skin; cf. *qirāb*, a case, sheath, *qārib*, a ship's boat (Ngr. *kapābi*, a ship).] A skin for holding water, usually a goatskin: the ordinary means of carrying water in Egypt and elsewhere in the Moslem East.

kirbatone, *n.* An obsolete or obsolescent spelling of *curbatone*.

Kirby hook. See *hook*.

Kirchhofs laws. See *law*.

kiraghuna (kir'ā-gō'nā), *n.* [E. Ind.] The cow-plum, *Gymnema lachyera*.

kirimon (kē-ri-mon), *n.* [Jap., *< kiri*, the tree *Paulownia japonica*, + *mon*, crest.] One of the two imperial crests of Japan (see *kikumon*), consisting of three leaves of the paulownia surmounted by three flowers and three stems of the same plant bearing buds. The central stem has seven buds, and the outer stems have five each.



Kirimon.

kirk (kérk), *n.* [*< ME. kirke* (with orig. *k*-sound retained, after Icel. *kirkja*, *< AS. cyric, cyrc*, whence, with reg. assimilation, E. *church*: see *church*). The Scotch and Northern English form of the word *church*, surviving from Middle English: now often used specifically for the Established Church of Scotland.

And, at ye general day, yat like a brother he redy wit othr, to go to ye *kirk* wit is bretherne wit a garland of hoke Lowes.

English Gude (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

The Scotch *kirk* was the result of a democratic movement, and for some time, almost alone in Europe, it was the undivided champion of political liberty.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 150.

Kirk session, the lowest church court in the Established Church of Scotland: usually called *session* in other Presbyterian churches.

kirk (kérk), *v. t.* [*< kirk, n.* Cf. *church, v.*] To church. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

kirked, *a.* A Middle English transposed form of *crooked*.

His nose frounced ful *kirked* stood.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3187.

kirkgarth (kérk'gärth), *n.* A churchyard. [North. Eng.]

kirkman (kérk'man), *n.*; pl. *kirkmen* (-men). A churchman; especially, one who has an ecclesiastical function or an office in the church.

Let neither your governor, nor your *kirkman*, nor those who so often hath falsified their faith and promise, . . . feede you forth with fayre wordes, and bring you into the snare from whence they cannot deliver you.

Grafton, Edw. VI., an. 8.

kirkmas (kérk'más), *n.* [*< kirk* + *mas*; the word, esp. in the form *kirkmas*, being adopted from Icel. *kirkmessa, kirkmessa*, a church-day, or D. *kirkmis, kermis*, etc.: see *kermis*.] 1. A church festival.—2. A fair; a kirmess.

And albeit some of them [fairs] are not much better than *Lowes fairs*, or the common *kirkmas* beyond the sea, yet there are diverse not inferior to the great marts in Europe.

Holmehead, Descrip. of England, II. 18.

kirkmaster (kérk'mas'tér), *n.* A churchwarden. [North. Eng.]

kirkshot (kérk'shot), *n.* A churchyard.

They got the bonnie lad's corpse

In the *kirk-shot* o' bounie Carrill.

The Weary Teller o' Carrill (Child's Ballads, III. 23).

kirkton, kirktown (kérk'ton, -town), *n.* [See forms of *churchtown*, q. v.] The village or hamlet in which the parish church is erected.

The mountain village, which was, as we say in Scotland, the *kirkton* of that thinly peopled district.

R. L. Stevenson, Otello.

kirkyard (kérk'yärd), *n.* [*< ME. kirkegerd*, etc.: see *churchyard*.] A churchyard; a graveyard. [Now Scotch.]

Some frændes he had, that buried it in *kirkgerd*.

Robt. of Brunne, p. 54.

kirlit, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curl*.

To colour the hair, with a thousand other dusts and artes to stiffen their *kirlies* on the temples, and to adorn their foreheads. *Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues* (1615).

kirlwet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curlwet*.

kirmes, kirmess, *n.* See *kermess*.

kirn, *n.* and *v.* See *kern*.

kirn, *n.* and *v.* Same as *kern* for churn.

kirik (kir'ik), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Sikim ka-lees or black pheasant, *Euplocamus melanotos*.

kirr-mew (kér'mü), *n.* [*< kirr*, prob. a var. of *car* (ME. *kerre*), + *mew*. Cf. equiv. *car-swallow*.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

kirsch (kirsh), *n.* A common contraction of *kirsch-wasser*.

kirsch-wasser (kirsh'vos'er), *n.* [G., *< kirsche*, = E. *cherry*, + *wasser* = E. *water*.] A spirituous liquor obtained by distilling the fruit of *Prunus avium*, a European wild cherry. The best quality is a powerful spirit, with a delicate perfume and flavor like bitter almond. It is manufactured in the Vosges and the Black Forest, chiefly and best in the latter locality. It is almost free from sweetness, and is as colorless as water, but somewhat thick and syrupy, and has singular power of refracting light, which makes it brilliant in the glass.

kirsom, *n.* A corruption of *christom*, for *christen*. Also used blunderingly for *kirsom*, for *Christian*.

As I am a true *kirsom* woman, it is one of the crystal glasses my cousin sent me. *Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, IV. 7.*

kirsten, kirsen (kér'sten, kér'an), *v. t.* [Like *kersen*, a corruption of *christen*.] To christen; baptize. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Why, 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,

Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kirsden*.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, I. 2.

kirtle (kér'til), *n.* [Formerly also *curtel*; *< ME. kirtel, kiertel, kirtel, < AS. cyrtel* = Icel. *kyrtill* = Dan. *Sw. kjortel*, a kirtle; with dim. suffix *-el*, prob. *< Icel. kjortla* = Dan. *kjortle* = Sw. *skjorta*, a skirt, shirt; the orig. initial *s* being lost, perhaps by association with L. *curtus* (*> E. curt, kirt* = D. *kort* = G. *kurz*, etc.), short: see *curt, short, shirt, skirt*.] 1. In former use, a garment of which the form and purpose varied at different times. (a) A tunic or undergarment; a shirt. (b) A close-fitting gown for women, which sometimes was called a *long kirtle* and had a train. (c) A garment like a doublet for men. (d) A cloak. (e) A monk's gown. Coat and kirtle are mentioned together in the middle of the seventeenth century as forming a woman's costume: as, a tawny camel coat and *kirtle* cost £10 17s. In this case *kirtle* is evidently the petticoat, or the garment worn under the coat. See *half-kirtle*, and *full kirtle*, below.

A knights wife may hane her *kirtle* borne in her owne house, or in any other place, so it be not in her betters presence. *Books of Præcedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 19.

In skeriet *kirtles* over one,

The oakwoodes stodyd euerichon,

Redy vnto the danyng.

The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 22).

Ben it came the Mayor's daughters,

W' *kirtle* coat alone;

Their eyes did sparkle like the gold,

As they tripped on the stone.

The Clerk's Two Sons o' Oswinford (Child's Ballads, II. 67).

This sideless *kirtle* or cote-hardi continued to enjoy unabated favour for not much less than two centuries.
Shays, Brit., VI. 467.

2. An outer petticoat. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Folded her *kirtle* over her head,
And sped away like a startled doe.
R. T. Cooks.

3†. A coat or layer of plaster.

The *kirtle* doo tharon of marble greyns,
But first let's oon be drie.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Full *kirtle*, the larger *kirtle*, either coat or petticoat: so called in contradistinction to *half-kirtle*.

*kirtle*¹ (kér'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kirtled*, ppr. *kirting*. [*kirtle*, *n.*] To dispose in the manner of a *kirtle*.

Escape by pulpit stairs is even becoming doubtful without *kirting* those outward investments which distinguish the priest from the man so high that no one will see there is anything but the man left.
Hussey.

*kirtle*² (kér'tl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A quantity of flax, about 100 pounds.

kirtled (kér'tld), *a.* [*kirtle* + -ed².] Wearing a *kirtle*.

The flowery-kirtled Nalades,
Culling their potent herbs and balmy drugs.
Milton, Comus, l. 254.

Unmatched in strength, a giant he,
With quivered back and *kirtled* knee.
Scott, Rob Roy, l. 30.

kirumbo (ki-rum'bō), *n.* [Malagasy.] A Madagascarian bird, *Leptosomus discolor*, the only living representative of the family *Leptosomidae*. The male is glossy green, gray below and on the sides of the head and around the neck; the female is spotted and barred with blackish and rufous brown. The birds live in small flocks in woodland, and have the habit of tumbling in the air from a great height, like the rollers (*Coracias*). See out under *Leptosomus*.

kirve (kér'v), *v. t.* In coal-mining, to hole or undercut. Also *kerve*. [North. Eng.]

kisel (kē'sel), *n.* [= G. *kissel*; < Russ. *kiseli* = Pol. *kisiel*, sour jelly (see def.). = Oulg. *kyseli*, sour, akin to *kysmati*, becomes wet, becomes sour, *kvass* = Russ. *kvass*, etc., a sour drink: see *kvass*.] A slightly acidulated jelly made of flour, water, and the juice of some fruit, common in all Slavic countries.

*kish*¹ (kish), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large basket. [Ireland.]

In the middle of the crowd were two common country farm carts, with a large *kish* (a very large basket used for the carriage of turf, peat, &c.) in each. Seated in each *kish*, packed closely together, and not at all at their ease apparently, were six men.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 97.

kish², keesh (kish, kēsh), *n.* [*kish*, gravel, pyrites: see *chevik*.] In metal, a name given by furnacemen to the graphite which appears on the surface of the iron in the blast-furnace during the process of tapping.

kishon (kish'on), *n.* [Manx (†).] A certain measure used in the Isle of Man; a peck.

kisk (kisk), *n.* A dialectal variant (transposed) of *kisz*.

kiskatom (kis'ka-tom), *n.* [Also *kiskitum*, *kiskitomas*, and formerly *koshkatina*; an Amer. Ind. name, said to be < *kushki* or *koshki*, rough.] A hickory-nut.

kiskitomas-nut (kis-ki-tom'as-nut), *n.* Same as *kiskatom*. Also, grotesquely, *kisky-Thomas-nut*.

Many descendants of the Dutch settlers who inhabit the parts of New Jersey near the city of New York call it *kisky-Thomas-nut*.
Michaux, North Am. Sylva.

Hickory, shell-bark, *kiskitomas nut*!
Or whatsoever thou art called, thy praise
Has ne'er been sounded yet in poet's lays.
Literary World, Nov. 2, 1880.

Kislen, *n.* See *Chisleu*.

kismet (kis'met), *n.* [*k* Turk. *qismet*, Pers. Hind. *qismet*, < Ar. *qisma*(t), portion, lot, destiny, < *qasama*, divide.] Lot; destiny; fate: an Oriental term denoting man's lot in life or any detail or incident of it.

kiss (kis), *n.* [*k* ME. *kiss*, *kyss*, *kys*, *ous*, *cuss* (with vowel altered to suit the derived verb), orig. *oum*, *oos*, < AS. *coss* = OHG. *kus* = OFries. *kou* = D. *kus* = MLG. *kun* = OHG. *ous*, *chus*, MHG. *kus*, *kus*, G. *kuss* = Icel. *koss* = Sw. *kyss* = Dan. *kys*, a kiss; perhaps connected with Goth. *kustus*, a proof, test (= L. *gustus*, taste), from the verb, AS. *coðsan*, etc., choose: see *choose* and *gust*². Otherwise connected, in some way not explained, with Goth. *kulgan*, *kiss*, of which there is besides no Teut. cognate. Cf. W. *ous*, *cusan*, Corn. *cusan*, a kiss.] 1. A salute or caress given by smacking with the lips. See *kiss*, *v. t.*, 1.

But Jesus said unto him, Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a *kiss*?
Luke xxii. 48.

We will *kiss* sweet *kisses* and speak sweet words.
Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

2. (a) A confection, usually made of whites of eggs and powdered sugar, mixed, and baked in an oven. (b) A sugar-plum or candied confection made of pulled sugar and variously colored and flavored.—3. *pl.* Same as *kiss-me*.—*Kiss of peace*, in the early church, a *kiss* exchanged as a greeting and in sign of Christian love, and used ceremonially at baptism and on other occasions, but especially in the eucharistic service introduced by the words "Peace be with you" (response, "and with thy spirit"), and "Greet ye one another with an holy *kiss*" or some similar form. (See 1 Cor. xvi. 20, and other passages of Scripture.) *Kissing* as an act of salutation was not unusual in ordinary intercourse in some of the countries where Christianity first prevailed; but among the Christians the *kiss* of peace was ordered at a very early date to be confined to persons of the same sex. Later, the custom of actually giving the *kiss* fell into gradual disuse, though liturgical forms still survive to represent its spiritual meaning of reconciliation to God and man. In the Western Church the *kissing* of a tablet called the *pax* has, since the thirteenth century, replaced the *kiss* between persons; and this form of the ceremony is still sometimes used at high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, but is not extended to the congregation. Sometimes called simply the *peace*. See *pax*.

kiss (kis), *v.* [*k* ME. *kissen*, *kyssen* (pret. *kist*, *kiste*), < AS. *cyssean* (pret. *cyste*) = OHG. *kusjan* = OFries. *kessa* = D. *kussen* = MLG. *kussen* = OHG. *chussen*, *chussan*, *cussan*, MHG. G. *küssen* = Icel. *kyssa* = Dan. *kyss* = Sw. *kyssa*, *kiss*; from the noun: see *kiss*, *n.* Cf. Goth. *kukjan*, *kiss*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To smack with the pursed lips (a compression of the closed cavity of the mouth by the cheeks giving a slight sound when the rounded contact of the lips with one another is broken); press one's lips to, or touch with the lips, as a mark of affection or reverence, or as a conventional salutation; salute or caress with the lips: as, to *kiss* the Bible in taking an oath; to *kiss* a lady's hand; to *kiss* one on the cheek; they *kissed* each other.

In the left syde of the Walls of the Tabernacle is, well the heighte of a man, a gret Ston to the quantytee of a mannes llyd, that was of the Holy Sepulchre; and that Ston *kissen* the Pilgrymes that comen thidre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

"Thow seist soth," quath Byghtwysnesse, and renerent-liche heo *custe*
Pees, and Pees heore.
Here Pilgrimage (C), xxi. 467.

The wife, and mother, frantic with despair,
Kiss his pale cheek, and rend their scatter'd hair.
Pope, Illiad, xxiv. 680.

2. To touch gently, as if with fondness; impinge upon softly. [Poetical.]

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 2.

The moon-beam *kiss'd* the holy pane,
And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.
Scott, L. of L. M., li. 11.

Hence—3. To touch slightly, as one ball another, in billiards and other games.—To *kiss* away, to lose through amorous fondling and consequent neglect; squander in gallantry.

We have *kiss'd* away
Kingdoms and provinces.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10, 7.

To *kiss* hands, to salute one's sovereign by hand-kissing on certain state occasions—especially, in Great Britain, on the occasion of a minister's acceptance of office.

The Queen again gave audience to Lord Salisbury in the afternoon, when he *kissed* hands on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury.
The Graphic (London), July 31, 1886.

To *kiss* the dust, to be overthrown; be slain.—To *kiss* the post, to be shut out; be too late for anything. *Nares*.

Dost thou hear me, Ned? If I shall be thy host,
Make haste thou art best, for fear thou *kiss* the post.
Heywood, Edward IV., 1600.

To *kiss* the rod, to accept punishment submissively.

How wayward is this foolish love,
That, like a teasy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently all humbled *kiss* the rod.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2, 50.

II. *intrans.* 1. To salute with the lips mutually, especially as a token of affection, friendship, or respect: as, to *kiss* and part.—2. To meet with a gentle touch or impact; meet; just come in contact.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die, like fire and powder,
Which as they *kiss*, consume.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6, 11.

kissar (kis'ār), *n.* [African.] A five-stringed lyre used by the inhabitants of northern Africa and Abyssinia, of similar form to an instrument represented in the hands of captives on Assyrian bas-reliefs.

kissed (kis-ē'), *n.* [*kiss* + -ed¹.] The recipient of a *kiss*; one who is *kissed*. *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

kisser (kis'ēr), *n.* One who *kisses*.

Are you not he that is a *kisser* of men in drunkenness, and a brawler in sobriety?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

kissing-comfit (kis'ing-kum'fit), *n.* A perfumed sweetmeat, consisting of the candied

root of *Eryngium maritimum*, the sea-cryngo, used to sweeten the breath.

Let it . . . hail *kissing-comfits* and snow eringoes.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5, 22.

Sure your pistol holds

Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits*.
Webster, Duchess of Main.

kissing-crust (kis'ing-krust), *n.* In *cookery*, an overhanging edge of the upper crust of a loaf, that touches another loaf while baking.

He cuts a mussy fragment from the rich *kissing-crust* that hangs like a fretted cornice from the upper half of the loaf.
W. Howitt.

kissing-hand (kis'ing-hand), *n.* The two-toed ant-eater, *Cyclothorus didactylus*. [Local, Surinam.]

kissing-strings (kis'ing-strings), *n. pl.* Cap- or bonnet-strings tied under the chin.

Behind her back the streamers fly,
And *kissing-strings* hang dangling by.
London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705. (*Nares*.)

The first time I to town or market gang,
A pair of *kissing-strings*, and gloves, fire-new,
As guded as I can wyle, shall be your due.
A. Rose, Helenore, p. 24.

kiss-me (kis'mē), *n.* The wild form of *Viola tricolor*, the pansy. Also called *kisses*.

*kist*¹ (kist), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *chest*¹.

*kist*², *n.* See *oist*².

*kist*³, Another spelling of *kissed*, preterit and past participle of *kiss*.

*kist*⁴, An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *cast*¹.

*kist*⁵ (kist), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, an instalment of rent, of a tax, or the like.

kistress, *n.* [See *kestrel*.] A kestrel-hawk. *Blome; Halliwell*.

kistvaen, *n.* See *cistvaen*.

*kit*¹ (kit), *n.* [*k* ME. *kytt*, < MD. *kitte*, beaker, decanter, a large drinking-vessel made of staves and hoops, D. *kit*, a beaker. Cf. Norw. *kitte*, a corn-bin.] 1. A pail, small tub, box, or chest containing or for holding particular commodities or articles: as, a *kit* of mackerel; a *kit* of tools.

In pails, *kits*, dishes, basins, pinboukes, howls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they heave.
Drayton, Moses.

Hence—2. An outfit of necessities for a trade or occupation, or for some special purpose: as, a traveler's or an angler's *kit*. A mechanic's *kit* comprises the tools required for his work; a soldier's or sailor's *kit*, such personal necessities as he has to provide at his own cost.

She gave in like a wise woman, and proceeded to prepare Tom's *kit* for his launch into a public school.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

There is always the pitiful little *kit* that a girl makes up when she leaves the old home-roof.
Scribner's May, IV. 347.

3. A basket; especially, a straw or rush basket.—4. In *photog.*, a flat rectangular frame fitted into a plate-holder to enable it to carry a plate smaller than the size for which it is made.

*kit*¹ (kit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kitted*, ppr. *kitting*. [*k* *kit*, *n.*] To pack in kits for market: as, *kitted* mackerel, as distinguished from *barroled* mackerel.

The fish is brought ashore again to the cooper's offices, boiled, pickled, and *kitted*.
Pennant, The Common Salmon.

*kit*² (kit), *v. and n.* A dialectal and Middle English variant of *cut*.

The reddie he me how Sampson loste his heres,
Sleepynge, his lemman *kitt* it with his sheres.
Chaucer, Prolog, to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 722.

*kit*³ (kit), *n.* [A dial. var. of *kit*.] A family; a brood.—All the *kit*, or the whole *kit*, the whole lot or assemblage; every one: used, with reference to persons, in contempt: as, I *daty* the whole *kit* of them. [Colloq.]

But now I wad na gie as louse
For a' the *kit*.
R. Galloway, Poems, p. 170.

There was good reason to fear that "the whole *kit* and biling," as our men invariably called our traps, would be swept away.
Trip to the Rocky Mountains (1869).

You're jess one quarter richer 'n ef you owned half, and jess three quarters richer 'n ef you owned the *hull kit* and boodle of it.
T. Winthrop, John Brent, ii.

*kit*⁴ (kit), *n.* [Abbr. of *kitten*.] 1. A kitten.

Kits, cats, macks, and wives,
How many were going to St. Ives?
Nursery riddle.

2†. A light woman. *Davies*.

Such foolish *Kitties* of such a skittish kinde
In kridwell books are every where to finde.
Bretton, Pasquil's Foolcs-cappe, p. 21.

*kit*⁵ (kit), *n.* [Appar. ult. abbr. of AS. *cytere*, < L. *cithara*, a guitar: see *cithern*, *gittern*, *guitar*.]

A miniature violin, about sixteen inches long, having three strings. It was once much used by dancing-masters, because it was small enough to be carried in the pocket, whence its French name *pockette*.

Sweeter my bellows blowing
My hammer beating is
To me, than trimmest riddling
The trickiest kit I win.

Werner, Albion's England, vi. 80.

Each did dance, some to the kit or crowd,
Some to the bag-pipe; some the tabret moved.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

I heard the sound of a kit playing a minuet over our heads.
Addison, Frozen Words.

kit (kit), *n.* [= Dan. *kit* = Sw. *kitt*, putty, < G. *kitt*, formerly *kitt*, MHG. *kitt*, *küte*, cement, lute, putty, OHG. *cuti*, *cuti*, *quiti*, a gluey substance, = AS. *cwidu*, *cudw*, gum; see *cud*.] A kind of cement.

kit (kit), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *kit*.] A fish, the smear-dab. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Kitaibelia (kit'-a-bé-li-é), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow), named after Dr. Paul *Kitaibel*, director of the Botanical Garden at Pesth.] A genus of tall perennial herbs of the natural order *Malvaceae*, type of Reichenbach's division *Kitaibelia* of the tribe *Malveae*, the present subtribe *Malopeae*, distinguished from *Malope* by having the style stigmatic at the apex, and from other related genera by its 6 to 9 bracts united at the base. Only one species, *K. vitifolia*, the vine-leaved kitabelia, exists, whose native home is the banks of the Danube in Hungary, but which is cultivated in gardens in England and the United States. It is a rough hairy herb, 3 or 3 feet high, more or less clammy above, with 5-lobed leaves and dull-white flowers an inch and a half across. The leaves are employed in Hungary as a vulnerary.

Kitaibelia (kit'-a-bé-li-é), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Kitaibelia* + *-ae*.] A group of malvaceous plants founded on the genus *Kitaibelia*, now included in the subtribe *Malopeae* of the tribe *Malveae*.

kit-cat (kit'kat), *n.* [Also *kit-kat*; a varied redupl. of *cat*; or, which is nearly the same thing, < *kit* + *cat*.] The game of tip-cat.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat,
With which he used to play at kit-kat.

Cotton, Works (1734), p. 88.

kit-cat, **kit-kat** (kit'kat), *n.* [So called from portraits of members of the *Kit Cat Club* (founded in London about 1700), painted of this size by Sir Godfrey Kneller. See first quotation below. The club, of which Addison and Steele were members, was so called from *Kit Cat* or *Katt* (*Christopher Katt*), a pastry-cook who served the club. "Immortal made as *Kit Cat* by his pies"—W. King, *Art of Cookery*, let. viii. (first printed in 1708).] A particular size of portrait, less than half-length, in which a hand may be shown; a truncated portrait.

The room where these portraits [of the *Kit-Kat Club*] were intended to be hung (in which the Club often dined) not being sufficiently lofty for half-length pictures, that circumstance is said to have been the occasion of a shorter canvas being used, which is now denominated a *Kit-Kat*, and is sufficiently long to admit a hand. The canvas for a *Kit-Kat* is thirty-six inches long and twenty-eight wide.
Malone, *Life of Dryden*, p. 584, note.

Addison saw in Steele's *Kit-cat* of Sir Roger the occasion for a full-length after his own heart.

A. Dubeau, *Int. to Steele's Plays*, p. xxxi.

Some of his *kit-kats* and his full-length figures give one a better idea of his widely differing subjects than can be found in any other of the branches of his twin arts.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII.

kitcat-roll (kit'kat-röl), *n.* In *agri.*, a kind of roller for land, somewhat in the form of a double cone, being thickest in the middle.

kitcheil, *n.* See *kichel*.

kitche (kich'en), *n.* [< ME. *kitche*, *kichen*, *kichene*, *kychen*, *kechen*, *cochine*, *kuchen*, etc., < AS. *cyccen*, *ciccen*, *cycceno* = MD. *kokene*, *keukene*, D. *keuken* = MLG. *kokene*, *koke* = OHG. *chuhhina*, *chuhhina*, *cuchina*, MHG. *kichen*, *küche*, G. *küche* = Dan. *kjøkken* = Sw. *kök* = F. *cuisine* (> E. *cuisine*) = Sp. *cocina* = Pg. *cozinha* = It. *cocina*, *cucina*, < L. *coquina*, a kitchen, a cooking-room, < *coquere*, cook; see *cook*.] 1. A room in which food is cooked; an apartment of a house fitted with the necessary apparatus for cooking.

The sherry he had in hys keekyn a coker.

Lytell *Gests of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 78).

A fat kitchen makes a lean will.

Franklin, *Way to Wealth*.

Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon! — to me
Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

2. In Scotland and Ireland, anything eaten by way of relish with bread, potatoes, porridge, or whatever forms the substantial part of a meal.

Thus, when a meal is composed of potatoes and salt, the salt is the kitchen; if of bread and butter, the butter is the kitchen; if of potatoes and bread and fish, the fish is the kitchen.

Many another [peasant] will have some better kitchen than salt to his potatoes for his Christmas dinner!

Contemporary Rev., II. 137.

Kitchen cabinet. See *cabinet*. — **Tin kitchen**. (a) Same as *tin oven* (which see, under *oven*). (b) A child's toy. **kitchen** (kich'en), *v. i.* [< *kitchen*, *n.*] 1. To entertain with the fare of the kitchen; furnish food to.

There is a fat friend at your master's house,
That kitchen'd me for you to-day at dinner.

Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1. 418.

2. To serve as kitchen for; give a relish to; season; render palatable. [Scott.]

The poor man's wine,
His wee drap parritch, or his bread,
Thou kitchen's fine.

Burns, *Scotch Drink*.

3. To use (food) as kitchen — that is, sparingly, or so that it may last. Thus, a child eating bread and milk may be told to *kitchen* the milk — that is, use it sparingly in proportion to the bread. [Colloq., Scotch.]

kitchen-co (kich'en-kō), *n.* A corruption of *kinchin-cove*.

A *Kitchen Co* is called an idle runagate boy.
Practicality of *Vagabonds* (1861), quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 504.

kitchendom (kich'en-dum), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-dom*.] The domain of the kitchen. *Davies*.

What knowest thou of flowers, except, belike,
To garnish meats with? hath not our good King
Who lent me thee, the flower of kitchendom,
A footall love for flowers?

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

kitchener (kich'en-ér), *n.* 1. A person employed in a kitchen; the superintendent of a kitchen; a kitchen-purveyor.

Two most important officers of the Convent, the *Kitchener* and *Refectory*, were just arrived with a sumptuous, loaded with provisions.

Scott, *Monastery*, xv.

The industry of all crafts has passed — except it be the smith's fiercely hammering pikes, and in a faint degree the *kitchener's* cooking off-hand victuals.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. v. 5.

2. An economical or elaborated cooking-stove or other culinary appliance. Specifically — (a) A special form of stove adapted for cooking, fitted with dampers, and combining ovens, plate-warmers, devices for heating a supply of water, and often many other contrivances.

A general use of gas cooking stoves and *kitcheners* burning small coke.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 101.

It is almost impossible to have a properly roasted joint in closed *kitcheners*.

Encyc. Bril., VI. 332.

(b) A name given to ancient utensils of bronze, such as those found at Pompeii, in which water could be heated and various dishes kept hot at slight expense of fuel. The Naples Museum contains some very elaborate specimens.

kitchen-fare (kich'en-fär), *n.* Such fare as servants are allowed in a kitchen.

kitchen-fee (kich'en-fé), *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; drippings: so called because it forms one of the cook's perquisites. [Great Britain.]

The managers were satisfied that fat drippings and *kitchen-fee* were preferable to the proposed substitute.

Caledonian Mercury, Nov. 24, 1823.

kitchen-gain (kich'un-gän), *n.* Same as *kitchen-fee*.

The sweat upon thy face doth off appear
Like to my mother's fat and *kitchen-gain*.

Greene, *Doron's Eclogue*.

kitchen-garden (kich'en-gär'dn), *n.* 1. A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

The product of *kitchen-gardens* in all sorts of herbs, salad, plants, and legumes.

Sir W. Temple, *Of Gardening*.

2. A kindergarten in which kitchen-work is taught. [Local, U. S.]

kitchenist (kich'en-ist), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-ist*.] A kitchenier; a cook.

Brick-makers, Brewers, Colliers, *Kitchenists*.

Tobacco Buttered, 127. (Davies.)

kitchen-knave (kich'en-näv), *n.* A scullion.

Grant me to serve

For meat and drink among thy *kitchen-knaves*.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

kitchen-leet (kich'en-lē), *n.* Dirty soap-suds.

A brazen tub of *kitchen-leet*.

Ford.

kitchen-maid (kich'en-mäd), *n.* A female servant employed in a kitchen.

Did not her *kitchen-maid* rail, taunt, and scorn me?

Shak., *C. of E.*, iv. 4. 77.

kitchen-midden (kich'en-mid'n), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *midden*, after the equiv. Dan. *kjøkkenmødding*.] A shell-mound: the literal translation of the Danish *kjøkkenmødding*, kitchen refuse. This refuse forms extensive heaps or mounds, which consist chiefly of the shells of edible mollusks mixed with fragments of bones of various animals, and implements of

stone, bone, and horn. Mounds of this kind are found in large numbers on the eastern coast of Denmark, in various parts of Scotland along the shores of the firths, as well as in Ireland and elsewhere. They are the refuse heaps which accumulated around the dwellings of former inhabitants, and in the case of Denmark are believed by the best authorities to be referable to the early part of the Neolithic age, "when the art of polishing flint implements was known, but before it had reached its greatest development" (Sir J. Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times*, 3d ed., p. 340). See *midden* and *shell-mound*.

During the past summer the museum at Copenhagen has explored a large *kitchen-midden* in Jutland, situated in a forest a couple of miles from the sea.

Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 80.

kitchen-mort (kich'en-mört), *n.* A corruption of *kinchin-mort*. [Old slang.]

Times are sair altered since I was a *kitchen-mort*. Men were men then, and fought each other in the open field.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxviii.

kitchen-physic (kich'en-fiz'ik), *n.* Nourishing diet for an invalid; substantial fare; good living. [Humorous.]

For my selfe, if I be ill at ease, I take *kitchen physicks*; I make my wife my doctor, and my garden my apothecaries shop.

Greene, *Quip for Upstart Courtier* (Harl. Misc., V. 406).

Nothing will cure this mans understanding but some familiar and *kitchen physick*: which, with pardon, must for plainnes sake be administer'd unto him. Call hither your cook.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, § 2.

kitchenry (kich'en-ri), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-ry*.] 1. Utensils used in the kitchen; utensils for cooking. — 2. The body of servants employed in a kitchen.

Close unto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiderers; next unto whom goeth the black-guard and *kitchenry*.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 12.

kitchen-stuff (kich'en-stuf), *n.* 1. Material used in kitchens; requisites for a kitchen; specifically, vegetables for cooking.

In such a state of things, would you easily believe his lordship could pride himself in cooking up this cold *kitchen-stuff*, and serving it again and again, amidst so elegant an entertainment?

Warburton, *Lord Bollingbroke's Philosophy*.

2. The refuse of a kitchen; garbage; specifically, refuse fat and fat-yielding material, such as may be got from pots and dripping-pans.

A thrifty wench scrapes *kitchen-stuff*.

Donna.

Here in a small apartment may be a pile of rags, a sack-full of bones, the many varieties of grease and *kitchen-stuff*, corrupting an atmosphere which, even without such accompaniments, would be too close.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 190.

kitchen-wench (kich'en-wench), *n.* A kitchen-maid; a female scullion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a *kitchen-wench*.

Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 4. 42.

kithery (kich'er-i), *n.* Same as *kerjoreo*.

kite (kit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also improp. *kight*; < ME. *kite*, *kete*, < AS. *cýta*, a kite (bird). Cf. W. *cad*, a falcon, also flight, velocity.] 1. A diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidae* and subfamily *Milvina*; a glade. The kites are



Pearl Kite (*Elanus leucurus*).

inches long, forked. *Milvus aegyptius* is the Arabian kite; *M. ater* is the black kite of Africa and parts of Europe; *M. goitanda* is the Indian kite; *M. torvus*, the Australian, in which the head is crested. *Elanoides forficatus* is the beautiful swallow-tailed kite of the United States, glossy black and white, with a long, deeply furcate tail. (See *cut* under *Elanoides*.) *Nauleorus rufocinctus* is a corresponding African species. The white-tailed or pearl kite of the United States is *Elanus leucurus*; and there are several other species of this genus in the warmer parts of the world. The Mississippi kite is *Ictinia mississippiensis*; and a very similar species, *Ictinia plumbea*, inhabits South America. In Swainson's system of classification a certain group of hawks which he called *Cynodactylus* were named

kite. The name has been misapplied to various hawks of different genera, as *Buteo*, *Oreus*, etc. See *gladst* and *hawk*, 1.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
Shak., *Rich.* III., 1, 1, 22.

2†. A sharper. [Slang.]

Boister Dolster that doughtie kite.

Udall, *Boister Dolster*, v. 5.

Cramming of serving-men, mustering of beggars,
Maintaining hospitals for kites and cures.

Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, 1, 1.

3. [Prob. so called from its hovering in the air, like the bird so named.] A light frame covered with paper or cloth, designed to be supported in the air by the action of the wind, when held by a long cord. The flying of kites is a pastime of adults in Japan and, to some extent, in China, and of children in Western countries. During recent years, however, kites have been put to practical use in aerial photography, signaling, and in other ways, and their construction has become a subject of scientific study. They are made in a variety of forms.

4. *Naut.*, one of the highest and lightest sails; one of the small sails that are usually spread in light winds, and furled in a strong breeze.—

5. [In punning allusion to *paper kites* (in def. 3). Cf. *flier*, 6.] An accommodation bill; a negotiable instrument made without consideration; a "wind-bill"; in the plural, mere paper credit not based on commercial transactions. See *accommodation*. [Commercial slang.]

In English Exchequer-bills full half a million,
Not kites, manufactured to cheat and inveigle,
But the right sort of "flimsy," all sign'd by Montague.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 48.

6. The brill. [Local, Eng.].—**Box kite**, a kite consisting of a light frame in the form of a rectangular parallelepiped, covered with cloth with the exception of the ends and a space about the middle.—**Electrical kite**, a contrivance employed by Franklin to verify his hypothesis respecting the identity of electricity and lightning, resembling in shape a school-boy's kite, but covered with silk and varnished paper, and armed with a wire.—**Everglade kite**. See *everglade*.—**Flying kites** (*naut.*), the light sails of a ship.—**To fly the kite**. See *fly*.

kite¹ (kit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kited*, ppr. *kiting*. [*kite¹*, *n.*, 1 and 3.] 1. To go or fly with great rapidity or with the ease of a kite: as, to go *kiting* about. [Colloq.]—2. To fly commercial "kites"; raise money or gain the temporary use of money by means of accommodation bills, or by borrowed, illegally certified, or worthless checks. [Commercial slang.]

kite² (kit), *n.* [Also *kyte*; appar. irreg. < ME. **kit*, **kid* (found only in comp.: see *kidney*), < AS. *cwita* = Icel. *kníðr* = Sw. *qued*, the womb; = Goth. *kwitthus*, the belly, perhaps = Gr. *γαστήρ*, the belly, = Skt. *jathura*, the belly; see *gaster²*. Hence prob., in disguised composition, *kidney*.] The belly. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

kite³ (kit), *v.* A dialectal variant of *kit²* for *cut*.

kite-eagle (kit'ē'gī), *n.* A book-name of *Neopus malayensis*, a translation of the word *Ictinophus*, sometimes used as a generic designation. See *Neopus*.

kite-falcon (kit'fā'kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

kite-flier (kit'fī'er), *n.* 1. One who flies a kite. See *kite¹*, *n.*, 3.—2. One who attempts to raise money by the use of accommodation bills. See *kite¹*, *n.*, 5.

kite-flying (kit'fī'ing), *n.* 1. The amusement of flying kites.—2. The practice of raising money or sustaining one's credit by means of accommodation bills or other fictitious commercial paper. Also called simply *kiting*.

kite-foot (kit'fūt), *n.* A variety of the tobacco-plant: so called from its resemblance to a kite's foot.

kite-key (kit'kē), *n.* The key or fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash of Great Britain. Also *kitty-key*. [Prov. Eng.]

kite-tailed (kit'tāld), *a.* Having a long tail like a kite's: as, the *kite-tailed* widgeon, *Limosa acuta*, a duck, so called in Florida.

kite-wind (kit'wind), *n.* A south and south-southwest wind in Siam, prevailing in the latter part of February and early March.

kit-fox (kit'foks), *n.* The American corsak, or swift-fox, *Vulpes velox*, a small fox peculiar to western North America, where it lives in holes in the prairies. It has been noted and named for its swift-footedness, but this has been much exaggerated. It was called *kit-fox* by Lewis and Clarke, named *Canis velox* by Thomas Say in 1823, and called *C. cinereo-argenteus* by Richardson in 1829. It is scarcely half as large as the common fox, the length over all being only about 2½ feet, of which the tail is 1 foot. The color is a uniform pale reddish-yellow above, in winter paler grayish with silvery tips of the hairs; the under parts whitish, the upper lip and tip of the tail blackish. The pelage is very fine, with copious under-fur. This diminutive fox is closely related to



Kit-fox (*Vulpes velox*).

Vulpes corsak of Asia, having no near relative among European or American foxes.

kit (kith), *n.* [Formerly also dial. *kiff*; < ME. *kith*, *kyth*, *kitthe*, *kuthe*, *kuththe*, *cuththe*, *couththe*, < AS. *cýth*, *cýthth*, *cýththu*, knowledge, acquaintance, relationship, kinship, native land (= OFries. *kothe*, *kede* = MD. *kunde*, *konde*, D. *kunde* = MLG. *L.G.* *kunde*, knowledge, news, = OHG. *cundida*, *chundida*, knowledge, mark, contr. *chunde*, MHG. *kunde*, *künde*, knowledge, acquaintance, mark, native place, G. *kunde*, knowledge, news, = Icel. *kynni*, acquaintance, = Goth. *kunthi*, knowledge), < *cúth*, known: see *couth*.] 1†. Knowledge; information.

So kindly takes he that *kyth*.

That up he rose and went hym wyth.

Sir Perceval (Thornion Rom., ed. Halliwell), 1, 1281.

2†. Education; in the plural, manners.

Whanne thou comest to kourt among the kete lordes,
& knowest alle the *kuththe* that to kourt langos,
Bere the boxumly & bonure, that ich beren the lone.

Wakian of Falerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 531.

3. One's friends or relatives collectively: now obsolete, except in the phrase *kith and kin*, one's own people and kindred.

Neither father nor mother, *kith nor kin*, shall be her
carver in a husband. *Lyly*, *Mother Bombie*, 1, 2.

Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters been)
Spare neither mother, brother, *kiff*, nor *kin*.

Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II. 2.

For Lancelot's *kith* and *kin* so worship him

That ill to him is ill to them. *Tennyson*, *Holy Grail*.

4†. One's native land; home; country.

From what *kith* thei camme cofly they tolde.

Alisunder of Maccodine (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1127.

Ther is nocht ells but us most fee.

Owte of ours *kyth* where we are knowyn.

York Plays, p. 141.

kithara (kith'ā-rā), *n.* Same as *cithara*, 1. *Thomson*.

kitharistic (kith'ā-ris'tik), *a.* Same as *citharistic*.

kithen (kithn), *v.* [Also *kythe*, < ME. *kithen*, *kythen*, *couthen*, *cuthen* (pret. *kiddle*, *kodde*, *kudde*, pp. *kid*, *kyd*, *ked*, *kud*), < AS. *cýthan*, also in comp. *ge-cýthan* = OS. *kithjan*, *kūþjan*, *kūðean* = OFries. *keþa*, *keda* = MLG. *kundijcn* = OHG. *kundjan*, *kundan*, *kunden*, MHG. *kunden*, *künden*, G. (*ver*)*künden* = Icel. *kynna* = Dan. (*för*)*kynde* = Sw. (*för*)*kunna*, make known, < *cúth*, known: see *couth*, and cf. *kith*.] 1. *trans.* To make known; show; manifest; exhibit; also, to recognize; acknowledge.

For my lone his deeth was digt;

What lone myghe he *kith* me!

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Than either hent other hastily in armes,

& with kene kones *kuthth*ed hem to-gidre.

William of Falerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1011.

And he agayn his trouth mo had yplyght,

For evermore hys lady me to *kythe*.

Chaucer, *Anelida* and *Arctite*, 1, 228.

So if I *kydde* any kyndenesse myn euen-cristene to helpe,
Vpon a cruel couetise myn herte gan hang.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 390.

II. intrans. To become known; show one's self; be manifest; appear.

The deed that thou hast done this night

Will *kythe* upon the morrow.

Sweet Wilke and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II. 55).

Unless a new stranger is present, they *kith* in more rational colours.

Galt.

kithing (kit'ing), *n.* Same as *kite-flying*, 2.

kithish (kit'ish), *a.* [*kite¹* + *-ish¹*.] Of or pertaining to a kite; resembling a kite.

kit-kat, *n.* See *kit-cat²*.

kit-key¹, *n.* An ash-key. *Bullock*, 1656.

kitling (kit'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Also *kitling*; < ME. *kitling*, *kythling*, *kiteling*, *keetling*, < Icel. *ketlingr* = Norw. *ketling*, a kitten, orig. in the sense of L. *cattulus*, a whelp (cf. *kittle²*); in E. now regarded as < *cat¹*, modified as in *kit¹*, + *-ling¹*.] 1. *n.* 1. A young animal; a whelp or cub.

Dan. *keetling* of a lion, shal fowre laargly fro Basen.
Wyclif, *Deut.* xxxiii. 23 (Ox.).

Thenne saide the serpent, "I am a beeste, and I have here in myn hole *kythings* that I have browt forth."

Gesta Romanorum, p. 242.

2. Specifically, a young cat; a kitten. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

No more base

Than are a newly kitted *kitting's* cries.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, xii.

Whither go you now?

What, to buy gingerbread, or to drown *kitlings*?

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 7.

Monsieur Verney had an old Cat, and a young *Kitling* just born, put into the Air-pump before the Academie Royale des Sciences.

Leter, *Journey to Paris*, p. 69.

II.†. a. Young; innocent-looking.

They used me very courteously and gentlemanlike awhile; like an old cunning bowler to fetch in a young *kitling* gamester, who will suffer him to win one sixpenny-game at the first, and then lurch him in six pounds afterwards.

Middleton, *Father Hubbard's Tales*, v. 599.

kitmutgar, *n.* See *khitmutgar*.

kit-of-the-candlestick (kit'ov-thē-kan'di-stik), *n.* An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp. Also *kit-with-the-candlestick*. [Prov. Eng.]

kittell, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *kittell*.

kitten (kit'n), *n.* [*kite¹*, *n.*, 1 and 3. *kiton*, *kitoun*, *kyton* (= L.G. *kitten*) dim. of *cat¹* (modified as in *kit¹*), prob. after OF. *chatton*, a kitten, dim. of *chat*, cat: see *cat¹*, and cf. *kit¹*, *kitling*.] 1. A young cat; any young animal of the cat kind.

He caste his nett in to the water, and drough out a littil *kyton* as blakke as eny coal.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), III. 665.

Shal neuero the cat ne the *kyton* by my counsell be greued.

Piers Plowman (C), 1, 207.

I had rather be a *kitten*, and cry mow,

Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers.

Shak., 1 *Hon.* IV., III. 1, 129.

2. One of several bombycid moths or puss-moths. The poplar-kitten is *Dicranura bifida*; the alder-kitten is *D. bionopsis*.

kitten (kit'n), *v. t.* [*kitten*, *v.*] To bring forth young, as a cat.

Were some one to tell you that your neighbor's cat *kitten*-ed yesterday, you would say the information was worthless.

H. Spencer, *Education*, 1.

kittenhood (kit'n-hūd), *n.* [*kitten* + *-hood*.]

The state of being a kitten. [Rare.]

For thou art beautiful as ever cat

That wanted in the joy of *kittenhood*. *Southey*.

kittenish (kit'n-ish), *a.* [*kitten* + *-ish¹*.] Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; playful; disposed to gambol.

Such a *kittenish* disposition in her.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, IV. 115.

He cultivated utility in other ways, and it pleased and flattered him to feel that he could afford, morally speaking, to have a *kittenish* wife.

H. James, Jr., *Confidence*, p. 169.

kitten-shark (kit'n-shārk), *n.* A shark of the family *Heterodontidae*, *Heterodontus zebra*, of China and Japan: a translation of the Chinese name.

kittle, *n.* See *kitty*.

kittiwake (kit'i-wāk), *n.* [So called in imitation of its cry.] A gull of the genus *Rissa*, family *Laridae*, having the hind toe unusually short or rudimentary, the wings extremely long, a bill with an acute decurved tip, and peculiarly colored primaries. The common kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*, abounds in the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans, nesting in myriads on rocky cliffs, and migrating southward in winter. It is about 17 inches long and 26 in extent of wings. The color of the adult is snow-white, with dark pearl-blue mantle; the primaries are crossed with black, and tipped with white; the bill is yellow, cloud-



Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).

ed with olive. In the young the bill, a bar on the tail, and patches on the upper parts are black, and the feet are blackish. Also called *white gull* and *winter-gull*. The red-legged kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris*, is a beautiful species, with coral-red bill and feet, inhabiting the North Pacific. Also abbreviated *kitty*.

kittle¹ (kit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kittled*, ppr. *kittling*. [*kite¹*, *n.*, 1 and 3. *kitell*, < AS. *citelian* = D. *kittelen* = L.G. *ketteln*, *ketteln* = OHG. *ketteln*, MHG. *kittelen*, G. *kitteln* = Icel. *kitta* = Sw. *kittla* = Dan. *kildre*, *kilde*, tickle. Not connected with the synonymous *tickle*.] To tickle; frequently followed by *up*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

That now or deceived through quayntes of the deval,
and *knollyng* of thaire fensche.

MS. Coll. B. 10, f. 4. (Halliwell.)

It never falls on drinkin deep,
To kittle up our notion.

Burns, Holy Fair.

He took great liberties with his Royal Highness—poking
and kitting him in the ribs with his forefinger.

Galt, The Steam-Boat, p. 350.

kittle¹ (kit'l), *a.* [*< kittle¹, v.*] Ticklish; difficult; nice; not easily managed; trying; vexatious. [*Scotch.*]

Kings are kittle cattle to shoe behind. *Scotch proverb.*
Rob Roy, . . . a kittle neighbour to the Low Country,
and particularly obnoxious to his Grace.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxii.

kittle² (kit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kittled*, *ppr. kitting*. [*Early mod. E. kytelen; < ME. kytelen, < Norw. kjella, bring forth young; appar. freq. from the noun represented by E. cat¹ and kit¹. Cf. kitting. Cf. also kitten, v. Kind¹ is a different verb.*] To litter; bring forth kittens. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Gaympe, when your catte kytellith, I pray you let me
have a kytyngs.

Palgrave.

kittle³ (kit'l), *n.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *kittled*.

kittle⁴ (kit'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *kiddle¹*.

kittling¹, *n.* See *kitling*.

kittling² (kit'ling), *n.* [*< ME. kitlelyng; verbal n. of kittle¹, v.*] A tickling. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

kittlish (kit'lish), *a.* [*< kittle¹ + -ish.*] Ticklish. [*Scotch.*]

kittily (kit'li), *a.* [*< kittle¹ + -ly.*] Easily tickled; hence, susceptible; sensitive. [*Scotch.*]

I was not so kittily as she thought, and could thole her
progs and jokes with the greatest plesance and compo-
sure.

Galt, The Steam-Boat, p. 155.

kittily-benders (kit'li-ben'ders), *n.* [*Also, corruptly, kittle-do-benders; appar. < kittily, equiv. to kittlish, ticklish, risky, + bender, referring to the pieces of ice yielding under the feet.*] The sport of running on thin, bending ice. [*New England.*]

Let us not play at kittily-benders.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 353.

You will, with unfaltering step, move quickly over the
kittle-do-benders of this broken essay, and from the thistle
danger will pluck the three more flowers which I have
promised.

E. E. Hale, How to Do It, III.

kittul (ki-tul), *n.* [*Sinhalese.*] 1. The jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*.—2. A fiber obtained from the leaf-stalks of the jaggery-palm. It is black and very coarse, and is employed for making ropes, brushes, brooms, baskets, etc. It forms a rope of great strength and durability. Also spelled *kittod*.

kitty¹ (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Dim. of kit¹, or cat¹. Cf. kitten, kitling.*] A kitten; a child's pet name for a cat.

kitty² (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Var. of kit³.*] A kit or company. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

kitty³ (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Cf. kit¹.*] A large wooden bowl or tankard.

kitty⁴ (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Also kittie; abbr. of kittiwake.*] Same as *kittiwake*. Also called *sea-kittie*.

Seeing some kitties flying about . . . the old kitty who
flew down.

East Anglian, III, 352.

kitty⁵ (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Cf. kidoote.*] 1. A prison or jail: same as *kidoote*. [*Prov. Eng. or slang.*]—2. A pool into which each player in a card-game puts a certain amount of his winnings, to be used in meeting expenses, as for room-rent, refreshments, etc.

kitty-coot (kit'i-köt), *n.* One of several birds of the family *Rallidae*. (a) The water-rail, *Rallus aquatilis*. (b) The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. (c) The coot, *Fulica atra*. [*Prov. Eng. in all senses.*]

kitty-cornered (kit'i-kör'nér), *a.* A corruption of *cater-cornered*.

kitty-key (kit'i-ké), *n.* Same as *kite-key*.

kittysol (kit'i-sol), *n.* [*< Pg. quitasol, an umbrella, < quitar, quit, remit, hinder, + sol, sun: see quit and sol. Cf. parasol.*] A Chinese umbrella made of bamboo and oiled paper.

kitty-wren (kit'i-ren), *n.* The common wren. Also *catty-wren*.

kit-with-the-candlestick (kit'wih-whé-kan'-di-stik), *n.* Same as *kit-of-the-candlestick*.

They have so fraid us with bull-beggars, spirits, witches,
... *kit with the candlestick*, . . . and such other bugs, that
we were afraid of our own shadows.

Scott, Discoveries of Witchcraft (1584).

kive (kiv), *n.* Same as *keve*.

kiver¹ (kiv'er), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cover¹*.

kiver² (kiv'er), *n.* 1. Same as *keever*.—2. A measure of corn in Derbyshire, England, equal to 12 sheaves.

kiwi, **kiwi-kiwi** (kiw'i, -kiw'i), *n.* Same as *kiwi*.

kiwi (kē'wi), *n.* [*New Zealand.*] The apteryx.

kiwi-kiwi (kē'wi-kē'wi), *n.* [*New Zealand.*]

Same as *kiwi*.

kix (kiks), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *kex*.—2. The bullace-plum, *Prunus spinosa*.

[*Prov. Eng.*]

kixant, *a.* See *kizen*.

ki-yi (ki'yí), *v. t.* [*Imitative.*] To howl or yelp, as a dog. Also *ki-hi*. [*Colloq.*]

Hang him [a dog] we did, and he *ki-hied* with a vigor
that strikingly increased the moral effect.

H. E. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 332.

kjerulfine (kyá'rül'-fin), *n.* [*After Prof. Th. Kjerulf (1825-88), a geologist of Christiania, Norway.*] A kind of wagnerite from Bamle in Norway.

kjoekken-moedding, **kjökken-mödding**, *n.* See *kitchen-midden*.

kl- For old English words so beginning, see *cl-*.

klang (kláng), *n.* [*G.*, sound, clang: see *clang*, *n.*] In musical acoustics, a tone together with all its partial tones or harmonics: opposed to a simple or pure tone. The use of the term is recent and limited, and arises from the desire to avoid the ambiguity of the English word *tone*. It is sometimes used for quality, or *timbre*. Compare *clang*, 2.

klangfarbe (kláng-fár'-be), *n.* [*G.*: *klang*, sound, tune; *farbe*, color.] In musical acoustics, quality or timbre—that is, that particular arrangement and proportion of partial tones in a musical tone which give it character and individuality; tone-color. [*Of recent and limited use.*]

klastic, *a.* See *clastic*.

klavier, *n.* See *clavier*.

klecho (klé'chó), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A tree-swift of the genus *Dendrochelidon*, the Indian *D. klecho*.

kleenebok (klén'bok), *n.* [*D.*, *< kleen*, little, = *E. clean*, + *bok* = *E. book*.] The *Antilope perpusilla* or *Cephalophus pygmaea*, a pygmy antelope of South Africa.

kleg (kleg), *n.* [*Origin obscure; cf. cleg².*] 1.

The bib, *Gadus lucius*. [*Scarborough, Eng.*]

2. A large specimen of the common cod. *F. Day.*

Kleinovia (klin-hó'-vi-á), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus), named after M. Kleinow, director of the Botanic Gardens at Batavia, Java.*] A genus of sterculiaceae trees belonging to the tribe *Helicteres*, characterized by the spreading cells of the anthers and the membranaceous inflated capsule. It was made the type of the tribe *Kleinoviales* by Wight and Arnott. The only species, *K. hoptia*, is a low branching tree, native of the East Indies, with entire leaves, and pink flowers in a large terminal panicle, which are succeeded by curious, top-shaped, bladder-like, five-winged fruits.

Kleinoviales (klin-hó'-vi-á-és), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834), < Kleinovia + -ales.*] A tribe of plants embracing only the genus *Kleinovia*, placed by the authors in the order *Buxinorticeae*, now referred to the *Sterculiaceae*.

Kleinia (klí'-ni-á), *n.* [*NL., named after Johann Conrad Klein, a German botanist.*] 1. A name given to three different genera of composite plants, none of which are now accepted. The *Kleinia* of Jussieu is *Jussieuia* of Persoon, that of Jacquin is *Porphyllum* of Vahlant, and that of Haworth is a section of *Sesuvium*.

2. [*L. c.*] A plant of one of these genera.

klepht (kleft), *n.* [*NGr. κλέπτης, var. of κλέπτω, < Gr. κλέπτω, a thief, < κλέπτω, steal.*] A Greek or Albanian brigand. As a class, the klephts were originally those Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest in the fifteenth century, formed armed bands or communities in mountain fastnesses, and maintained their independence, defying and plundering the Turks and their adherents. They gave powerful aid to the patriots in the war of independence (1821-8), after which those who kept up their organization became mere robbers. They have been suppressed in Greece.

klephtic (klef'tik), *a.* [*< klepht + -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the klephts.

The ballads of *Klephtic* exploits in Greece match the border songs of Dick of the Law and Kilmont Willie.

Encyc. Brit., III, 284.

klepsydra, *n.* See *clepsydra*.

kleptomaniac, **kleptomaniac**. See *cleptomania*, *cleptomaniac*.

kleruch, *n.* See *cleruch*.

click, *v.* See *click¹*.

clicket (klik'et), *n.* 1. An obsolete spelling of *clicket* in various senses.—2. In *fort.*, a small gate in a palisade through which sallies may be made.

clinker, *n.* See *clinker*.

clinket, *n.* A variant of *clicket*.

clinkstone (klíngk'stón), *n.* Same as *clinkstone*. See *phonolite*.

clinometer, *n.* See *clinometer*.

clinopnacoid, *n.* See *clinopnacoid*.

clinorhombic, *a.* Same as *clinorhombic*. See *monoclinic*.

klipdas (klíp'das), *n.* [*D.*, *< klip*, cliff (see *clif¹*), + *das* (= *G. dachs*), a badger.] The rock-badger: the Dutch colonial name of the Cape hyrax, *Hyrax capensis*. See *Hyrax*.

klipspringer (klíp'spring'er), *n.* [*S. African D.*, *< klip*, cliff, + *springer* = *E. springer*.] A pygmy antelope of South Africa.

Oreotragus saltator or *Nanotragus oreotragus*, inhabiting the rocky fastnesses of the Cape. It is agile and sure-footed like the chamois, which it resembles in habits. It stands about 28 inches high, and the male has small horns about 4 inches long. The flesh is esteemed for food, and the long bristly hair is much used for stuffing saddles.

Klipspringer (*Oreotragus saltator*).

klipsteinite (klíp'stí-nít), *n.* [*Named after Prof. von Klipstein of Giessen, Germany.*] A hydrous silicate of manganese, occurring in dark-brown compact forms.

kloof (klóf), *n.* [*D.*: cf. *E. clove²*.] A ravine; in Cape Colony and the neighboring settlements, a gully.

klopetmania (kló-pé-má'-ni-á), *n.* [*< Gr. κλοπή, theft, + mania, madness.*] Kleptomania. [*Rare.*]

klote¹, *n.* See *clote¹*.

Klug (klú'-ji-á), *n.* [*NL. (Schlectendal, 1833), named after Dr. Fr. Klug, a German zoologist.*] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Geraneaceae*, tribe *Didymocarpeae*, characterized by a membranaceous 5-lobed calyx, cylindraceous corolla-tube, with half-closed throat and irregular limb, and 4 short, perfect stamens. They are herbs creeping at the base and at length erect, with broad leaves which are very unequally-sided, and loose, terminal, racemes of large pendulous blue flowers. Four species are known, one of which is found in Mexico and Central America, the remainder being natives of the East Indies. *K. Nolentia*, of the last-named country, has been in cultivation in England as a stove-plant since 1842.

K. M. An abbreviation of *Knight of Malta*.

km. An abbreviation of *kilometer*.

kn- An initial sequence of consonants common in English and Middle English, and in the form *en-* in Anglo-Saxon. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon (as still in Dutch, German, and Scandinavian) it was distinctly pronounced as written; but now the *k* is silent. *Kn-* occurs in native English words, as *knave*, *knave*, *knelt*, *knop*, *know*, etc., in other Teutonic words, as *knicker*, and in some other words of foreign origin, as *know*. In some words, as *knave*, *knarl*, *kn-* alternates with *gn-*.

knab¹ (nab), *v. t.* [*A var. of knap¹.*] To bite; gnaw; nibble.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts without fear . . . than be mistress of the world with cares.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

knab², *v. t.* Another spelling of *nab¹*.

knabbet (nab'it), *v. t.* [*A var. (= L.G. knabbeln, gnabbeln, gnaw) of knapple. Cf. knab¹, var. of knap¹. Cf. also nibble.*] To bite; nibble.

Horses will *knabbet* at walls, and rats *knaw* iron.

Sir T. Browne.

knack (nak), *v.* [*< ME. knakken, gnakken, also assimilated *knacchen, gnacchen (see knack), = D. knakken = MLG. knaken = G. knacken = Dan. knække = Sw. knäcka = Ir. cnagaim = Gael. cnac, crack, snap; found in a series of words, with several parallel senses, represented by knap¹, clack, clap¹, crack, etc., all ult. imitative of a sharp snapping sound. Cf. knock, knap¹, and knick.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To crack; make a sharp abrupt noise; specifically, to gnash the teeth; make a champing sound.

Cast not thy bones vnder the Table,
Nor none see thou doe *knack*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

Friar, I fear
You do not say your office well a-days;
I cannot hear your beads *knack*.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv, 2.

2. To speak affectedly or mincingly. *Halliwell.*

3. To talk in a lively manner; narrate.

Courtously I can both counter and *knack*
Of Martin Swart and all his merry-men.
Old Play, quoted in Scott's Keelworth, viii, note.

II. trans. 1. To cause to sound.

God seis not that he is blauid that singus or *knackes*
sweete notes.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III, 228.

2. To sneer; taunt; mock. *Jamieson*.

Fast sokit about ane multitude of young Trotanla,
Byway to knack and pull the prisoners.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of *Virgil*, p. 60.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

knack (nak), *n.* [*< ME. knakke = D. knak = G. knack = Dan. knæk = Sw. knäck = Gael. cnac = Ir. cnag = W. cnec, a knock, crack, snap; from the verb: see knock, v. In sense 4, cf. knickknack.*] 1. A crack or snap; a sharp sound; a snap with the finger or finger-nail. —2. A dexterous exploit; a trick; a device; a mockery; a repartee.

I shall hamper him,

With all his *knacks* and knaveries.

Plancher, Beggars' Bush, III. 4.

For how should equal colours do the *knack*?

Chameleons who can paint in white and black?

Pope, Moral Essays, II. 155.

3. Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

My author has a great *knack* at remarks. *W. Atterbury*.

Story-telling is therefore not an art, but what we call a *knack*; it doth not so much substat upon wit as upon humour.
Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

No person ever had a better *knack* at hoping than I.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

The damper and more deliberate falls (of snow) have a choice *knack* at draping the trees.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 44.

4. An ingenious trifle; a toy; a knickknack.

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.

Shak., T. of the S., IV. 2, 67.

This to confirm, I've promis'd to the boy

Many a pretty *knack* and many a toy.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, II. 2.

5. A kind of figure made of a small quantity of corn at the end of the harvest, and carried in the harvest-home procession. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*] = *Syn. Facility, Expertness*, etc. See *readiness*.

knackaway, knockaway (nak'-, nok'-g-wā), *n.* [An accom. form, simulating an *E. anagui*; see *anagua*.] A Texan tree of the boragae family, *Ehretia elliptica*, which has a hard (but not strong), close-grained, unwedgeable wood. The native name is *anagui* or *anagua*.

knacker (nak'-er), *n.* [*< knack, n., + -er.*] 1. That which knocks or knocks; in the plural, two pieces of wood or bone used as a plaything by boys, who strike them together by moving the hand; castanets; bones.

Our *knackers* are the fies and drums;

As, as, the gypsies' army comes!

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, III. 2.

2. A maker of knacks, toys, or small work. — *Knacker's brandy*, a sound beating.

knacker (nak'-er), *n.* [Perhaps all particular uses of *knacker*; but the senses are involved, and two or more words may be concerned.] 1. A collar- and harness-maker, employed chiefly by farmers. [*Prov. Eng.*] —2. A colliers' horse. [*Prov. Eng.*] —3. One whose occupation is the slaughtering of diseased or useless horses; also, one who deals in such horses, whether for use or slaughter. [*Eng.*]

There is a regular occupation in London and other large cities, of men known as the *Knackers*. It consists in buying old and worn-out horses, as well as buying and removing dead ones. If there is any work left in the former, it is utilised till the last. Then the animal is killed. The flesh is generally converted into food for dogs and cats, in the sale of which there is a large trade and a considerable number of persons employed. To say that a horse is only fit for the "*Knacker's yard*" is to say that it ought to be dead.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leader, p. 208.

knacking (nak'-ing), *n.* [*ME. knucking*; verbal *n.* of *knack, v.*] 1. The act of making a sharp abrupt noise. —2. A sounding.

Whether this subtle and sweet *knacking* to the ears make us to praye with sorowes that mouse not be tolde oute?
Wyck, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 481.

knacking (nak'-ing), *p. a.* Striking; slashing; used in emphasis.

Outance. Tuah, ye speake in jest.

Mery. Nay, sure, the pards is in good knocking earnest.

Udall, Relester Dolester, III. 2.

knackish (nak'-ish), *a.* [*< knack, n., + -ish.*] Trickish; knavish; artful.

Beating the air with *knackish* forms of gracious speech, and vain grandiloquence that tends to nothing.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 479.

knackishness (nak'-ish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being *knackish*; artifice; trickery.

knack-kneed (nak'-néd), *a.* An obsolete variant of *knock-kneed*.

knafet, *n.* A Middle English form of *knave*.

knag (nag), *n.* [Formerly also *cnag*; *< ME. knagg = M.G. knagge*, a knob, a thick piece, *LG. a thick piece, also a peg or pivot* (of a gate or

window), *G. dial. knagge = Sw. knagg = Dan. knage*, a knot in wood, a peg; prob. orig. Celtic; cf. *Ir. cnag*, a knob, peg, *cnatg*, a knot in wood, = *Gael. cnag*, a knob, pin, peg; prob. orig. 'knob, boss, bump,' from the verb, *Ir. cnagaim*, knock, strike, *Gael. cnac*, crack, snap, knock; see *knack* and *knock*.] 1. A hook; a peg; a wooden peg for hanging things on. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Take her the golds in a bagg.

I schall hit hyngs on a *knagg*.

At the schypp borde ende.

Le Bone Florence (Ritson's *Metz. Rom.*, III.).

2. One of the projecting points of a deer's antler; a snag or tine.

The *knags* that stioke out of a hart's hornes neare the forehead.
Nomenclator (1685), p. 42.

Horns . . . most dangerous by reason of their sharp and branching *knags*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1039.

3. A protuberant knot; a wart; also, a decorative knot or tuft, as in costume. —4. The rugged top of a rock or hill. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knagged (nagd or naged), *a.* [*< ME. knagget; < knag + -ed.*] 1. Provided with hooks or teeth; jagged.

If there be any suspicion of sorcery, witchcraft, or enchantment practised for to hurt young babes, the great horns of bottles, such especially as be *knagged* as it were with small teeth, are good as a countre charm and preservative, if they be hanged about their necks.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, XIII. 15.

2. Formed into knots; knotty. —3. Decorated with knags, as an article of dress.

With polaynez, . . . policed ful clen,

Ahoue his knees *knagged* with knoter of golde.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 577.

knagginess (nag'-i-ness), *n.* The state of being *knagged*.

knaggy (nag'-i), *a.* [*< knag + -y.*] 1. Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; having prominent joints.

Thou thou's howe-backit, now, and *knaggy*,

I've seen the day

Thou couldst ha'e been like any staggy.

Jurne, And Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

But now upstart the Cavalier,

He could no longer speach forbear;

Their *knaggy* talking did up barme him,

Their sharp reflections did much warm him.

Cleland's Poems, p. 96. (*Jamieson*.)

Hence —2. Rough in temper; cross; waspish.

knaket, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *knack*. *Chaucer*.

knap (nap), *v.* [Also *gnap*; *< ME. *knappen, gnappen = D. knappen*, snap, crack, crush, cut, = *G. knappen*, snap, crack, crunch, = *Dan. kneppe = Sw. knäppa*, snap; cf. *Gael. cnap*, strike, beat, thump, = *Ir. cnapaim*, strike; a series of words parallel to *knack*, etc.: see *knack*. Hence ult. *knabl*, *knapp*, *knop*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To strike with a sharp noise.

Take a vessel of water, and *knay* a pair of tongs some depth within the water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 132.

2. To snap; crack; break in pieces with blows; as, to *knay* stones.

Knay boy on the thumbs.

Tusser, Dinner Matters.

He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.

Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xlv. 10.

The stone (flint) is ready for *knapping* as soon as it is dry. A blow is . . . struck from the elbow, and the flint breaks.
Ure, Dict., IV. 376.

3. To bite; bite off; nibble.

And sum *gnapped* here fete and handes,

As dogges doue that gnawe here bandes.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67. (*Halliwel*.)

As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger.

Shak., M. of V., III. 1, 10.

Knay the thread, and thou art free,

But 'tis otherwise with me.

Herrick, The Bracelet to Julia.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a short sharp sound.

The people standing by heard it *knay* in, and the patient declared it by the ease she felt. *Woman, Hargrey*, VII. 5.

2. To talk short. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knap (nap), *n.* [Also *gnap*; *< ME. knap (= LG. knap = Dan. knep = Sw. knäpp)*, a snap, crack: from the verb.] 1. A short sharp noise; a snap. —2. A stroke; blow.

And many strokes, in that stoure, tho stithe men hym
Till the knight, vnder *knappis*, vpon knees fell.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6487.

3. A clapper.

As once a windmill (out of breath) lack'd winde,

A follow brought foure bushels there to grinde,

And hearing neither noyse of *knay* or tillor,

Laid downe his corne, and went to seeke the miller.

John Taylor, Works (1630).

knapp (nap), *n.* [*< ME. knap*, a knop, *< AS. cnap*, a hillock, = *OFries. knap* = *Icel. knappir* = *Sw. knapp* = *Dan. knap*, a knob, button, stud;

a var. of *knop*, *q. v.*; appar. of Celtic origin: *W. cnap*, a knob, = *Gael. cnap*, a knob, button, boss, stud, hillock, = *Ir. cnap*, a knob, hillock, prob. *< cnapaim*, I strike: see *knapp*, *v.* Hence *napp* and *nape*.] 1. A protuberance; a swelling; a knob or button.

His cloke of calabre, with alle the *knappes* of golde.

Piers Plowman (B), VI. 372.

2. A rising ground; a knoll; a hillock; a summit.

And both these rivers running in one, carrying a swift stream, doe make the *knappes* of the sayd hill very strong of situation to lodge a campe upon.

North, tr. of Pintarch (1579).

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knay* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it.

Bacon, Building (ed. 1587).

Harks, on *knay* of yonder hill.

Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.

W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

3. The bud of a flower. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

—4. The flower of the common clover, *Trifolium pratense*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knappbottle (nap'-bot'), *n.* [*< knap*, *v.*, + obj. bottle².] The bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*.

knappet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *knave*.

knave-child, *n.* A Middle English variant of *knave-child*. *Ormulum*, I. 7895.

knapper (nap'-er), *n.* 1. A stone-breaker; specifically, one who breaks up flint-flakes into the sizes used for gun-flints.

The *knapper's* tools consist of three simple forms of hammer and a chisel. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 322.

The . . . most difficult process is flaking, or the driving off of flakes at a single blow, of a given width and thickness, with two ribs running down them. In this the Brandon *knappers* excel the prehistoric workmen, but the process is so delicate that few attain to great proficiency.
Ure, Dict., IV. 376.

2. A stone-breakers' hammer; a knapping-hammer.

knapperts (nap'-erts), *n.* [Also *knapparts*, *gnapperts*; perhaps orig. **knappert*: so called from its knotty tubers; *< knap* + *wort*.] The leguminous plant *Lathyrus macrorrhizum*, the bitter-vetch or heath-pea. It bears tubers, which children like to eat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knapping-hammer (nap'-ing-ham'-er), *n.* A hammer for breaking stones; especially, a hammer of steel with which flint-flakes are broken into lengths for gun-flints.

Ye'd better ta'en up spades and shools,

Or *knappin'-hammers*.

Burns, First Epistle to Lapraik.

knapping-machine (nap'-ing-ma-shen'), *n.* A machine for breaking stones by a sudden blow instead of sustained pressure.

knappish (nap'-ish), *a.* [*< knap* + *-ish*.] 1. Inclined to *knay* or *snay*. —2. Snappish.

Answering your snappish quid with a *knappish* quo.
Santhura, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 55. (*Halliwel*.)

knapple (nap'-l), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *knapped*, *ppr. knapping*. [*Freq. of knap*.] Cf. *knabble*.

1. To break off with an abrupt sharp noise. —2. To bite; nibble. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knappy (nap'-i), *a.* [*< knap* + *-y*.] Full of knaps or hillocks. *Jamieson*, *Supp.* [*Scotch.*]

knapsack (nap'-sak), *n.* [*< D. knapsack (= M.G. knapsack, LG. knapsack), < knappen*, snap, eat, + *sak* = *LG. sack* = *E. sack*. Cf. equiv. *snapsack*.] A case or bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessities, closely strapped to the back between the shoulders; hence, any case or bag for similar use. Various forms of knapsacks are now used by tourists and others for carrying light personal luggage. Originally the military knapsack was meant for carrying food, but it has gradually become appropriated to a totally different purpose, as the transportation of clothes and the like, and food is carried in the haversack.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest, . . . I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

knapsack (nap'-sak), *n.* [Appar. *< knap* + *sack* = *skep*, a beehive (used for 'skull'). Cf. *knapskull*.] The skull.

Thro' the *knapsack* the sword has gane.

Jamie Telfer (Child's *Ballads*, VI. 112).

knapskull (nap'-skul), *n.* [Formerly also *knapskull*, *knapskul*; *< knap* + *skull*.] A helmet.

Get on your jacks, platesleeves, and *knapskulls*, that your presence may work some terror if you meet with opposers.
Scott, Abbot, xxi.

knapweed (nap'-wéd), *n.* [So called in allusion to its knob-like heads; *< knap* + *weed*.] 1. A general name for plants of the genus *Centaurea* of the composite family, as *C. Calotropa*, the star-thistle, and *C. Cyanus*, bachelor's-buttons. —2. Specifically, *C. nigra*, also called *button-*

wood, hardwood, loggerhead, and by various other names. It is a perennial branching weed, with rose-purple flowers and a globular involucre, whose bracts bear a stiff and fringed, dark-colored appendage. It is native in Europe and Asia, and sparingly introduced in America northward on the Atlantic coast. Also *knopweed* and *knobweed*.

knar¹ (nār), n. [Also written *gnar*; < ME. *knarre* (= LG. *knarre*); a word of obscure origin, appearing also in the form *knur*, q. v. Hence *knarl*; *gnarl*.] 1. A knot on a tree.

A crooked tree, and full of knarves. *Wyck/ Wisdom*, (xlii. 1 (Ox)).

Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found; Or woods with knots and knarves deformed and old. *Dryden*, *Fal. and Arc.*, ii. 536.

2. A rock; a cliff.

They vmbre-kesten the knarve and the knot bothe. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1434.

Wildernisse hit is and waste Knarves and cludes. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 938.

3. A short stout man.

How was schort, schuldred broode, a thikke knarve [in some editions printed *gnarl*]. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 551.

[Obsolete or rare in all senses.]

knar² (nār), v. t. [Also *gnar*; = MD. LG. G. *knarren* = Dan. *knarre* = Sw. *knarra*, croak; also D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Sw. *knorra* = Dan. *knorre*, growl; ult. imitative. Hence the freq. **knarl*, spelled *gnarl*: see *gnarl*.] To growl. See *gnarl*.

knark (nār), n. [Appar. an extension of *knarl*.] A hard-hearted or savage person. [Slang, Eng.] He was a good man; he couldn't refuse a dog, much more a Christian; but he had a butler, a regular knark. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, l. 243.

knarl, n. [See *gnarl*.] Cf. *knurl*.] See *gnarl*.

knarled, a. [See *gnarled*. Cf. *knurled*.] See *gnarled*.

knarly, a. See *gnarly*.

knarred (nār), a. [(< *knarl* + -ed²).] Knotty; gnarled.

The knarred and crooked cedar knees. *Longfellow*, *Building of the Ship*.

knarry (nār), a. [Also *gnarry*; < ME. *knarry*; < *knarl* + -y¹.] Knotty; stubby.

A forest . . . With knotty, knarry, barony trees old. *Chaucer*, *Knights' Tale*, l. 1119.

knast, n. See *gnast*.

knat (nāt), n. An obsolete or dialectal variant of *knoll*.

Partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some May yet be there, and godwit if we can; *Knat*, rail, and ruff too. *B. Jonson*, *Epigrams*, cl.

knatch, v. t. [< ME. **knacchen*, *gnacchen*, assimilated form of *knakken*, *knack*: see *knack*.] To knock; to knock.

With a great clubbe [he] knatched them all on the hed as they had been gnanter. *Gosson*, *Schools of Abuse*, p. 47.

knaur (nār), n. A dialectal variant of *knarl*.

knave (nāv), n. [< ME. *knave*, *cnave*, *cnave*, < AS. *cnafa* (= OHG. *cnābe*, *knābe*, *knab*, MHG. G. *knabe*), also *cnapa* (> ME. *knape*) = OFries. *knapa*, *knappa* = MD. *knape*, D. *knapp* = MLG. LG. *knape* = OHG. *knappo*, MHG. *knappe*, *knape*, G. *knappe*, a boy, servant, = Icel. *knapi*, *knappi*, *knapr*, a servant, = Sw. (obs.) *knape*, esquire; perhaps < Teut. *kan*, the root of *ken*², beget, bring forth (see *ken*², *kin*¹, etc.), the termination being perhaps connected with Goth. *aba*, a man, husband, Icel. *að*, a grandfather, sometimes used in the sense of 'a boy' or 'a man.']

1. A boy; a boy as a servant; a servant; a fellow.

That oon of hem gan callen to his knave. *Chaucer*, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 204.

O murderous slumber, Lay'st thou thy leaden mass upon my boy, That plays thee music? Gentle knave, good night. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 239.

I shal in the stable slee thy knave. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 1307.



Knapweed (*Centauria nigra*). b, lower part of stem; a, upper part with flowers; c, scale of the involucre.

2. A friend; a crony; used as a term of endearment.

My good knave, Eros, now thy captain is Even such a body: here I am Antony; Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my knave. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 12.

3. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest person; one given to fraudulent tricks or practices; a rogue or scoundrel.

My present state requires nothing but knaves To be about me, such as are prepar'd For every wicked act.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3. I know him to be artful, selfish, and malicious—in short, a sentimental knave. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, l. 1.

[He] in both senses was a ready knave; Knave as of old, obedient, keen, and quick. Knave as at present, skill'd to shift and trick. *Cyrbles*, *Tales*.

4. A playing-card with a servant (usually, in English and American cards, in a conventionalized costume of the sixteenth century) figured on it; a jack.

The Knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts, And wins (oh shameful chance!) the Queen of Hearts. *Pope*, E. of the L., iii. 87.

Cuckoo's knave, the wryneck: a translation of the Welsh *gwas-y-gog*. = Syn. 3. Rogue, rascal, sharper, scamp, scapegrace, swindler, cheat.

knave (nāv), v. t. [(< *knave*, n.)] To prove or make a knave.

How many nets do they lay to ensnare the squire and knave themselves? *Gentleman Intrusted*, p. 477.

knave-bairn (nāv'bār), n. [< ME. *knave-barn*, < *knave* + *barn*² = *hairn*.] A man-child. [Scotch.]

For if it be a knave bairn, He's heir o' a' my land; But if it be a lass bairn, In red gowd she shall gang. *Tam-a-Lane* (Child's Ballads, l. 261).

Who could tell whether the bony knave-bairn may not come back to claim his ain? *Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, xlii.

knave-child, n. [ME., also var. *knave-child*; < *knave* + *child*.] A male child.

She a daughter hath ybore, Al had hir lever have born a knave child. *Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 383.

knavery (nāv'vēr-i), n.; pl. *knaveries* (-iz). [(< *knave* + -ry.)] 1. The action or character of a knave; dishonesty; deception in dealing; trickery; petty villainy; fraud.

This is flat knavery, to take upon you another man's name. *Shak.*, T. of the H., v. 1. 37.

2. Roguishness; waggishness; tomfoolery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I would we were well rid of this knavery. . . . I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 73.

They are rul'd and chaastid by strokes on their backs and soles of their feet on the least disorder, and without the least humanity, yet are they cheerful and full of knavery. *Boslyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 7, 1644.

3. *Narthecium ossifragum*, the bog-asphodel. [Prov. Eng.]

knaveship (nāv'ship), n. [(< *knave* + -ship.)] A certain quantity of grain or meal from a grinding, to which the servant (knave) of a mill was legally entitled. [Scotch.]

The Dame Glendinning had always paid her multure and knaveship duly. *Scott*, *Monastery*, viii.

knave's-mustard (nāv'mus'tārd), n. A species of *Thlaspi*, a genus of the mustard family.

knavish (nāv'vish), a. [< ME. *knaviſch*; < *knave* + -ish¹.] 1. Like a knave; suited to a knave; tricky; dishonest; fraudulent; as, a knavish fellow; a knavish trick.

Hir lemman? Certes, this is a knavish speche: Forgiveth it me. *Chaucer*, *Maniple's Tale*, l. 101.

Praise is the medium of a knavish trade. A coin by Craft for Folly's use designed. *Cowper*, To an Afflicted Protestant Lady in France.

2. Roguish; waggish; mischievous.

Cupid is a knavish lad, Thus to make poor females mad. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 440.

= Syn. 1. Trickish, rascally, unprincipled.

knavishly (nāv'vish-ly), adv. In a knavish manner. (a) Dishonestly; fraudulently. (b) Waggishly; mischievously.

knavishness (nāv'vish-ness), n. The quality or habit of being knavish; trickery; dishonesty.

knaw¹, v. A Middle English or dialectal form of *knaw*².

knaw², v. An obsolete spelling of *gnaw*.

knawel (nā'el), n. [Origin uncertain; cf. G. *knawel*, *knudel*, a clut of thread.] Any small weed of the genus *Scleranthus* of the order *Ilcebraceae*; especially, *S. annuus*, native in the Old World, introduced in America.

knead (nēd), v. t. [< ME. *kneden*, *cneden* (pp. *knoden*), < AS. *cnedan*, also *ge-cneden* (a strong verb, pret. *cnad*, pp. *cnoden*), *gecnoden*, ONorth. *gecnaden* = D. *kneden* = MLG. *kneden*, LG. *knien*, *knien* = OHG. *cnetan*, *cnetan*, MHG. *kneten*, *knieten*, G. *kneten* = Icel. *knóða* = Norw. *knóða*, *knáða*, *knóa*, *kna* = Sw. *knáða*, *knéad*; prob. OBulg. *gneta*, *gnesti*, press, = Bohem. *kněti*, *kněti* = Pol. *gnieść*, *gnieść*, *knéad*, = Russ. *gnetať*, *gnesti*, press, squeeze.]] 1. To manipulate by squeezing, pressing, or thumping different parts of; work upon by successive thumps or compressions: as, to *knéad* a person's limbs in the operation of massage.

I will *knéad* him; I'll make him supple. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 231.

He turned his bed over, and shook it and *knéaded* it. *George Eliot*, *Silas Marner*, v.

Specifically—2. To work upon, as plastic materials, by repeatedly pressing or squeezing; prepare or mix by working over and over with the hands or by tools or machinery, as dough for bread or clay for bricks.

The cake she *knéaded* was the sav'ry meat. *Prior*, *Solomon*, ii.

Hence—3. To mix thoroughly; incorporate; form into a homogeneous compound.

If love be serched wel and sought, It is a sykenesse of the thought, Annexed and *knéad* bitwixt tweyne.

Hom. of the Rose, l. 4811.

One common mass composed the mould of man; One paste of flesh, on all degrees bestowed, And *knéaded* up alike with moistening blood.

Dryden, *Hig. and Gull*, l. 504.

The force and sweetness of [Chaucer's] genius *knéaded* more kindly together the Latin and Teutonic elements of our mother tongue, and made something better than either. *Lovell*, *Study Windows*, p. 264.

4. To make by kneading.

There is no Creature that is *knéaded* of Clay but hath his Frailties, Extravagancies, and Excesses. *Hosell*, *Letters*, i. 3.

knéadable (nē'da-bl), a. [(< *knéad* + -able.)] Capable of being kneaded.

The cement is hard and brittle at the ordinary room-temperature, but becomes soft and *knéadable* when held in the hand for a few moments. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 198.

knéader (nē'dér), n. [< ME. *knedere* (= D. *kneder* = G. *kneter*); < *knéad* + -er¹.] 1. One who kneads; specifically, a mixer of bread; a baker.

—2. An apparatus by which kneading is mechanically performed: a kneading-machine.

knéadingly (nē'ding-ly), adv. In the manner of one who kneads. *Leigh Hunt*, *Foliage*, p. 30. [Rare.]

knéading-machine (nē'ding-mə-shēn'), n. An apparatus for working and mixing dough. Two forms are used, one employing heavy metal rollers in a wooden trough, the other having a series of curved radial arms on a horizontal shafting in an enclosed box. In both machines the flour, water, etc., are mixed, and the dough is beaten, doubled over, and kneaded in a manner somewhat resembling the kneading of a mass of dough by hand.

knéading-trough (nē'ding-trōf), n. [< ME. *knedyng-trogh*, *knedyng-trowe*, *knedyng-trothe*; < *knóding*, verbal n. of *knéad*, v., + *trough*.] A trough or tray in which dough is kneaded.

Anon go gette us fast into this in A *knéading trogh*, or ellis a kymelyn. *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 302.

And the people took their dough before it was leavened, their *knéading-troughs* being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders. *Ex. xii. 34*.

knéading-tub, n. [ME. *knedyng-tubbe*.] Same as *knéading-trough*.

knébelite (nē'bél-ít), n. [Named after Major von *Knobel*.] A mineral of a gray, dirty-white, brownish-green, or green color, a silicate of iron and manganese, belonging to the chrysolite group, found at Ilmenau in Thuringia and at Dannemora in Sweden.

knéck (nēk), n. [Perhaps a var. of *knack* (†).] Naut., the twisting of a rope or a cable.

knédet. A Middle English past participle of *knéad*. *Chaucer*.

kneder, v. t. A Middle English form of *knéad*.

knee (nē), n. [< ME. *kne*, *knee*, *knou*, *knou*, *cnouwe*, pl. *knées*, *knēen*, *cnēon*, < AS. *cnēow*, contr. *cnēd* = OS. *knio*, *knēo* = OFries. *knio*, *knī*, *knē* = D. *knio* = MLG. *knē*, LG. *knē*, *knē* = OHG. *knio*, *chnio*, *knio*, *cnēo*, *chnēo*, MHG. G. *knio* = Icel. *kné* = Sw. *kné* = Dan. *kne* = Goth. *knio* = L. *genu* (dim. *geniculum*, ML. *geniculum*, > It. *ginocchio* = OSP. *ginojo*, Sp. *hinojo* = Pg. *gialho*, *joelho* = OF. *genouil*, F. *genou*) = Gr. *genu* = Skt. *jānu*, *knee*; a common Indo-Eur. word.] 1. The joint between the two principal parts of the leg of man or the hind limb of lower ani-

mals; the articulation of the thigh-bone or femur with the tibia or fibula, or with both. See *def.* 2 (a) and *knee-joint*.

*Sohe felle on knye hym agayne,
And of hys sorowe sohe can hym frayne.
MS. Cantab. B. 1. 38, f. 82. (Hollinsh. a. v. frayne.)
Lord Hamlet, with his doublet all unbraced,
Pale as his shirt; his knees knocking each other.
Shak., Hamlet, II, 1, 8.*

2. Some other joint in animals other than man, likened to the human knee-joint or regarded as its representative. (a) The carpal articulation or wrist-joint of various animals, as the horse, cow, etc.: as, the horse went down on his *knees*.

The horse's knees are cut to pieces. He came down in a hole, it seems, and pitched Rex over his head.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, vii.

(b) The tarsal articulation or heel-joint of a bird: the suffrago: as, tibia feathered down to the *knee*. (c) The joint of an insect's leg connecting the femur and the tibia. In descriptions the word is often used to indicate the apex of the femur, sometimes including the base of the tibia: as, black or yellow *knees*.

3. Something resembling the knee in shape.

And all about old stocks and stubs of trees . . .
Did hang upon the rugged rocky *knees*.
Spenser, F. Q. I. ix. 34.

Specifically—(a) In *ship-building*, a piece of timber or iron having an angular bend like that of the knee, used to secure the beams of a ship to her sides or timbers. The branches of the knee form an angle of greater or smaller extent, according to the situation of the pieces which it is designed to unite. *Leading-knees* are knees fixed parallel to the deck. *Hanging-knees* are knees placed vertically, generally under a deck-beam. *Diagonal hanging-knees* are knees which cross the timbers in a slanting direction. Also *knee-pieces*. See cut under *stern*. (b) In *carpentry*, a piece of wood having a natural bend, or sawn into shape, and fitted into an angle. (c) In *archt.*, a part of the back of a hand-rail of a convex form: the reverse of a *ramp*, which is concave. *Gazet.* (d) In *bot.*, a spur-like process on the roots of the bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*, by which a part of their surface is kept above water.

In 1874, while engaged in the work of the Kentucky Geological Survey in the lowland district near the Mississippi, I had an opportunity of making some inquiries concerning the *knees* of the swamp cypress, which led me to the supposition that these peculiar processes from the roots served in some manner to aerate the sap.

N. S. Shaler, Science, XIII. 176.

4. A genuflection; reverence.

Now, when the lords and barons of the realm
Perceiv'd Northumberland did lean to him,
The more and less came in with cap and *knee*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 68.

Of their kissing salutations if they were equal, and of the *knee* of the superior by the inferior, and adoration of the chiefe.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 375.

Carline knee, a knee placed at the junction of a carline and the frame of a ship, for strength.—**Housemaid's knee**. See *housemaid*.—To bow the *knee*, to do reverence or worship.

I have reserved to myself seven thousand men, who have not bowed the *knee* to the image of Baal. Rom. xi. 4.

To offer or give a *knee*, to act as second or bottle-holder, as in a prize-fight, it being customary for each of the principals in such a contest to rest on the knee of his second between the rounds.

Cuff . . . planted his blows upon his adversary, and scored that unlucky champion three times running. At each fall there was a cheer; and everybody was anxious to have the honor of offering the conqueror a *knee*.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

Now Tom, with East to handle him, and Martin to give him a *knee*, steps out on the turf.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 5.

knee (nē), v. [*ME. *kneven, knevien, knovien, <AS. kneowan = OHG. kniunwen, kneven, MHG. kniwen, knien, G. knien, kneel; from the noun.*]

I. intrans. To go down on the knees; kneel. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Sethe hi *knouede* and *ayde*, Hayl, Gywene [Jews'] kyng.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 48.

II. trans. 1. To kneel to.

I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne.
Shak., Lear, II. 4, 217.

2. To pass over on the knees.

Fall down, and *knee*
The way into his mercy.
Shak., Cor., v. 1, 5.

3. In *ship-building*, to fit with a knee or knees.

knee-bone (nē'bōn), n. [*ME. knebone.*] The bone or bones of the knee; the kneecap.

knee-plate (nē'plāt), n. A defense for the knee, consisting of a simple convex plate or cap made of boiled leather or other material, and strapped around the leg at the knee-joint, or secured to the hose: a common piece of armor throughout the middle ages.

knee-breeches (nē'brich'es), n. pl. Breeches that reach to the knee or just below it; especially, a close-fitting garment covering the thigh and the

lower part of the body, worn generally from the beginning of the eighteenth century until about 1815. See *knickerbocker*, 3.

knee-brush (nē'brush), n. In *sool.*: (a) The brush or tuft of hair on the knees of some antelopes. (b) The mass of thick-set hairs on the legs of bees, by means of which they carry pollen from one plant to another or to their hive.

knee-cap (nē'kapp), n. 1. The bone capping the protuberance of the knee; the kneecap; the patella. See cut under *knee-joint*. [Commonly written *kneecap* in this sense.]—2. Any covering for the knee, worn as a protection from injury either to the joint or to the clothing that covers it.—3. *Milit.*, same as *genouillière*.

knee-cop (nē'kop), n. *Milit.*, same as *genouillière*.

knee-cords (nē'kōrdz), n. pl. Knee-breeches made of corded fabric, as corduroy; corded breeches. [Rare.]

It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own, in a green coat, *knee-cords*, and top.

Dickens, Pickwick, xiv.

knee-crooking (nē'krūk'ing), a. Bending the knee as in reverence; humble; servile.

Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave . . .
Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For nought but provender. *Shak., Othello, I. 1, 45.*

kneel (nēd), a. [*< knoc + -ed.*] 1. Having knees: used chiefly in composition, as in *knock-kneel*.—2. Marked with or by the knees; bulging at the knees, as a pair of trousers.—3. In *anat., sool.*, and *bot.*, geniculate; bent at an angle, and protuberant at the bending, like the knee; having a swollen joint in a bent axis. Also *knee-jointed*. See cut under *geniculate*.

knee-deep (nē'dēp), a. 1. Rising to the knees: as, the snow lay *knee-deep*.

The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *knee-deep* within a month.

Milton, Hist. Moscovia.

2. Sunken to the knees: as, wading *knee-deep* in water or mire.

In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *knee-deep* through mire in clumsy shoes.

Dryden.

knee-guard (nē'gārd), n. *Milit.*, same as *genouillière*.

knee-gusset (nē'gus'et), n. In *armor*. See *gusset*.

knee-high (nē'hī), a. As high as the knee: as, water *knee-high*.—**Knee-high to a grasshopper**, of very short stature. [Jocose, U. S.]

kneeholly (nē'hōl'y), n. [Also *kneeholm* (cf. *holm*?, *holl*); *< ME. *kneholen, cnehole, <AS. kneoholen, cneoholen, kneehollen, < cneoh, cneohw, kneo, + hollen, holly; see hollen, holly, holm*]. A plant, *Ruscus aculeatus*; butcher's-broom.

kneeholm (nē'hōlm or nē'hōm), n. Same as *kneeholly*.

kneehulver (nē'hul'ver), n. *Kneeholly*. [Prov. Eng.]

knee-iron (nē'ī'ern), n. An L-shaped angle-iron, used to strengthen a joint formed by two timbers in a frame.

knee-jerk (nē'jērk), n. A sudden jerking of the knee, caused by a contraction of the quadriceps femoris, evoked by a blow on the patellar tendon or in any way that gives the quadriceps a sudden tug. Also called *patellar tendon reflex* and *knee-kick*.

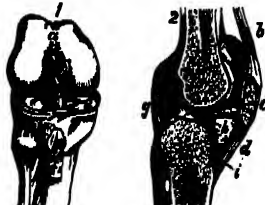
All the methods by which the *knee-jerk* may be obtained are merely different ways of giving the quadriceps muscle a twitch by bringing a sudden strain upon its tendon.

Amer. Jour. Psychol.,

[I. 7.]

knee-joint (nē'jōint), n. 1. (a) The joint at the knee; the joint between the thigh and the lower leg; the articulation of the femur with either or both of the bones of the leg, the tibia and fibula. In man the knee-joint is formed by the articulation of the large external and internal condyles of the femur with the

brund flattened top of the tibia (the fibula being excluded), covered in front by the kneecap or patella, a large sesamoid bone in the tendon of the extensor muscle. It is a ginglymus or hinge-joint, permitting complete flexion,



Human Knee-joint.

1. Right knee-joint laid open from the front, to show the internal ligaments: a, cartilaginous surface of lower extremity of the femur, with its two condyles; b, anterior cruciate ligament; c, posterior do.; d, internal semilunar cartilage; e, external cartilage; f, part of the ligament of the patella turned down; g, synovial bursa laid open beneath the ligament of the patella. 2. Longitudinal section of the left knee-joint: a, cancellous structure of lower part of femur; b, tendon of extensor muscle of leg; c, patella; d, ligament of the patella; e, cancellous structure of head of tibia; f, anterior cruciate ligament; g, posterior ligament; h, mass of fat projecting into the cavity of the joint below the patella; i, bursa.

The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *knee-deep* within a month.

limiting extension to a right line, and admitting in some positions of slight rotatory movement. As far as the bones are concerned, the knee-joint is one of the most open and insecure articulations in the body; but it is very strongly secured by its ligaments and tendons. These are, on the surface of the joint, a general capsular investment, particularly thick and strong behind, where it is known as the posterior ligament of Winslow, a structure preventing extension beyond a right line; the patellar ligament, that in which the kneecap is situated, and which is the extensor tendon of the muscles in front of the thigh, inserted into the tibia; the internal lateral ligament, partly covering the tendon of the semi-membranosus muscle; and two external lateral ligaments, passing to the head of the fibula. Inside the joint are a pair of cruciate ligaments, crossed like the letter X, passing from the femoral intercondylar notch to the head of the tibia. The nearly flat head of the tibia supports a pair, inner and outer, of semilunar interarticular fibrocartilages. These serve to deepen the depressions which receive the very convex condyles of the femur. These cartilages are interconnected by an anterior transverse ligament, and united to the inner surface of the capsular ligament by two coronary ligaments. The most extensive synovial membrane of the body is found in the knee-joint. Its processes, known as *alar* and *muscular ligaments*, are not ligaments in a proper sense. There are several separate synovial bursae about the joint; it contains a quantity of fat beneath the patellar ligament, and is supplied by appropriate arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics. (b) Some joint likened to or mistaken for a knee: as, (1) the carpal articulation of the fore leg of various animals, as the horse; (2) the tarsal articulation of a bird's foot; the heel.—2. In *mach.*, same as *togglie-joint*.

knee-jointed (nē'jōin'ted), a. Same as *kneel*, 3.

knee-kick (nē'kik), n. Same as *knee-jerk*.

kneel (nēl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *kneelt* or *kneeled*, ppr. *kneeling*. [*< ME. knielen, cneolen, cneolien, kneulen, kneulen, <AS. *cneowlian* (cited from a manuscript and not verified, but supported also by the verbal n. *knig*, for *cnylung*, glossed by L. *accubitus*) (= D. *knien* = MLG. *knien*, *knien*, LG. *knien* = G. dial. *knien*, also (Swiss) *knoulen*, *knülen* = Dan. *knæle*), *kneel*; with formative -l, of freq. force, *< cneow*, ME. *kne*, *knee*: see *knee*, n., and cf. *knee*, v.] To go down on the knees or a knee; bend the legs at the knees and rest for a time upon them, or upon one of them, as in supplication or homage.

Cutberd heo ladde in to halle
And he a knee gan falle;
He sette him a *kneeling*,
And grette wel the gode kyng.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 781.

He curtsayd to God, and *knele* down
On bothe knees with grete deuocoun,
To mon thou shalle *knele* open the ton [tone].

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

Silent and slow, like ghosts, they glide
To the high altar's hallow'd side,
And there they *kneel* them down.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 22.

A red-cross knight for ever *kneel'd*
To a lady in his shield.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

kneeler (nē'lēr), n. 1. One who kneels, or worships by kneeling.

Melissa knelt; but Lady Blanche erect
Stood up and spake, an affluent orator.
"It was not thus, O Princess, in old days; . . .
I loved you like this *kneeler*."

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. In the *early church*, one of a class of penitents who were permitted to occupy a kneeling position between the ambo and the door of the church. They received their name from the fact that they had to kneel even at times when prayer was made by the faithful standing. See *penitent*.

kneest, n. An obsolete plural of *knee*.

kneecap (nē'pan), n. The kneecap or patella.

knee-piece (nē'pēs), n. 1. Same as *knee-rafter*.

—2. An angular piece of timber used in a roof to strengthen a joint where two timbers meet.

—3. *Milit.*, any defensive appliance used to cover the knee; especially, in medieval armor, the genouillière. See cut under *genouillière*.—4. In *ship-building*, same as *knee*, 3 (a).

knee-pine (nē'pin), n. A dwarf variety of the European mountain pine, *Pinus mughus* (*P. pumilio*), var. *nana*.

knee-plate (nē'plāt), n. 1. A defensive appliance for the tilt used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, consisting of a broad steel plate shaped to cover the thigh and to project on each side. Its chief object was to protect the left leg from friction against the barrier.—2. A similar defense shown in pictures of the sixteenth century as worn over the right leg.

knee-rafter (nē'rāf'ter), n. A rafter the lower end or foot of which is crooked downward, so that it may rest more firmly on the wall. Also called *crook-rafter* and *knee-piece*.

Knee-rafter, or *crook-rafter*, is the principal truss of a house.

Oxford Glossary.

knee-roof (nē'rōf), n. Same as *curb-roof*.



Knee-bone. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

kneestead (nē'sted), *n.* The place of the knee. [Prov. Eng.]

How'd to the kneestead.

Greene, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

knee-stop (nē'stop), *n.* In the reed-organ and harmonium, a lever operated by the performer's knee, for regulating the wind-supply, for opening or shutting the box in which the reeds are placed, or for temporarily drawing all the stops, so as to produce crescendo and diminuendo effects. Also called *knee-swell*.

knee-strap (nē'strap), *n.* In a railroad-car, a wrought-iron facing to a knee-timber, connecting the end-sill and the stirrup or drawbar carry-iron. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

kneestring (nē'string), *n.* A hamstring. *Ad-dison.*

knee-swell (nē'swel), *n.* Same as *knee-stop*.

knee-timber (nē'tim'ber), *n.* 1. Timber or a timber of a bent or angular shape, suitable for making a knee in ship-building, etc. See *knee*, 3 (a).

Such [envious] dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fittest timber to make great Politiques of, like to *knee-timber*, that is good for ships that are ordained to be tossed, but not for building houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon, Goodness.*

2. In a railroad-car, a deep platform-sill, cut away to embrace the end-sill. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

knee-tribute (nē'trib'üt), *n.* Tribute paid by kneeling.

Receive from us

Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile!

Milton, P. L., v. 782.

knee-worship (nē'wēr'ship), *n.* Worship paid by kneeling.

knell (nel), *v.* [*ME. knellen, knillen, knyllen, knullen*, *< AS. cnyllan* (ONorth. also *cnyllan*), *knock* (on a door), prob. also strike a bell: a weak verb; cf. *MHG. *knellen* (in comp. *er-knellen*) (a strong verb, pret. **knal*, pp. **geknoellen*), *G. knellen*, clap, make a loud noise, = *Isel. knylla*, beat with a blunt weapon; cf. *D. knellen*, pinch, squeeze, oppress; parallel with another series of weak verbs, with a more sonorous vowel, *ME. knollen* (for **knallen*, *E. knoll*) = *D. knallen* = *G. knallen* = *Dan. knalde* = *Sw. knalla*, clap, resound, give a loud report (cf. *Isel. gnella* (pret. *gnall*), sream, *gnüllra*, howl, bark); words of imitative origin, or subject to imitative variation, and to be compared with the other imitative series *knack*, *knapp*, *knock*, etc., the forms with final *l* being more suited to express a prolonged resounding noise, and in mod. *E.* confined to the slow, resounding peal of a heavy bell.] 1. *trans.* 1. To strike; knock.

Ther hy were knelled y the putfalle,

This curies ant barouna.

Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 122.

2. To toll, as a bell; ring for or at a funeral; knoll.

His Brederne and Susters shall come to their Glide-Halls togedre, when the more Belle at Powles church is knelled. *English Glide* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

3. To summon by or as if by a knell. [Poetical.]

"Each matin bell," the baron saith,

"Knells us back to a world of death."

Chaucer, Christobol, II.

That iron tongue in the tower of yonder old cathedral . . . has chimed monarchs to their thrones, and knelled them to their tombs. *Swett, Orations, II. 252.*

II. intrans. 1. To sound, as a bell, especially as a funeral bell.

Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to knell for thee. *Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.*

At every tate o' Annie's horse's mane

There hang a silver bell;

And there came a wind out frae the south,

Which made them a' to knell.

Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 126).

Hence—2. To sound as an omen or a warning of coming evil. [Rare.]

Hawks are whistling; horns are knelling.

Scott, Hunting Song (1806).

knell (nel), *n.* [*ME. knel, knul*; *< AS. cnyll* = *D. knal* = *G. knall* = *Dan. knald* = *Sw. knall*, a loud noise; from the verb.] The sound caused by striking a bell; especially, the sound of a bell rung with solemn slowness at or for a funeral; a passing-bell.

The bell invites me.

Hear it not, Duncan; for it is a knell

That summons thee to heaven or to hell.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 1, 63.

Before thou diest, each minute shall prepare it,

And ring so many knells to sad afflictions.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, III. 2.

knelt (neit). Preterit and past participle of *knell*.

knemet, *n.* An obsolete plural of *knave*.

knēt¹, **knēttē¹**. Obsolete preterits of *knit*. *Chaucer.*

knēt² (net), *n.* A variant of *knott²*. *Sir T. Browne.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

knittles (net'ls), *n. pl.* See *knittle*, 2 (b).

knival, *v. t.* See *novel*.

knew (nū). Preterit of *know¹*.

knib (nib), *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *nib*. **knibber** (nib'er), *n.* A young deer when the antlers first sprout; a pricker. *Halliwel.*

knick (nik), *v. t.* [A var. (= *D. knikken* = *MLG. knicken*, *L.G. knikken*, knock or break, crack slightly) of *knack*, as *cluck¹* of *clack*, etc.] To knock or knock slightly; knap; crack.

May Margaret sit in the queen's bower,

Knocking her fingers and by and by

The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 110).

knicker (nik'er), *n.* [*< D. knikker*, marble, *< knikken*, *knick*; see *knick*, *v.*] A small ball of baked clay used by boys as a marble; especially, such a ball placed between the forefinger and thumb, and propelled by a jerk of the thumb so as if possible to strike another.

Knickerbocker (nik'er-bok'er), *n.* and *a.* [With ref. to Diedrich Knickerbocker, the pretended author of Washington Irving's "History of New York," taken as the typical representative of the Dutch settlers in New York, and their descendants. The name has come to be applied to anything regarded as characteristic of Dutch New York.] 1. *n.* 1. A descendant of the Dutch settlers of New Netherlands.

When I find New Yorkers of Dutch descent priding themselves upon being "genuine Knickerbockers," I please myself with the persuasion that I have struck the right chord. *Irving, Knickerbocker, Author's Apology.*

2. [*l. c.*] A stout fabric of wool and linen having a rough or knotted surface, used for women's dresses.—3. [*l. c.*] *pl.* Loosely fitting knee-breeches resembling those represented as worn by the Dutch in the seventeenth century; by extension, the whole dress of the lower limbs of which those knee-breeches form part, including the long stocking worn with them; also, the whole costume. Knickerbockers are worn by young boys, and also by sportsmen, by bicyclers, and sometimes by travelers.

Knickerbockers, surely the prettiest boy's dress that has appeared these hundred years. *Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, viii.*

II. a. Pertaining to or regarded as characteristic of the original Dutch settlers in New York, or their descendants.

knickknack (nik'nak), *n.* [Also spelled *nick-nack*; a varied redupl. of *knack*; see *knack*, *n.*, 4.] 1. A pleasing trifle; something more ornamental than useful; a trinket; a toy; a kickshaw; an unsubstantial daintiness; a word of very indefinite application, nearly always used in the plural.

He found me supporting my outward tabernacle, that was fatigued, starved, and disempowered, with some *knick-knacks* (dellails) at the confectioners. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 577.*

2. A small trick; a deceitful practice.

But if ye use those *knick-knacks*,

This fast and loose, with faithful men and true,

You'll be the first will find it. *Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 1.*

knickknackatory (nik'nak-a-tō-rī), *n.* [Irreg. *< knickknack + -atory*.] A collection of knickknacks, such as toys or curiosities. [Humorous and rare.]

He was single and his house a sort of *knickknackatory*.

Roger North, Lord Gifford, II. 252.

For my part, I keep a *knickknackatory* or toy-shop.

Tom Brown, Works, II. 12.

knickknacker (nik'nak-er), *n.* A trifler.

Other kind of *knick-knacker* there are.

Bretton, Strange News, p. 6.

knickknackery (nik'nak-er-ī), *n.* [*< knickknack + -ery*.] The class of things called knickknacks; pretty or curious trifles collectively.

The good taste of the candelabras and other *knick-knackery*.

Mark Lemon, Golden Fetters, II. 27.

knicky-knacker (nik'i-nak'ers), *n. pl.* Clappers or bones. See *bone²*, 6 (c), and *knacker¹*. [Colloq.]

knide, *v. t.* A variant spelling of *gnide*.

knife (nif), *n.*; *pl. knives* (nives). [*< ME. knif, knyf* (*pl. knives, knyves*), *< AS. cniþ* (found but once, in a gloss; the usual word for "knife" was *seax*) = *D. knif* = *MLG. knif*, *L.G. knif* (*> G. knief*; also *F. canif*) = *Isel. knifr* = *Dan. kniv* = *Sw. knif*, a knife; cf. *MLG. knip*, a knife; *MHG.*

knippe, genippe, a kind of knife, dagger. Referred by Skeat to root of *knip*, now *nip*: see *nip*.] 1. A cutting-instrument consisting of a comparatively short blade and a handle, adapted for easy use with the hand. Knives are made in a great variety of shapes, often with several blades which fold into the handle, and for many uses: as a clasp-knife, pen-knife, pocket-knife, bread-knife, fruit-knife, grating-knife, gutter-knife, splitting-knife. Many forms of knives are described under their special names in the present work. See also phrases below.

In Sir John Fastolf's "Bottre," 1455, are "tj. kerving knyves; tjj. knyves in a schethe, the hafts of every [ivory] withe nayls gilt; . . . j. trencher-knyfs."

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120, note.

A paltry ring.

That she did give me, whose poesy was

For all the world like outler's poetry

Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not."

Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 150.

With their *knives*, which they hold in one hand, they cut the meats out of the dish. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 108.*

2. In a wider sense, any small cutting-tool, or any part of a tool or machine having a sharp edge for cutting or scraping; as, the *knives* of a mowing-machine, printing-press, meat-chopper, straw-cutter, etc.—3. A sword or cutlas; a long cutting-weapon.

Lo! there the worthy meed

Of him that slew Sansfoy with bloody *knives*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 25.

A pair of *knives*, scissors. *Davies.*

I pray, when you write next, to send me . . . half a dozen pair of *knives*. *Howell, Letters, I. i. 14.*

Boarding-knife, a sharp two-edged instrument, used principally for cutting the toggle-hole in the blubber of a whale, for the purpose of inserting the strap to the cutting-tackle, so as to hoist up the blanket-piece.—**Book-knife**, a knife carried in a whale-boat for cutting a foul line. Two such knives are carried in each boat when rigged, at the head and stern respectively.—**Desert-knife**, a small knife for table use, generally of silver or silver gilt, or plated with silver or nickel, so as not to stain with the juice of fruit.—**Hacking-out knife**, a knife used by glassers to cut out the old putty from the rebates of a sash when new glass is to be put in. Also called *hacking-out tool*.—**Half-moon knife**, See *half-moon*.—**Parallel knife**, two knife-blades set in one handle parallel to each other, the distance between them being regulated by screws; used to prepare thin sections of some substance for examination in the microscope. Also called *double knife*.—**Round knife**, (a) An annular disk with the edge turned, used by curriers for scraping skins. (b) A saddler's cutting-tool with a sharp convex edge.—**Saddler's knife**, a half-round or semicircular knife used in saddlery.—**Short-hair knife**, in *leather-manuf.*, a sharp knife for taking off the short hairs from hides.—**Slide-knife**, in bookbinding, a flat knife with a chisel-shaped cutting-edge, used to pare the edges or thick parts of leather.—**Table-knife**, a knife for cutting meat and other food for individual use at table; especially, the largest knife used in this way. Compare *desert-knife*.—**Tuning-knife**, Same as *reed-knife*.—**Valentin's knife**, Same as *parallel knife*.—**War to the knife**, a war carried on relentlessly; mortal combat. (See also *bone-knife*, *plow-knife*, *reed-knife*.)

knife (nif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knifed*, ppr. *knifing*. [*< knife, n.*] 1. To stab or kill with a knife. Hence—2. To endeavor to defeat in a secret or underhand way in an election, as a candidate of one's own party. [Political slang, U. S.]

knife-bar (nif'bär), *n.* In a mowing-machine or reaper, same as *cutter-bar* (b).

knife-basket (nif'bäs'ket), *n.* A basket used for holding knives; especially, a part of the furniture of the dining-room or service-room used to hold table-knives.

knife-bayonet (nif'bä'q-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

knife-blade (nif'bläd), *n.* [= *Isel. knif-bladh* = *Dan. kniveblad* = *Sw. knif blad*.] The cutting part of a knife.

knife-board (nif'börd), *n.* 1. A board on which knives are cleaned and polished.

Raggles rose from the *knife-board* to the foot-board of the carriage; from the foot-board to the butler's pantry.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxvii.

2. A central double seat running along the top of an omnibus from front to rear. [Eng.]

Here comes the Paddington omnibus. . . . You will not fail to observe that the *knifeboard* has not yet been invented. *W. Essart, Fifty Years Ago, p. 55.*

knife-box (nif'boks), *n.* A box used for holding knives.

knife-boy (nif'boi), *n.* A boy employed to clean knives and do other scullion's work.

How the *knife-boy* was caught stealing a cold shoulder of mutton. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, vi.*

knife-dagger (nif'dag'er), *n.* A name given to an ancient weapon with a long and heavy blade having one edge and a blunt back.

knife-edge (nif'ej), *n.* The wedge-like piece of steel which serves as the axis on the fine edge of which a scale-beam, a pendulum, or any-

thing required to oscillate with the least possible friction rests and turns. See *balance*.

knife-edged (nif'ejd), *a.* Edged like a knife; tapering to a thin edge: specifically applied in entomology to a compressed abdomen when it presents a sharp edge on the ventral surface, as in certain *Cynipidae*.

knife-file (nif'fil), *n.* See *file*.

knife-grass (nif'gräs), *n.* A stout sedge of the West Indies and South America, *Scleria latifolia*: so called from its cutting leaves.

knife-grinder (nif'grin'der), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives; especially, one who goes about seeking for employment in sharpening cutting-instruments: in the United States more commonly called a *scissors-grinder*.

Needy *knife-grinder*! whither are you going?

Canning, Friend of Humanity and Knife-Grinder.

2. A grindstone, emery-wheel, or other machine for grinding knives.—3. The night-jar: same as *grinder*. 3.—**Planer knife-grinder**, an emery-wheel or stone traversing on its mandrel in front of a knife dogged to the table, or conversely. *E. H. Knight*.

knife-guard (nif'gärd), *n.* A small metal arm pivoted in the shank of a carving-fork, to prevent injury to the hand if the knife slips.

knife-handle (nif'han'dl), *n.* 1. The handle of a knife.—2. A mollusk, the razor-shell, *Solen ensis*. [Massachusetts.]

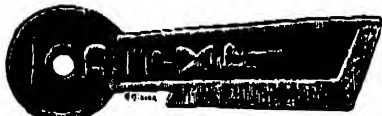
knife-hook (nif'hök), *n.* A sickle.

In his one hand, as fit for harvest toyle,

He held a *knife-hook*. Spenser, P. Q., VII. vii. 88.

knife-lanyard (nif'lan'yärd), *n.* See *lanyard*, 1 (b).

knife-money (nif'mun'i), *n.* A bronze cur-



Knife-money, two thirds original size.

rency in the form of knives, anciently used in China.

knife-rest (nif'rest), *n.* 1. A small metal bar between two supports, or some similar contrivance, on which the blade of a carving-knife and the steel part of a carving-fork may be rested after use at the table, so that they may not soil the table-cloth.—2. A bench for holding cutlery to a grindstone, or for supporting the knives of a harvester while being sharpened.

knife-sharpener (nif'shärp'ner), *n.* One who or that which sharpens a knife; specifically, an instrument for sharpening table-knives by drawing the blade between two steel edges.

knife-tool (nif'tül), *n.* 1. A knife-shaped graver.—2. In *seal-engraving*, a very small, thin disk used to cut fine lines in ribbon- or monogram-work.

knife-tray (nif'trä), *n.* A receptacle for table-knives. Compare *knife-basket*, *knife-box*.

knight (nit), *n.* [*ME. knyght, knyght, knygt, knyht, kniht*, < *AS. kniht, cnyht*, rarely *oneht*, a boy, youth, attendant, servant, = *OFries. kniucht, knecht* = *D. knecht*, a servant, = *MLG. knecht*, *LG. knecht, knekt* = *OHG. cneht, kneht, cneht, gneht*, *MIHG. kneht, knecht*, a boy, youth, attendant, knight, *G. knecht*, a servant, = *Dan. knegt*, man-servant, knave (at cards), = *Sw. knekt*, a soldier, a knave (at cards) (Scand. forms prob. < *D. or G.*); perhaps orig. **cnyht*, with orig. adj. suffix *-iht*, < *cyn*, kin, race, tribe; or, like *knave* of same orig. meaning, from the same Teut. root *kan*, appearing in *ken*² and *kini*¹, etc.] 1. A boy; a youth; a young man.

Hit bifel that Lazar the *knygt* in grete sickness lay.

Leben Jesu (ed. Horstmann), I. 678.

2. An attendant or servant; especially, a military attendant; a man-at-arms; a soldier.

Thanne *knyghts* of the Justise taken Jhesus in the moot halle and gaderiden to him all the company of *knyghtes*.

Wyck, Mat. xxvii. 37.

She as her attendant hath

A lovely boy, stolen from an Indian king . . .

And jealous Oberon would have the child

Knelt of his train, to trace the forests wild.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 25.

Specifically—3. In Europe during the middle ages, a person of noble birth trained to arms and chivalry, first as page and afterward as squire to the sovereign, or to some earl, baron, or other superior lord, to whom he attached himself, and whom he was bound to follow to war on horseback. Knights were of two grades: *knight bachelors* (or simple *knight*), received into the

order with much ceremony and solemnity, in which the church had a large share; and *knight bannerets*, who were generally created on the field by their superior on account of some valorous action, and were entitled to display a square banner, and to hold higher commands, while the former could use only the pennon. In England, under the feudal system, a prerequisite was the ownership of a certain amount of land (called a *knight's fee*), held of the king or of an earl or baron on a tenure which bound the holder to definite military service and other obligations. Although this form of tenure continued until the time of Charles II., the military service was early commuted for a money payment, and the holder of a knight's fee was no longer necessarily a knight. During the age of chivalry following the crusades, knights were bound by the highest obligations to chivalrous conduct, and were supposed to espouse the cause of the unfortunate, especially of women. See *order of knighthood*, under *knighthood*.

A *knight* ther was, and that a worthy man,
That from the tyme that he first bigan
To ryden out, he lovde chivalrye.

Chaucer, Gen. Trial. to C. T., I. 43.

These two children kept the Clitoe right well, but
knyghts were that noon, for they were to yonge of age.

Morin (B. E. T. S.), II. 228.

For that dangerous fight

The great Armonian King made noble Bevis *knight*.

Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 322.

"God make thee good as thou art beautiful,"
Said Arthur, when he dubb'd him *knight*.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(Hence, with reference to the particular designations of medieval knights, humorous expressions like *knight of the cleaver* (that is, a butcher), *knight of the pestle* (an apothecary), *knight of the road* (a highwayman), *knight of the shears* (a tailor), etc.)

4. In Great Britain in modern times, a man upon whom a certain honorary dignity has been conferred by a sovereign as a reward of personal merit of some kind, without reference to birth or possessions, and in no way involving military service, which disappeared as a feature of knighthood with the other institutions of chivalry. In the British empire knighthood confers no privilege other than the social one of precedence next after baronets. Knights have the right to the title *Sir* prefixed to the Christian name, as *Sir William Wallace*; but neither the dignity nor the title is transmissible to heirs, as in the case of baronets (who as such are not knights, although they also have the title *Sir*). The wife of a knight has the legal designation of *Dame*, for which *Lady* is customarily substituted. Knights may still, as in medieval times, hold their rank either simply as individuals or as members of an order. (See *order of knighthood*, under *knighthood*.) Those of the latter class are now created only by royal letters patent; those of the former (knights bachelors) may be so created, but are often personally dubbed by the sovereign with the accolade. This ceremony of the accolade was formerly essential to the creation of all knights, whether by sovereign or feudal superior, and was commonly attended by elaborate observances.

And Helmsley, once proud Bunkingham's delight,
Slides to a squire or a city *knight*.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 178.

5. A champion; a warrior; especially, a champion devoted to the service of another; a defender.

Pardon, Goddess of the night,

Those that slew thy virgin *knight*.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 3 (song).

In all your quarrels will I be your *knight*.

This will I do, dear damsel, for your sake.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. One of the pieces in the game of chess, having usually the figure of a horse's head. Its move is a peculiar one—from the square it occupies to the opposite corner of any rectangle of two squares by three; and in so moving its course is not obstructed by any intervening or surrounding pieces. The number of squares it commands varies from eight when at least two squares separate it from any side of the board to two when it stands in a corner.

Strang game of chess! A King

That with her own pawns plays against a Queen. . . .

At this fine blue-blooded Courtenay seems

Too princely for a pawn. Call him a *knight*,

That with an ass's, not a horse's head,

Skips every way.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, I. 3.

7. In *card-playing*, the knave or jack. Abbreviated *knt.*, or in combination *K.* (as *K. G.*, Knight of the Garter; *K. C. B.*, Knight Commander of the Bath).

Knight bachelor, a knight of the lowest order: now, in Great Britain, one who has been raised to the dignity of knighthood without being made a member of any titular order, such as that of the Bath or the Thistle.—**Knight banneret**. See *banneret*, 1.—**Knight errant**, an errant or wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

I have discover'd, not a stone's cast off,

An ancient castle, held by the old knight

Of the most holy order of the Bell,

Who gives to all *knight-errant* entertain.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 6.

Like a bold *knight-errant* did proclaim

Combat to all, and bore away the dame.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

To follow Fame *knight-errant* make Profession.

Cambridge, Epil. to Southern's Oronoko.

Knight marshal, formerly, an officer in the household of the British sovereign, having cognizance of transgressions

within the royal household and verge, and of contracts made there when a member of the household was one of the parties. Also called *marshal of the king's* (or *queen's*) *household*.—**Knight of the post**. (a) An offender who has been "dubbed" at the whipping-post or pillory. Hence—(b) A hiring witness; one who gained his living by giving false evidence; a false bail; a sharper in general.

A *knight of the post*, quoth he, for so I am tearmed; a fellow that will swear you anything for twelve-pence.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

On this account, all those whose fortune's crest,
And want estates, may turn *knight* of the post.

Pletcher, Poems, p. 258. (Halliwell.)

In Anne's time "*Knight of the Post* are to be had in the Temple Walks from Morning till Night, for two Pots of Belch, and a Sixpenny slice of Boll'd beef."

Astley, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 142.

Knight of the road, a footpad; a highwayman.—**Knight of the shears**, a tailor; probably a pun on *knight of the shire*.—**Knight of the shire**, the representative in Parliament of a county at large, as distinguished from the representatives of such cities and towns as are counties of themselves. [Eng.]—**Knight of the square flag**. See *banneret*, 1.—**Knight's fee**, the amount of land, varying from about two to about six hides, or twenty librates, with which a knight was invested on his creation, and which he held on condition of rendering homage, fealty, and forty days of military service each year; the holding sufficient to support a knight.—**Knights of Christian Charity**, an order founded by Henry IV. of France (1589-1610), the members of which were devoted to the care of invalid soldiers.—**Knights of Constantine**. See *order*.—**Knights of Labor**, the name assumed by the members of an association more fully styled the "Noble Order of the Knights of Labor," founded in the United States in 1869 for the protection of the interests of working people and the promotion of industrial and social education among the masses. It is a secret society, has a ritual, has numerous branches called "local assemblies," and is intended to include all kinds of skilled and unskilled labor. The chief executive officer is styled "General Master Workman."—**Knights of Our Lady of Mount Carmel**. See *order*.—**Knights of Rhodes**. See *Hospitalier*.—**Knights of St. Bridget**. See *order*.—**Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. See *Hospitalier*.—**Knights of the Band**, an order founded by Alfonso XI., king of Castile, in the fourteenth century, for service against the Moors.—**Knights of the Bath**. See *bath*, 1.—**Knights of the chamber**, formerly, such knights bachelors as were made in time of peace, in the king's chamber, and not in the field, as in time of war.—**Knights of the Chase**. Same as *Knights of the Order of St. Hubert of Württemberg* (which see, under *order*).—**Knights of the Garter. See *order*.—**Knights of the Golden Circle**, in U. S. Met., a name assumed by an organization formed in the Northern States by sympathizers with the South during the civil war.—**Knights of the Holy Sepulcher, a military order established by Godfrey de Bouillon in 1099 to guard the sepulcher of Christ.—**Knights of the Order of Christ**. See *order*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin**, a trades-union association of shoemakers.—**Knights of the Round Table**. See *table*.—**Knights Templar**. (a) See *Templar*, 1. (b) A branch of the fraternity of Freemasons in the United States, with an organization based upon that of the medieval order of the same name.—**Knight's tour**, a series of moves of the chess knight carrying it to every square on the board once and once only.—**Order of the Knights of Malta**, a name sometimes given to the Order of the Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem. See *Hospitalier*.—**Teutonic Knights**. See *Teutonic*.—**Windsor Knight**, one of a body of military pensioners having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called the *Military Knights of Windsor*, and sometimes *Poor Knights of Windsor*.****

knight (nit), *v. t.* [*ME. knyten* (= *MHG. knehten*); from the noun: see *knight*, *n.*] To dub or create a knight; confer the honor of knighthood upon. The ceremony is regularly performed by touching the person on whom the dignity is conferred with a sword as he kneels. See *accolade*, 1.

A soldier, by the honour-giving hand

Of *Cœur-de-Lion* *knighted* in the field.

Shak., K. John, I. 1. 54.

This drone, yet never brave attempt that dar'd,
Yet dars be *knighted*, and from thence dars grow
To any title empire can bestow.

Drayton, To Mr. Wm. Brown, Of the Evil Time.

knightage (nit'täj), *n.* [*ME. knyght + -age*.] The body of knights; the aggregate of those persons who have been created knights: as, the *knightage* of the United Kingdom.

knight-errant (nit'er'ant), *n.* [*ME. knyght errant* (OF. *chevalier errant*): see *knight* and *errant*, 1.] See *knight errant*, under *knight*.

knight-errantry (nit'er'ant-ri), *n.* [*ME. knyght-errant + -ry*.] The rôle or character of a knight errant; the knightly practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

knight-erratic (nit'e-rat'ik), *a.* Relating to knight-errantry. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

knightess (nit'ees), *n.* [*ME. knyght + -ess*.] A female knight; a woman of knightly character, or who is the wife of a knight. [Rare.]

Too it againe, my *knightness*, downe with them all.

Udall, Bolster Doister, iv. 3.

The "honourable *knightess*," with her golden collar of S. S., and chaplet or cap of dignity, may . . . accompany the procession.

Darkest, Sybil, II. 2.

knight-head (nit'hed), *n.* *Naut.* a bollard-timber; one of two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bow-

knitting-machine (nit'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A hand- or power-machine for knitting. Such machines employ barbed or hooked needles, having some form of latching device for catching the thread and drawing it through a loop previously made in the same thread, and throwing it off at the right moment. It is the use of these needles and of a single thread that distinguishes a knitting-machine from a loom, a braider, or a netting-machine. Hand-knitters by machinery for domestic use employ either series of needles laid flat in a frame or a ring of upright needles placed in the periphery of a cylinder. By the use of various attachments these machines can make hollow or flat knitted fabrics, plain, ribbed, etc. The power-machines are essentially the same as the hand-machines, except that, being larger, they knit wider fabrics. There is also a single-needle hand knitting-machine.

knitting-needle (nit'ing-nē'dl), *n.* An instrument used for knitting. Knitting-needles for hand-work are straight, slender rods, usually of steel, with rounded ends; two or more are used at once. See *knitting-machine*.

knitting-pin (nit'ing-pin), *n.* A small bar or rod used for knitting, having a button at one end. It is made of ivory, bone, gutta-percha, wood, etc., and is used in pairs for knitting large work, such as shawls.

knitting-sheath (nit'ing-shēth), *n.* A cylindrical sheath arranged so as to be secured to the dress of a knitter, and intended to support one of the knitting-needles while in use. Also called *knitting-cane*.

knitting-stick (nit'ing-stik), *n.* A form of the knitting-sheath in which the sheath of wood or similar material is prolonged so as to be passed through the belt or otherwise secured for the convenience of the knitter.

knitting-work (nit'ing-wérk), *n.* 1. The occupation of knitting.—2. A piece of knitting, with needles, ball of yarn, etc. Hence—3. Any occupation for the hands which leaves the mind unemployed and permits conversation. [U. S.]

knittle (nit'l), *n.* [Dim. of *knit*, *n.*; or < *knit-ke*, a supposed freq. of *knit*, *v.*] 1. A string that gathers or draws together a purse, a bag, or the like; a shirring-string.—2. *Naut.*: (a) A kind of small line made of rope-yarns twisted together, used for seizings or for hammock-eyes. Formerly robbins for bending sails and reef-points were sometimes made in this way.

The reef enwrap'd, the inserted knittles ty'd.

Falconer, Shipwreck, II.

(b) *pl.* The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted up together for pointing or grafting. Also written *knittles*.

knives, *n.* Plural of *knife*.

knob (nob), *n.* [Also sometimes spelled *nob*, formerly *nobbe*; also in var. form *knub*, *nub* (see *nub*); < ME. *knobbe* (= MLG. *knobbe*, LG. *knobbe*, *knubbe*), a knob, a var. of *knop*, *q. v.*] A rounded projection; a protuberance; a bunch; a knob.

He [the Pilgrime] had a long staff in his hand with a *nobbe* in the middle.

Corrout, Crudities, I. 20.

(a) A fleshy protuberance; a pimple.

The *knobbes* sitting on his cheeks.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 633.

(b) A rounded projection forming the termination of something, as of a staff; specifically, the more or less ball-shaped part of the handle for a door, drawer, or the like.

One or more *Knobs* march first, each carrying a long staff, at the end of which is a great Apple or *Knob* of silver.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 57.

My look, with no *knob* to it, looked as if it wanted to be wound up.

Dickens, Bleak House, IV.

(c) A prominent isolated hill; a hill generally: same as *knoll* in Wisconsin and Iowa, and *butte* in the Cordilleran region. [Southern and western U. S.] (d) In *entom.*, a dilated outer portion of a part. Specifically—(1) An expanded apical portion of an insect's antenna, as in a butterfly. (2) In *Diptera*, the capitulum or outer portion of the halter or balancer. (3) The dilated outer portion of a fly's proboscis. (e) In a cannon, the spherical part at the rear end of the piece, forming the opposite extremity to the muzzle: it is a part of the cascabel. In ships guns a breeching-loop takes the place of the knob. (f) In *arab.*, specifically, a bunch of leaves, flowers, or similar ornaments, as the boss at the intersection of ribs, the end of a label or other molding, or a bunch of foliage in a capital. In this sense also called *knop* and *knop*. See *ent* under *bow*. (g) Same as *knobstick*. (A) The rudiment of a deer's antler. Compare *knobber*.

knob (nob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knobbed*, ppr. *knobbing*. [< *knob*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To grow into knobs; bunch.

II. *trans.* 1. To produce a knob or knobs upon.

Not stitches, or coughe, or *knobbing* gowt

That makes the patiente slow.

Drum, tr. of Horace's Satires, I. 9.

Offices of scarce two centuries' growth, and fig-trees knobbed with their sweet produce, overrun the sombre soil.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 196.

Rotating discs, covered with a thin sheet of copper, whose surface has been *knobbed*, or raised into rows of oval knobs, by the application of a blind punch.

Spons' Enyc. Manuf., I. 701.

2. To free from knobs, as stone in the quarry, in rough-dressing it.

knobbed (nobd), *a.* [< *knob* + *-ed*.] Having a knob or knobs; knobby; in *entom.*, terminating in a knob or dilated part, as the antennæ of a butterfly.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and knobbed or tubercous at the bottom.

Grew.

Knobbed hairs. See *hair*.

knobber (nob'er), *n.* [Also *knobbler*; < *knob* + *-er*.] A hart or stag in its second year; a brocket.

He has hallooed the hounds upon a velvet-headed knobber.

Scott.

knobbiness (nob'i-ness), *n.* The quality of having knobs or of being full of protuberances.

knobbing (nob'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *knob*, *v.*] The act of rough-dressing stone in the quarry, by knocking off the projections and points.

knobble (nob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knobbled*, ppr. *knobbling*. [Freq. of *knob*, *v.*] 1. Same as *knob*.—2. To hammer feebly. [Prov. Eng.] **knobbled** (nob'ld), *p. a.* [< *knobble* + *-ed*.] Knobby; rough; knobby.

The workman [a glass-blower] having thereby taken possession of the globe by its bottom or knobbed pole attached to its punty rod.

Dry, Dict., II. 637.

knobbler (nob'ler), *n.* 1. Same as *knobber*.—2. In *metal*, same as *nobbler*.

knobby (nob'li), *a.* [< *knobble* + *-y*.] Full of knobs or lumps. [Prov. Eng.]

A hand of grey marl forms a line of division from the underlying chalk, which for about a foot down is often hard and *knobby*.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 325.

knobby (nob'i), *a.* [< *knob* + *-y*.] 1. Having knobs or hard protuberances.

No more Round *knobby* spots deform, but the disease seems at a pause.

Granger, The Sugar Cane, IV.

2. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; hilly.—3. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors.

Howell.

knob-fronted (nob'frun'ted), *a.* Having a boss on the base of the beak, forming a frontal knob; specifically applied to the domesticated Chinese swan-geese, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*. See *ent* under *Cygnopsis*.

knobstick (nob'stik), *n.* 1. A heavy stick or cane with a knob.—2. In England, a workman who refuses to join a trades-union or retires from it, and who works when the members of the union are on strike. Also *knob*, *nob*, *black-nob*, and *blackleg*. Equivalent to *scab* in the United States.

The clashing and clanging and clattering that has wearied a my life long, about work and wages, and masters, and hands, and *knobsticks*.

Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, XVII.

The *knobstick* takes away the striker's hope of bringing his employer to terms.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 238.

Also spelled *nobstick*.

knobweed (nob'wēd), *n.* Same as *knapweed*.

knobwood (nob'wūd), *n.* A thorny shrub or small tree of South Africa, *Zanthoxylum Capense*, of the rue family. It has a hard, close-grained wood, useful for domestic utensils, agricultural implements, etc.

knock (nok), *v.* [< ME. *knocken*, *knokken*, < AS. **cnocian*, in comp. *gecnocian*, usually *cnucian*, also *cnucian*, *cnulan*, *knock*, beat, = Icel. *knoka*, *knock*; cf. W. *cnoco* = Corn. *cnucioye*, *knock*; secondary forms parallel with those of the series *knack*, all ult. imitative of a sharp sudden blow or report: see *knack*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike or beat; give a blow or blows to; hit; affect in some way by striking or hitting: as, to knock a ball with a bat; to knock a man senseless; he knocked me down; to knock out one's brains.

I'll yield him these asleep.

Where thou may'st knock a nail into his head.

Shak., Tempest, III. 2, 60.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail Or knock the breast.

Milton, S. A., I. 1722.

2. To use in striking; give a blow or blows with; bring into collision; dash: as, to knock the head against a post.

Tell him I'll knock his look about his pate,

Upon Saint Davy's day.

Shak., Hen. V., IV. 1, 64.

Was ever Varus the nearer to restoring his Legions for Augustus knocking his head against the wall in a rage about the loss of them?

Stillington, Sermons, I. 2.

To knock about, to subject to rough or hard treatment; buffet: as, he had been a good deal knocked about by adverse fortune.

The building has been so knocked about and altered in modern times, that it is impossible to speak with certainty regarding it.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 196.

To knock down. (a) In auctions, to signify the sale of (the thing bid for) by a blow with a hammer or mallet; assign as sold to the highest bidder.

I found it in a volume, all of songs, Knock'd down to me when old Sir Robert's . . . books . . . Came to the hammer.

Temngton, Audley Court.

(b) *Naut.*, to lay (a ship) on her side, as a gust or gale.—To knock down fares, to pilfer railroad or horse-car fares: said of a conductor of a railroad-train or of a horse-car. [U. S.]—To knock into a cocked hat. See *cock*, *n. t.*—To knock off. (a) To stop; put an end to. (Colloq.)

We knocked off work, and began to get dinner.

The Century, XXVII. 184.

(b) To accomplish hastily; put out of hand.

He could knock off a parody, a drinking song, a copy of Latin verses.

Walden Rev., OXXV. 292.

(c) To deduct: as, to knock off ten cents from the price. (Colloq.)—To knock on or in the head, to stun or kill by a blow or by blows on the head; hence, to destroy; frustrate, as a project or scheme; foil; render abortive. (Colloq.)—To knock out, to beat in a pugilistic contest; hence, to overcome; get the better of.—To knock spots out of, to defeat utterly; "do for" thoroughly. [Slang, U. S.]—To knock together, to get together or construct hastily: as, I knocked together a few necessities and started off; he knocked together a rough box.—To knock up. (a) To arouse by the sound of knocking, as on a door. (b) To exhaust with fatigue; tire out.

If Fanny would be more regular in her exercise, she would not be knocked up so soon.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, VII.

(c) In bookbinding, to make over the edges of, as a quantity of printed sheets, by striking them on a table while held loosely upright in the hands. (d) To construct hastily, as by nailing.

Mr. Weevie . . . goes to work devising apologies for window-curtains and knocking up apologies for shelves.

Dickens, Bleak House, XX.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike a blow with the fist or with something hard or heavy; specifically, to rap upon a door or gate, as with the knuckles or a knocker, in order to attract the attention of those within.

"Go up," quoth he unto his knave anon; "Clope at his door, or knocke with a ston; Looke how it is, and tel me boldly."

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 246.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock.

Rev. III. 20.

When death knocked at any door in the hamlet, there was an echo from every fire-side.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 306.

2. To move or be moved so as to come in collision with something; strike; clash: as, one heavy body knocks against another; his knees knocked together from fright.

He crawls on knocking knees.

Pope, Moral Essays, I. 236.

3. To smite upon the breast, as in penitence. It is not counted for a piece of religion to be at matins, at evensong, and at the prayers of the mass, as well as to knock and kneel, and lift up our hands to the sacrament.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 850.

Knock-about man, a jack of all trades; a man employed to make himself generally useful: corresponding to a general servant in the house. [Australian.]

The washers were as a class considerably below the shearsmen. They were composed chiefly of what are called in the Bush *Knockabout men*; that is, men who are willing to undertake any work, sometimes sheepherding, sometimes making yards or droving.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 80.

To knock about, to wander here and there, especially in a rough, careless, or aimless way. [Colloq.]

I have been knocking about Europe long enough to learn there are certain ways of doing things.

II. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 340.

To knock off. (a) To cease from labor; stop work; cease.

In noting of their nativities, I have wholly observed the instructions of Piteus, where I knock off with his death, my light ending with his life on that subject.

Fuller, Worthies, x.

Some of Rounsowell's hands have just knocked off for dinner time.

Dickens, Bleak House, XXII.

(b) To die.

It was your ill fortune to live amongst such a refractory, perverse people, . . . that would not knock off in any reasonable time, but lived long on purpose to spite their relations.

Tom Brown, Works, IV. 183.

To knock out, to lose the scent: said of hounds in fox-hunting.—To knock under, to yield; submit; acknowledge one's self conquered.—To knock up, to fail from fatigue; become exhausted. [Rare in intransitive use.]

The horses were beginning to knock up under the fatigue of such severe service.

De Quincey.

knock (nok), *n.* [< *knock*, *v.*] 1. A blow; a buffet; a stroke with the fist, or with anything hard or heavy, as a cudgel, a hammer, or the knocker of a door.

Norfolk, we must have knocks: ha! must we not?

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3, 5.

He's a strange soldier that gets not a knock.

Ben. and Fl., King and No King, II. 1.

2. A clock. [Scotch.]

You'll move the Duke our master's Grace
To put a kneel upon the steeples,
To show the hours to country people.

Watson's Coll., i. 19. (Jamieson.)

knockaway, *n.* See **knackaway**.

knock-down (nok'doun), *a.* 1. Such as to knock to the ground; hence, overwhelming; irresistible: as, a **knock-down** blow; a **knock-down** argument.

Away from the wispy-washy school of sentiment in which a **knock-down** argument is thought of with the same horror as a **knock-down** blow!

J. Wilson, *Noctes Ambrosianae*, Dec., 1834.

2. Constructed so as to be readily knocked down or taken apart for convenience in transportation; prepared and kept in separate parts, ready to be put together as a whole.

To make a **knockdown** wigwam, the framing should be lashed together with ropes or twine, and the bark tied to the rafters with twine.

Set. Amer., N. S., LIX. 187.

knocker (nok'er), *n.* 1. One who knocks.—2. A spirit or goblin supposed to dwell in mines, and to indicate the presence of rich veins of ore by knocking.

The miners say that the **Knocker** is some being that inhabits in the concaves and hollows of the Earth, and that it is thus kind to some men of suitable temper, and directs them to the ore by such its knocking.

Hosson, quoted by R. Hunt in *British Mining*.

3. A knob, bar, or ring of metal attached to an outer door, by knocking with which persons seeking admittance can attract the notice of the inmates. It is usually so held by a hinge that it can be lifted and allowed to fall against a metal plate or stud, giving a sharp blow. It has now generally given place to the door-bell.

It [the front door] was ornamented with a gorgeous brass **knocker**, curiously wrought, sometimes in the device of a dog, and sometimes of a lion's head.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 167.

One could hardly find a **knocker** at a door in a whole street after a midnight expedition of these *Beaux Esprits*.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 180.

4. In *mill*ing, a device attached to a flour-bolt to jar or shake it at intervals, in order to free the cloth from the flour.

knocking (nok'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *knock*, *v.*] 1. The act of striking a door with the knuckles or with a knocker.

Wake Duncan with thy *knocking*; I would thou couldst!

Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 3, 74.

2. *pl.* The larger pieces of stone and ore as cut or blasted from the vein. [North. Eng.]—3.

pl. A stone-masons' name for the smaller pieces knocked off in dressing stone.—4. The cry of harehounds. *Hallivell*.

knocking-bucker (nok'ing-buk'er), *n.* A tool cut out of a strong flat bar of iron, used for breaking or "bucking" ore. [Eng.]

knocking-trough (nok'ing-trōf), *n.* A conical trough in which the rind is beaten off of barley with a mallet. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

knock-knee (nok'nē), *n.* The condition of being knock-kneed.

"*Knock-knee*," it was stated, depended in most cases . . . upon deficiency of growth of the outer or condyloid part of the femur at the epiphyseal line.

Lancet, No. 3413, p. 172.

knock-kneed (nok'nēd), *a.* Having the legs curved inward so that the knees touch or knock together in walking; hence, halting; feeble: as, a very **knock-kneed** argument. Formerly also **knack-kneed**.

Risingh, who succeeded to the command of New Sweden, looms largely in ancient records as a gigantic Swede, who, had he not been rather **knock-kneed** and splay-footed, might have served for the model of a Samson.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, vi. 2.

knock-off (nok'ōf), *n.* The device by which the loops of yarn are knocked off or drawn over the ends of the needles in a knitting-machine.

knock-out (nok'out), *a.* Causing one to be knocked out, as by a blow in a fight; hence, very effective; crushing: as, a **knock-out** blow.

knockstone (nok'stōn), *n.* A stone on which lead ore is broken, clobbered, or bucked; sometimes, also, an iron block so used. [North. Eng.]

knoll, *v. t.* A variant of *knod*.

knoll (nōl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *knoll*; < late ME. *knollen*, a more sonorous form of *knollen*, *knullen*, and more nearly agreeing with the cognate D. G. *knallen* = Sw. *knalla* = Dan. *knalde*, make a loud noise; ult. imitative: see *knell*.] I. *trans.* 1. To ring, as a bell; especially, to ring slowly, for or as for a funeral; toll; knell.

To come in their proper person to the counsellor's house . . . as often as they shall hear the grove bells of the

parishes of Saint Andrews to be *knolled* by many as dinner times, and after that rousen out for the same.

English Gilds (R. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Me thinks I hear the clarks,
That *knolles* the careful knell.

The *Aged Lover Remorseful* Loue.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death:
And so his knell is *knoll'd*.

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 8, 50.

2. To ring or sound a knell for; warn or draw by the sound of a bell.

And his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *knolling* a departing friend.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1, 108 (Knight).

Clear from the church-tower clangs the bell,
Knolling souls that would repent
To the Holy Sacrament.

Bulwer, *Fridolin* (tr. from Schiller).

II. *intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring.

If ever [you have] been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.

Shak., As you Like it, II. 7, 114.

Remember that your fame
Knolles in th' care o' th' world: what you doo quickly
Is not done rashly.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, I. 1.

knoll (nōl), *n.* [*< knoll*, *v.*] The ringing of a bell: as, the curfew **knoll**.

The far roll
Of your departing voices is the *knoll*
Of what in me is sleepless.

Byron, *Child Harold*, III. 98.

knoll (nōl), *n.* [*< ME. knol*, < AS. *cnol*, *cnoll*, a top or summit (of a hill), = MD. *knolle*, D. *knol*, knob, protuberance, a turnip, = MHG. *knolle*, G. *knollen*, a knoll, clod, lump, knot, = Norw. *knoll* = Dan. *knold*, a knoll, = Sw. *knöl*, a bump; prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *cnol*, a knoll, hillock, dim. of a more orig. form seen in Gael. *cnoc*, a hill, knoll, hillock, = Ir. *cnoc*, a hillock, a turnip (cf. def. 2); perhaps orig. a 'bump,' as in the related noun *knuckle*, *q. v.*, from the verb represented by W. *cnocio*, knock, Gael. *cnac*, crack, etc.: see *knock*. Hence dial. (Sc.) *knop*, *q. v.*, and prob. *noll*, the head, a dial. or slang word of which the proper spelling *knoll* was not recognized.] 1. The top or crown of a hill; more generally, a small, gently rounded hill or mound.

The labourers' homes,
A frequent haunt of Edith, on low *knolls*
That dimpling died into each other.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. A turnip. [Prov. Eng.]

knoller (nō'ler), *n.* One who tolls a bell.

knolly (nō'li), *a.* [*< knoll* + *-y*.] Having knolls; marked by small rounded hills.

Mr. Upham briefly described the belts or *knollys* and hilly drift which have been traced through Minnesota.

Science, III. 605.

knop (nop), *n.* [Formerly also *cnop*; < ME. *knop*, *knoppe*, < AS. **cnop* = D. *knop*, a knob, bud, = OHG. *chnopf*, *cnopf*, *chnoph*, MHG. *knoph*, *knopf*, G. *knopf* = Dan. *knop* = Sw. *knopp*, bud, *knop*, knob, button, stud (cf. Dan. *knob*, a knot, bend, naut. knot). Also in variant forms *knob* (*q. v.*) and *knup*, ME. *cnap*, < AS. *cnap* = Icel. *knapp* = Dan. *knap*, a knop, knob: see *knop*; cf. also D. *knopp* = MLG. LG. *knōp* = MHG. *knōf*, G. *knäuf* (MHG. dim. *knūfel*, *knūfel*), a knob, button. See also *knop*.] 1. A small rounded projection; a stud; a button; a knob. [Now only in some specific uses. See below.]

Knoppis tyne of gold enameled.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 7258.

But when our standard was set up,
So fierce the wind did blow,
The golden *Knop* down from the top
Unto ground did fall, Willie.

Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

2. A bud.

For brode roses and open also
Ben passed in a day or two;
But *knoppes* willie freas be
Two dayes attle leest or thre.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 1684.

The cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers.

I Ki. vi. 18.

3. *Eccles.*, a bulb on the stem of a chalice for convenience in holding it. It is found in some of the earliest known chalices.—4. In *arch.*, same as *knob*.—5. A large tub. [Prov. Eng.]—*Knop-and-flower* pattern, a name given to a pattern much used in Eastern (especially Persian) decoration, as of pottery, consisting of alternately a solid or compact flower and a minutely divided and delicate one.

knop (nop), *v. t.* [*< ME. knoppen*; < *knop*, *n.*] To adorn with buttons, knobs, or projections of any sort.

Highe shoes *knopped* with dagges.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 7360.

His *knapped* schen clouted full thykly;
His ton totteda [peeped] out as he the longe trottetteda.
Piers Plowman's Creed (R. E. T. S.), I. 424.

knopet, *n.* A Middle English form of *knop*.
knopper (nop'er), *n.* [G., a gallnut, < *knop*, a knop, knob: see *knop*.] A kind of gall formed from the immature acorns of *Quercus pedunculata* and *Q. sessilifolia*, abounding in Croatia, Styria, etc. These galls are largely used for tanning throughout Austria, and to some extent in Germany. They are also used in dyeing. Also *knopper-gall*.

knopweed (nop'wēd), *n.* Same as *knappweed*, 2.

knori, *n.* An obsolete form of *knur*.

knorned, *a.* See *knurned*.

knorriah (nor'iah), *a.* [*< knor*, now *knur*, +

-sh.] Knotty; knarry. [Prov. Eng.]

knosp (nossp), *n.* [*< G. knospe*, a bud, < MHG. *knospe*, a knot, knop; akin to *knopf*, a knop, bud: see *knop*.] A bud or unopened leaf or flower, or an architectural ornament resembling a bud; a knob. [Rare.]

Thy thousands, trained to martial toll,
Full red would stain thy native soil,
Ere from thy mural crown there fell
The alightest *knosp* or pinnacle.

Scott, *Marmion*, v., Int.

knot (not), *n.* [*< ME. knotte*, < AS. *cnotta* = D. *knót* = MHG. *knote*, *knote*, G. *knoten* = Icel. *knútr* (for

**knútr*) = Dan. *knude* = Sw. *knut*, a knot; prob. = L. *nodus* (for **gnodus*), a knot (> E. *node*, *q. v.*), these kindred forms being somewhat complicated. Hence *knit*, and, through Russ. from Icel. *knútr*.] 1. An interlacement of parts of a cord, rope, or any flexible strip, formed by twisting the ends about each other, and then drawing tight the loops thus formed; also, a similar interlacing of two or more cords, threads, etc.; a bunch of threads or thread-like things entangled together.

Bind up this hair
In any simple *knot*. Shelley, *The Cenci*, v. 4.
Specifically—2. A piece of ribbon, lace, or the like folded or tied upon itself in some particular form, used as an ornamental adjunct to a costume, or to a sword, a cane, etc.: as, a *knot* of ribbon; a breast-knot; a shoulder-knot.—3. Something resembling a knot in its complication, its protuberancy, or its rounded form.

John was now matching several kinds of poppies and field-flowers to make her a present of *knots* for the day.

Gay, *Letter*, quoted in Thackeray's *English Humourists*.

The Queen, who sat
With lips severely placid, felt the *knot*
Climb in her throat, and with her feet unseen
Crush'd the wild passion out against the floor.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

(a) The hard, cross-grained mass of wood formed in a trunk at the insertion of a branch; particularly, the round, gnarly formation resulting from a branch being broken off and the tissues growing around its stump. This stump often decays, or falls out in cutting, leaving a knot-hole.

As *knots*, by the confuz of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.

Shak., T. and C., I. 3, 7.

(b) A node in a stem, or any node-like expansion in a stem, pod, etc.

The canes of Egypt, when they newly arise from their bed of mud and alme of Nileus, start up into an equal and continual length, and are interrupted but with few *knots*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 382.

(c) An excrescence on a trunk or root; a gnarl or knur. (d) A tuft, as of grass. (e) A flower-bud.

It [the citron-tree] bore some ripe ones, and some sour ones, some in the *knot*, and some in the blossom altogether.

Bp. Hooker, *Alps*, Williams, II. 88.

(f) In *min.*, a small concretion or aggregation of mineral matter, or imperfectly developed crystal, found occasionally in schistose rocks, appearing to be the result of contact metamorphism. *Knots* of this kind sometimes occur crowded together in large numbers, so as to give a knotty appearance to what otherwise would be a quite smooth slaty surface. Such slates are called *knotted slates* or *shales* (in German *knottenschiefer*). The *knots* are sometimes simply segregations of ferruginous material around a small fragment of the slate; sometimes more or less distinctly formed crystals, andalusite being the most common mineral thus occurring. This peculiar formation is well shown in the eastern Vosges and in the lake district of England. (g) In *min.*, same as *knole*. (h) In *arch.*, same as *knob*. (i) In *brust-making*, a tuft of bristles ready to be fastened into a hole in the stock. (j) In *enat.*, a ganglion; a node; a plexus. (k) A defect in flint-glass, consisting of an opaque particle of earthy matter from the furnace, or abraded from the glass-pot, or a particle of glass-gall, or an imperfectly vitrified grain of sand. (l) In *phys. geog.*, an elevated and plateau-like region where several great chains of mountains unite: a term little used by geographers except in describing parts of the chain of the Andes.



a, bowline-knot; b, figure-of-eight knot.

The Knot of Pasco, a great ganglion, as it were, of the system (of the Andes).

Sir J. Herschel, Physical Geography, p. 130.

(w) *Naut.*: (1) A division of the log-line, so called from the series of pieces of string stuck through the strands and knotted at equal distances on the line, being the space between any consecutive two of such knots. When the 22-second glass is used, the length of the knot is 47.3 feet. See *log*. (2) A nautical mile. The length of a sea-mile varies with the latitude, according to some authorities; but the United States Hydrographic Office and United States Coast Survey have adopted 6,080.27 feet as its constant length, the English Admiralty 6,080 feet. See *mile*.

In order to remove all uncertainty and to introduce uniformity, this office adopted, several years ago, the value which results from considering the nautical mile as equal to the one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value, computed on (Clarke's) spheroid, is: One nautical mile = 1853.248 metres = 6080.27 feet, a value which corresponds to the adopted length of the Admiralty Knot = 6080 feet.

Report U. S. Coast and Geod. Survey, 1881, p. 354.

(u) In *geom.*, a universal curve in three-dimensional space, which, upon being brought into a plane by any process of distortion whatever without the crossing of one part through another (that is, without passing through a nodal form), will always have nodes or crossings. A knot differs from a link in being uniserial, while a linking consists of two curves or ovals in space, which, after being brought into a plane by the above process, are always crossed the one with the other; a *link* consists of three which are similarly joined together, independently of any linking of pairs of them. An *amphicheiral knot* is one which is its own perversal—that is, whose image in a mirror does not differ from the knot itself in respect to right- or left-handedness. (v) In *Knex*, England, eighty rounds of the reel of balse, wool, or yarn. (p) In *her.*, a piece or two or

How evil an historian are you, that leave out the chief knot of all the discourse.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

All the while, no doubt, and even as I write the phrase, he (grandfather) moves in my blood, and whispers words to me, and sits efficient in the very knot and centre of my being.

A. L. Stevenson, The Manse.

74. In hunting, one of certain morsels of flesh from the fore quarters of a stag.

Sythen rythe thay the four lymmes, & rent of the hyde,
Then brak thay the bale, the bales out token,
Lyttly forlornynge, & bere of the knot.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (R. E. T. S.), I. 1284.

8. A rocky summit. [*Prov. Eng.*].—**Anglers' double knot**, a neat and secure knot used in joining gut-lengths. The ends are laid together pointing in opposite directions, and are passed round each other twice. When drawn together, the knot is oblong, and the ends may be cut off as close as can be done with a sharp knife without a possibility of their drawing. This knot is indispensable in making leaders for trout-fishing and casting-lines for salmon-fishing. **Morris**.—**Artificers' knot**, See *artificer*.—**Bowline-knot**, a common form of sailors' knot, in which the loop can be made of any size, and does not jam nor render. See *knot* under def. 1.—**Bulldozers' knot**, a clove-knot. See *knot*, 4.—**Decor knot**, in *her.*, a knot forming a device or badge used by the Decor family, and often appearing as a heraldic bearing. See *knot* under def. 3 (p).—**English knot** (*naut.*), a method of tying two rope-ends or pieces of gut together by making an overhand knot in each around the other.—**Figure-of-eight knot**, a form of knot much used by sailors, shaped like the figure 8. See *knot* under def. 1.—**Flamish knot**. Same as *figure-of-eight knot*.—**Gordian knot**. See *Gordian*.—**Hard knot**, a knot tied in such a manner as not to be easily loosened.—**Harrington knot**, in *her.*, a knot or pattern made of interlacing bands, usually torse or twisted like ropes, showing two strands crossing each other saltierwise and passing through a lozenge: a badge of the ancient family of Harrington. Compare *knot* under *her.*, in which the interlacing strips are similarly disposed. See *knot* under def. 3 (p).—**Hensage knot**, in *her.*, a heart-shaped knot or twist of rope, the badge of the Hensage family. See *knot* under def. 3 (p).—**Herulean knot**, a knot which cannot be severed.—**Josephine knot**, a knot used to join two pieces of thread when both the ends are afterward needed for use. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Light-wood knot**. See *light-wood*.—**Man-rope knot**, a knot made on the end of a rope by opening out the strands, and forming a double wall and double crown.—**Matthew Walker knot** (*naut.*), a knot made by interlacing the strands at the end of a rope in the manner shown in the cut, used especially for the lanyards of the lower rigging, to keep the end from drawing through the hole in the dead-eye; named from the inventor.—**Order of the Knot**, a military order of short duration, founded at Naples in the fourteenth century.—**Overhand knot**. See the cut below.—**Porters' knot**, a pad for supporting burdens on the head.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (R. E. T. S.), I. 1284.

To a Coblers Aul, or Butcher's Knife,
Or Porter's Knot, commend me;
But from a Souldier's Lary Life,
Good Heaven pray defend me.

Quoted in *Ashmole's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [II. 201].

One of the publishers to whom Johnson applied for employment . . . exclaimed, "You had better get a porter's knot, and carry trunks."

Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

One Thames Street porter would take the whole seven and their bundles on his knot.

O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, I. 1.

He has tied them a' w' St. Mary's knot,
A' those horses but barely three.

Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

True-love or true-lovers' knot. (a) A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other, and with two ends: the emblem of interwoven affections or of engagement.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd-concocted true-love knots.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 7, 46.

They grew till they grew unto the church top,
And then they could grow no higher;
And there they tied in a true lovers' knot,
Which made all the people admire.

Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 164).

Three Times a True-Love's Knot I tie secure;
Firm be the Knot, firm may his Love endure.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, I. 118.

(b) In *her.*, same as *Harrington knot*. (See also *bow-knot*, *granny-knot*, *slide-knot*, *alp-knot*, *wall-knot*.)

KNOT (not), v.; pret. and pp. *knotted*, ppr. *knotted*. [*< ME. knotten; < kno¹, n.* The older verb is *knit*.] *I. trans.* 1. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; form a knot or knots in or on: as, to *knót* a cord or a handkerchief.

But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always *knotted* threads.

Sedley.

For many weeks about my loins I wore
The rope that haled the buckets from the wall,
Twisted as tight as I could *knót* the noose.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. To fasten or secure by a knot.

She has *knotted* the keys upon a string,
And with her she has them ta'en.

The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-hough (Child's Ballads, I. 232).

At his side a wretched scrip was hung,
Wide-patch'd, and *knotted* to a twisted thong.

Pope, Odyssey, xlii.

Hence—3. To entangle; perplex.

They are caught in *knotted* law, like nets.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 18.

4. To unite or knit closely.

The party of the Papists in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves.

Bacon, War with Spain.

5. To remove the knots from, as a woven fabric, by pulling them out with small tweezers.—6. To cover the knots of: a preliminary process in painting on wood, so that the knots shall not show through.—7. To cover (metals, etc.) with knotting. See *knotted*, 3.

II. intrans. 1. To form knots or joints, as in plants.—2. To knit knots for fringe; produce fancy work made by tying knots in cords. Compare *knitting*, *knobwork*, *knotted-bar work*.—3. To gather in knots; unite as in a knot.

Keep it as a clatren, for foul toads
To *knót* and gender in! *Shak., Othello, iv. 2, 62.*

4. To form flower-buds.

You cannot have an apple or a cherry but you must stay its proper periods, and let it blossom and *knót*, and grow and ripen.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1838), I. 794.

knót (not), n. [Also *knat*, and dial. *knat*, *knēt*; said to be "named after King Canute [A.S. *Cnút*], who was very fond of it"; but no connecting ME. form appears, and if it existed it would give a mod. form (see *knoutberry*); there is no evidence that Canute was very fond of this bird, and no probability that so common a bird would be named after a particular person.] 1. The robin-snipe; the red-breasted or gray-backed sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*, a bird of the snipe family, *Scelopacidae*. It breeds within the arctic circle, and at other seasons than the summer is dispersed along most of the sea-coasts of the world. The knot is 10½ inches long, and 8¼ inches in extent of wings. In summer the under parts are brownish-red; in winter, white. The upper parts of the adult are brownish-black, varied with tawny and white. The young are ashy above, varied with white, and with dark edgings of individual feathers. The knot usually goes in flocks, like other small waders, and when it is fat its flesh is delicious.

2. The ring-plover, *Egialitis hiaticula*, whose habits on the beach resemble those of the knot.

Rev. C. Swainson. [Belfast, Ireland.]

knoutberry (not 'ber'), n.; pl. *knoutberries* (-iz). [*< kno¹ + berry¹. Cf. knoutberry.*] The cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

knote (nôt), n. [Also *knót*; appar. a sort of cross between *knot* and *node*.] In *mech.*, the point where cords, ropes, etc., meet from angular directions in funicular machines. More properly called *node*.

knotfulness (not 'ful-ness), n. In *geom.*, the number of knots of less knottiness of which a given knot is built up. See *knot*, 3 (n).

As soon as we come to 8 folds we have some knots which may preserve their knottiness even when this condition (taking the crossings alternately over and under) is not fulfilled. These ought, therefore, to be regarded as proper knots and to be included in the census as new and distinct types. This is a difficulty of a very formidable order. It depends upon the property which I have called *knotfulness*. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin., XXXII. III. 404.*

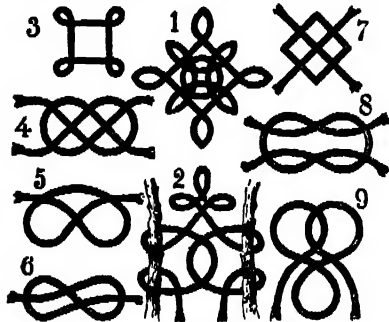
knot-grass (not 'grás), n. 1. A weed of almost world-wide distribution, *Polygonum aviculare*: so called from the numerous nodes in its stems and its thickly spreading habit. It is a tough trailing and branching plant, common in trodden ground, and often carpeting dooryards, etc. (Also called *knott-wood*, *grass-grass*, *cow-grass*, *doorweed*, etc.) An infusion of it was formerly supposed to retard bodily growth, whence Shakespeare calls it "hindering knot-grass."

Get you gone, you dwarf!
You minimus, of hindering knot-grass made.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2, 239.

We want a boy extremely for this function
Kept under for a year with milk and *knott-grass*.

Ben. and Fl., Coxcomb, II.



Heraldic Knots.

1, Lacy knot; 2, Decor knot; 3, Bowen knot; 4, Wake (Ormond) knot; 5, Stafford knot; 6, knot of Navoy (of the Order of the Annunciation); 7, Harrington or true-love knot; 8, Boucher knot; 9, Hensage knot.

more pieces of cord so intertwined as to form an ornamental figure. There are many forms which were in common use as badges of certain noble families in the middle ages, which have been adopted as bearings in heraldry proper. (g) In *lace-making*, a small and simple ornament projecting from the outer edge of the cordonnet, a variety of the fleur-de-lis. (r) Any figure the lines of which frequently intersect each other: as, a garden *knot* (a parterre).

The pillars were y-peynt and pulched ful cleue,
And quyetell i-cornen with curiouse *knottes*.
With wyndowes well y-wrought wide vp o-lofte.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 161.

Flowers worthy of Paradise; which not nice art
In beds and curious *knottes*, but nature boon
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.

Milton, P. L., iv. 242.

Next the streets side, and more contiguous to y^e house,
are *knottes* in trayle or grasse work, where likewise runs a fountain.

Keelyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.

(e) A cluster; a collection; a group.

Not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.*
A certain *knot* of ladies took him for a wit.

Addison, A Beau's Head.

(f) A swirling wave. [Rare.]

A *knot* of the sea washed our tub overboard, wherein our
fish was a-watering. *Wintthrop, Hist. New England, I. 11.*

4. A bond of association; a close union or tie: as, the nuptial *knot*.

His owne two hands the holy *knottes* did knitt,
That none but death for ever can divide.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 37.

O night and shades!
How are ye join'd with hell in triple *knot*!

Milton, Comus, I. 581.

5. A difficulty, intricacy, or perplexity; something not easily solved; a puzzle.

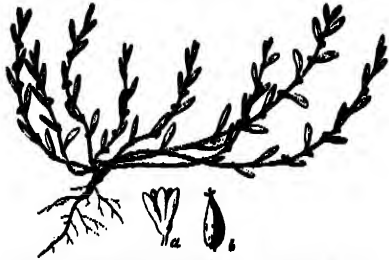
It is too hard a *knot* for me. *Shak., T. N., II. 2, 42.*
A man shall be perplexed with *knotts*, and problems of
business, and contrary affairs.

Souza, Sermons.

6. The point on which the action or development of a narrative depends; the gist of a matter; the nucleus or kernel.

The *knott* why that every tale is told,
If it be taried till that last be cold
Of hem that han it after harked yore,
The savour passeth ever longer the more,
For fulsomnesse of his prolixitee.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 393.



Knot-grass (*Polygnum aviculare*). a, flower; b, fruit.

2. By extension, any plant of the genus *Polygnum*, properly *knotted*.—3. In occasional use, a plant of some other genus more or less similar. (a) Any of the species of *Illecebrum* or *Paronychia*; a whitlow-wort. (b) A variety of the false oat, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, having a knotty rootstock. [Prov. Eng.] (c) The florin-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*, var. *alba* (*stolonifera*). [Prov. Eng.] This may be the plant mentioned by Milton.

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass dew-besprent. Milton, *Comus*, l. 542.

(d) Couch-grass: a use of doubtful appropriateness.—Bird's knot-grass, a name of *Polygnum aviculare*, obtained by translation.—Coast or sea knot-grass, *Polygnum maritimum*.—Female knot-grass, Lyte's name of the common mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.—German knot-grass, the knawel, *Scleranthus annuus*.—Male knot-grass, Lyte's name for the common knot-grass, *Polygnum aviculare*, in distinction from female knot-grass (which see, above).

knotted, n. An obsolete form of *knot*.
knotted (not'ed), a. [*knot* + *-ed*.] Full of knots; having knots; knotty.

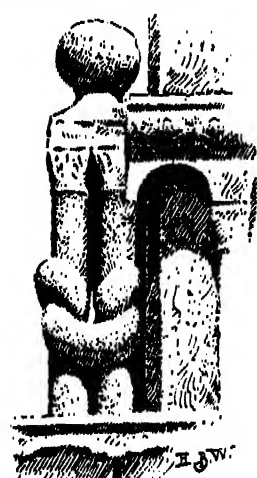
The splitting wind
Makes flexible the knees of knotted oaks.
Shak., *T. and C.*, l. 8, 50.

The many-knotted water-flags,
That whistled dry and stiff about the marge.
Tennyson, *Passing of Arthur*.

Specifically—(a) In bot., having a series of nodes, or node-like swellings; jointed: said of stems, pods, etc. (b) In soci., having one or more swellings; nodes. (c) Having intersecting figures; having lines or walks intersecting one another, marked with interlacings.

Thy curious-knotted garden. Shak., *L. L. L.*, l. 1, 249.

(d) In Arch., containing or characterized by knots.—Knotted-bar work. Same as *macramé*.—Knotted lace, a name given to the old *punto a groppo*, a fringe or border made of knotted threads. *Macramé* lace is its modern representative.—Knotted pillar, in Arch., a form of pillar sometimes occurring in the Romanesque style, so carved as to appear as if knotted in the middle.—Knotted slate or schist. See *knot*, 3 (f).



Knotted Pillar.—Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice.

knotted (not'ed), n. A fine strainer used to clear paper-pulp from clots or knots as it passes to the paper-making machine.

A sieve, or knotted, as it is called, which is usually formed of brass, having fine slits cut in it to allow the comminuted pulp to pass through, while it retains all lumps and knots.

Urs, *Dict.*, III. 490.

knottiness (not'i-ness), n. 1. The condition of being knotty; the state of having many knots or swellings.

By his (Hercules's) caken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the knottiness thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. Peacham, *Drawing*.

2. The quality of being knotty; difficulty of solution; intricacy; complication; as, the knottiness of a problem.

Knottiness of his style. Hare.

3. In geom., the minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot on a plane or other single-sheeted, singly connected surface.

knottling (not'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *knot*, c.] 1. A kind of fancy work made with twisted and knotted threads, and closely imitating some old forms of lace.

A piece of close knottling, viz. 2 Boys holding Circles in their Hands, either being less than a Silver Penny, in which are persequiously wrote the Lords Prayer in Latin and English.

Quoted in *Aston's Social Life in Belgu of Queen Anne*, [L. 17.

2. In cloth-manuf., the operation of removing knots from cloths with tweezers.—3. A kind of cement especially useful for metals and as a covering for protection from the weather. It is made with red lead, carefully ground, and thinned with boiled oil and a little turpentine.

knottling-needle (not'ing-nē'dl), n. A needle designed for use in making knottling. See *knottling*, l.

A bottle-screw, a knottling-needle, and a ball of sky-color and white knottling. *Doran*, *Annals of Eng. Stage*, I. xii.

knottlet (not'lt), n. [*ME. knottil* (= *MLG. knutel* = *OHG. chnutil*, *chnuttil*, *MHG. knüttel*, *G. knüttel*), a knot, knob; dim. of *knot*, n.] A knob. [Prov. Eng.]

He had a heved lyke a bulle, and knottles in his fount, as they had bene the byrgnyng of hornes. *M.S. Lincoln*, A. l. 17, l. 1. (*Hallwell*.)

knottled (not'ld), a. [*knottle* + *-ed*.] Stunted in growth. [Prov. Eng.]

knotty (not't), a. [*knot* + *-y*.] 1. Full of knots; having many knots.

In his right hand (which to and fro did shake)
She bare a skourge, with many a knotty string.
Gascoigne, *Complaint of Phillomena*.

2. Hard; rugged.

When heroes knock their knotty heads together.
Rome, *Ambitious Stepmother*.

Art will prevail where knotty strength denies.
Quarles, *Emblems*, v. 2.

3. Difficult; intricate; perplexing; involved.

You may be sure I was very young, & therefore very rash, or ambitious, when I adventur'd upon that knotty piece [his essay on *Lucretius*].

Lucretius, To Doctor Meric Casaubon.

"Virtue! and Wealth! what are ye but a name!"
Say, for such worth are other worlds prepared?
Or are they both in this their own reward?
A knotty point! to which we now proceed.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, III. 387.

knottweed (not'wēd), n. 1. A plant of one of the species of knapweed or knobweed, *Centauria nigra*, *C. Cyanus*, and *C. Scabiosa*: so called from the knot-like heads. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A plant of the genus *Polygnum*, which includes the doorweed, the smartweeds and water-pepper, the prince's-feather, etc.; knot-grass or jointweed: so called from the knotty stem.—Seaside knotweed, *Polygnum maritimum*.—Spotted knotweed, *Polygnum persicaria*, or lady's-thumb.

knott-wood (not'wūd), n. 1. Wood that is full of knots.—2. Specifically, pine wood containing resinous knots, used for making a brilliant fire, or for light. [Southern U. S.]

knottwork (not'wērk), n. An ornamental arrangement of cords knotted together, as in some



Knotwork, 12th century.—Cathedral of Angers, France.

kinds of fringe, in the cordons of a cardinal's hat, or represented in carving, painting, etc.

A font at Dolton, Devon, formed of portions of a monolith carved with Saxon knottwork, etc. *Athenæum*, No. 3191, p. 852.

knottwort (not'wērt), n. 1. The knot-grass, *Polygnum aviculare*.—2. pl. A name given by Lindley to the plant family *Illecebraceæ*. See *knot-grass*, 3 (a).

knoud (noud), n. [Origin obscure.] The gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. [Local, Ireland.]

knout (nout, more properly nôt; Russ. pron. knôt), n. [*E. knout* = *G. knute*, *Russ. knutü* (Little Russ. and Pol. *knut*), a whip, scourge, *knout*, a knot: see *knot*.] A whip or scourge formerly used in Russia for the punishment of the worst criminals. Varying descriptions of it are given, and it was probably made in different forms; but its effect was so severe that few of those who were subjected to its full force survived the punishment. The emperor Nicholas substituted for the knout a milder whip.

knout (nout, or better nôt), v. t. [*knout*, n.] To punish with the knout or whip.

The franks of Paul, who banished and knouted persons of every station, were safely displayed in Petersburg and Moscow. *Brougham*.

knoutberry, knoutberry (nout'ber'i), n.; pl. *knoutberries*, *knoutberries* (-is). [**Knout*, *Onout*, a mod. form. of *AS. Cnut*, *Canute*, + *berry*.] The plant is traditionally connected with King Canute. The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamamorus*. [Prov. Eng.]

know¹ (nô), v.; pret. *knew*, pp. *known*, ppr. *knowing*. [*ME. knowen*, *knawen*, *cnawen*, *cnawen* (pret. *knew*, *knouz*, pl. *knawen*, pp. *knawen*, *cnawen*, *cnawen*), *AS. cnāwan* (pret. *cnāw*, pp. *cnāwen*) = *OHG. cnāan*, *knāan*, *chndan*, *cnāhan*, *knaw*, = *Iscl. knā*, *know* how to do, be able, = *OBulg. znati*, *know*, = *L. gno* in *noscere*, orig. *gnoscere* (as in comp. *co-gnoscere*, *i-gnoscere*; perf. *noti*, pp. *notus*, in comp. *gnotus*) = *Gr. gno* in *γινώσκω*, 2d aor. *γινώκει*, *know*, = *Skt. jñā*, *know*: a secondary form of the root *gan*, *Teut. kan*, in *ken*, *know*, *can*, *know*, be able, etc. The forms in *E.* derived from this secondary root are few (*know*, *acknow*, *knowledge*, *acknowledge*, and remotely *name*), but the forms from the primitive root *kan* are numerous: *can*, *can*, *can*, *cunning*, *cunning*, *couth*, *uncouth*, *kith*, *lith*, *ken*, etc. The *L.* and *Gr.* words from the secondary root are very numerous in *E.*; v. g.: from *Latin*, *agnize*, *cognize*, *cognition*, *incognito*, *ignore*, *noble*, *note*, *denote*, *notary*, *notion*, *cognomen*, *nominal*, etc., *ignominy*, *narrate*, etc.; from the *Greek*, *gnome*, *gnome*, *gnosis*, *gnostic*, etc., *synonym*, etc.] 1. trans. 1. To perceive or understand as being fact or truth; have a clear or distinct perception or apprehension of; understand or comprehend clearly and fully; be conscious of perceiving truly.

For when thou knewest the people loved the, thou drewest the a-bakke, for to helpe them in their needes. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 40.

We know what we are, but know not what we may be. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, IV. 5, 42.

What can we reason, but from what we know? *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, l. 12.

In the night he dreamed that she was gone, And knowing that he dreamed, tried hard to wake, And could not.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 382.

There is an ambiguity in the words *know*, "*knowledge*," which Dr. Bain seems not to have considered: "*to know*" may mean either to perceive or apprehend, or it may mean to understand or comprehend.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 49.

We know things, and we know that we know them. How we know them is a mystery indeed, but one about which it is perfectly idle to speculate.

Méville, *Nature and Thought*, p. 128.

2. In a general sense, to have definite information or intelligence about; be acquainted with, either through the report of others or through personal ascertainment, observation, experience, or intercourse: as, to know American history; he knows the city thoroughly.

And Merlyn, that all this knewe wel, seide to the kynges and Vier how it was be-tid of this man. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12.

How ye myght my name knowen verillie. *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 444.

That I may know him and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings. *Phil.* III. 10.

Ambition feels no gift, Nor knows no bounds. *Fletcher* (and another), *False One*, IV. 1.

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown. *Milton*, *P. L.*, IV. 630.

3. To recognize after some absence or change; recall to the mind or perception; revive prior knowledge of: as, he was so changed that you would hardly know him.

And the lady herself was above on the wallies that knewe hem wele anon as she hem saugh. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 548.

At nearer view he thought he knew the dead, And called the wretched man to mind. *Fletcher*.

4. To recognize in contrast or comparison; distinguish by means of previous acquaintance or information: as, to know one man from another; we know a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling; to know the right way.

When the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a hand-saw. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2, 297.

Each household knoweth their owne lands, and gardens, and most lue of their owne labours. *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, l. 129.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to know it from those before and after. *Locke*.

5. To understand from experience or attainment; comprehend as to manner or method: with *how* before an infinitive: as, to know how to make something.

The illiterate, that know not how To cipher what is writ in learned books. *Shak.*, *Measure*, l. 286.

(Formerly, by a Latinism, *how* was sometimes omitted, especially in poetry.

Sweet prince, the name of death was never terrible
To him that *knows* to live.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, II. 3.

He *knows*
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.

Milton, Lycidas, I. 11.

How few among them that *know* to write or speak in a
pure stile.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnium.

6†. To have sexual commerce with. Gen. iv. 1.
[A euphemism.]—I *know* not what, a phrase used
as a noun or an adjective to express indefinite, and espe-
cially indefinitely large amounts.

Our Seamen are apt to have great Notions of *I know* not
what Profit and Advantages to be had in serving the Mogul;
nor do they want for fine Stories to encourage one
another to it.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 507.

Not to know beans. See *bean*.—Not to know B
from a bull's foot. broomstick battledore. See B.—
To know a hawk from a hand-saw. See *hand-saw*.

—To know a move or two. See *move*.—To know the
ropes. (a) To be qualified for the duties of a sailor by
having learned the details of the rigging of a vessel.
Hence:—(b) To understand the details of a particular
thing; have knowledge of the routine of any business.
[Colloq.]—To know what's o'clock, to be well informed
and equal to any emergency. [Colloq.]

Partial friends say I *know* what's o'clock tolerably well.

Thackeray, Pendennis, x.

To know what's what, to have clear knowledge or com-
prehension of a subject; be thoroughly posted; be sure
of one's ground; have one's eye-teeth cut. [Colloq.]

He *knows* what's what, and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly.

Dryden, Hudibras, I. 1. 149.

II. *intrans.* 1. To possess knowledge; be in-
formed; have intelligence.

If any man will do his will, he shall *know* of the doctrine,
whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.

John vi. 17.

Sir John must not *know* of it.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 19.

When want of learning kept the laymen low,
And none but priests were author'd to *know*.

Dryden, Religio Laici, I. 373.

2. To take cognizance; acquire knowledge;
get intelligence.

And for he *knows* on the croils and to Crist shrewd hym,
Sompers hadde he saluacion thanne seinte Ion.

Piers Plowman (A), xl. 273.

Know of your youth, examine well your blood.

Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 68.

3†. To be acquainted with each other.

You and I have *known*, sir.

Shak., A. and C., II. 6. 89.

Sir, we have *known* together in Orleans.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4. 39.

I want to *know*, a New England colloquial phrase, equiv-
alent to 'is it possible?' 'you surprise me!'—Not that
I *know* of, not so far as I *know*; not to my knowledge.

Crank. Mr. Surface, pray is it true that your uncle, Sir
Oliver, is coming home?

Joseph S. Not that I *know* of, indeed, sir.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

To *know* for, an old expression meaning the same as to
know of, still used colloquially.

He might have more diseases than he *knows* for.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 6.

know¹ (nō), *n.* [*< know¹, v.*] Knowledge.

That on the view and *know* of these contents . . .

He should the bearers put to sodaine death.

Shak., Hamlet (fol. 1623), v. 2. 44.

know² (nou), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of
know¹.

O I has been east, and I has been west,
An' I has been far o'er the *knows*.

The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

know³, **knowet**, *n.* Middle English forms of
know.

"Myself to medes wol the letre sowe,"

And held his hondes up, and fil on *knowes*.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1202.

knowable (nō'ā-bl), *a.* [*< know¹ + -able.*] That may be known; capable of being appre-
hended, understood, or ascertained.

A thing exists for us only in its *knowable* relations.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. 14.

Be it a single object or the whole universe, any account
which begins with it in a concrete form, or leaves off with
it in a concrete form, is incomplete; since there remains
an era of its *knowable* existence undescribed and unex-
plained.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 98.

knowableness (nō'ā-bl-neas), *n.* The quality
of being knowable.

know-all (nō'āl), *n.* [*< know¹, v., + obj. all.*]

One who knows or professes to know every-
thing; a wiseacre; generally used ironically.

knower (nō'ēr), *n.* One who knows.

If it be at all the work of man, it must be of such a one
as is a true *knower* of himself.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 1.

For if writers be just to the memory of King Charles
the Second, they cannot deny him to have been an exact
knower of mankind, and a perfect distinguisher of their
talents.

Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

knowing (nō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. knowinge, onaw-
ing, < AS. onawung, verbal n. of onawian, know;*
see *know¹*.] Knowledge; acquaintance; ascer-
tainment; power or means of ascertaining.

To the contree of Ennopyrs hym dighte
There as he had a frende of his *knowinge*.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2153.

Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this sore night
Hath trifled former *knowings*.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 4. 4.

How he could be "kin" to Bulstrode as well was not so
clear, but Mrs. Abel agreed with her husband that there
was "no *knowing*."

George Eliot, Middlemarch, lix.

knowing (nō'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of know¹, v.*] 1.
Having perception or knowledge; intelligent;
instructed.

As if the filth of poverty sunk as deep
Into a *knowing* spirit as the bane
Of riches doth into an ignorant soul.

B. Jonson, Postaster, v. 1.

Cherish, good Theophilus,

This *knowing* scholar.

Mansinger, Virgin-Martyr, I. 1.

2. Conscious; intentional.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any
deliberate, consultive, *knowing* act.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

3. Shrewd; sharp; smart; in a special sense,
having or simulating the appearance of pos-
sessing information which one is unwilling to
communicate.

I don't quite like this chit. She looks *knowing*, me-
thinks.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III.

I have remarked that your *knowing* people, who are so
much wiser than anybody else, are eternally keeping soci-
ety in a ferment.

Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

4. Expressive of knowledge or cunning; as, a
knowing look.—5. Smart-looking; stylish. [Col-
loq.]

Many young men who had chambers in the Temple
made a very good appearance in the first circles, and drove
about town in very *knowing* rigs.

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xix.

Tom thought his cap a very *knowing* affair, but confessed
that he had a hat.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

—*Syn. Astute, Sage, etc.* See *astute*. (See also *sagacious*.)

knowingly (nō'ing-ly), *adv.* In a knowing man-
ner; with knowledge; intentionally; designed-
ly: as, he would not *knowingly* offend.

How you speak!

Did you but know the city's usuries,
And felt them *knowingly*.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 3. 43.

knowingness (nō'ing-ness), *n.* The state or
quality of being knowing or shrewd.

"Well done, little 'un," said Mr. Tulliver, laughing,
while Tom felt rather disgusted with Maggie's *knowing-
ness*.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 1.

knowlache, **knowlage**, *n.* Middle English
forms of *knowledge*.

knowlechet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form
of *knowledge*.

knowledge (nol'ej), *n.* [*< ME. knowlege, know-
leche, knowleche, knowliche, knolych, knowlage,
knowlache, knowlage, knowlache, etc., know-
ledge, < knownen, know + -leche, assimilated
form of -leke, < Icel. -leikr, -loiki = Sw. -lek, a suf-
fix used to form abstract nouns, = AS. -lār, in
redlār, wedlock, prob. identical with lāc, play,
gift: see lake², lake⁴. The term -leche became
assimilated, through -lache, to the suffix -age.*]

1. The state of being or of having become
aware of fact or truth; intellectual recognition of
or acquaintance with fact or truth; the con-
dition of knowing. Subjectively considered, know-
ledge implies clear conviction or a consciousness of cer-
tainty; but this consciousness does not constitute know-
ledge, and may be associated with error.

Knowledge is the perception of the agreement or dis-
agreement of two ideas.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. I. 2.

The essentials of Cognition, or *Knowledge*, may be
summed up thus:—First. To know any single thing, we
must be conscious of it as Differing from some things, and
as Agreeing with other things. To this extent *knowledge*
involves only what belongs to Sensation and Perception.
Secondly. When *Knowledge* amounts to Affirmation there
are usually at least two things taken notice of: and not
only so, but the couple must be farther viewed, as coming
under a third property, namely one of the Universal Pre-
dicates of Propositions—for example, Co-existence or Suc-
cession. "The sun is a luminous body," "night follows
day"—are higher combinations than the mere *knowledge*
of "sun," "night," "day"; they unite simple or elementary
cognitions into affirmations or propositions; and the bind-
ing circumstance is one of the comprehensive generalities
called Co-existence and Succession. Thirdly. Into these
Affirmations there must enter the active state or disposi-
tion termed Belief (or Disbelief).

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. I. 2.

We have but faith; we cannot know;
For *knowledge* is of things we see;
And yet we trust it comes from thee,
A beam in darkness: let it grow.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

With that certainty which is absolutely objective, i. e.
with *knowledge*, psychology has no direct concern; it is
for logic to furnish the criteria by which *knowledge* is as-
certained.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 83.

2. A perception, judgment, or idea which is in
accord with fact or truth; that which is known.

"Not all," quoth she, "madame, that may not be;
for yet I have no *knowledge* whence he is."

Genervyde (E. E. T. S.), I. 730.

I'll make this new report to be my *knowledge*;
I'll say I know it; nay, I'll swear I saw it.

Beau, and Fl., Philaster, III. 1.

All government of action is to be gotten by *knowledge*,
and *knowledge* best, by gathering many *knowledges*.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

For *knowledges* are as pyramids, whereof history is the
basis: so of Natural Philosophy the basis is Natural His-
tory; the stage next the basis is Physics; the stage next
the vertical point is Metaphysics.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

This *knowledge* of the cause of a phenomenon is dif-
ferent from . . . the *knowledge* of that phenomenon simply
as a fact; and these two cognitions or *knowledges* have,
accordingly, received different names. The latter . . .
is called historical or empirical *knowledge*; the former is
called philosophical, or scientific, or rational *knowledge*.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., III.

3. Acquaintance with things ascertained or as-
certainable; acquired information; learning.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 7. 79.

I think by far the most important bill in our whole code
is that for the diffusion of *knowledge* among the people.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 45.

4. Practical understanding; familiarity gained
by actual experience; acquaintance with any
fact or person: as, a *knowledge* of seamanship;
I have no *knowledge* of the man.

Thys is gret meruell

That ye take a wit vnkown what is sche,
Neither hane *knowled* of hir gournall,
Ne of hir kinrede; strange is without fail!

Hom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 844.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *know-
ledge*.

Sir P. Sidney.

Huram sent him by the hands of his servants ships, and
servants that had *knowledge* of the sea.

2 Chron. viii. 13.

This gentleman 's a stranger to my *knowledge*;
And, no doubt, sir, a worthy man.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.

The wisest of Pagan Philosophers said that the greatest
Learning was the *Knowledge* of one's self.

Hovell, Letters, II. 77.

5. Specific information; notification; adver-
tisement.

Ye schall warne the Maister and Wardens thereof,
and han ynforme wher thei be, as for forth as ye schall have
knowlech.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her
pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel.

Sir P. Sidney.

The coast . . . is set with small watch-towers, which
with smoke by day, and fire by night, do give *knowledge*
unto one another of . . . suspected enemies.

Sandys, Travels, p. 10.

6. Cognizance; notice; recognition.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldest
take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? Ruth II. 10.

A state's anger

Should not take *knowledge* either of fools or women.

B. Jonson, Catiline, IV. 6.

Of your love too and care for us here, we never doubted;
so are we glad to take *knowledge* of it in that fulness we doe.

Robinson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation,

[p. 163.]

7†. Acknowledgment.

We geelde us synful & sorry

By *knowleche* & confession.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

**Adjective, apprehensive, carnal, immediate, etc.,
knowledge.** See the adjectives.—**Habitual know-
ledge**, in the *Scottic phios.*, knowledge latent in the mem-
ory and capable of being called up when an occasion pre-
sents itself. Also called *habitual cognition*.

Art is properly an *habitual knowledge* of certain rules
and maxims.

South.

To one's *knowledge*, so far as one is informed.

To my *knowledge*.

I never in my life did look on him.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 3. 23.

—*Syn. Prudence, Discretion, etc.* (see *wisdom*); compre-
hension, discernment.

knowledge² (nol'ej), *v.* [*< ME. knowlegen, know-
lochen, knowlochen, cawlochen, etc., know, ac-
knowledge; < knowledge, n.* Cf. *acknowledge*.]

I. *trans.* To acknowledge; confess; avow.

For suche Auctorities thei seyn that only to God schalle
a man *knowleche* his Defaults, seidyngs him self gilty.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 120.

He that hath schame of his synne *knowleth* it.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeu.

The Turks . . . *knowledg* one God.

Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 53.

II. *intrans.* To confess. *Wycklyf.*

knowledgeable (nol'ej-ə-bl), *a.* [*< knowledge + -able.*] 1. Knowing; intelligent; possessing knowledge or mental capacity. [*Colloq.*]

I'll none deny that in a thing or two I may be more knowledgeable than Coulson. I've had a deal o' time on my hands 'f my youth, and I'd good schooling as long as father lived. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.*

2. Cognizable; intelligible.

Certain very knowledgeable marks.

Time's Storehouse, p. 49.

knowledge-box (nol'ej-boks), *n.* The head. [*Slang.*]

By Bedford's out I've trimm'd my locks,
And coal-black is my knowledge-box,
Callous to all, except hard knocks
Of thumpers. *The Jacobin, xlii. 116.*

knowledging, *n.* [*< ME. knowleging, knowleching, etc.; verbal u. of knowledge, v.*] Knowledge; information.

Malice had my courage
Nat that tyme turned to no thyng,
Thorough to mochel knowledgyng.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 798.

Her meny hadde non other knowledgyng,
But hir sekeneas was of some other thyng.
Generydes (R. E. T. A.), l. 377.

Knowltonia (nol-tō-ni-ə), *n.* [*NL. (R. A. Salisbury, 1796), named after Thomas Knowlton, once curator of the Botanic Garden at Eltham.*] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, of the tribe *Anemoneae*, closely related botanically to *Adonis* and *Anemone*, but differing from both in its berry-like carpels. The 5 or 6 species are South African perennial herbs with the habit of the *Umbelliferae*, having rigid root-leaves ternately compound, those of the stem often reduced to bracts or wanting, and greenish or yellowish flowers on irregularly umbellate peduncles. They are arid plants, and their property of producing blisters has long been known. The bruised leaves are used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for cathartics. The allied root is said to be still more powerful. Reichenbach made this genus the type of a subsection of the *Anemoneae*.

Knowltonless (nol-tō-ni-ə-less), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < Knowltonia + -less.*] A subsection of the *Ranunculaceae-Anemoneae*, typified by the genus *Knowltonia*.

knowman, *n.* A perverted form of *gnomon*. [*Florio.*]

known (nōn), *p. a.* [*Pp. of know, v.*] Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar; especially, when used absolutely, familiar to all; generally understood or perceived.

This is not onely Reason but the known Law of the Land.
Milton, Elkonoiklastes, xl.

Death is the knowest and unknownest thing in the world, that of which men have the most thoughts and fewest meditations. *S. Ward, Sermons, p. 53.*

It is matter of great consolation to an envious person when a man of known honour does a thing unworthy of himself. *Steele, Spectator, No. 19.*

The range of the known embraces much more than the sensible. *G. H. Lesses, Proba. of Life and Mind, l. 1. § 27.*

Know-nothing (nō'nuth'ing), *n.* and *a.* [*< know, v., + obj. nothing.*] 1. *n.* One destitute of knowledge; one who is ignorant, or who professes ignorance, of anything; an ignoramus.—2. [*cop.*] A member of the so-called American party (which see, under *American*). See also quotation.

An elaborate code of signals and passwords was adopted, and all operations of the "Americans" were wrapped in profound secrecy. If a member of the order was asked about its practices or purposes, he answered that he knew nothing about them, and "Americans" for that reason, soon came to be called *Know Nothings*. *T. W. Barnes, Thurlow Weed, p. 324.*

II. a. Very ignorant.

Their knowing and know-nothing books are scatter'd from hand to hand. *Tennyson, Despair.*

Know-nothingism (nō'nuth'ing-izm), *n.* [*< Know-nothing, 2, + -ism.*] The doctrines or principles of the Know-nothings.

Know-Nothingism was, therefore, something more than a lamentable aberration; the republic was seriously menaced by it, and it violently shook one of its main pillars. *H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), p. 108.*

knowperts (nō'perts), *n.* [*Perhaps for know-works; cf. knappers.*] The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*. See *crowberry*. [*Scotch.*]

Producing of heather, ling, blueberries, knowperts, and cranberries. *George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine.*

knowt (nout), *n.* [*Cf. knot.*] Same as *doe*.

Knoxia (nok-si-ə), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus), named after Robert Knox, who lived twenty years in Ceylon and wrote a history of the island.*] A genus of rubiaceaceous plants, forming with *Pentstemon* the tribe *Knoxieae*. The genus is especially characterized by a 4-toothed calyx, a 2-lobed stigma, and a dilated funiculus to the ovules. There are 8 or 9 species, inhabiting India, Java, the Philippine Islands, China, and tropical Australia. They are herbs or undershrubs with

ovate or lanceolate opposite leaves fasciated in the axils, and stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath. The flowers are small, pink or lilac, and usually sessile along the branches of a cyme which lengthen after flowering. The plants are ornamental in cultivation, and have been introduced into England as greenhouse-plants.

Knoxias (nok-si-ə), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < Knoxia + -as.*] A tribal division of the natural order of plants *Eubiacae*, consisting of the genera *Knoxia* and *Pentstemon*, being tropical herbs or undershrubs of the Old World, with connate stipules and terminal inflorescence.

knt. An abbreviation of *knight*.

knub (nub), *n.* [*Also nud, q. v.; a var. (= LG. knubbe, > G. knubbe, knuppe, a knob) of knob.*] 1. A blunt end or piece; a small lump.—2. See the extract.

One-seventh of this weight [of common cocoon] is pure cocoon, and of that not more than one-half is obtainable as reeled silk, the remainder consisting of surface loss and of hard gummy husk or *knub*. *Spicer, Silk, XXII. 60.*

knubt (nub), *v. t.* [*A var. of knob, or from the same ult. source; cf. knap.*] To beat; strike with the knuckles.

knubble (nub'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knubbled*, ppr. *knubbling*. [*Freq. of knub, v.*] To handle clumsily. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knubble (nub'l), *n.* [*Dim. of knub, n., var. of knob.*] A small knob. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knucchet, *n.* A Middle English form of *knitch*.

knuck (nuk), *n.* [*Abbr. of knuckle.*] Same as *knuckle*, 3. [*New Eng. or colloq.*]

knuckle (nuk'l), *n.* [*ME. knokel, knokil, < AS. *cnucel, *cnucel (Sommer, Benson, Lye, Bosworth; not authenticated) = Old Fr. knokle, knokle = MD. knokkel, D. knukel, knokkel = MLG. knokel, LG. knukkel, knukel = MHG. knöchel, knöchel, G. knöchel = Dan. knogle, knokkel = Sw. dial. knjokel, knuckle, a joint: dim. of a simple form not found in E., namely, MD. knoke, a knuckle, knob, knot, D. knak, knook, knuckle, a bone, = MHG. knoche, G. knochen, a bone, = Sw. knoge = Dan. kno, knuckle (cf. Icel. knúti, knuckle); cf. W. cnoc, a bunch, knob, knot, cnuch, a joint; prob. ult. akin to knock, and thus akin also to E. knack, knag: see knack, knock.*] 1. The joint of a finger, especially that between the metacarpal bone and the first phalanx.—2. The knee or knee-joint.

Thou, Nilus, wert assigned to stay her pains and travail past,
To which, as soon as I came with much ado, at last
With weary knuckles on thy brim she sadly kneeled down. *Golding.*

3. A joint, especially of veal, consisting of the part of the leg called the knee. It is the part of the animal which corresponds to the hock of a horse, or the human heel, together with more or less of the leg above this joint.

I never prosper
With knuckles o' veal, and birds in sorrel sops.
Bacon, and Pl., Knight of Malta, ll. 4.

4. The joint of a plant; a node.

Divers herbs . . . have joints or knuckles, as it were stops in their germination; as have gilly-flowers, pinks, fennel, corn, reeds and canes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 589.*

5. A joint of cylindrical form, with a pin as axis, as that by which the straps of a hinge are fastened together.—6. In ship-building, an acute angle on some of the timbers.

This angle, which is continued around the stern until the curvature of the buttock breaks continuously into the inward inclination of the ship's side, is termed the *knuckle*. *Theatre, Naval Arch., § 107.*

7. *pl.* Pieces of metal, usually brass (hence specifically known as *brass knuckles*), worn by lawless persons over the knuckles to protect them in striking a blow, and also to make a blow more effective. See *knuckle-duster*.

knuckle (nuk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knuckled*, ppr. *knuckling*. [*< knuckle, n.*] 1. *trans.* To touch or strike with the knuckle; pommel. [*Rare.*]

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed,
Has any Roman soldier manled and knuckled.
H. Smith, Address to a Mummy.

The light porter . . . knocking his forehead as a form of homage. *Dickens, Hard Times, ll. 1.*

II. intrans. To bend the knuckles; hold the knuckles (that is, the hand) close to the ground, in playing marbles: usually with *dawn*. A player is required to *knuckle down* in order to keep him from gaining undue advantage by "hunching" nearer the mark.

As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
The chalky ring, and *knuckle down* at taw.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 307.

He [Kemble] could stoop to *knuckle down* at marbles with young players on the highway; and to utter jokes to them with a Cervantine sort of gravity. *Doran, Annals of Eng. Stage, II. xix.*

To knuckle down. (a) See above. (b) To apply one's self earnestly, as to a task; engage vigorously, as in work. (c) To submit, as in a contest; give up; yield.

So he *knuckled down* again, to use his own phrase, and sent old Hulker with peaceable overtures to Osborne. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiii.*

To knuckle under. Same as *to knuckle down* (c).

But when the upper hand is taken . . . it naturally happens that we *knuckle under*, with an ounce of indignation. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, liv.*

knuckle-bow (nuk'l-bō), *n.* That part of the guard attached to the hilt of certain swords which covers the fingers, reaching in a curved form from the cross-guard or sheels, where the blade joins the handle, to the pommel, or nearly to the pommel. The knuckle-bow was introduced at the time of the complete disappearance of the steel gauntlet, and is frequent in the rapier of the seventeenth century and in the small sword of the eighteenth century. It is usually made fast to the pommel, but in rare cases its own stiffness supports it without reaching the pommel. Also *knuckle-guard*. See *cut* under *kdt*.

knuckled (nuk'ld), *a.* [*< knuckle, n., + -ed.*] Jointed.

It [the reed or cane] hath these properties; that it is hollow, [and] that it is *knuckled* both stalk and root. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 656.*

knuckle-deep (nuk'l-dēp), *adv.* Up to one's knuckles; with the whole hand in; so as to be deeply implicated or involved. [*Rare.*]

You shall find St. Paul (1 Cor. vi. 5) offend against this bill, and intermeddle *knuckle-deep* with secular affairs by inhibiting the Corinthians very sharply for their obscenity, pettifoggery, and common bawdry in going to law one with another. *Sp. Hackel, Abp. Williams, ll. 170.*

knuckle-duster (nuk'l-dus'tēr), *n.* Same as *knuckle*, 7. It is said, upon English authority only, that "this brutal invention is American, but has been made familiar in England in police cases between the officers and sailors of American vessels" (*S. De Vere, Americans, p. 320*).

knuckle-guard (nuk'l-gārd), *n.* Same as *knuckle-bow*.

knuckle-joint (nuk'l-joint), *n.* 1. An anatomical joint forming a knuckle, as one of the joints of the fingers; in a whale, the shoulder-joint.—2. In *mech.*, any flexible joint formed by two abutting links.

knuckle-timber (nuk'l-tim'bēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the foremost top-timber of the bulkheads.

knuckly (nuk'li), *a.* [*< knuckle + -y.*] Having prominent knuckles or finger-joints.

Blue veined and wrinkled, *knuckly* and brown,
This good old hand is clamping mine. *Springfield Rep., Nov. 5, 1890.*

knucks (nuks), *n.* [*Abbr. of knuckle, with ref. to knuckling at marbles.*] A children's game played with marbles. [*Local, U. S.*]

knuff (nuf), *n.* [*Prob. a var. of gnoff, q. v.*] A lout; a clown.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussendale
With slaughtered bodies soon. *Str. J. Hayward.*

knur, **knurr** (nēr), *n.* [*Also sometimes nur, nurr; early mod. E. knurre, < ME. knorre, knor = OE. knorre, a hard swelling, a knot on wood, D. knor, knob, = MLG. knorre = MHG. knorre (also knurre), G. knorren, a lump, bunch, protuberance, knot (in a reed or straw), = Sw. dial. knur, m., knurra, f.; cf. G. dial. knors, a knob, knot, = Dan. knort, a knot, knarl, knag; cf. also D. knorf, a knot; ult. a var. form of knarl, gnarl, in same sense.*] 1. A knot: same as *knarl*. See *knurl*.

In some kind of timber, like as in marble also, there be found certain *knurs* like kernels, as hard they be as noddles, and they plague saws whosoever they light upon them. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 18.*

2. In the game of hockey, same as *nur*.

knurl (nēr), *n.* [*A dim. form of knur, as knarl of knarl.* Cf. *knurned*.] 1. A knot; a hard substance; a nodule of stone; a protuberance in the bark of a tree.—2. A deformed dwarf; a humpback. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The miller was strappin', the miller was ruddy; . . .
The laird was a widdlef' bleerit knurl. *Burns, Meg o' the Mill.*

knurled (nērld), *a.* [*< knurl + -ed.* Cf. *knarled, gnarled*.] 1. Gnarled; full of knurls or knots.—2. Shrunk up. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

knurlin (nēr'lin), *n.* [*For "knurling, < knurl + -ing.*] A stunted person; a deformed dwarf. [*Scotch.*]

Wee Pope, the *knurlin*, till him rives
Horatian fame. *Burns, On Pastoral Poetry.*

knarly (nēr'li), *a.* [*< knurl + -y.* Cf. *knarly, gnarly*.] Knurled; gnarly; lumpy: as, a *knarly* apple.

Till by degrees the tough and knarly trunk
Be rived in sunder. *Merton, Antonio and Melinda, II. iv. 2.*

knurled, *a.* [ME. *knurled*, *knorned*; < **knurn*, **knorn* (appar. equiv. to *knurl*, < *knur*), + *-ed*.] **Knotty**; **knobby**; **gnarled**.

He . . . sege no synge of resette . . .
Bot hyge bunkes & brent, vpon bothe halus,
& guge knokled knarres, with *knorned* stones.
Sir Guyayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2166.

knurr, *n.* See *knur*.

knurled (nér'd), *a.* [*knur* + *-ed*.] **Knotted** or **studded**. *Davies*.

Three gates of warfare wyl then bee mannaed hardly
With steale bunch chayns knob clynged, knurd and nar-
rolye llnked. *Stanburd, Aeneid*, l. 231.

knurry (nér'i), *a.* [*knur* + *-y*.] **Full of knurs** or **knots**; **gnarly**.

And as (with v) vnder the Oaked barkes
The *knurry* knot with branching veines we marke
To be of substance all one with the Tree.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

Now I am like the *knurrie*-bulked oak.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland.

ko, *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal contraction of *quoit*.

koa (kō'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A common and very valuable forest-tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Acacia Koa*. Its wood is excellent for fuel and for construction, and especially for fine cabinet-work, its polished surface being handsomely marked with wavy lines. It is much used for veneers. The bark is employed for tanning.

koala (kō-ā'li), *n.* [Also *coala*; native Australian.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. It is related to the wombats and phalangers, but is now commonly placed in another family, *Phascoglossidae*. It is an arboreal animal, whose general



Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

aspect recalls both the sloths and the bears. The form is stout and clumsy, with no visible tail, a short snout, bushy ears, thick woolly pelage, and feet formed like hands for grasping limbs of trees. In the fore foot two of the digits oppose the other three, and in the hind the inner toe serves for a thumb. The fur is ashy-gray. The koala has one cub at a time, which is carried about by the parent for a while after leaving the pouch. The animal feeds on leaves and twigs of trees. The natives pursue it in the trees, where it is despatched with a club, or shaken off a branch to be killed or disabled by the fall. Also called *natives sloth*, *natives bear*, and *kangaroo-bear*.

kob (kōb), *n.* [African. Hence NL. *Kobus*, *koba*.] An African antelope of the genus *Kobus*; a water-antelope, of which there are several distinct species known by different names. The sing-sing, *Antelope koba* or *Kobus sing-sing*, is a large species of western Africa, reddish-brown above and white below, with annulated horns forming together a lyre-shaped figure. The water-buck, *K. ellipsiprymnus*, is a large animal of southern and eastern Africa, of a brown color, with a white ellipse on the rump. It stands 12 or 13 hands high, and has horns 2 feet or more in length. Other kobs are the leche-antelope, *K. leakei*; the pookoo, *K. vardonii*; and the nanunu, *K. leucotis*. See *Kobus*, l.

koba (kō'ba), *n.* Same as *kob*.

kobalt, *n.* See *cobalt*.

kobang, *koban* (kō'bang), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'small division,' < *ko*, little, + *ban* (= Chin. *fan*), a cutting or division.] An oblong gold coin with rounded corners, formerly current in Japan. It was about 2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches broad, weighed originally about 300 grains troy, and was consequently worth from 15 to 16 ba, though in the early days of foreign trade with Japan it was valued at only 4 ba (equivalent to one rīd or ounce of silver). This unfavorable rate of exchange having almost drained the country of its gold, the government became alarmed, and after adopting several palliative measures ultimately reduced the



Koban. (Size of the original.)

weight of the kobang to 51 grains troy, with an average fineness of 0.850. Also spelled *obang*. Compare *obang*.

kobaoba (kō-ba-ō'ba), *n.* [African.] The long-horned white rhinoceros of Africa, *Rhinoceros (Aelodius) sinuatus*.

kobellite (kō'm-bel'it), *n.* [After Franz von Kobell, a German mineralogist and poet (1803-82).] A mineral of a blackish lead-gray or steel-gray color. It is a sulphid of antimony, bismuth, and lead.

kobold (kō'bold), *n.* [= 1. *kobold* = Sw. Dan. *kobolt*, < G. *kobold*, < MHG. *kobolt*, a spirit of the hearth, a fairy, goblin; perhaps < MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben*, a room, cabin (= AS. *cofa*, E. *cove*), + *-wolt* (reduced to *-olt*, *-old*, as in *herold* = E. *herald*) (= AS. *-wolda*), ruler, < *walten*, wield, rule; the sense being equiv. to AS. *cuf-god*, in pl. *cufgodes*, lares, penates, household gods—a word containing the same initial element (E. *cove*).] Loss prob. < ML. *cobaltus*, a goblin, demon, < Gr. *kōbalos*, an impudent rogue; see *goblin*. Hence prob. *cobalt*, *q. v.* In Germany, an elemental spirit, or nature-spirit of the earth, corresponding to this element as undines, sylphs, and salamanders respectively correspond to water, air, and fire; a gnome or goblin. Kobolds are supposed to inhabit mines and other underground places. When regarded as present in houses, the kobold is more frequently called a *pokepot* ('rocket-sprite'), in allusion to its mischievous pranks.

Kobresia (kō-brō'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after Von Kobres of Augsburg, who collected a rich cabinet of natural history which was purchased by King Ludwig of Bavaria.] A genus of glumaceous plants of the natural order Cyperaceae, tribe *Sclerieae*, type of an old division *Kobresia*. It differs from *Scleria* in having the spikelets always disposed in a terminal spike and the leaves frequently sessile at the base of the stem. Eight species have been recognized, which should probably be reduced to three or four, inhabiting the northern and mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. They are low caespitose perennials with grass-like leaves and often leafless scapes, closely resembling sedges.

Kobresia (kō-brō'si-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lestiboudois, 1819), < *Kobresia* + *-ae*.] A division of the Cyperaceae including, besides *Kobresia*, a number of old genera (*Elyna*, *Catagyna*, *Opetiola*, *Diaphora*, etc.), most of which are now embraced in *Scleria*, *Kobresia*, or *Eriopora*, that is, in the tribe *Sclerieae*, but some belong to Cyperus and other genera not included in that tribe.

Kobus (kō'bus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), < *kob*, *q. v.*] 1. A genus of African antelopes of the family Bovidae, subfamily Antilopinae, forming part of a small group sometimes named *Cervicaprinae*; the water-bucks. It includes a number of water-antelopes called *kobs*. *Cervicapra* is a synonym.—2. [*l. c.*] An antelope of the genus *Kobus*; a kob.

Kochia (kō'ki-ā), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1799), named after W. D. J. Koch, director of the Botanical Garden at Erlangen.] A genus of chenopodiaceous plants of the tribe *Chenopodieae*, characterized by a turbinate perianth, the lobes broadly winged in the fertile flowers. About 80 species are known, inhabiting central Europe, temperate Asia, northern and southern Africa, and Australia, besides a single species in India and another in western North America. They are herbs, often woody at the base, with alternate entire leaves and inconspicuous flowers, some of which are hermaphrodite, others entirely female, the fertile expanding into horizontal wings in the fruit. Two Australian species, *K. aphylla* and *K. sedifolia*, are evergreen shrubs 2 to 3 feet high, and are cultivated under the name of *broom-cypripus*. Other Australian species, *K. ornitha*, *K. pubescens*, and *K. villosa*, are valuable fodder-plants in the arid regions of that continent. The last-named is called the *cotton-bush* on account of its downy adventitious excrescences, and is highly valued. The American species, *K. prostrata*, partakes of this quality, and affords excellent winter grazing in the west when no grass can be obtained; in common with another related plant, *Eurotia lanata*, it there receives the name of *white sage*.

Kochia (kō'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Kochia* + *-ae*.] In Endlicher's botanical system, a subtribe of the tribe *Chenopodieae*, order *Chenopodaceae*, characterized by the absence of floral bracts, and embracing 13 genera, a number of which are now regarded as synonyms, and those still retained fall under several of the modern tribal divisions. One of these genera, *Cryptocaryus*, is excluded from the order entirely and referred to the *Nyctaginaceae*.

kodī, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *quoit*.

kodak (kō'dak), *n.* [A trade name.] A small hand-camera, of a special design, used in taking instantaneous photographs.

koel (kō'el), *n.* [Hind. *koyal*, *kōtlā*, Prakrit *koelo*, < Skt. *kokila*, cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A cuckoo of the genus *Eudynamis*, as the Indian koel, *E. orientalis*. Also *kōil*, *kūil*.

Koeleria (kō-lē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), named after Georg Ludwig Köler, professor at Mainz, and author of a work on grasses.] A genus of grasses falling within the tribe *Festuceae* or *Festuceae* family, and the subtribe *Eragrostae*, distinguished by a spike-like cylindrical or somewhat interrupted panicle, and more or less hyaline-scarious flowering glumes. They are annual or perennial caespitose grasses with narrow flat or almost setaceous leaves. There are 15 species, chiefly natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and northern Africa, but a few occur in other parts of the world, notably one species, *K. cristata*, in North America and also in South Africa, as well as in Europe and elsewhere. This widely distributed species is a valuable "bunch-grass" of the arid regions of western America. The closely allied *K. glauca* of Australia can be sown to advantage on coast-land.

Koeleria (kō-lē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Laxmann, 1770), named after Joseph Gottlieb Köler, professor of natural history at Carlsruhe.] A genus of ornamental Chinese trees with bladder-like fruit, belonging to the natural order Sapindaceae, and type of Radikof's tribe *Koeleria*, distinguished by its 5 valvate sepals, 3 to 4 spreading petals, inflated loculeid capsule, pinnate leaves, and ample, terminal, many-flowered, branching panicles of yellow flowers. Two species are now recognized, one of which, *K. paniculata*, a small tree with coarsely toothed leaflets



Branch of *Koeleria paniculata*, with fruit.

a, perfect flower; *b*, male flower; *c*, fruit cut longitudinally, showing two seeds.

and large bladderly pods, is extensively planted in parks in both Europe and America, where it is hardy, and very handsome in leaf, flower, and fruit.

Koeleria (kō-lē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radikof, 1888), < *Koeleria* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order Sapindaceae, typified by the genus *Koeleria*, and embracing in addition the genera *Stuckia* and *Erythrophysa*.

Königia (kō-nij'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), named after Johann Gerhard König, a pupil of Linnaeus, and later a traveler and collector of plants.] A genus of polygonaceous plants, type of the tribe *Königia*, being delicate dwarf herbs with hyaline bracts, small obovate entire leaves, and minute flowers, chiefly fasciated among the upper leaves, the lobes of the perianth and stamens generally three. Two very closely allied species, perhaps only varieties of one, occur, the one widely distributed throughout the arctic and subarctic regions, the other confined to the Himalaya mountains.

Königia (kō-nij'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Königia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order Polygonaceae, of which *Königia* is the type. They are low herbs with dichotomous inflorescences, the flowers capitate or densely fasciated in the forks. It embraces besides *Königia* four other genera, all natives of California, one of which is also found in Chili.

kof, *a.* Same as *cof*.

koff (kof), *n.* [*cf.* D. *kof*, a two-masted vessel.] A small Dutch sailing vessel.

kome, *n.* See *offe*.

kofgar (kof'gär), *n.* [Hind.: see *kofgari*.] In India, an inlay of steel with gold. See *kofgari*.

kofgari (kof'gä-ri), *n.* [Hind. *kofgari*, < *kof*, pounded, + *-gar*, doing, making, < *-gar*, doer.] Inlaid East Indian metal-work in steel and gold: a variety of damaskeening. The pattern is drawn out on the surface of the steel, and a wire of soft pure gold is hammered in. The chief center of the art is Gujerat in the Panjab. Also called *kof*- or *kof*-work.

kof-work (kof'wérk), *n.* Same as *kofgari*. *Art Jour.*, 1884, p. 198.

Kogia (kō'gi-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of pygmy sperm-whales, of the subfamily *Physeterinae*,

and family *Physeteridae*. They have from 9 to 12 lower teeth, and 2 rudimentary upper teeth, or none; the symphysis menti less than half the length of the jaw; the cervical vertebrae ankylosed; and 7 cervical, 13 or 14 dorsal, and 30 to 60 or 61 lumbar and caudal vertebrae. Several nominal species, from 7 to 10 feet long, are described, but not satisfactorily distinguished from *K. brevirostris* of southern seas.

Kohathite (kô'hath-it), *n.* [*Kohath* (see def.) + *-ite*.] In Jewish hist., a descendant of Kohath, the second son of Levi. The Kohathites were one of the three great families of the Levites (Num. iii. 17-27), and had charge of bearing the ark and its furniture in the march through the wilderness.

kohl (kôl), *n.* [Also *kuhl*; *Ar. kohl*: see *alcohol*.] A powder used in the East from time immemorial in the toilet, to darken the orbits of the eyes, etc., properly consisting of finely comminuted antimony.

Kohl is also prepared of the smoke-black produced by burning the shells of almonds.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 41.

Eyes pencilled with *kohl* seem larger and more oblong.

R. F. Burton, *tr. of Arabian Nights*, VII. 260, note.

kohlrabi (kôl-râ'bi), *n.* [*G. kohlrabi*, *kohl-rabe*, formerly *kohlrabi*, after *It. cavolo rapa*: see *colo-rapa*.] The *G. form kohlrabi* stimulates the *It. pl. cavoli rapa*, or the *L. rabi*, gen. of *rapum*. The plant is also called in pure *G. kohlrube*, *kohl* (< *L. caulis*), cabbage, + *rûbe*, = *L. rapum*, turnip.] The turnip-stemmed cabbage, or turnip cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*, var. *gongylodes* (*caulo-rapa*). It is a frequently cultivated variety of the cabbage-plant, in which the stem above the ground swells into a large bulb-like formation which serves the purposes of a turnip, resembling in quality the Swedish variety, or rutabaga.

koiianaglyphic, *a.* Same as *oiianaglyphic*.

kouion (kô'ion), *n.* [*G. kouion*, neut. of *kouion*, hollow: see *oekia*, etc., *oekia*.] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, the auditorium; the caves. See *cave* under *cavea* and *diadema*.

kok¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *cock*.

kok², *v. and n.* A Middle English form of *cook*.

kok³ (kok), *n.* An Indian rat, *Mus kok*.

kokako (kô-kâ'kô), *n.* [Native New Zealand name.] The New Zealand wattle-crow, *Callaeus* or *Glaucopsis cinerea*. See *Glaucopsis*.

kokil (kô'kil), *n.* [*Skt. kokila*, *Hind. kokila*: see *koel*, *cuckoo*.] A large green-billed cuckoo of India, *Zanclostomus tristis*. Also called *mal-koha*.

kokoket, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckoo*.

kokoon (kô-kôon'), *n.* A tree of the genus *Kokoonia*.

Koona (kô-kôon'), *n.* [NL. (Thwaites, 1853), from the Cingalese name of the species that grows in Ceylon.] A genus of large tropical trees growing on the islands of Ceylon and Borneo, belonging to the polypetalous order *Celastrineae*, distinguished from related genera by a 3-celled ovary and winged seeds destitute of aril or albumen. These trees have a yellow bark, opposite coriaceous leaves, and small yellowish-livid flowers with twisted petals, arranged in axillary panicle cymes. The fruit is a 3-sided and 3-celled capsule, 1 to 3 inches long. *K. zeylanica*, the kokoon or koona-tree of Ceylon, is used by the inhabitants, who make a kind of snuff from the bark for the cure of headache, and express an oil from the seeds which they burn in lamps. The only other species is a native of Borneo, and is little known.

kokra-wood (kôkrâ-wûd), *n.* Same as *coco-wood*, 1.

kokum-butter, *kokum-oil*, *n.* See *cocum-butter*.

kokwold, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckold*.

kola-nut, *kola-nut*, *n.* See *cola-nut*.

Kolarian (kô-lâ-ri-an), *a.* [*Koli* + *-arian*.] Relating to the Kôlis and kindred tribes, regarded as an aboriginal race in India, older than both Dravidian and Aryan.

Koli (kô'li), *n.* [*Hind.*: see *coolie*.] A member of an aboriginal tribe in the hills of central India, whither they were driven by the early Aryan settlers. They are scattered widely, as cultivators and laborers, throughout southern India, but have preserved their original language, customs, and superstitions. See *coolie*.

kolinaky (kô-lin'aki), *n.* The chorok red sable, or Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus*, about 15 inches long, with a bushy tail 8 or 10 inches long, the fur uniformly buff or tawny, somewhat paler below, varied with black and white on the head. The fur is known as Tatar sable; it is usually dyed to imitate other kinds. The tail is used for artists' pencils. The Tatar name is *kukon*.

kollyxine (kô-lok'si-lin), *n.* Gunecotton. *Eitel*, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 120.

komeceras, *komoceras* (kô-mes'-, kô-mos'-g'-raa), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. komē*, the hair, + *keras*, horn.] In mammal., a horn or pseudo-horn formed of matted or felted hair of the skin covering the core. This horn is annually de-

veloped and shed, as in the American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*. *J. E. Gray*.

kon¹, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *con* for *can*.

kon², *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *con*.

kon³, *v. t.* See *kong*.

kongsbergite (kongu'berg-it), *n.* [*Kongsberg* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of silver amalgam, containing 95 per cent. of silver, found at Kongsberg in Norway.

Koninckia (kô-ninck'ki-â), *n.* [NL., named after Prof. de Koninck of Liège.] 1. A genus of corals of the family *Favositidae*. *Edwards* and *Haimé*, 1849. — 2. Same as *Koninckina*.

Koninckina (kô-ninck'ki-nâ), *n.* [NL. (Suess, 1853), < *Koninckia* + *-ina*.] The typical genus of *Koninckidae*. *K. leonhardtii* is a species from the Upper Trias of the Austrian Alps.

Koninckinidae (kô-ninck'ki-nâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Koninckia* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil brachiopods, based on the genus *Koninckina*.

koninckite (kô-ninck'ki-t), *n.* [After Prof. de Koninck of Liège.] A hydrated iron phosphate from Visé in Belgium.

konistra (kô-nis'trâ), *n.* [*G. konistra* (see def.), < *konis*, cover with dust, < *konis*, dust, = *L. cinis*, ashes: see *cinereous*.] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, the orchestra; properly, a circular area between the stage and the auditorium or kolon, raised slightly above the level of a surrounding space or passage, which was usually paved and coped with stone. The thymele stood in the middle of the konistra, which was so called because its floor consisted of ashes or ashes and earth compounded, beaten down to a hard and smooth surface. This disposition of the ancient theater was usually changed, under the Romans, for an even pavement of stone; but notable examples survive, as at Epidaurus and Sicily. See *cave* under *diadema*.

konite, *n.* See *conite*.

kônite (kên'it), *n.* [After Mr. Kônlein, a superintendent of coal-works at Uznach.] A soft reddish-brown hydrocarbon occurring in folia or in grains with brown coal at Uznach in Switzerland.

konning, *konnyng*, *n. and a.* Middle English forms of *cunning*.

koot, *n.* See *cool*.

koochahbee (kô-châ'bê), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The larva of a dipterous insect, *Ephydra californica*, prepared and used for food by the Indians. See *Ephydra*.

The worms are dried in the sun, the shell rubbed off by hand, when a yellowish kernel remains like a small grain of rice. This is oily, very nutritious, and not unpleasant to the taste; and under the name of *koochah-bee* forms a very important article of food. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 432.

koodoo (kô'dô), *n.* [African.] The striped antelope, *Antelope streptaceros* or *Streptaceros kudu*, found in many parts of Africa from Abyssinia to Cape Colony. It is much hunted, and has been almost exterminated in the latter region. The koodoo is a large handsome animal, the male standing about



Koodoo, or Striped Antelope (*Streptaceros kudu*).

18 hands high at the withers, with horns 3 or even 4 feet long, spirally twisted, and 2½ feet apart at their sharp points. The coat of old males is grayish-brown, indistinctly marked; that of young males and of females is a more reddish brown, with 8 or 10 long white stripes on each side. The koodoo frequents covered country, especially in the vicinity of rivers. Also *koodo*, *kudu*, *oudou*.

kook (kuk), *v. t.* See *cook*.

kookery, *kookree*, *n.* See *kukeri*.

Koolen, *n.* See *Kulin*.

koolokamba (kô-lo-kam'bâ), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of anthropoid ape, *Trogodytes koolokamba*, described by Du Chaillu as inhabiting the forests of equatorial Africa, and named 7.

aubryi by Gratiolet and Alix. It is related to the gorilla, chimpanzee, and nachege.

koomiss, *n.* See *kumiss*.

koorbash (kôr'bash), *n.* [Also *kourbash*, and formerly *oorbash*, *oorbatash*; < *Ar. kurbâj*, < *Turk. qirbâk*, *kirbâk*, a whip, a scourge.] A whip of hippopotamus- or rhinoceros-hide, used in Egypt and other parts of Africa.

He tried the argument of an unlimited application of the *koorbash*—in this case a frightfully thick thong of hippopotamus-hide. *E. Sartorius*, in the *Soudan*, p. 129.

koorbash (kôr'bash), *v. t.* [*koorbash*, *n.*] To beat with a koorbash.

Koord, *n.* See *Kurd*.

Koordish, *a.* See *Kurdish*.

kooskoos, *n.* See *cooscoos*.

koosso, *koosso*, *n.* See *coosso*.

kopeak, *kopek*, *n.* See *copeak*.

koppa (kop'pâ), *n.* [*Gr. κόππα*, < *Phen. (Heb.) qoph*.] A letter of the original Greek alphabet, ϕ, analogous in form and corresponding in position and use to the Phenician and Hebrew *koph* and the Latin *q*, *g*. See *epitemon*, 2. The kappa (κ, κ) was substituted for it in the words in which it had been used, but the sign was retained as a numeral with its ancient value of 90.

koppite (kop'it), *n.* [After Prof. Hermann Kopp of Heidelberg.] A rare mineral, related to pyrochlore in composition, found at Schelingen in the Kaiserstuhl, Baden.

Kopp's law of boiling-points. See *boiling-point*.

kopra, *koprah*, *n.* See *copra*.

Kopsis (kop'si-â), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1826), named after a Dutch botanist, Jan Kops, professor at Utrecht.] A genus of tropical Old World trees or shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Apocynaceae*, or dogbane family, tribe *Plumbeae*, having a hypocotylomorphous or salver-shaped corolla, calyx destitute of glands, corolla-lobes twisted and overlapping to the right, opposite leaves, and white or pink flowers in short terminal cymes. It was made by Don the type of his tribe *Kopsieae*. Only four species are known, native in the Malay peninsula and archipelago. *K. frutescens* is very ornamental in cultivation, and produces flowers several times in a year.

Kopsia (kop-si-â), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Kopsis* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Apocynaceae*, typified by the genus *Kopsis*.

Koran (kô-ran or kô-rân'), *n.* [Also rarely *Co-ran*, *Qurân*, formerly also *Coré*; with the *Ar.* article, *Alkoran*, *Alcoran* (q. v.); = *Turk. Fera. gurdân*, < *Ar. qurân*, *qurân*, book, reading, < *qarâ*, read.] The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, and by which all their transactions, civil, legal, military, etc., are regulated. It consists of revelations uttered by Mohammed at intervals during many years, and written down on loose leaves, the collection of which was completed after his death in 114 surahs or chapters. Its style is regarded as the standard of classical Arabic.

He Anathematizeth the *Coré*, that is, Mahomets Scripture, and all his learning, laws, Apocryphal narrations, traditions, and blasphemies. *Purkiss*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 264.

Koranic (kô-ran'ik), *a.* [*Koran* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Koran.

Hafis afterwards enrolled himself in the same order and became a professor of *Koranic* exegesis.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 367.

korasint, *n.* See *corazin*.

Kordofan gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*.

Korean, *a. and n.* See *Corean*.

korker (kôr'kér), *n.* Same as *cork*.

koro (kô'rô), *n.* [A native name.] An inferior light-colored kind of trepang.

In the Gulf of Carpentaria we did not observe any other than the *koro*, or gray slug. *Captain Fildes*, *Voyage*.

koroscopy (kô-ros'kô-pi), *n.* [*Gr. κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The shadow-test for the refraction of the eye. See *refraction*.

korybant, *n.* An occasional form of *corybant*.

kos (kos), *n.* [*Heb.*] A Jewish measure of capacity, equal to about 4 cubic inches.

koshér (kô'shér), *a.* [Also *coasher*; *Heb.*, lawful.] Pure; clean; lawful; conforming to the requirements of the Talmud: used by Hebrews: as, *koshér bread*, *koshér meat*, etc.: opposed to *tref*.

The whole difference between *koshér* and *tref* (lawful and forbidden, clean and unclean meat) lies in the observance of, or departure from, certain . . . Talmudic ordinances concerning the knife to be used for slaughtering, its shape, . . . and the like. *The Century*, XXIII. 612.

kosmeterion (kos-mê-tê-ri-on), *n.*; *pl. kosmetaria* (-â). [*Gr. κοσμητήριον* (see def.), < *κοσμεῖν*, adorn: see *cosmetic*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a public storehouse for the various ornaments and accessories used in the celebration of religious festivals, processions, etc., as at Sicily.

kousmic, kousmogony, etc. See *cosmic, etc.*
koss, n. See *cosse*.

koso (kos'ō), n. See *cuaso*.

Kosteletskyia (kos-te-lets'ki-ä), n. [NL. (Presl, 1835), named after V. F. Kosteletsky, a Bohemian botanist.] A genus of malvaceous plants of the tribe *Hibisceae*, closely related to *Hibiscus*, from which it differs chiefly in having only one ovule in each cell of the ovary. Eight species have been described, inhabiting the warmer parts of America, several in Mexico and Texas, and one (*K. virginica*) extending as far north as the salt marshes of New Jersey and New York. This last, which is a well-known plant, is a tall perennial herb, sometimes 4 or 5 feet high, with simple heart-shaped or halberd-shaped 3-lobed leaves, and large rose-purple flowers, often 2 inches in width.

Kosuta's case. See *can*.

kotai, n. An obsolete form of *coat*.

koto (kō'tō), n. [Jap.] A Japanese musical instrument, consisting of a long box over which are stretched thirteen strings of silk, each five feet in length and provided with a separate bridge. It is played with both hands, like the harp. The tuning is effect-



Japanese Woman Playing the Koto.

ed by shifting the position of the bridge, and semitones are obtained by pressing the string behind the bridge.

kotow, kowtow (kō-tou' or -tō'), n. [Also *kotōo, kootoo, kotou*; < Chin. *k'ow t'ow*, or *k'eu t'ou*, lit. 'knocking the head' (se. on the ground, in reverence): *k'ow*, knock; *t'ow*, colloq. form of *show*, the head.] A knocking of the forehead on the ground while kneeling, as an act of homage, reverence, worship, respect, etc. It is the ceremony of prostration performed in China by persons admitted to the imperial presence, in religious ceremonies, before magistrates, by an inferior to a superior, especially in making a humble apology, etc. Before the emperor and in worship the person performing the kotow kneels three times, and touches the ground with the forehead three times after each kneeling.

kotow, kowtow (kō-tou' or -tō'), v. t. [Also *kotōo, kootoo, kotou*; from the noun.] To knock the forehead on the ground while kneeling, as an act of reverence, worship, apology, etc.; perform the kotow; hence, to fawn or be obsequious; cringe.

I should like to show him I like him, and I have so learned and kowtowed to him whenever I had a chance.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 64.

kotri (kot'ri), n. [E. Ind.] An Indian magpie, *Dendroica vagabunda* or *Vagabunda rufa*.

kottet, v. A Middle English form of *cut*.

kotwal, n. See *cutwal*.

kotyliskos (kot-ilis'kos), n.; pl. kotyliskoi (-kol). [*Gr. kotyliskos*, dim. of *kotyla*, a little cup: see *cotyle*.] In *Gr. archaeol.*, a small toilet vase resembling the aryballus, but elongated and contracted instead of rounded at the bottom.

koukri, n. Same as *kukeri*.

koulán (kō'lan), n. Same as *kulan*.

See *disgottai*.

koumiss, koumys, n. See *kumiss*.

koupholite (kō'fō-lit), n. [*Gr. kouphos*, light (in weight or movement); + *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of the mineral prehnite found in the Pyrenees, occurring in masses with cavernous structure, consisting of thin fragile scales.

kourbash (kōr'bash), n. See *koorbash*.

kouskous, n. See *couscous*.

koualoppet, n. A Middle English form of *cowslip*.

kouso, n. See *cuaso*.

kouthi, n. A Middle English variant of *kith*.

To my neighbors sweethe ma,
 Badnes to my kouth als-awa.
M.S. Cott. Vespas, D. vii. f. 12. (Halliwell.)

kouthet, kowthet. Middle English forms of *could*, preterit of *can*.

kowht, n. A Middle English form of *coe*.

kowrie-pine (kou'ri-pin'), n. See *kauri-pine*.

kowtow, n. and v. See *kotow*.

koychet, n. [ME.; origin obscure.] A thief (f).

Fifteen koyches [var. *shawes*, Camb. MS.] com in a stounde
 Al slap, and gaf thay me thyr wounde.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. (Halliwell.)

kraal (krāl or krāl), n. [S. African D., perhaps < Sp. *corral* = *l'g. curral*, a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold: see *corral*.] The name may have been picked up from the Portuguese. Otherwise a native African name.] In South Africa, primarily, a collection of huts arranged around a circular inclosure for cattle, or the inclosure itself; hence, any closely built village, especially one within a stockade, or a farming establishment or ranch. Also spelled *krawl*.

krablitte (krab'lit), n. [*Gr. Krabla*, a volcano in Iceland.] Another name of the mineral or mineral aggregate basaltite.

kraft, krafft. Obsolete spellings of *craft*, *crafty*.

kraket, v. A Middle English form of *crack*.

kraken (krā' or krā'ken), n. [Also sometimes *kraken*; < Dan. *kraken*, < Norw. *krake*, a fabled sea-monster: little used in Norw., but appar. a particular use of *krake*, a pole, stake, post, a stunted crooked tree, a hook, also a stunted animal or person, = *Icel. kraki*, a pale, stake, post, = Dan. *krage*, a climbing-pole, = Sw. *krake*, a stunted horse; prob. ult. akin to *E. crook*.] A mythical sea-monster said to appear at times off the coast of Norway. The popular notion of the kraken dates back at least to the time of Pontoppidan (1698-1764), who wrote a description of it. One of the giant squids, as a cephalopod of the genus *Architeuthis*, might furnish a reasonable basis for the myth.

To believe all that has been said of the Sea-Serpent or the Kraken would be credulity; to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, iv. 8.

Then, like a *kraken* huge and black,
 She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp!

Longfellow, The Cumberland.

The *kraken* or great sea snake of the Norwegian fjords.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 238.

krama (krā'mā), n. [*Gr. krapa*, a mixture, esp. mixed wine, < *κραννίνα* (root *kra*), mix: see *crania, crater*.] The mixture of water and wine used in the eucharist, especially by the Greek and Roman Catholic churches. See *krasis*.

krama, n. See *crama*.

Krameria (krā-mē-ri-ä), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), named after J. G. H. Kramer, an Austrian physician and botanist.] A polypetalous genus of American herbs or undershrubs, referred by modern botanists to the order *Polygalaceae*, or milkwort family, but with such anomalous characters as to have been erected by some botanists into an order by itself, the *Krameriacae* or *Krameriaceae*. It has 4 or 5 nearly equal sepals, 5 unequal petals, a 1-celled ovary containing 2 ovules, a globose indehiscent echinate fruit, and seeds destitute of albumen. The flowers are borne in terminal racemes. The number of species is set down by different authors at from 20 to 35, all growing in the warmer parts of America, but ranging from southern Florida and Texas to Chili. *K. triandra*, the ratany, a shrub found in the mountainous parts of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, from 3,000 to 8,000 feet altitude, produces the medicinal ratany-root of commerce (see *ratany*), and all the species are said to possess intensely astringent properties. *K. pumila*, from Mexico, is an ornamental shrub.

Krameriacae (krā-mē-ri-ä-sē-ä), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Krameria* + *-aceae*.] An order of plants, consisting of the genus *Krameria* only, now referred to the *Polygalaceae*: same as the *Krameriacae* of Heichenbach.

krang, krong (krang, krong), n. [Also *crang*; < *D. krong*, a carcass.] In *whaling*, the carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

krantsite (krant'sit), n. [Named after Dr. A. Krantz, a mineral-collector.] A mineral resin from Nienburg in Hanover, near amber in composition.

krasis (krā'sis), n. [*Gr. krasis*, mixing: see *crasis*.] The act of adding a little water to the wine used for the eucharist: a primitive practice recognized in all ancient liturgies except the Armenian, mentioned by St. Justin Martyr (writing about A. D. 139) and other early writers, and believed by most liturgiologists to date from Christ's institution of the sacrament. Also called *mixture*.

krater, n. See *crater*, 1.

kraurite (krā'rit), n. [*Gr. kpauros*, brittle, friable, + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, same as *dufrenite*.

kraurosis (krā-rō'sis), n. [NL., < *Gr. kpaurosis*, become brittle or dry, < *kpauros*, brittle.] In *pathol.*, a dry, shriveled condition of a part.

Krause's membrane. See *membrane*.

krawl, n. See *kraal*.

kreasote, n. See *creasote*.

kreatic, a. See *creatic*.

kreatine, kreatin, n. See *creatine*.

kreatinine, kreatinin, n. See *creatinine*.

kredeimon (krē-dem'non), n. [*Gr. krademon* (see *del.*), < *κράς*, a form of *kapa*, the head, + *deiv*, bind, tie.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of veil which was drawn over the hair in such manner that the ends hung down on each side.

kreel (krēl), n. Another spelling of *creel*.

krefttonite (kri-ton'it), n. [*Gr. kpeitton*, *kpeitton*, compar. of *kpativ*, strong (= *E. hard*), + *-ite*.] A variety of garnite, or zinc spinel, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, containing 17 per cent. of iron sesquioxide.

kremersite (krem'er-sit), n. [Named after one *Kremers*, who analyzed it.] A chlorid of iron, potassium, ammonium, and sodium, found as a sublimation product at Vesuvius.

kremlin (krem'lin), n. [*F. kremlin* (with acc. om. *F. term.* -in) = *G. kremi*, < Russ. *kremli*, a citadel, fortress.] In Russia, the citadel of a town or city; specifically [*cap.*], the citadel of Moscow, including within its walls the imperial palace and arsenal, churches, monasteries, and other imposing buildings.

Kremnitz white. See *white*.

Krema (krem's), n. Same as *Kremnitz white*.

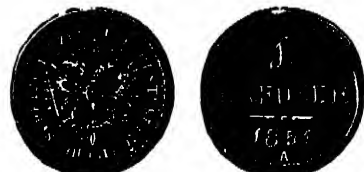
kreng, n. See *krang*.

krennerite (kren'er-it), n. [Named after Prof. J. A. Krenner of Budapest.] A rare tellurid of gold and silver occurring in orthorhombic crystals at Nagyság in Transylvania. Sometimes called *bunessite*.

kreosote, n. See *creosote*.

krester, n. An obsolete form of *crest*.

kreutzer, kreuzer (kroi'tser), n. [*G.*, so called because the type of the coin was originally a cross; < *kreuz*, a cross: see *cross*.] 1. A coin formerly current in Germany, struck in silver and copper, and worth less than 2 United States cents.—2. A modern copper coin of Austria,



Obverse. Reverse.
 Austrian Kreutzer. (Size of the original.)

the one hundredth part of the florin, equal to nearly half of a United States cent.

Also spelled *creutzer*.

kreweller, a. An obsolete spelling of *cruel*.

kriegspiel (krēg'spēl), n. [*G. krieg*, war, + *spiel*, game.] A game in which blocks representing bodies of soldiers are moved on a map: designed to illustrate the art of war.

kriecker (krē'ker), n. [*G. kriecker*, a creeper, croucher, < *kriechen*, creep: see *creep*.] A name in Rhode Island, Long Island, and New Jersey of the pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*. Also called *squat-snipe* and *squatter*.

kries, n. Another spelling of *creese*.

Krigia (krij'i-ä), n. [NL. (Schreber, 1791), named after David Krig, who collected plants in Maryland near the beginning of the 18th century.] A genus of North American liguliflorous composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceae*, subtribe *Hyoseridaceae*, with yellow flowers, usually on leafless scapes, a few-bracted involucre, many-ribbed achenes, and pappus of 5 to 8 small chaffy scales, alternating with as many bristles. They are low herbs with milky juice and radical leaves in a rosette on the ground, with the aspect of small-flowered dandelions. The genus embraces only five species, all of which are found in the United States, belonging to three sections.—*K. virginica*, a common little plant of eastern North America from Canada to Texas, being the type. *K. dandelion*, with much larger flowers and globose tubers, was formerly placed in a distinct genus, *Cynidifolia*.

Krigies (krij-i-ä-sē-ä), n. pl. [NL. (Karl Heinrich Schultz, 1835), < *Krigia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of composite plants created for the reception of the genera *Krigia* and *Luthera*, the latter of which is equivalent to *Cynithia*, now merged in *Krigia*.

kriker, n. An obsolete form of *creek*.

kriosphinx, n. See *criosphinx*.

kris, n. Another spelling of *creese*.

Krishna (krish'nā), n. [Skt., < *krishna*, black, dark.] In *later Hindu myth.*, a much-worshipped deity, son of Devaki, appearing also as a leading character in the great epic of the Mahābhārata, as chief of a people and charioteer of Arjuna, to whom he addresses the philosophic poem called *Bhagavad-Gītā*. The grounds of his

dedication are obscure. He is worked into the general system of Hindu religion as an incarnation of Vishnu.

krisavigite (kris'v-8-git), *n.* [*< Krisuvig* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of the basic copper sulphate brochantite, found at Krisuvig in Iceland.

kritarchy (krit'ar-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. κριτής*, a judge, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] The rule of the judges over the people of Israel. [Rare.] *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xvii.

krobylos (krō'bi-los), *n.* [*< Gr. κροβίλος* (see def.).] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a roll or knot of hair on the head. By some authorities it is taken as the knot or tuft of hair above the forehead familiar in the Apollo Belvedere (see out under *Hellenistic*); the latest students, however, consider it to be a gathering of the hair behind the head, often held in place by a pin or other ornament.

krocket (krok'et), *n.* [*< Cf. crocket.*] The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus*. [Local, Scotch.]

kroehnkite (krēn'kit), *n.* [Named after B. Kroehnke.] A hydrous sulphate of copper, occurring in blue crystalline masses in Chili.

krome (krōm), *n.* Same as *croma*.

krona (krō'ne), *n.*; pl. *kroner* (-nēr). [Dan., lit. a crown, = *E. crown*.] 1. A silver coin of Denmark, of the value of 1s. 1½d. English, or about



Obverse. Reverse. Danish Krona. (Size of the original.)

27 United States cents, containing 100 ore: the unit of the Danish coinage. There are gold coins of 10 and 20 kroner.—2. A silver coin of Norway and Sweden, of the same value.

Kronia (kron'i-8), *n.* pl. [*< Gr. Κρόνια*, neut. pl. of *κρόνος*, pertaining to Kronos: see *Kromos*.] An ancient Greek festival in honor of Kronos, held at Athens in the month Hecatombeion (July and August), and resembling in its character of merriment the Roman Saturnalia.

Kronos (kron'os), *n.* [Also *Cronus*; *Gr. Κρόνος* (see def.), a name in later times regarded erroneously as a var. of *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the ruler of heaven and earth before Zeus, a son of Ouranos (Uranus, Heaven) and Ge (Earth), and father by Rhea of Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon, and Zeus. He was driven by his sons from the throne, Zeus being put in his stead. He was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

Kroo, Kru (krō), *n.* [African.] One of a stalwart negro race on the coast of Liberia, distinguished for skill as seamen.

Krooman (krō'man), *n.*; pl. *Kroomen* (-men). Same as *Kroo*.

krotalon (krō'ta-lon), *n.* Same as *crotalum*.

Kru, *n.* See *Kroo*.

krugite (krū'git), *n.* [So called after a mining director named Krug von Nidda.] A variety of polyhalite from Neu-Stassfurt, Germany.

kruiler, *n.* See *cruller*.

krummhorn (krūm'hörn), *n.* [*G.*, *< krumm*, = *E. crump*, crooked, + *horn* = *E. horn*.] 1. A medieval musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a curved tube and a melancholy tone.—2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop with short, slender metal pipes, and a tone like that of the clarinet. Also called *clarinet-stop*, *crumhorn*, and corruptly *cremona*.

Krapp gun, *n.* See *gun*.

krye, *v.* A Middle English form of *cry*.

kryolite, *kryolith*, *n.* See *cryolite*.

kryometer (kri-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. κρύος*, cold, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A thermometer adapted for measuring very low temperatures.

krypto, *n.* See *crypto*.

krypton (krip'ton), *n.* [*< Gr. κρυπτόν*, secret.] See the extract.

On June 8, 1898, the discovery of yet another element was announced, in a communication made by Prof. Ramsay, of London, to the Academy of Sciences, of Paris. The communication was read to the Academy by M. Berthelot. This new element is a gas, and makes a fifth constituent of the atmosphere; it is, however, present in very minute quantities, viz., one part in ten thousand of its volume. *Krypton* belongs not to the argon, but the helium group; its density is greater than that of nitrogen, being, according to the corrected measurement, 22.47.

Sci. Amer., July 9, 1898.

ksari, *n.* A former spelling of *csar*.

Kahatriya (kshat'ri-yā), *n.* [Skt., *< kshatra*, rule, authority.] The second or military caste

in the social system of the Brahmanic Hindus, the special duties of the members of which are bravery, generosity, rectitude, and honorable conduct generally.

kuckoo, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckoo*. **kudos** (kū'dos), *n.* [*< Gr. κῦδος*, glory, renown; a poetical word, found chiefly in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, from which it has passed, as a bit of classical slang, into some E. use.] Glory; fame; renown. [Humorous.]

I hear now that much of the *kudos* he received was undeserved. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 192.

He decided for the corner chosen by Abraham, and distributed the *kudos* amongst the clans. *R. P. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 282.

kudos (kū'dos), *v. t.* [*< kudos*, *n.*] To bestow *kudos* on; glorify. [Humorous.]

Kudos d'egregiously in heathen Greek. *Southey*, *Nondescripts*, I.

kudumba (ku-dum'bā), *n.* See *cadamba*.

kue, *n.* An obsolete form of *cue*.¹

Kufic, *a.* and *n.* See *Cufic*.

kufan (kuf'tan), *n.* Same as *castan*.

kufi-work (kuf'wērk), *n.* Same as *kofigari*.

kuge (kōng'ā), *n.* [*Japan.* = *Chin. kung k'ia*, 'public' or ducal families.] A court noble of Japan, as distinguished from a *daimio* or territorial noble, or such court nobles collectively. See *buke*.²

kuhl, *n.* See *kohl*.

Kuhnia (kū'ni-8), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), named after Dr. Adam Kuhn of Philadelphia, from whom Linnaeus received the plant.] A genus of American herbs, of the composite family, tribe *Eupatoriaceae*, and subtribe *Adenostyleae*, having the scales of the involucre imbricated in several series, the lobes of the corolla short, the bristles of the pappus plumose, the heads middle-sized and panicled, and the leaves alternate. Three species have been distinguished by some authors, but others reduce them to one. They are all natives of North America, the typical form, *K. eupatorioides*, being a common plant throughout most of the United States. It is a branching perennial herb with a large deep root, lanceolate leaves, and yellowish-white flowers.

Kuhniæ (kū-ni'8-8), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Karl Heinrich Schultz, 1850), *< Kuhnia* + *-æ*.] A division of composite plants, embracing the genera *Kuhnia*, *Liatria*, and others now included in the tribe *Eupatoriaceae*.

kuichua (kwich'wā), *n.* [*Braz.*] A kind of wild cat, *Felis macrurus*, found in Brazil, notable for the length of its tail. It is one of a number of spotted cats, resembling the ocelot, indigenous to South America.

kuichunchulli (kwi-chūn-chūl'yē), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The root of a species of *Ionidium* (probably *I. parviflorum*) growing in Quito, Ecuador. It is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic, and is used in South America as a remedy in certain cutaneous affections.

kuttle, *v. t.* See *cuttle*.

kukang (kū-kang'), *n.* [*Javanese*.] The Javan slow lemur or slow-paced lori, *Stenops* (*Nycticebus*) *javanicus*, a prosimian quadruped of the family *Lemuridae* and subfamily *Nycticebinae*. It is of clumsy form, with fore and hind limbs of about equal length, the inner digit on each foot reversed, large eyes, and apparently no tail.

kukeri (kū'kēr-i), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A sword used by the Gorkhas of India. The blade is much broader at the point than at the hilt, more or less curved, and usually has the sharp edge on the concave curve. By some it is thought to have been originally a missile weapon, and its form a "survival" of the boomerang or some similar throwing-stick. Also *kookery*, *kookree*, *kukri*, *kukri*, etc.

Kuklux (kū'klus), *n.* [Short for *Kuklux Klan*.] 1. Same as *Kuklux Klan*.

The abuse and intimidation of the blacks by the night-riders of the *Kuklux* had already begun. *G. S. Merriam*, *S. Bowles*, II. 43.

2. A member of the *Kuklux Klan*.

They arranged to have an initiation not provided for in the ritual. . . . The "procedure" was to place the would-be *Ku Klux* in an empty barrel, . . . and to send him whirling down the hill. *The Century*, XXVIII. 402.

Kuklux (kū'klus), *v. t.* [*< Kuklux*, *n.*] To subject to outrage by the methods of the *Kuklux Klan*.

Kukluxism (kū'klus-izm), *n.* [*< Kuklux* + *-ism*.] The methods of the *Kuklux Klan*; outrage by whipping, expelling from home, or murder.

Kuklux Klan (kū'klus klan). [A fantastic name made up by the originators of the association; *< Gr. κῦλος*, a circle ("the Knights of the Golden Circle" and other names involving *circle* having been previously used as the title of secret associations in sympathy with the Con-

federacy), + *E. clan*; the peculiar form and spelling being chosen on account of the alliterative mystery, esp. of the abbreviated form *K. K. K.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a secret oath-bound organization, also called simply *Kuklux*, which arose in the Southern States after the civil war of 1861-65, among the participants in or sympathizers with secession, the members of which (or persons passing as members) perpetrated many outrages, by whipping, expelling, or murdering persons obnoxious to them, especially negroes and new-comers from the north. Such outrages, by this and similar organizations called "the Invisible Empire," "the White League," etc., continued with more or less frequency for more than ten years after the war.

kulan, *n.* See *disgustat*.

kuli (kū'li), *n.* [See *oolie*.] In southern India, hire; wages. Also spelled *ooly*.

Kulin (kū'lēn), *n.* In India, one of an order of Brahmins regarded as of superior sanctity and invested with extraordinary privileges, including the right to marry many wives, in consideration of large dowries and the support of the wife by her parents in their own home. Also written *Koolen*.

The privilege of maintaining a plurality of wives is restricted to very few—except in the case of *Koolen* Brahmins, that superlative aristocracy of caste. *J. W. Palmer*, *The Atlantic*, XVIII. 732.

Kulinism (kū'lēn-izm), *n.* In India, the privilege and influence of the *Kulin* Brahmins, especially in respect of marriage and dowries. Also written *Koolenism*.

kullus (kul'us), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In the Jain and other architectural styles of India, a pinnacle in the form of a vase, as that surmounting the amalaka or ornamental covering of a Jain or a Dravidian tower.

kumbecephalic (kum'bē-ke-fal'ik), *a.* Same as *cymboccephalic*.

I suggested . . . the name *kumbecephalic*, or boat-shaped; a name subsequently adopted by other cranialogists for this type of skull. *D. Wilson*, *Prehist. Annals Scotland*, I. 236.

kumberbund, *n.* Same as *cumberbund*.

kumiss, *kumyas* (kū'mis), *n.* [Also written *koomis*, *kumies*, *koumiss*, *koumys* (and first in *E. common*: see *cosmos*?), = *F. koumiss*, *< Russ. kumys* (*kumys*) = *Little Russ. kumys* (*kumys*) (> *Pol. kumiz*, *kumys* = *MGr. κάμυς*, *< Tatar kumiz*, fermented mares' milk.] 1. A common beverage of the nomads of northern Asia, consisting of fermented mares' milk, resembling sour buttermilk, but clear and free from greasiness. The Kirghiz and others distill an intoxicating liquor from it.—2. A fermented dietetic and sanitary drink made in western countries, in imitation of the preceding, from cows' milk with sugar and yeast, and allowed to ferment until it becomes effervescent and slightly alcoholic.

kümmel (kūm'el), *n.* [*< G. kümmel*, lit. cumin: see *cumin*.] A cordial made especially in the Baltic provinces of Russia, flavored with cumin, caraway, or fennel, and generally much sweetened. The best quality is called *altasch*.

These hors-d'œuvre are accompanied with draughts of eau-de-vie and *kümmel*; for the Russians drink their strong liquors before dinner. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 682.

kummerbund, *n.* See *cumberbund*.

kumquat, *n.* See *cumquat*.

kumshaw, *n.* See *cumshaw*.

kumyas, *n.* See *kumiss*.

kundah-oil (kūn'dā-oil), *n.* The oil extracted from *Carapa Touloucouina*. Also written *coonda*, *coondi*, *kunda*, and *kundoo-oil*. See *Carapa*, I.

kunkur (kūng'kēr), *n.* Same as *kankar*.

kuntze, *n.* Same as *oontee*.

kupferschiefer (kūp'fēr-shē'fēr), *n.* [*G.*, *< kupfer*, = *E. copper*, + *schiefer*, slate: see *shiver*.] A dark-brown or black shale, often bituminous, and in some parts of Germany, especially at Mansfeld in the Harz, sufficiently charged with copper ore to be worked with profit for that metal. It belongs to the Permian-series.

kupferite (kūp'fēr-it), *n.* [Named after a Russian physicist, *Kupffer*.] A magnesium silicate belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group. It occurs in prismatic masses having an emerald-green color, due to the presence of a small amount of chromium.

Kurd, Koord (kūrd), *n.* [= *F. G. Kurde* = *Russ. Kurdā*, *< Turk. Ar. Kurd*.] A member of a pastoral and predatory Aryan race, which gives its name to Kurdistan, a region of Asia lying partly in Turkey and partly in Persia. The Kurds speak an Iranian language, and are mostly Sunni Mohammedans. Rarely spelled *Kurd*.

Kurdish, Koordish (kôr'dish), *a.* [*Kurd* + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to Kurdistan or the Kurds.

kuril (kû'ril), *n.* [Named from the Kurile Islands.] The black hagden of the Kuriles, *Pygmaeus curillus*. It is a kind of petrel, of the family *Procellariidae*.

Kurilian (kû-ril'i-an), *a. and n.* [*Kurilo* (Russ. *Kuriletz*, a Kurilian) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific, lying between the southern extremity of Kamchatka and Yezo in Japan. The Kuriles (twenty-two in number) now belong entirely to Japan, the northern part (the Little Kuriles) having been ceded to it by Russia in 1875 in exchange for the southern half of Sakhalin.

2. *n.* A native of the Kurile Islands. The Kurilians of the northern islands resemble the Kamohadale, and those of the southern are Ainu. See *Ainu*.

Kurisset, *n.* See the second extract.

The renegade Wogan, with twenty-four of Ormond's kurissets.

What kurissets are, I do not know; may be cuirassiers, in popular locution: some nickname for Ormond's men, whom few loved.

Curlye, Cromwell's Letters (ed. 1871), II. 198.

Kuroshio (kô-rô-shé'wô), *n.* [*Jap.*, < *kuro*, black, + *shio*, tide.] The Black Current or Gulf Stream of Japan. Beginning about 20° N. latitude, near the Beale Islands, between Luzon and Formosa, it flows northward along the eastern shores of Formosa and the south of Lochoo, till it reaches the 36th parallel of latitude, where it divides, the main current flowing northeast to the eastern shores of Kiu-shiu, Shikoku, and the main island of Japan. About latitude 38° it bends more to the east, and continues to the Aleutian Islands and the North American coast, where it is known as the Pacific drift. On the coast of Japan its temperature is always 4° or 5° higher than that of the neighboring waters, but it decreases in temperature and depth as it runs northward and eastward. Its breadth, which is 40 miles near Japan, increases as it approaches the American coast.

kursaal (kôr'sâl), *n.* [*G.*, < *kur*, = *E. cura* (< *L. cura*), + *saal* (= *AS. sæl*), a hall, > *F. salle, salon*; see *salon, saloon*.] A public hall or room for the use of visitors at many German watering-places or health resorts. Reading-rooms and rooms for recreation are usually associated with the kursaal.

kursi, **kursay** (kér'si), *n.*; pl. *kursies* (-siz). [*Ar. kursî, korsi* (< *Hind. kursî*), a chair.] A small low table, usually octagonal, upon which an eating-tray is put at meal-time: a common arrangement in the Moslem East. The kursi itself is often very richly ornamented, especially with inlaid work of ivory, ebony, and metals; but sometimes it is of carved wood, or of metal filigree.

Kuridae (kér'ti-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Kurtus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes represented by the genus *Kurtus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In Günther's ichthyological system, the only family of the third division of *Acanthopterygii* (*Kuriformes*), embracing both true *Kuridae* and *Pomphylidae*. (b) In late systems, fishes of a compressed oblong form, with a short submedian dorsal fin, a long anal, and an air-bladder lodged within dilated convex ribs forming rings.

Kuriformes (kér-ti-fôr'méz), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *κῦρῆς*, curved, + *L. forma*, form.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third division of the order *Acanthopterygii*, having only one dorsal fin, which is much shorter than the long anal, and no superbranchial organ.

Kurtus (kér'tus), *n.* [*NL.* (Bloch, 1787), < *Gr. κῦρῆς*, curved, arched.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, in which the back is gibbous in front of the dorsal fin, representing the family *Kuridae*. *K. indicus* is an example. Also *Kyr-tus*.

Kushitic (kû-shit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cushite*.

kusaks, kusakus, *n.* Same as *cusaks*.

kusai, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *kiss*.

kusar, **kusar** (kô'si-er, kô'ser), *n.* [*Cf. Turk. küss (kyân)*, a drum, kettledrum.] A Turkish musical instrument with five strings stretched over a skin covering a kind of basin.

kusynyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

kusti (kû'sti), *n.* [*Pers. kusti*.] A woolen cord worn by Parsees of both sexes, consisting of seventy-two threads, that being the number of the chapters of the *Isashne*, with two branches having twelve knots for the months of the year.

A long coat or gown is worn over the sadara, extending to the knees, and fastened round the waist with the *kusti*, or sacred cord, which is carried round three times and fastened in front with a double knot.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 335.

kutch, *n.* See *cutch*.

kutch, *a. and n.* See *cutch*.

kutcherry, *n.* See *cutchery*.

kuteera gum. See *gum*.

kuthi, *n.* An obsolete form of *kith*.

kuthet, *v.* A variant of *kithe*.

kutia (kôt-yâ'), *n.* [*Russ. kutya, kutyâ*.] A dish made of boiled rice or other grain with honey or hydromel and raisins. Nearly everywhere in the Greek Church this dish is eaten after a funeral or a service for the dead, having been taken to the church or cemetery and placed on the reading-desk during the service. The ingredients are thought to be symbolical, the rice meaning the resurrection, the honey the joy of eternal life, etc. The custom is probably derived from funeral ceremonies of the ancient Greeks.

kuttar (kut'âr), *n.* [*Hind.*] A sort of short dagger, peculiar to India, having a handle consisting of two parallel bars with a crosspiece connecting them. The hand is inserted to grip the crosspiece, and the bars serve as a guard to the wrist.

kuwasoku, kuasoku (kwâ-zô'kû), *n.* [*Jap.*, < *kuwa* (= *Chin. hua*), a flower, flowery, + *zoku* (= *Chin. tsuk*), class.] 1. The noble class: a collective name in Japan for both the kuges or court nobles and the daimios or territorial nobles, since the surrender to the mikado, in 1872, of the lands and retainers of the latter. — 2. One of this class.

kvass (kväs), *n.* [= *F. kwas* = *G. kevass*, < *Russ. kvass*, a drink so called.] A fermented drink in general use in Russia, taking the place of the beer of other countries. Common *kvass* is made from an infusion of rye flour or dough, or of other flour or baked bread, with malt. Finer kinds are made from apples, raspberries, or other fruit, without malt.

ky, kye (ki), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *key*.

In places there is fopper abundance,
The *ky* may otherwise be withdrawn.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. K. T. S.), p. 166.

When the gloamin' and the mirk,

Then the *kye* comes hame.

Hooy, When the *Kye* Comes Hame.

kyabocca-wood, kyabuca-wood, *n.* See *kyabocca-wood*.

kyack¹ (kyak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hering. [*Maine*.]

kyack² (ki'ak), *n.* See *kayak*.

kyanise, kyanizing. See *kyanize, kyanizing*.

kyanite (ki'a-nit), *n.* See *cyanite*.

kyanize (ki'a-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kyanized*, *ppr. kyanizing*. [*Kyan*, a proper name: see *def. of kyanizing*.] To treat (wood) by the process of *kyanizing*. Also spelled *kyanise*.

kyanizing (ki'a-ni-zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *kyanize*, *v.*] A process for preventing the decay of wood, patented by J. H. Kyan in 1832. It consists in filling the pores of the wood with a solution of corrosive sublimate, which coagulates the vegetable albumen, and renders the wood impervious to air or moisture. Also spelled *kyanizing*.

kyanol, kyanole (ki'a-nol, -nôl), *n.* [*Gr. κυανός*, blue, + *-ol, -ole*.] In *chem.*, aniline.

kyanophyl, *n.* Same as *cyanophyl*.

kyathos (ki'a-thos), *n.* See *cyathus*.

kydt. Another form of *kith*.

kye, *n. pl.* See *ky*.

kyesthein (ki-es'thē-in), *n.* [Also variously *kyestein, klestein*, etc.; a word of indeterminate form and etymology, but taken, in the form *kyesthein*, as irreg. < *Gr. κῆν*, be pregnant, + *έσθης*, a garment, taken for 'pellicle'.] A cloud appearing in the middle of certain urines. After they have stood a day or two it rises to the top to form a pellicle, which subsequently breaks and falls. It was at one time thought to be diagnostic of pregnancy, but it occurs under other conditions.

kyet, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *keek*.

kyie¹ (ki), *n.* [*Gael. caol, caoil*, a frith, a channel.] A sound; a strait: often used in the plural: as, the *Kyles* of Bute. [*Scot.*]

kyie² (ki), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A lamp of primitive pattern, designed to be suspended in an open fireplace. [*Cape Cod, Massachusetts*.]

kylix (ki'liks), *n.* [*Gr. κίλιξ*, a cup, vase (see

def.)] In *Gr. antiq.*, a vase or cup of elegant form, used for drinking. The *kylix* was usually broad and shallow, with or without a slender foot, and provided with two handles not extending above the rim. Also written *kylix*.

kylos (ki'lô), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the cattle of the Hebrides.

Our Highlandmen brought in a dainty drove of *kyloses*.
Scott. Pirate, xv.

kymelynt, kymnelt, *n.* See *kimnel*.

kymograph (ki'mô-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. κύμα*, a wave, + *γραφειν*, write.] An instrument by means of which variations of fluid pressure, as of the blood in some one of the vessels of a living animal, can be measured and graphically recorded. The most common form consists of a cylinder made to revolve at a uniform rate, and carrying a smoked paper on which a style writes, or unsmoked paper on which a light pen is made to write. Also *kymographion*.

kymographic (ki-mô-gráf'ik), *a.* [*kymograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a kymograph: as, *kymographic clockwork*.

Mercurial kymographic tracing from carotid of dog, showing form of curve on a large scale.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 104.

Kymric, Kymry. See *Cymric, Cymry*.

kynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *kind*.

kyndt, kyndet. Obsolete forms of *kind*¹, *kind*².

kyndelicht, *a.* An obsolete variant of *kindly*.

kyngt, *n.* An obsolete form of *king*¹.

kyphoscoliotic (ki-fô-skô-li-ot'ik), *a.* [*Gr. κῡφῶς* (sis) + *σκολιῶς* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting kyphosis and scoliosis.

kyphosis (ki-fô'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κῡφῶσις*, a being humpbacked, < *κῡφῶς*, he humpbacked, < *κῡφός*, humpbacked, bent forward, < *κῡπτειν*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Also written *cyphosis*.

kyrbasia (kér-bâ'si-â), *n.* [*Gr. κυρβάσια*, a Persian bonnet or hat.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *cidaris*, 1.

The *kyrbasia*, or *kidaris*, was a high pointed hat of Persian origin.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 454.

Kyrie (ki'ri-e), *n.*; pl. *Kyries* (-ez). [Short for *Kyrie eleison*.] 1. The *Kyrie eleison*, especially in its western form (with *Christe eleison*), and the repetitions collectively, as used at the beginning of the Roman mass or as at the beginning of the Anglican communion office. — 2. The musical setting of these words.

Kyrie eleison (ki'ri-e e-lâ'i-sion). [*Gr. Κύριε ἑλεῖσον*, Lord, have mercy: *Κύριε*, Lord; *ἑλεῖσον*, aor. impv. of *έλεειν*, have mercy or pity; see *Christe eleison*.] 1. Literally, Lord, have mercy! a brief petition, founded on nearly identical Scriptural phrases (for example, Ps. cxxiii. 3, Mat. xx. 30), used as a response in the primitive liturgies and in the eucharistic and other offices of Oriental churches to the present day. In the Latin Church *Kyrie eleison* (thrice) is followed by *Christe eleison* (thrice), and this again by *Kyrie eleison* (thrice). The formula is always said in this Greek wording, but the intermediate *Christe eleison* is unknown to the Eastern Church. The Oriental *Kyrie* is used in the Irenica at the beginning of the liturgy and in other litanies. The Western *Kyrie* (a remnant of the Irenica) is used by the Roman Church at mass just after the introit, and also in the breviary offices and in litanies. In the Sarum missal it also occurred near the beginning of the service, and this use of it is represented in the communion office of the Book of Common Prayer by the responses after the commandments, "Lord, have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law." In the same book it occurs in the form "Lord, . . . Christ, . . . Lord, have mercy upon us," in the litany, and before the collect for the day at morning and evening prayer. This is also called the *lesser Kyrie*.

2. The first movement or division in a musical setting of a Roman Catholic mass or the Anglican communion office, the text being the petitions above mentioned.

kyriolaxy (ki'ri-ô-lek-si), *n.* [*Gr. κυριολαξία*, the use of literal expression, < *κύριος*, having authority, authorized, regular, + *λέξις*, speaking; see *lexicon*. Cf. *kyriologic*.] The use of literal as opposed to figurative expressions, or of words in clear and definite senses. [Rare.]

kyriologist, kyriologically, *a.* See *kyriologic*.

Kyrret, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*².

kyralt, v. and a. A corrupt form of *christen*, *Christian*.

kyte¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *kite*¹.

kyte², *n.* See *kite*².

kythi, *n.* A Middle English form of *kith*.

Kyther, v. See *kith*.

kyzt, *n.* A Middle English form of *ken*.



Kylix. (From an example in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.)



1. The twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet. It had a similar place in the Latin, Greek, and Phœnician alphabets, from which the character has come to us. The scheme of its forms in those alphabets, with the Egyptian characters from which they are perhaps ultimately derived (see *A*), is as follows:

23 26 6

Egyptian, Hieroglyphic, Hieratic.

Phœnician.

2 2

Early Greek and Latin.

The *L*-sound is made with the tongue in the same general position against the roof of the mouth as *d* and *t* and *n* (see these letters), and hence is called, like them, a dental (or gingival, or lingual, or tongue-point) sound. Its characteristic peculiarity of utterance is that it involves a breach of the close *d*-position at the side or sides of the tongue, the intonated breath escaping there, while the tip of the tongue remains in contact. This breach may be made on either side of the tongue, or on both sides at once: the habits of different individuals, and perhaps of different communities, varying in this regard. Other *L*-sounds, agreeing with ours in the lateral breach of mute contact, but differing in the position of the tongue, are found in some other languages: as, the palatal *l* of French and Italian (the French *l mouillé*, now mostly converted into a simple *y*-sound; the Italian *gli*), the lingual or cerebral *l* of Sanskrit, and so on. *L* is the most sonorous and continuous, or most vowel-like, of our consonant-sounds; and hence it has come, by the loss of an accompanying vowel, to have itself the value of a vowel in a very large number of English unaccented syllables—especially after a mute, as in *lark, wriggle, bottle, noddle, apple, bubble*; less often after consonants of other classes, as in *muscle, muzzle, raffia, devil*, and colloquially in such as *kernel, gunnel, pommel*. The sign *l* never has any other than its own proper sound; but it is silent in a few words, as *balm, half, salt*. In the recent history of our language the sound is a peculiarly stable one, hardly exhibiting transition into any other; more anciently, and in other tongues, it exchanges sometimes with *d* (as Latin *lacrima*, Greek *δακρυ*), but especially with *r* (thus, in Sanskrit, the *l* is to a large extent a later alternative to an *r*); in many French words it appears converted into *u* (as *mouze*, plural of *mal*, *deux boeides bel, belle*, and so on); in Italian, after mutes, into *o*, as *piano*, Latin *planus*, etc. In virtue of its general phonetic character, *l* is a semi-vowel (so far as that term is admitted), and is often classed as such, along with *r*, or with *r* and *y* and *w*. More popularly, it is ranked as a "liquid," with *m* and *n* and *r*, nothing more being implied in the classification (a loose and unscientific one) than its special sonorousness and continuableness.

2. A symbol—(a) in *chem.*, for *lithium*; also *La*; (b) in Roman numerals, for 50, and with a line drawn above it (*L*) for 50,000.—3. An abbreviation—(a) [*l.*], in *music*, of *la* (in solmization); (b) of *Latin*; (c) in stage-directions, of *left*; (d) [*l. c.*] of *liber*, a book, as a division of a literary work; (e) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *libra*, pound sterling, when written after the figures (when before the figures, it has the conventional form *£*): as, 100*l.* = £100; (f) [*l. c.*] in a ship's log-book, of *lightning*; (g) [*l. c.*] in references, of *line*: as, Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 72; (h) [*l. c.*] of *logarithm*; (i) [*l. c.*] in *astron.*, of *longitude* (*l* denoting the heliocentric and *λ* the geocentric longitude); (j) [*l. c.*] of *logo*; (k) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] in *anat.*, of *lumbar*: used in vertebral formulæ.—The three *L*'s (*naut.*), lead, latitude, and lookout: a phrase used by seamen to signify that a careful use of the first (in sounding), a knowledge of the second, and the vigilant performance of the third will prevent a vessel from running ashore.

*L*² (*oil*), *n.* [*Prop.*, as a word, spelled *oil*; from the letter *L*]. 1. A part of a house or other structure projecting at a right angle from the main body, so as to form with it the figure of the letter *L*: as, the building has an *L* of 20 feet.

The milk-pans tilted to sun against the underpinning of the *L*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 184.

2. A rectangularly bent pipe-connection. *F. H. Knight*. Also *oil* in both senses.

*la*² (*la*), *interj.* [*Also law*; var. of *lo*, < AS. *lā*, *interj.*: see *lo*]. An expression of mild admiration, wonder, or surprise, and formerly of asseveration; as, *O la!* that is strange. [*Now vulgar.*]

Truly, I will not go first; truly, *la*! I will not do you that wrong. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., l. 1, 522.

La! *miss*, why, it is witchcraft. *C. Reade*, *Love me Little*, l.

La you, behold; see there. *Shak.*, W. T., II. 2, 50.

*la*² (*la*), *n.* [*See gamut*]. In solmization, the syllable used for the sixth tone of the scale—that is, the submediant. In the major scale of C this tone is A, which is therefore sometimes called *la*, especially in Italy and France. Abbreviated *l*.

*la*³ (*la*). [*See lo*]. The feminine form of the definite article in French, occurring in some names and phrases used in English.

La. In *chem.*, the symbol for *lanthanum*.

laager (*lā'gér*), *n.* [*D.*, var. of *leger*, a camp; see *leaguer*², *lager*]. In South Africa, an encampment; an inclosure for temporary defense formed of the wagons of a traveling party.

laager (*lā'gér*), *v. t.* [*laager*, *n.*]. To arrange in such a way as to form a defensive inclosure; arrange so as to form a laager: as, to *laager* wagons. [*S. African.*]

laast, *n.* A Middle English form of *lace*.

laby (*lab*), *v.* [*< ME. labben*, < OD. *labben*, *blab*, tell tales: cf. G. *labbe*, lip, mouth. Cf. *blab*, *babble*]. *I. intrans.* To blab; babble; tattle.

Of his tonge a *labbiny* shrewe is she. *Chaucer*, *Prol.* to *Squire's Tale*, l. 10.

II. trans. To blab.

Thyng that wolde he pryve publiſhe thow hit neuere, Nother for loue *labbe* hit out ne lacke hit for non enye. *Piers Plowman* (C), xli. 30.

lab (*lab*), *n.* [*< ME. labbe*; from the verb.]. A blabber; a tattler; a telltale. [*Prov. Eng.*]

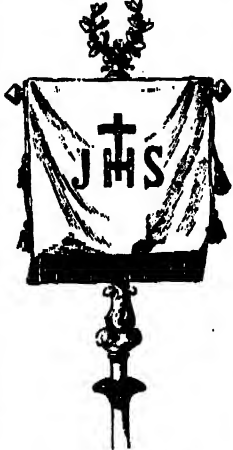
I am no *labbe*. *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 323.

Labadism (*lab'ā-dizm*), *n.* [*< Labadie* (see *Labadie*) + *-ism*]. The doctrines and practices of the Labadists.

Labadist (*lab'ā-dist*), *n.* [*< Labadie* (see def.) + *-ist*]. A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610–1744), a Jesuit, afterward a mystic Protestant preacher in France and Holland. The Labadists were Christian communists. Among their tenets were denial of the obligation of sabbath observance, on the ground that life is a perpetual sabbath; belief in the direct influence of the Holy Spirit; and belief in marriage as a holy ordinance valid only among believers, the children of the regenerate being born without original sin. The sect disappeared about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Labarraque's fluid or *solution*. See *fluid*.

labarum (*lab'ā-rum*), *n.* [*LL.* in LGr. *λάβραρον*, also *λάβραρον*, *λάβραρον*; origin obscure; according to Baillet (*Diet. Celtique*), < Basque *labarra*, a standard; according to Larra-mendi (*Dicc. trilingue*), of Cantabrian origin, < *lauburu*, anything with four heads or limbs, such as the cruciform framework of a military standard. Cf. *LL. cantabrum*, a standard, a variant reading of *labarum* in some passages, neut. of *Cantaber*, Cantabrian, pl. *Cantabri*, the Cantabrians: see *Cantabrian*]. 1. A Roman military standard adopted by the later emperors as the imperial standard. It consisted of a staff or lance carrying a purple banner on a cross-bar. This banner usually bore the effigy of the general or emperor; but Constantine the Great, after his conversion, placed upon it, woven in gold, the cross and the monogram (christmas) or emblem of Christ, *☩* or *☩*, consisting of the Greek letters *XP* (Chr), standing for *Christ*. In later times the



Ecclesiastical Labarum.

name was given to the monogram itself, or to the cross in the monogram.

2. A standard or banner of similar form, borne in ecclesiastical processions of the Roman Catholic Church.—3. Figuratively, a moral standard, guide, or device.

It is now the Pagans who have seized the labarum of duty and self-sacrifice. *F. P. Cobbe*, *Peak in Darien*, p. 5.

Labatia (*la-bat'i-ā*), *n.* [*NL.* (Swartz, 1797), named after a French monk and botanist Jean Baptiste *Labat*]. A genus of tropical American trees belonging to the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceæ*, tribe *Poutericeæ*, having a 4-parted calyx, 5 fertile and 5 abortive stamens, a 4-celled ovary, and fleshy fruit. Five species are known, natives of the West Indies and Brazil.

*labbe*², *v.* A Middle English form of *lab*.

*labbe*², *la-beet*. A contraction or corruption of *let be*. See *let*. *Chaucer*.

Hee'l purchase induction by almy, And offers her money her incumbent to be. But still she replied, good sir, *la-bee*, If ever I have a man, square-cap for me. *Cleveland*, *Poems* (1561). (*Narr.*)

labber (*lab'ér*), *v.* [*Prob.* for **lapper*, freq. of *lap*]. *I. trans.* 1. To lick; lap.—2. To splash. [*Prov. Eng.* in both senses.]

II. intrans. 1. To bathe.—2. To loll out the tongue. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

labdanum (*lab'dā-num*), *n.* See *ladanum*.

labecodization (*lā-bā-sā-dī-zā'shon*), *n.* [*< la* + *be* + *ce* + *de* (see *bebization*) + *-ize* + *-ation*]. Same as *bebization*.

la-beet. [*ME.*] See *labbe*².

labefaction (*lab'ē-fak-tā'shon*), *n.* [*< L. labefactio* (*n*), a shaking, loosening, < *labefacere*, cause to totter, shake: see *labefaction*]. A weakening or loosening; a falling; decay; downfall; ruin. [*Rare.*]

There is in it [the "Beggars' Opera"] such a *labefaction* of all principles as may be injurious to morality. *Johnson*, in *Boswell* (ed. 1791), l. 527.

labefaction (*lab'ē-fak'tā'shon*), *n.* [= OF. *labefaction*, < L. as **labefactio* (*n*), < *labefacere*, pp. *labefactus*, cause to totter, shake, weaken: see *labefy*]. Same as *labefaction*.

To private difficulties and causes of *labefaction*, such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time. *W. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, v.

labefy (*lab'ē-fi*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labefed*, ppr. *labefying*. [*< L. labefacere*, cause to totter, shake, weaken, < *labare*, totter, give way, + *facere*, do, make.]. To weaken or loosen; enfeeble; impair. [*Rare.*]

*label*¹ (*lā'bel*), *n.* [*< ME. label*, *labell*, *labelle*, *labiel*, < OF. *label*, *labeau*, also, with an inserted liquid or nasal, *lambel*, *lembel*, *lambeau* (ML. reflex *labellus*, *labella*, *labellus*, *lambellus*), a rag, tatter, shred, *F. lambeau*, shred, piece, strip, flap, with dim. suffix, < OHG. *lappa*, MHG. *lappe*, G. *lappen*, a rag, shred, = AS. *lappa*, *lappa*, a lap, flap, fold: see *lap*². Cf. *lapel*, ult. = *label*].

1. A small loosely hanging flap; specifically, a pendant like a broad ribbon hanging from a head-dress; a lappet.

And a knit night-cap made of coarsest twine, With two long *labels* button'd to his chin. *Sp. Hall*, *Bathos*, IV. li. 24.

The Priests' habits.—Long robes of white taffeta; long white heads of hair; the High-Priest a cap of white silk shag close to his head, with two *labels* at the ears. *Besumont*, *Masque of Inner-Temple*.

2. In *her.*: (a) One of the ribbons that hang down from a mitre or the electoral crown. See *infula*, 3 (b). (b) A fillet resembling a barrulet with three or more pendent drops or points, which were originally straight with parallel sides, but are now usually shaped like a dovetail. It is used as a bearing, but especially as a difference, as in cadency, to indicate the oldest son. Some authorities say that the label when used for cadency should have seven points while the great-grandfather of the bearer is alive, five while his grandfather is alive, and three while the father lives. In nearly all

owns the label, whether a bearing or a difference, has an odd number of points. These points are also called *lambeaux*. In a very few cases the label is borne bendwise. A label of three (or more) points crossed has, instead of the ordinary lambeaux, small crosses pointing downward, which may be Latin crosses reversed or Greek crosses. A label of three (or more) pomagranates pendant has, instead of lambeaux, rounded fruit represented as burst open. A label of three (or more) tape pendent has, instead of lambeaux, strips intended to represent the parchment ribbons to which seals are affixed in ancient documents. A label with the points erect, or a label reversed, is seldom used by itself, but in connection with an ordinary label, in which case the blazon is a label counterpoised with another, the points erect, or two labels indorsed, or more rarely bars-gemal patté. See *lambeau*. Also called *file* and *lambeu*.



Label of three points.

The said Sir William said on his oath, in the tenth year of Henry the fourth, that before the times of Edward the third the label of three points was the different appurtenant and appurtenant for the cognizance of the next heir.

Holme's, Rich. II., an. 1390.

8. A slip of paper or any other material, bearing a name, title, address, or the like, affixed to something to indicate its nature, contents, ownership, destination, or other particulars.

Post. When I waked, I found
This label on my bosom.

Luc. Read, and declare the meaning.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5, 430.

4. A narrow slip of parchment or paper, or a ribbon of silk, affixed to a diploma, deed, or other formal writing, to hold the appended seal.

Ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 1, 57.

5. In law, a paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil.—6. A small reserved space in a work of art, or the like, forming a panel or cartouche, used for containing a name, monogram, or other mark for identification.—7. In medieval arch., a projecting tablet or molding over a door or window. See *dripstone*, 1. Also called *label-molding*.—8. A long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end and a center-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, etc.

Then haste thou a label, that is shapen like a rule, saue that it is strait and hath no plates on either ende.

Chaucer, Astrolabe.

9. Border; verge; marge.

On Ascension Eve, May 15th, being in the town of Dover (standing as it were on tip-toes, on the utmost edge, brink, and label of that land which he was about to surrender), King John, by an instrument or charter, . . . granted to God, and the church of Rome, . . . the whole Kingdom of England and Ireland.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 13.

label¹ (lā'bel), v. t.; pret. and pp. *labeled* or *labelled*, ppr. *labeling* or *labelling*. [*label*, n.] 1. To affix a label to; mark with a label: as, to label a package to be despatched by express.—2. To designate or describe by or on a label; characterize by inscription: as, the bottle was labeled poison.—3. To set forth or describe in a label (in the legal sense).

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil labelled to my will: as, item, two lips, indifferent red.

Shak., T. N., i. 5, 265.

4. In arch., to furnish with labels or hood-moldings. See *label*, n., 7.

If a castle appear in the distance, with its donjon keep, its towers, and labelled windows, its mullions and corbels.

R. P. Ward, De Clifford, xii.

label² (lā'bel), n. [*L. labellum*, a little lip: see *labellum*.] In bot., same as *labellum*, 1.

labeler, labeller (lā'bel-er), n. One who affixes labels to anything.

labeling-machine (lā'bel-ing-mā-shēn'), n. A machine for affixing paper labels, advertisements, or covers to cans, bottles, boxes, or packages.

labellum (lā-bel-um), n.; pl. *labella* (-ā). [*L.*, dim. of *labrum*, a lip: see *labrum*.] 1. In bot., one of the three divisions of an orchideaceous corolla, differing from the others in shape or direction, and not seldom spurred; the lip. Theoretically it is the petal nearest the axis, but by a half-twist of the



L. Labellum of (2) *Opophaea pubescens* and (3) *Platanthera rotundifolia*.

ovary it becomes the outer petal, nearest the bract. The term is applicable to similar petals in other flowers. Also *label*.

2. In entom., a part of the mouth of an insect, by some considered to be the epipharynx. In *Diptera* the labellum is one of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the theca of the proboscis.

label-machine (lā-bel-mā-shēn'), n. A machine for punching, printing, gumming, and cutting out labels for cans, bottles, boxes, etc., from a continuous roll of paper.

labent (lā'bent), a. [*L. laben* (-t-), ppr. of *labi*, fall, slide. Cf. *labile*, *lapse*.] Sliding; gliding. [Rare.]

Labeo (lā'bē-ō), n. [*NL.*, < *L. labeo*, one who has large lips, < *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, a genus of cyprinoid fishes.—2. In entom., a genus of hymenopterous parasites of the prototrupid subfamily *Dryininae*, having the occiput deeply concave, and vertex and neck separated by a sharp angle. There are two species, one European and one North American. The genus was founded by Haliday in 1833.

labia¹ (lā'bi-ā), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *λαβή*, a handle, or *λαβή*, a handle, forceps, < *λαμβάνειν*, *labēiv*, take. Cf. *labis*.] A genus of carwigs of the family *Forficulidae*, having the body short and the antennae with fewer than twelve joints. *L. minor* is the little earwig, a European species found in manure-heaps and hotbeds. Leach, 1815.

labia², n. Plural of *labium*.

labial (lā'bi-āl), a. and n. [= *F. labial* = *Sp. Pg. labial* = *It. labiale*, < *ML. labialis*, pertaining to the lips, < *L. labium*, lip: see *labium*.] 1. a. 1. In anat. and zool., pertaining to the lips or to a lip-like part; situated on or by a lip; having a lip-like character, as in shape, position, or office: as, a labial vessel or nerve; a labial fold or process.—2. In entom., pertaining to the labium, or lower lip of an insect.—3. Formed by the lips, as a sound. See II., 1.

The Hebrews have been diligent in it, and have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, which guttural. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 104.

4. Giving forth tones produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge or lip: applied to musical instruments such as the flute or the fine-pipes of an organ.—Labial appendages. Same as *brachial appendages* (which see, under *brachial*).—Labial glands. See *gland*.—Labial palpi, in entom., two organs, each consisting of from one to four joints, attached to basal lobes on the sides of the ligula or to the front margin of the mentum. See cuts under *Zymenoptera*, *Insecta*, and *mouth-part*.—Labial pipe, in music, an organ-pipe with lips: a flute-pipe.—Labial segment, that primary body-ring which in insects bears the labium or united second maxilla. The genae, occiput, and cervical sclerites have been variously supposed to represent this segment, which in spiders is transferred to the thorax. See *postoral*.

II. n. 1. A letter or character representing an articulate sound which in speaking is accompanied by a proximate or complete closure of the lips. The labials in English are the mutes *p*, *b*, the nasal *m*, and the fricative *f*, *v* (usually made between lips and teeth, and hence called more exactly *labiodental*); and the semivowel *w* and vowels *oo* (*o*) and *ou*, as involving a rounding of the lips, are often ranked in the same class. 2. In *herpet.*, one of a series of plates or scales which lie along the edge of the lips, especially in *Ophidia*, those of the upper lip being the superior labials, those of the lower lip the inferior labials.—3. In entom., one of the labial palpi.

Labiales (lā-bi-ā-lēs), n. pl. [*NL.* (Lindley, 1833), pl. of *ML. labialis*, labial: see *labial*.] In Lindley's earlier system of botanical classification (1833), a group of plants in the cohort *Perovnatia*, embracing the orders *Labiales*, *Verbenaceae*, *Myoporineae*, and *Selaginiae*, in all of which the corolla is more or less labiate. In his later system the *Labiales* are embraced chiefly in his *Echiales*.

labialism (lā'bi-āl-izm), n. [*labial* + *-ism*.] A tendency to labial pronunciation—that is, to change articulate sounds to labials or to labiodentals; labialization.

In one set (of cognate words) we see the phenomenon of *labialism*, in the other assimilation, but no touch of *labialism*. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 610.

labialization (lā'bi-āl-i-zā-shŏn), n. [*labial* + *-ation*.] The act or process of labializing; conversion to a labial.

The phenomena of palatalization and labialization. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 57.

labialize (lā'bi-āl-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *labialized*, ppr. *labializing*. [*labial* + *-ize*.] To make labial; give a labial character to; change to utterance as the lips.

A tendency to labialize back vowels.

There is reason for believing that this labializing tendency is very old—as old indeed as the Indo-European language itself. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 610.

labially (lā'bi-āl-i), adv. In a labial manner; by means of the lips.

labiate (lā-bi-ā-tē), n. pl. [*NL.* (A. L. Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of *labiatus*, lipped: see *labiate*.] The mint family, a very important and extensive natural order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, with a labiate corolla, and a four-lobed ovary, changing to four seed-like monospermous fruits. This order contains about 2,600 species, mostly herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, rarely arborescent, with opposite or whorled leaves, usually square stems, and a thyrsoid or whorled inflorescence. They are spread throughout the world, being most strongly represented in the Mediterranean and eastern regions, but abounding in all temperate latitudes. Many of the species are valued for their fragrance, as lavender and thyme; others for their stimulating qualities, as mint and peppermint; others as aromatics, as savory, basil, and marjoram; several are used as febrifuges, as the *Cotinus viridis* of Sierra Leone. Rosemary is used in the manufacture of Hungary water, and its oil is that which gives the green color to bear's grease and like pomatums. Betony, ground-ivy, hoarhound, and others have bitter tonic qualities. Numerous species possess great beauty, as various kinds of sage, *Gardigita*, and *Dracocephalum*.

labiate (lā'bi-āt), a. and n. [= *F. labié* = *Sp. Pg. labiado* = *It. labiato*, < *NL. labiatus*, lipped, < *L. labium*, lip: see *labium*.] 1. a. Lipped; having parts which are shaped or arranged like lips.



Labiate Corolla of *Brunella vulgaris*. a, corolla, seen from the side; b, same laid open, front view.

(a) In bot.: (1) Lipped; nearly always, two-lipped: the name as *bilabiate*: said of a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx. Compare *labiosae*. (2) Pertaining to the *Labiales*. (b) In anat. and zool., formed like a lip; labial in shape, office, or appearance. (c) In entom., having thickened, fleshy margins: applied to an office, as the end of the proboscis of a house-fly.

II. n. A plant of the natural order *Labiales*. labiated (lā'bi-ā-ted), a. [*labiate* + *-ed*.] Same as *labiate*.

labiatiflorous (lā-bi-ā-ti-flō-rŭs), n. pl. [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *labiatiflorus*: see *labiatiflorous*.] In bot., according to De Candolle, Gray, and others, a series of the natural order *Compositae*. The flowers are mostly hermaphrodite, and the corolla is divided into two lips. It was regarded by Lindley and Endlicher as a suborder, and is coextensive with the tribe *Mutistaceae*.

labiatiflorous (lā-bi-ā-ti-flō-rŭs), a. [*NL. labiatiflorus*, < *labiatus*, labiate, + *L. flos* (*flor*), flower.] Having the flowers with labiate corollas: said only of the *Labiatiflorae*.

labidometer (lab-i-dom'e-ter), n. [*Gr. λαβή* (*labē*), a forceps (see *labia*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] In obstet., a scale adapted to the handles of the forceps, which indicates the distance of the blades from each other when applied to the head of the child. Dunglison.

labidure (lab-i-dū-rŭ), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **labidurus*, < *Gr. λαβή* (*labē*), a holder, forceps, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A suborder of *Orthoptera*, distinguishing the *Forficulidae* alone from other orthopterous insects: a synonym of *Euplexoptera* and of *Dermaptera* in a limited sense.

labiella (lā-bi-el-ā), n.; pl. *labiellae* (-ē). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. labium*, a lip: see *labium*.] In *Myriapoda*, a median single or multiple piece of the deutomala, situated between the malulellae. A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 200.

labile (lā'b-il), a. [= *OF. F. labile*, < *L. labilis*, apt to slip, transient, < *labi*, fall, slip: see *labent*.] Unstable; liable to err, fall, or apostatize. [Rare.]

But sensibility and intelligence, being by their nature and essence free, must be *labile*, and by their liability may actually lapse, degenerate, and by habit acquire a second nature. Chayne, Regimen, v.

lability (lā-bil-i-ti), n. [= *OF. F. labilité*, < *ML. labilitas* (-t-), instability, < *L. labilis*, apt to slip: see *labile*.] The quality of being labile; liability to lapse or err. Coleridge. See quotation under *labile*. [Rare.]

labimeter (lā-bim'e-ter), n. An erroneous form of *labidometer*.

labiodental (lā'bi-ō-den-tal), a. and n. [*L. labium*, lip, + *den* (-t-), tooth: see *dental*.] 1. a. Formed or pronounced with the cooperation of the lips and the teeth.

II. n. An articulate sound produced by the cooperation of the lips and the teeth, or the letter or character representing such sound. The labiodentals are *f* and *v*.

labiose (lā'bi-ōs), *a.* [*< L. labium, lip, + -ose.*] In bot., having the (distinct) petals so arranged as to imitate a labiate corolla.

labialp (lā'bi-palp), *n.* [*< NL. labiopalpus, < L. labium, lip, + NL. palpus, a feeler: see palp.*] A labial palp or feeler of an insect or a mollusk.

labialpalpus (lā-bi-pal'pus), *n.*; pl. **labialpalpi** (-pi). [*NL.*] Same as **labialp**.

labis (lā'bis), *n.* [*Gr. LGr. λαβίς, a spoon, Gr. a holder, handle, forceps, tongs, < λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take.*] In the Greek and other Oriental churches, a small spoon, usually of silver, and with a cruciform handle, used to administer the eucharistic elements (the species of bread dipped in that of wine: see *intinction*) to the laity. The name is derived from the fact that the Greek word *labis* (λαβίς) is used in the Septuagint in the passage Isa. vi. 6 for the tongs with which the angel took the live coal from off the altar and gave it to the prophet, the 'live coal' being a frequent name in early Christian times for the eucharist. Before it was applied to the spoon, this name was given to the hand or fingers of the communicant. The *labis* is not in ordinary use in the Armenian Church. Also called *cochlear* and *eucharistic spoon*. See *spoon*.

labium (lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. **labia** (-i). [*L., a lip, also labrum, a lip, prob. akin to E. lip: see lip.*] 1. In anat. and zool., a lip or lip-like part. Specifically—(a) In anat.: (1) Either lip, upper or under, of the mouth, respectively called *labium superius* and *labium inferius*. (2) Either lip, inner or outer, on each side of the vulva, respectively called *labium internum* and *labium externum*; generally named in the plural—the former, right and left, being the *labia minora* or *nymphæ*; the latter, right and left, being the *labia majora*. (3) Either lip, upper or lower, of the grooved border of the spiral lamina of the cochlea: the upper is called *labium vestibulare*, from its relation to the scala vestibuli; the latter, *labium tympanicum*, from its relation with the scala tympani. (b) In entom., specifically, the lower lip of an insect, the upper being called the *labrum*. It is morphologically the third pair of gnathites united together on the median line, and believed to correspond to the second pair of maxillæ of a crustacean. The labium is a composite organ, whose composition varies much in different groups of insects. Hence there is great confusion in the names of the parts of which it is composed. The term is now applied to the whole under lip, which may or does consist of parts named (1) stipes, mentum, and palpi, the palpi being bearing the lingua, paraglossæ, and palpi labiales; or (2) submentum, mentum, and ligula, the last bearing the glossæ, paraglossæ, and labial palpi. See these terms, and cuts under *mouth-part*.

It is hardly open to doubt that the mandibles, the maxillæ, and the labium answer to the mandibles and the two pairs of maxillæ of the crustacean mouth.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 343.

(c) In *Arachnida*, the shield forming the floor of the mouth, which in spiders is very conspicuous, and is often, but incorrectly, called the *labrum*. (d) In *Arthropoda* generally, the lower lip, attached to the mentum; a coalesced second pair of maxillæ, forming the lower part of the mouth; the metastoma, as of a crustacean. See cut under *Arachnida*.

The resemblance between the labium and a pair of maxillæ which have coalesced is obvious.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 347.

(e) One of the lips or labiate prolongations of the neuropodium of a polychæte worm, between which is the aperture of the trichopore. (f) In conch., the inner or columellar lip of a univalve shell, the outer lip being called the *labrum*. See cut under *univalve*. (g) The lip of an organ-pipe. See *lip*.

2. In bot.: (a) The lower or anterior lip of a bilabiate corolla. (b) In *Isodites*, a lip-like structure formed by the lower margin of the foveola. —3. [*cap.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, with one small New Guinean species, *I. bicolor*. Brullé, 1846.—*Labia cerebri*, the lips of the brain; the margins of the inner surface of the two hemispheres, overlapping the corpus callosum like lips, each forming the border of the gyrus fornicatus.

lablab (lab'lab), *n.* The Egyptian or black bean, *Dolichos Lablab*, a native of India, widely cultivated, and naturalized in most warm countries. The species as named includes several varieties, formerly treated as species of a genus *Lablab*, as *L. vulgaris* and *L. cultratus*; also *L. perennans*, the white Chinese lablab, and *D. or L. igneus*, the horse-eye bean.

labor, **labour** (lā'bör), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *labour*, < ME. *labour*, *laboure*, *labor* (f), < OF. *labor*, *labur*, *labour*, *labeur*, F. *labeur* = Sp. *labor* = Pg. *lavor* = It. *labore*, < L. *labor*, *labos* (lā'bör), labor, toil, work, exertion; perhaps remotely akin to *robur*, strength: see *robust*.] 1. Work done by a human being or an animal; exertion of body or mind, or both, for the accomplishment of an end; effort made to attain useful results, in distinction from exercise for the sake of recreation or amusement.

Sleep that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, *labor* the laborer's bath.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 2, 28.

What is obtained by *labor* will of right be the property of him by whose *labor* it is gained. Johnson, Rambler.

Death is the end of life; ah, why
Should I all *labor* be?
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

Labor, I should say, is any painful exertion of mind or body undergone partly or wholly with a view to future good.
Jerome, Pol. Rom., v.

2. Specifically, bodily toil; physical exertion for the sake of gain or reward; the use of muscular strength for the satisfaction of wants, in distinction from purely mental exertion and from the productive use of capital. *Skilled labor* is that employed in arts and handicrafts which have to be learned by apprenticeship or study and practice; *unskilled labor* is that requiring no preparatory training. Nearly all work of both classes is included in the phrase *manual labor*.

A habit of *labor* in the people is as essential to the health and vigor of their minds and bodies as it is conducive to the welfare of the state. A. Hamilton, Works, I. 257.

3. Work done or to be done; that which requires exertion or effort; a work; a performance; an achievement: as, the twelve *labors* of Hercules.

By one *laborer*, he left to posterity three notable bookes.
A. Ashm., The Scholemaster, p. 123.

Yes, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their *labors*; and their works do follow them. Rev. xiv. 13.

These brought back
A present, a great *labour* of the loom.
Tennyson, Prince of Wales, I.

4. The laboring class; productive work as represented by those devoted to it: as, the claims or rights of *labor*; the *labor-market*.

When *labor* quarrels with capital, or capital neglects the interests of *labor*, it is like the hand thinking it does not need the eye, the ear, or the brain.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 268.

5. The pangs and efforts of childbirth; parturition; travail. The first stage of labor is from the beginning to the complete dilatation of the os uteri; the second stage consists in the expulsion of the child, and the third in that of the afterbirth.

Rachel travailed, and she had hard *labor*.
Gen. xxxv. 16.

6 (Sp. pron. lā-bör'). In the quicksilver-mines of California, any place where work has been or is going on; especially, in the plural, those parts of the mine from which ore is being extracted in some quantity; workings.—*Commissioner of Labor*. See *commissioner*.—*Division of labor*. See *division*.—*Hard labor*, in law, compulsory mechanical employment, or other work requiring continuous physical exertion, imposed on some criminals in addition to imprisonment.—*Hard-labor Bill*. See *Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill*, under *bill*.—*Knights of Labor*. See *knights*.—*Labor of love*. See *love*.—*Maternity labor*, labor which takes place before the normal date of termination of pregnancy, but late enough to make possible the survival of the child. Sometimes defined as labor in the last three months of pregnancy.—*Statute labor*, in Scotland, the amount of work appointed by law to be furnished annually for the repair of highways.—*Syn. 1. Toil, Drudgery, etc. (see work); effort, pains.*

labor, **labour** (lā'bör), *v.* [*< ME. labourer, laboren, labren, < OF. laborer, laburor, labourer, F. labourer = Pr. laborar, laorar, laurar = Sp. labrar = Pg. lavar = It. laborare, lavorare, < L. laborare, intr. labor, strive, exert oneself, suffer, be in distress, tr. work out, elaborate, < labor, labor: see labor, n. Cf. collaborate, elaborate.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a physical or mental effort to accomplish some end; exert the powers of body or mind for the attainment of some result; work; strive. The word often implies painful or strenuous effort.

Six days shalt thou *labour*, and do all thy work.
Ex. xx. 9.

Against my soul's pure truth, why *labour* you
To make it wander in an unknown field?
Shak., C. of E., III. 2, 27.

How much soever I *laboured* to keep me company,
I could not possibly perform it. Coryat, Crudities, I. 77.

Oh, my heart
Labours a double motion to impart
So heavy tidings!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

Ever will I *labor* as I can
To make my ill forebodings come to nought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 107.

2. Specifically, to exert the muscular power of the body for the attainment of some end; engage in physical or manual toil.

In sudore and synynk thou shalt thine mete till,
And *labre* for thine lyfode, for so vr lord hyste.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 218.

Thel maken the Ox to *laboure* 6 seer or 7, and than thel ete him.
Adam, well may we *labour* still to dress
This garden, still to tend plant, herb, and flower.
Our pleasant task enjoind.
Milton, P. L., ix. 308.

3. To be burdened; be oppressed with difficulties; proceed or act with difficulty: used absolutely, or followed by *under* or (formerly) *of*.

Come unto me all ye that *labour* and are heavy laden,
and I will give you rest.
Mat. xi. 28.

The vulgar *labour* under a high degree of superstition.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

If we *laboure* of a bodily disease, we send for a physician.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 44.

Absolute monarchy *labours* under the worst of all disadvantages.
Brougham.

4. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; be in travail.

My Muse *labours*,
And thus she is deliver'd.
Shak., Othello, II. 1, 128.

5. To move forward heavily and with difficulty; specifically, of a ship, to roll and pitch heavily in a seaway, or in such a manner as to bring a dangerous strain upon the masts, rigging, and hull.

And let the *labouring* bark climb hills of seas
Olympus-high, and duck again as low
As hell's from heaven!
Shak., Othello, II. 1, 129.

To *labor* on the way, to go on; plod on.—To *labor* with, to argue or plead earnestly with: as, we *labored* with him for hours, but could not persuade him.—To *take the laboring oar*, to undertake the most toilsome or efficient part in an employment or enterprise.—*Syn. 1.* To struggle, plod, drudge, slave, suffer.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to work; exercise.

Labor not either your mind or body presently after meals.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

2. To work at; specifically, to till; cultivate. [Now rare.]

Concerning the tillage of the Island they made answer, moreover, that no part of it was plowed or *laboured*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 129.

Labouring the soil, and reaping plentiful crop.
Milton, P. L., xii. 18.

Diodorus Siculus states that the Celtiberians divided their land annually among individuals, to be *laboured* for the use of the public.

Str. J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 310.

3. To produce by labor; make or work out with effort; expend labor on; strive for. [Archaic.]

The artifice and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. Dryden, Æneid, viii. 525.

The largest mantle her rich wardrobe holds,
Most priz'd for art, and *labour*'d o'er with gold.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 114.

No time will be lost to *labour* your return.
Walpole, Letters, II. 482.

4. To urge; labor with.

He hath been *laboured* by his nearest kinsfolk and friends in Germany to leave the States, . . . but he would not.
Quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, I.

5. To beat; belabor.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, III. 668.

labor² (lā'bör'), *n.* [Sp., lit. labor: see *labor*, n.] A Mexican land-measure, equal to 177 acres.

A *labor*, in Mexican law, is composed of one million square varas, that is to say one thousand varas on each side.
Hall, Mexican Law, p. 104.

laborant (lab'ō-rant), *n.* [*< L. laborans (-t-), ppr. of laborare, labor, work: see labor, v.*] One who labors; a workman; specifically, a working chemist.

Then we caused the *laborant* with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the nitre.
Boyle, Works, I. 604.

laboratory (lab'ō-rā-tō-rī), *n.*; pl. **laboratories** (-rīz). [= F. *laboratoire* = Sp. Pg. *lt. laboratorio*, < ML. *laboratorium*, a place for labor or work, < L. *laborare*, labor, work: see *labor*, v.] 1. A room, building, or workshop especially fitted with suitable apparatus for conducting investigations in any department of science or art, or for elaborating or manufacturing chemical, medicinal, or any similar products: as, a chemical or pharmaceutical *laboratory*; hence, also, figuratively, any place where or in which similar processes are carried on by natural forces.

Why does the juice which flows into the stomach contain powers which make that bowl the great *laboratory*, as it is by its situation the recipient of the materials of future nutrition?
Paley, Nat. Theol., vii.

The roots of many of these ancient volcanoes have been laid bare. We have been, as it were, admitted into the secrets of these subterranean *laboratories* of nature.
Gellie, Geol. Sketches, II. 32.

Medical investigation was carried on actively and successfully in all the [Medical] School *laboratories*, four out of the fifteen subjects relating to human food.

Rep. of Pres. of Harvard College, 1887-8, p. 14.

2. *Milit.*, an establishment for the manufacture of rockets, port-fires, fuses, percussion-caps, quick-and-slow-matches, friction-primers, electric primers, etc., designed for military operations.

In Great Britain *laboratories* are in charge of officers of the Royal Artillery; in the United States they are under the officers of the Ordnance Department.

laboratory-forge (lab'ō-rā-tō-rī-fōrj), *n.* A small and compact forge adapted to *laboratory* use, as for operations with the blowpipe.

laboratory-furnace (lăb'ô-ră-tô-rî-fer'nās), *n.* A small and compact form of furnace for the laboratory or workshop, such as the Bunsen-burner furnace or the blast gas-furnace.

labor-day (lăb'ô-ră-dā), *n.* In some of the United States, a legal holiday, commonly the first Monday in September, established for the benefit of the laboring classes.

labored, laboured (lăb'ôrd), *p. a.* [*labori*, *labour*, + *-ed*.] 1. Laboriously formed; made or done with laborious pains or care.

The third Georgie seems to be the most laboured of them all; there is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and chariot race.

Addison, Virgil's Georgica.

2. Bearing the marks of constrained or forced effort; not easy, natural, or spontaneous; as, a labored style of composition; a labored painting.

The Curling Hair in tortured Ringlets flows,
Or round the Face in labour'd Order grows.

Gay, The Fan.

laborer, labourer (lăb'ôr-ôr), *n.* [*ME. laborer, labourer*, < *OF. (a) laborator, laboreur, labourer, F. labourer* = *Sp. laborador* = *Pg. larador* = *It. lavoratore*, < *ML. laborator*, a laborer, < *L. laborare*, labor; (b) *OF. also laborier, labourier*, < *ML. laborarius*, a laborer, < *L. labor*, labor; see *labor*, *r.*] One who labors or works with body or mind, or both; specifically, one who is engaged in some toilsome physical occupation; in a more restricted sense, one who performs work which requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from a skilled workman; in the narrowest sense, such an unskilled workman engaged in labor other than that of a domestic servant, particularly in husbandry.

And right anon he chaunged his aray,
And cladde him as a pourre labourer.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 551.

When down he came like an old o'ergrown oak,
His huge root hewn up by the labourer's stroke.

Drayton, David and Goliath.

As year by year the labourer tills

His wonted glebe, or lops the glades.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cl.

laboring, labouring (lăb'ôr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *labor*, *r.*] 1. Toil; exertion; effort.

Mr. Winthrop was chosen governor again, though some laboring had been, by some of the elders and others, to have changed.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 380.

2. Tillage; cultivation.

In labouring of lands, is hys (Virgil's) Bucoliques (figured).

Spenser, Shep. Cal., October, Glasse.

laboringly, labouringly (lăb'ôr-ing-li), *adv.* In a laboring manner; with difficulty: as, to breathe laboringly.

laborious (lăb'ô-ri-us), *a.* [= *F. laborieux* = *Fr. laborieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. laborioso*, < *L. laboriosus* (LL also *laboriosus*), full of labor, toilsome, < *labor*, labor; see *labor*, *r.*] 1. Requiring much labor, exertion, or perseverance; toilsome; not easy: as, laborious duties; a laborious undertaking.

With what compulsion and laborious fight
We sunk thus low.

Milton, P. L., ll. 80.

2. Using exertion; practising labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous: as, a laborious husbandman or mechanic; a laborious minister or pastor.

Shall these amend thee, who are themselves laborious in evil doings?

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

3. Characterized by labor or effort; marked by or manifesting labor.

Their very abatement and laborious excuses confess it was foul and faulty.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), p. 875.

Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere.

Tennyson, Princess, Prolog.

=Syn. 1. Difficult, arduous, wearisome, fatiguing, onerous.—2. Industrious, painstaking, active, hard-working.

laboriously (lăb'ô-ri-us-li), *adv.* In a laborious manner; with labor, toil, or difficulty.

laboriousness (lăb'ô-ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being laborious or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty.—2. Diligence; habitual assiduity.

Labor or pain is commonly reckoned an ingredient of industry; and laboriousness is a name signifying it.

Burrows, Works, III. xviii.

laborless, labourless (lăb'ô-les), *a.* [*labor*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Not requiring arduous effort; not laborious; easily done. [Rare.]

They intend not your precise abstinence from any light and laborious work.

Brewood, On the Sabbath (1830), p. 43.

labor-market (lăb'ôr-măk'et), *n.* The supply of unemployed labor considered with reference to the demand for it.

laborous (lăb'ôr-us), *a.* [*labor*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] An obsolete variant of *laborious*.

With very travel, and with laborous pained,
Alwaies in trouble and in tediousness.

Wyatt, Complaint upon Loue.

laborously (lăb'ôr-us-li), *adv.* Laboriously.

He (Julius Caesar) laborously and studiously discussed controversies.

Sir T. Blyot, The Governour, III. 10.

labor-pains (lăb'ôr-pānz), *n. pl.* The pains of childbirth.

labor-saving (lăb'ôr-sāv'ing), *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men: as, a labor-saving machine.—Labor-saving furniture, in printing. See *furniture*.

laborsome, laboursome (lăb'ôr-sum), *a.* [*labor*, *n.*, + *-some*.] 1. Made with great labor and diligence.

He hath . . . wrung from me my slow leave,
By laborous petition.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 2, 50.

2. Apt to labor or to pitch and roll, as a ship in a heavy sea. *Hamersly.*

labor-time (lăb'ôr-tīm), *n.* A quantity of labor reckoned in units of time.

The labor-time which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the normal social conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity of labor. Thus labor is both the source and the measure of value.

Engels, Brit., XXII. 112.

labor-union (lăb'ôr-ū'nyon), *n.* A union or society of workmen for the purpose of mutual support and encouragement; a trades-union.

labor-yard (lăb'ôr-yărd), *n.* An adjunct to a charitable lodging-house, or to a workhouse, where wood-sawing or other labor is done.

labra, *n.* An incorrect form of *labrum*. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, l. 1, 166.

labra, *n.* Plural of *labrum*.

Labracidae (lăb'bră-sī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrax* (*Labrax*) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Labrax*: by most ichthyologists regarded as a subfamily of *Serranidae*. See *Labracina*.

Labracinae (lăb'bră-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrax* (*Labrax*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Serranidae*, typified by the genus *Labrax*, having 2 dorsal fins, the first with 9 spines, and a short anal with 3 spines. It includes the common bass of Europe, the striped-bass of North America, and related species. See cut under *Labrax*.

labracine (lăb'bră-sīn), *a. and n.* [*Labrax* (*Labrax*) + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Labracinae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Labracinae*.

Labrador duck, falcon, etc. See *duck*, etc.

Labrador feldspar. Same as *labradorite*.

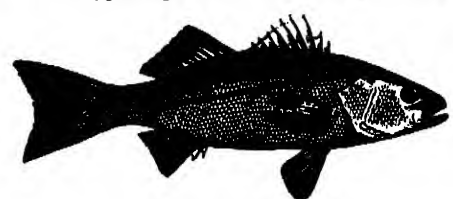
Labrador hornblende. Same as *hypersthene*.

labradorite (lăb'bră-dôr-it), *n.* [*Labrador* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A lime-soda feldspar (see *feldspar*), one of the species intermediate between the lime feldspar, anorthite, and the soda feldspar, albite, but more closely allied to the former. It is a common constituent of igneous rocks, especially of those of the basaltic type. It is rarely found crystallized, but usually in masses, and these often show a brilliant change of colors; on this account it is sometimes used as an ornamental stone. The finest specimens come from the coast of Labrador, whence the name.

labradoritic (lăb'bră-dôr-it'ik), *a.* [*Labradorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing labradorite.

labral (lăb'brəl), *a.* [*labrum* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the labrum.

Labrax (lăb'braks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάβραξ*, a fish, the sea-wolf, < *λάβρος*, furious, fierce, greedy.] 1. The typical genus of *Labracinae* and of *La-*



Common Bass (*Labrax lupus*).

bracida, including the labrax of the ancient Greeks, and the lupus of the ancient Romans or the sea-bass of the English, *L. lupus*, also called *sea-dace* and *sea-perch*. Some related fishes of the United States, as the rockfish or striped-bass and the common white perch, formerly placed in this genus, are now referred to other genera. Also called *Dicentrarchus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

labret (lăb'brēt), *n.* [*L. labrum*, lip, + *-et*.] A piece of stone, bone, shell, or other material, inserted into the lip or into the cheek near

the mouth, which is pierced for the purpose: an ornament or conventional symbol used by many savage races. It is sometimes held fast by the retraction of the edges of the wound, and is sometimes easily removable. Such ornaments often have a religious significance. They have been or are still used in western America, from Peru to the Arctic ocean, and also in Brazil and in central Africa.

labretifery (lăb'brē-tif'ē-ri), *n.* [*labret* + *L. ferro* = *E. bear*.] The practice of wearing labrets. [Rare.]

Dr. W. H. Dall then read a paper on . . . "The Geographical Distribution of *Labretifery*." *Science*, IV. 345.

labrid (lăb'brīd), *n.* A fish of the family *Labridae*. Also *labridan*.

Labridae (lăb'brī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Labrus*. Various limits have been assigned to this family. (a) Same as *Labroides* of Cuvier. (b) In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii pharyngognathi*, having pseudobranchiae, three and one half gills, and cycloid scales. Also called *Cyclolabridae*. (c) In other systems, fishes of the same type as the last, excepting those without ventral fins (*Siphonognathidae*) and those with teeth imbricated upon the jaws (*Scorpaenidae*). It includes more than 400 marine fishes, its representatives being very numerous in the tropical and warm seas. The best-known are the wrasses of England, the tautog or blackfish and cunner of the eastern United States, and the fathead of California. Also called *Labrida*, *Labroidae*. See cut under *Labrus*.

labridan (lăb'brī-dan), *n.* Same as *labrid*.

labrinthi, *n.* A former spelling of *labrynthi*.

labroid (lăb'brōid), *a. and n.* [*Labrus* + *-oid*.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Labridae* or *Labroidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Labridae* or of the superfamily *Labroidae*.

Labroides (lăb'brōi-dē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrus* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, equivalent to the *Labroides* of Cuvier and *Labridae* of Günther, comprising the families *Labridae* (c), *Siphonognathidae*, and *Scorpaenidae*.

Labroides (lăb'brōi-dē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrus* + Gr. *eloid*, form.] In Cuvier's ichthyological system, the fourteenth family of acanthopterygian fishes, with oblong and scaly body, a single dorsal supported in front by spines (each of which is generally furnished with membranous appendages), jaws covered with fleshy lips, the lower pharyngeals united, and the intestinal canal with only two very small caeca, or none.

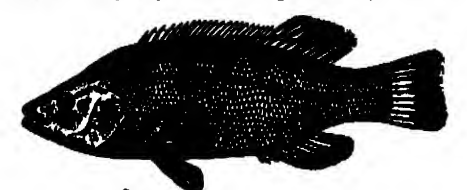
Labrosauridae (lăb-rô-să-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*Labrosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of carnivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Labrosaurus*, with cavernous opisthocercal anterior vertebrae, slender pubes, of which the anterior margins are united, and elongated metatarsal bones.

Labrosaurus (lăb-rô-să-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαβρός*, furious, fierce, greedy; + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Labrosauridae*.

labrose (lăb'brôs or lăb'rôs'), *a.* [*L. labrosus*, with large lips, < *labrum*, lip; see *labrum*.] Having thick lips.

labrum (lăb'brum), *n.*; *pl. labra* (-brā). [*L.*, a lip, edge, margin, akin to *labium*, a lip; see *labium*.] In *zool.*, a lip or lip-like part. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, the so-called upper lip of an insect (the lower being the *labium*); a plate lying in front of the clypeus, and terminating the upper part of the head anteriorly. It generally has a vertical motion, but may be immovably attached. The labrum covers and partly conceals the organs of the mouth; it is found in most insects, but in *Diptera* it is partly or wholly aborted. Illiger called this organ the *clypeus*, applying the term *labrum* to a narrow posterior division of the upper lip generally known as the appendicle. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta*. (b) In *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, a lobe forming the upper border of the mouth. In the spiders this lobe is very small, and the term *labrum* is often applied incorrectly to the labium, or large shield forming the floor of the mouth. See cut under *Daphnia*. (c) In *conch.*, the outer lip of a univalve shell, the inner lip being called the *labium*. See cut under *univalve*.—*Forcipate labrum*. See *forcipate*.

Labrus (lăb'brus), *n.* [NL. (Artedi), < *L. labrum*, lip; see *labrum*.] The typical genus of *Labridae*: so called from the thick fleshy lips. Very different limits have been assigned to it. The old ichthyologists referred many very diverse forms species to it, but it has



Wrasse-fish (*Labrus maculatus*).

been successively restricted till it is now limited to the wrasses of Europe and contiguous coasts of Africa.

laburnine (lăb'ber'nin), *n.* [*laburnum* + *-ine*.] A poisonous alkaloid found together

with cytisin in the seeds of the common laburnum, to which their medicinal properties are partly due.

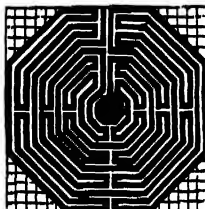
laburnum (lā-bēr'num), *n.* [*L. laburnum*, the laburnum.] 1. A small leguminous tree, (*Cytisus Laburnum*), a native of the Alps and neighboring mountains, much cultivated for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers. Its seeds contain two poisonous alkaloids, cytisin and laburnine. The heart-wood is dark-colored, coarse-grained, but hard and durable, and much in demand among cabinet-makers and turners, whence the names *shony* of the Alps and *falso shony* given to it. Also called *goldenchain* and *bean-trafol*.

And pale laburnum's pendent flowers display
Their different beauties. *Doddsley, Agricolica, II.*

Laburnum, dropping-wells of fire.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. One of numerous other species of the same genus, or of some similar plants of other genera. The Scotch laburnum of the gardens, with larger leaves and flowers, is *Cytisus alpinus*. The evergreen or Nepallaburnum is *Pseudotsuga Nepalensis*. The New Zealand laburnum is either of the two varieties of *Sophora tetragyna*. **labyrinth** (lab'i-rinth), *n.* [Formerly also *labyrinth*, *labyrinth*; = *F. labyrinth* = *Sp. labyrinth* = *l'g. labyrinth*, *labyrinth* = *It. labyrinth*, < *L. labyrinthus*, < *Gr. λαβύρινθος*, a structure having many intricate passages, a maze, prob. < *λαίρα* (also written, less prop., *λάρα*), an alley, lane: see *laura*.] 1. An intricate combination of passages running into one another from different directions, in which it is difficult or impossible to find the way from point to point, or to reach the place of exit from the interior, without a clue or guide; a maze. The name was anciently given to an edifice with a complicated system of passages connecting a great number of chambers. At the present day it is used especially of a geometrical arrangement of paths or alleys between high hedges in a park or garden, which lead confusedly back and forth, many of them ending in a cul-de-sac, but, when correctly followed, terminating in a central space, often occupied by a pavilion or the like. The most authentic and celebrated ancient labyrinth was that in Egypt near Arsiné or Crocodiopolis on Lake Mœris, having 3,000 rooms in two tiers, one of which was subterranean. The Cretan labyrinth, ascribed to Daedalus, was the abode of the fabled monster Minotaur. In medieval churches the labyrinth, formed of tiles or slabs of different colors in the pavement usually of the nave, was a frequent feature. Such labyrinths were formed on a square, circular, or octagonal plan, and were sometimes of such extent that it required 3,000 steps or more to follow their course. These labyrinths were considered emblematic of Christ's progress from Jerusalem to Calvary, and were followed with certain forms of prayer by the pious on their knees, either as a penance or in lieu of a pilgrimage. A number of them survive, as in the cathedrals of Chartres and Bayeux, France; but many of the most important have been destroyed, for the reason that, having become mere objects of curiosity, they furnished occasion for disturbances of the religious services. The best-known modern labyrinths are that of the garden of Versailles in France and "the maze" of Hampton Court near London.



Labyrinth.

He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles;
The many mazes through the which he goes
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 684.

Hence—2. Any confused complication of objects, lines, ideas, etc.; any thing or subject characterized by intricate turnings or windings; a perplexity.

No thread is left else

To guide us from this labyrinth of mischief.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, II. 3.

Whereby men wander in the dark, and in labyrinth of error.

Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

The ingenious Reader, without further amusing himself in the labyrinth of controversial antiquity, may come the speediest way to see the truth vindicated.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

Though you cannot see when you take one step what will be the next, yet follow truth, justice, and plain dealing, and never fear their leading you out of the labyrinth.

Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 380.

In the elephant, the porpoise, the higher apes, and man, the cerebral surface appears a perfect labyrinth of tortuous foldings.

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 114.

3. The internal ear; the essential organ of hearing. It consists of a series of communicating cavities in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, called the osseous labyrinth, and of the membranous labyrinth contained in it. The osseous labyrinth consists of the cavity known as the vestibule, the three semicircular canals, and the cochlea. The vestibule communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra ovalis, which is closed by a membrane and the foot of the stapes. The fenestra rotunda opens from the beginning of the cochlea into the tympanum. It is closed by a membrane. See *ear*, *cochlea*.

4. In *ornith.*, same as *tympanum*, 2 (c) (1).—5. In *mining*, an apparatus used in concentrating

or dressing alimes. It consists of a series of troughs through which the muddy water from the dressing-floors is made to flow, the particles of ore held in suspension in the water settling themselves according to size and specific gravity. This form of apparatus was formerly much more important than it now is.

6. A long chamber filled with deflectors or diaphragms placed alternately, used to cool and condense the fumes of mercury, other vapors, or smoke.—*Labyrinth fret*, or *labyrinth ornament*, in *arch.* See *fret*.—*Membranous labyrinth*, a complex membranous sac contained in the osseous labyrinth, to the walls of which it is loosely attached. It consists of the utricle with the three semicircular canals, the ductus and sacculus endolymphaticus, the sacculus, canalis reuniens, and canalis cochleæ. It contains endolymph, and is surrounded by perilymph. To it are distributed the fibers of the auditory nerve.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *v. t.* [*labyrinth*, *n.*] To shut up, inclose, or entangle in or as in a maze or labyrinth. [Rare.]

To entangle, trammel up, and snare
Your soul in mine, and labyrinth you there.
Keats, Lamia, II.

labyrinthal (lab-i-rin'thal), *a.* [*labyrinth* + *-al*.] Same as *labyrinthian*.

The labyrinthal ice masses of the Arctic.

Ann. Crutins of the Corvins, 1881, p. 30.

labyrinthi, *n.* Plural of *labyrinthus*, 1. **labyrinthian**, *labyrinthean* (lab-i-rin'thi-an, -thē-an), *a.* [*L. labyrinthicus*, < *Gr. λαβύρινθιος*, pertaining to a labyrinth, < *λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth; see *labyrinth*.] Winding; intricate; perplexed. Now generally *labyrinthine*.

Instrument to his Labyrinthian plots.

Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

Mark how the labyrinthian turns they take,
The circles intricate, and myotic maze.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1181.

labyrinthibranch (lab-i-rin'thi-brang), *n.* One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*. *Str John Richardson*.

labyrinthibranchiate (lab-i-rin'thi-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*Gr. λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ate*.] Having labyrinthine gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*.

Labyrinthibranchii (lab-i-rin'thi-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *βράγχια*, gills.] 1. In Sir John Richardson's ichthyological system, a family of acanthopterygian fishes: *samaga*, *Labyrinthichii* or *Anabantidae*.—2. In Günther's ichthyological system, the sixteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*: fishes having the body compressed, oblong or elevated, scales of moderate size, and a superbranchial organ in a cavity accessory to the gill-cavity for the purpose of retaining water. It includes the *Labyrinthichii* or *Anabantidae* and the *Luciocephalidae*.

labyrinthic (lab-i-rin'thik), *a.* [= *F. labyrinthique*, < *L. labyrinthicus*, < *labyrinthus*, labyrinth; see *labyrinth*.] 1. Like a labyrinth.—2. Specifically, in *zool.*, same as *labyrinthodont*. *Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 275.*

labyrinthical (lab-i-rin'thi-kal), *a.* [*labyrinth* + *-al*.] Same as *labyrinthic*.

Labyrinthichii (lab-i-rin'thi-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. labyrinthicus*; see *labyrinthic*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, a family of *Acanthopterygii* *labyrinthibranchii*, having dorsal or anal spines present, sometimes in great numbers. It is equivalent to the family *Anabantidae*.

labyrinthiform (lab-i-rin'thi-lōrm), *a.* [*L. labyrinthus*, labyrinth, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.—2. In *ichth.*, having labyrinthine gills.—3. In *bot.*, characterized by intricate and sinuous lines, as in *Dadalia*.

labyrinthine (lab-i-rin'thin), *a.* [*labyrinth* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; intricate; involved.

Labyrinthodon (lab-i-rin'thō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *ὄδον* (ōdon-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Labyrintho-*

donidae, containing certain fossil amphibians whose teeth have the enamel folded and sunk inward and are labyrinthine in structure, whence the name. Remains referred to this genus have been found in the Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic formations. The name has been used with much latitude.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Labyrinthodon* or order *Labyrinthodontia*; any labyrinthodont.

labyrinthodont (lab-i-rin'thō-dont), *a. and n.* [*Gr. λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *ὄδον* (ōdon-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having an intricate or labyrinthine structure, as a tooth.—2. Having teeth of labyrinthine structure; specifically, pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontia*, or having their characters.

Footprints of Labyrinthodon.



One fourth of a horizontal section of a Labyrinthodont Tooth, showing labyrinthine structure. (Much magnified.)

Labyrinthodontia (lab-i-rin'thō-don'ti-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Labyrinthodon*, *q. v.*] Same as *Labyrinthodontia*.

Labyrinthodontian (lab-i-rin'thō-don'thi-an), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Labyrinthodontia*.] In Owen's classification, the thirteenth order of the fourth subclass of *Hamatozoa*, named from the genus *Labyrinthodon*, containing fossil amphibians having "teeth rendered complex by undulation and side branches of the converging folds of enamel, whence the name." These animals had the head defended, as in *Ganacephala*, by a sculptured casque; two occipital condyles; divided dentigerous vomer; and ossified amphicoelous vertebral centra. The order has been divided into ten suborders, and is now broken up, its components being referred to several separate orders of the class *Amphibia*. The Labyrinthodonts were large, sometimes huge, aquatic animals, some exceeding 6 feet in length, with four limbs, belonging to the same class as toads, frogs, and salamanders, of very diverse lizard-like forms, and incapable of leaping. By some modern herpetologists, as Cope, the name is restricted to a suborder, referred to the order *Stegosauria*, and containing the families *Baphetidae* and *Anthracoecuridae*. Also *Labyrinthodontia*, *Labyrinthodontes*.

labyrinthodontian (lab-i-rin'thō-don'thi-an), *a.* [*Labyrinthodontia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontia*; labyrinthodont.

labyrinthodontid (lab-i-rin'thō-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Labyrinthodontidae*.

Labyrinthodontidae (lab-i-rin'thō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labyrinthodon* (t) + *-idae*.] A family of *Labyrinthodontia*, exemplified by the genus *Labyrinthodon* in a restricted sense.

Labyrinthula (lab-i-rin'thū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Cienkowski, 1867), dim. of *L. labyrinthus*; see *labyrinth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Labyrinthulidae*, containing such species as *L. vitellina*, a marine form found on algae, growing in patches visible to the naked eye.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Labyrinthulidae (lab'i-rin'thū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labyrinthula* + *-idae*.] A family of low flowe protozoans, represented by the genus *Labyrinthula*, and to which the genus *Chlamydomyza* is also referred. These organisms consist of irregular heaps of ovoid nucleated cells, the protoplasm of which extends itself as a branching network or labyrinth of fine threads. Also called *Labyrinthulites*, and variously rated.

labyrinthus (lab-i-rin'thus), *n.* [NL. use of *L. labyrinthus*, a labyrinth; see *labyrinth*.] 1. Pl. *labyrinthi* (-thi). The labyrinth of the ear.—2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of helicoid mollusks.

lac, *n.* A Middle English form of *lack*.

lack, *lak* (lak), *n.* [Formerly also *laque*, after *F.*, and *lacco*, as NL., sometimes *lak*, or *lack*; = *F. laque* = *Sp. Pg. laca* = *It. lacca*; NL. *lacca* = Ngr. *lāk*; = *D. lak* = *G. lack* = *Sw. lack* = *Dan. lak*; < Pers. *lak*, *lak* = Hind. *lāk* = Canarese *lak*, *lac*, sealing-wax, < Skt. *lākṣa*, the lac-insect, so called in ref. to the assumed number of insects in a nest, < *lakṣa*, a hundred thousand; see *lac*. Cf. *lake*, *lacker*, *laquer*.]



Labyrinthodon salamandroides (restored).

1. A resinous incrustation deposited on the twigs of various trees in India and southern Asia by the lac-insect, *Corticaria lacca*. The substance is formed by the mature female, from which it exudes, inclosing the eggs and keeping them attached to the branch. At the proper time the twigs are broken off by the native collectors, and exposed to the sun to kill the insect and to dry the lac. These twigs, with the attached resin, inclosed insects, and ova, constitute the *stick-lac*. Lac is a dark-red transparent resin, with a crystalline fracture, and bitter in taste. It yields only a part of its coloring matter to water, but borax solution exercises a special solvent power upon it. It is still much used in the East for dyeing woollen goods and leather, producing scarlet shades, not so brilliant as cochineal, but somewhat faster. *Seed-lac* is obtained from stick-lac by removing the resinous concretions from the twigs and triturating with water. The greater part of the coloring matter is dissolved, and the granular portion which remains after drying is the seed-lac. *Shell-lac* or *shellac* is obtained by melting the seed-lac in cotton-cloth bags, straining, and allowing it to drop on to sticks or leaves. In this way the resin spreads into thin plates, in which state it is found in commerce. It is used in the manufacture of spirit-varnishes and sealing-wax, and as a stiffening for hats. *Button-lac* differs from shellac only in form. In its melted state it is dropped into disk forms three inches in diameter and one sixth of an inch thick. *Lac-dye* is imported from India, and is probably prepared by extracting the coloring matter from stick-lac with a weak alkali to which alumina has been added. It is used like cochineal for dyeing scarlet on woollens, but has only half as much tinctorial strength. *Lac-lake* is obtained by treating stick-lac with caustic soda and alum. It has a limited use as an artists' color, producing results similar to cochineal carmines, though less brilliant. The extraction of the color from the resin leaves the shellac of commerce. The general term lac is extended to the similar secretion of any lac-insect.

2t. Lacquer.

Alum and lacque, and clouded tortoiseshell.

Dyer, The Fleeco, iv.

Coral lac, gold lac, etc. See the adjectives.—*Lac varnish*. Same as *lacquer*.—*Lac water-varnish*, a varnish made by dissolving pale shellac in hot water, with a little borax. It combines well as a menstruum with water-colors and inks, and forms an excellent varnish for prints. It dries transparent and impervious to moisture.

lac², lakh (lak), n. [Also written *lakh*; < Hind. *lak*, also *lakh*, *lakh*, < Skt. *laksha*, a hundred thousand, a mark, token.] The sum of 100,000, usually of rupees. The usual pointing for sums of Indian money rising above a lac is with a comma after the number of lacs: thus, Rs. 30,52,000 (& c. thirty lacs and fifty-two thousand) or Rs. 49,98,510, instead of the equivalent 3,052,000 and 4,998,510 rupees.

lac argenti (lak ar-gen'ti). [L., milk of silver: *lac*, milk; *argenti*, gen. of *argentum*, silver.] In *alchemy*, freshly precipitated silver chlorid.

laccat, n. [NL.] Same as *lac²*. **laccate (lak'at), a.** [As if from NL. **laccatus*, < *laccia*, *lac*: see *lac²*.] In bot., appearing as if varnished; covered with a coat resembling sealing-wax.

laccet, v. and n. A Middle English form of *latch*.

laccic (lak'sik), a. [< *lac²* (NL. *laccia*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lac, or produced from it. [Rare.]

laccine (lak'sin), n. [< *lac²* (NL. *laccia*) + *-ine²*.] A peculiar substance obtainable from lac, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether.

laccinic (lak-sin'ik), a. [< *laccine* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from lac. Also *laccinitic*.—*Laccinic acid*, a crystallizable diacid which is essentially the coloring matter of lac-dye and closely resembles carminic acid in its reactions.

laccolith (lak'ô-lith), n. [< Gr. *λάκκος*, a pit (with ref. to *crater*) (see *lake¹*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A name given by G. K. Gilbert to masses of lava which, when rising from below, have not found their way to the surface, but have spread out laterally, and formed a lenticular aggregation, thereby lifting the rocks above into dome-shaped forms.

laccolithic (lak-ô-lith'ik), a. [< *laccolith* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or resembling in form, a laccolith.

Lacopteris (la-kop'te-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. *λάκκος*, a pit, + *πτερίς*, a fern, < *πτερόν* = E. *feather*.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Presl in 1838, and occurring through the whole range of the Jurassic in Europe. It is distinguished by its digitately pinnate frond, ovate or linear-lanceolate pinnae, well-marked median nerve, and dichotomous secondary venation. It is closely related to *Seleniopteris*, but in that genus the sori are semicircular in form, while in *Lacopteris* they are circular, with a depressed center. The digitate frond of *Lacopteris* resembles that of the genus *Matonia*, and its mode of fructification is similar to that of *Meriania*.

lac-dye (lak'di), n. See *lac²*, 1.

lace (lās), n. [< ME. *las*, *laas*, < OF. *las*, *laz*, *lage*, F. *lace* = Pr. *lac*, *lac*, *late* = Sp. *lazo* = Pg. *lazo* = It. *laccio*, noose, snare, string, < L. *laqueus*, noose, snare; perhaps < *lacere*, allure; see *allect*, *elicit*, *illect*. From the L. *laqueus* are also ult. E. *latchet* and *lasso*.] 1t. A noose; snare; net.

Lo alle three folk taught were in hire (Venus's) las,
Th they for wo ful often ayde alas!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1098.

2. A cord or string used in binding or fastening; specifically, a cord or string used for drawing together opposite edges, as of a corset, a bodice, a shoe, or the like, by being passed out and in through holes and fastened.

For, striving more, the more in laces strong
Himself he tide. Spenser, *Mauphotmos*, l. 427.

(1) cut my lace in sunder, that my pent heart

May have some scope to beat. Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 1, 24.

3. Hence, any ornamental cord or braid used as an edging or trimming, especially when made of gold or silver thread. See *gold lace*, below.—4. A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, whether twisted or plaited together or worked like embroidery, or made by a combination of these processes, or (as at the present time) by machinery. Pillow- or bobbin-lace is made by a process intermediate between weaving and plaiting, from a number of threads which are kept in their places by the weight of the bobbins attached to them, and are woven and plaited together by hand. Needle-point lace is really embroidery, but is done upon loose threads which the worker has laid upon a drawn pattern, and which have no connection with each other and no stability until the needlework holds them together. (See *bobbin-lace*, *needle-point lace*, below.) Laces are known, according to kind, by many different names. See phrases below.

No! let a charming chintz and Brussels lace

Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, l. 248.

5t. Spirits added to coffee or other beverage.

He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the Spootator, that used to be better than lace to it. Spectator, No. 468.

6t. A stringer; beam. *Hallwell*.—**Albisola lace**, bobbin-lace made at Albisola, near Savona, in Italy, usually in free designs of scrollwork.—**Alençon lace**, a needle-point lace named from the city of Alençon in France. It is the only important French lace, except the Argentan, which is not made with bobbins. The fine



Alençon Lace (Point d'Alençon).

Alençon lace is usually considered as indistinguishable from Argentan; but it has more commonly a needle-made réseau or net. See *Argentan lace*.—**Antwerp lace**, a bobbin-lace resembling early Alençon, having a so-called pot introduced into the design—that is, a semicircle of a vase or basket constantly repeated. See *pot-lace*, below.—**Application-lace**, a lace made by sewing flowers or sprigs, which may be needle-made or bobbin-made, upon a bobbin-lace ground; especially, a Brussels lace of this kind, the most commonly made and the most important of all the Brussels laces.—**Appliqué lace**. Same as *application-lace*.



Argentan Lace.

Argentan lace is usually considered as indistinguishable from Alençon lace, but often holder and larger in pattern, with the solid parts or tollé flatter and more compact. It is also distinguished in some cases by a ground of hexagonally arranged brides.—**Arras lace**, a white bobbin-lace made at Arras in France, very strong, and inexpensive because of the simplicity of the pattern. The ground is that known as *Lille ground*.—**Aurillac lace**, a bobbin-lace made at Aurillac, department of Cantal, France. It was originally a close-woven solid lace, having much tollé, and resembling the guipure of Genoa and Flanders; later it resembled point d'Angleterre.—**Avignon lace**, lace made in Avignon. It is most commonly pure bobbin-lace, but of many different makes and patterns, as nearly all celebrated laces are imitated in this region.—**Ave Maria lace**, narrow lace used for edging. See *Diappe lace*.—**Baby lace**, a narrow lace used for edging, especially that made in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, England, in very simple patterns.—**Basket-lace**, a lace mentioned in inventories of 1580, probably a braid or la-

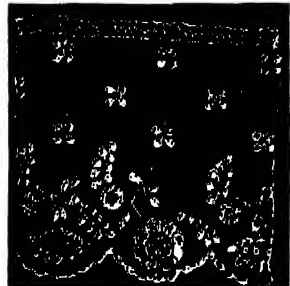
cing so woven or plaited as to resemble basketwork.—**Bayeux lace**. (a) A modern bobbin-lace made at Bayeux in Normandy, especially that made in close imitation of rose-point. (b) A black-silk lace, in demand because made in unusually large pieces, as for shawls, scarves, etc.—**Beaded lace**. See *beaded*.—**Beggar's lace**. Same as *guirnee lace*. Mrs. Bury Porter. [Eng.]—**Billement lace**. See *billement*.—**Bisette lace**, a French peasant-lace made in narrow pieces, coarse and simple in design. The name has now become identified with narrow bordering-lace of small value.—**Bobbin-lace**, lace of which the threads are twisted or plaited together, without the use of the noodle. (See *def. 3*.) When the whole width of a large piece of lace is carried on together, the number of bobbins and of pins is very great and the work very expensive; but it is customary to work each branch or scroll separately, those being then tacked together on the ground by crocheting.—**Bobbin-net lace**, a kind of application-lace in which the pattern is applied upon a ground of bobbin-net or tulle.—**Bone-point-lace**, lace that has no regular ground of meshes. The name is of no definite significance, and has no connection with bone-lace.—**Border lace**, lace of any sort made in long narrow pieces having a footing on one side, the other edge being usually vandyked, purled, or the like.—**Bourg-Argental lace**, a blond-lace made in the latter part of the eighteenth century in Dauphiny, and considered of exceptional beauty, the silk used being especially fitted for the purpose.—**Bride-lace**, lace of which the ground is wholly composed of brides or bars, without a réseau or net.—**Broad lace**. See *brad*.—**Brussels lace**, lace made at and near Brussels in Belgium; especially, a lace of great fineness, of which the pattern has less relief



Brussels Lace.

than Alençon, and the very fine net ground never has picots. At the present time Brussels lace is especially an application-lace, having needle-point sprigs and flowers sewed to a bobbin-ground, or in some cases bobbin-made or plat flowers applied to a needle-made ground or to tulle. In trade the name is often given to fine laces, no matter where made or of what pattern. Compare *point de gaze*.—**Buckingham lace**, a lace made originally in England, and of two kinds: (a) Buckingham trolly (which see, under *trolly*), and (b) a lace having a point ground, which is peculiar in having the pattern outlined with thicker threads, those threads being weighted by bobbins larger and heavier than the rest.—**Cadiz lace**, a kind of needle-point lace, considered as a variety of Brussels lace.—**Carnival lace**. See *carnival*.—**Cardisane lace**, guipure or passement made with cardisane, which is parchment or vellum in thin strips or small rolls, covered with silk, gold thread, or the like. See *guipure*.—**Caterpillar point-lace**. See *caterpillar*.—**Chain-lace**, a braid or passement so worked as to suggest links of a chain, used in the seventeenth century. It was made of colored silk, and also of gold and silver thread.—**Chantilly lace**, a kind of blond-lace of which the typical sort has a ground of Alençon réseau or net and the flowers in openwork instead of solid or mat. It is made of one kind of silk throughout, which is always grenadine or non-lustrous silk, so that black lace of this kind is often taken for thread-lace. Much Chantilly lace is made in the department of Calvados in France.—**Chenille lace**. See *chenille*.—**Cluny lace**, a kind of net-lace in which the stitch is darned upon a square-net background. The patterns used are generally antique and quaint, conventionalized birds, animals, and flowers; and the modern work of the kind is quite similar to that of the seventeenth century. A glass thread is sometimes introduced in the pattern as an outline or center line.—**Cordover lace** a kind of filling used in the pattern of ancient and modern point-lace.—**Cork lace**, Irish lace in general, especially of the older sorts, made principally in the city of Cork before the recent extension of this industry in Ireland.—**Croetan lace**. See *Croetan*.—**Crowl lace**. See *crowl*.—**Crochet lace**, lace made with the crochet-hook, or of which the pattern is made in this way but applied to a bobbin- or machine-made net. It resembles needle-point, although not equaling its finest kinds.—**Crown lace**, early lace, guipure, cut-work, and the like, in which royal crowns are introduced as part of the pattern. It appears first in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—**Dalecarlian lace**. See *Dalecarlian*.—**Damascone lace**. See *damascone*.—**Darned lace**, a name given to lace of any kind which has a netted ground upon which the pattern is applied in needlework. Also called *fillet guipure*. See *def. 3*, *ground*, n., 10 (f).—**Guipure**, and *spider-work*.—**Devonshire lace**, lace made in Devonshire, England, especially that made in close imitation of Honiton.—**Diamond lace**, passement and gimp often mentioned in texts of the seventeenth century, apparently a silver or gold passement having losenges for the chief element in the design.—**Diappe lace**, a fine point-lace resembling Valenciennes, made at Diappe in France. In the eighteenth century there were several varieties of Diappe lace, bearing the popular names of *Ave Maria lace* and *dentelle à la Vierge*, the latter of which had a regular ground of squares composed of small meshes alternating with open squares, upon which ground the pattern, usually very simple, was applied in close-stitch or close-work.—**Dresden point-lace**. Same as *Swany lace*.—**Duchesse lace**, a variety of pillow-lace, originally made in Belgium and containing a great deal of the raised work, volants, and the like, which are used in the somewhat similar Honiton lace.—**Dunkirk lace**, a pillow-lace made in the seventeenth century, of which the more important kind was a close imitation of Mechlin, and was perhaps sold as such.—**Dutch lace**. See *Dutch*.—**Eern lace**. See *earn*.—**English point-lace**. (a) A bobbin-lace very much admired in the

eighteenth century, often mentioned in French documents of the time under the name of *point d'Angleterre*. It is generally said to have been of Flemish make, and to have been called "English" by English dealers in order to evade the law. Some writers, however, affirm its English origin. (b) At the present day, the finest Brussels lace, where needle-point sprigs are applied to Brussels bobbin-ground. See *application-lace*, above. — *False Valenciennes lace*. (c) Lace resembling Valenciennes, but without the true Valenciennes réseau. The surface and general character of the pattern closely resemble those of the true Valenciennes. (d) A general name for Valenciennes made in Belgium. — *Flat point-lace*, point-lace which has no raised work or embroidery in relief upon it. — *Flemish point-lace*, needle-point lace made in Flanders, especially the delicate sprigs used in Brussels lace. — *Frisian lace*. [*F. Frisian*, a bobbin.] Same as *bobbin-lace*. — *Genoa lace*, originally, gold and silver lace, for which Genoa was celebrated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; at the present time, especially, lace made from vegetable fibers such as the aloë, and also macramé lace. — *Gold lace*, a kind of net-work, braid, or gimp, made antiently of gold or silver-gilt wire, and in modern times of silk thread, or cord covered by thin flat ribbons of gold wound around it. Gold lace is used chiefly as a decoration for uniforms, liveries, and some church costumes. — *Grammont lace*, one of two kinds of lace, usually expensive and used for shawls and the like: (a) A white pillow-lace, originally made at Grammont in Belgium. (b) A black-silk lace like blond-lace. — *Grosgrain lace*, a thread pillow-lace made in France during the seventeenth century. Also called *beaver's lace*. — *Henriettes lace*, a fine stitch or point, used alike in old and in modern needle-point work. — *Hollie-point lace*. See *hollie-point*. — *Honiton lace*, a lace made at Honiton in Devonshire, England, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and sprigs. — *Honiton application* is a lace made by working sprays, flowers, and other parts of a pattern on the lace-pillow and securing them to a net ground made separately. In modern manufacture, hand-made sprays are often sewed upon a machine-made ground. — *Honiton guipure* is a lace of large flower-pattern, with a very open ground, which is generally sold under the name of Honiton lace. — *Imitation lace*, machine-made lace of any kind. In fineness the imitation often rivals real lace; its chief defect is its mechanical regularity of pattern, which makes the design lifeless and uninteresting. — *Jessie lace*, a modern needle-point lace made in Ireland; so called from a tradition concerning the introduction of this manufacture since the famine of 1846. — *Knotted lace*. See *knotted*. — *Lille lace*, lace made at Lille in France, remarkable for its clear and light ground, which is known as *fond clair*, and is the most beautiful of the single-thread grounds, sometimes ornamented with points d'esprit. Old Lille lace has a peculiarly stiff and formal pattern. — *Limerick lace*, a kind of needlework upon machine-made net, worked in a tambour-frame. — *MacKin lace*. Same as *MacKin lace*. — *Mecklin lace*, a bobbin-lace which has the pattern outlined by a flat cord or band, narrow but very distinct. It is usually made in one piece, pattern and ground together. The ground is sometimes a réseau, or net, and when of this character is very varied in pattern, and sometimes formed of brides. — *Mignonette lace*, a light bobbin-lace with an open ground resembling tulip, made in narrow strips. Arras and Lille were famous for this in the eighteenth century. Also called *manuel lace*. — *Mirecourt lace*, lace made in the departments of Vosges and Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. (a) In the seventeenth century, a guipure, more delicate in texture and varied in design than other guipures. (b) At the present day, an application-lace, made of sprigs of bobbin-lace sewed upon grounds often made elsewhere, especially of the Alençon réseau. — *Needle-point lace*, lace made wholly with the needle. A pattern is first drawn, usually upon parchment; to this parchment is stitched a double piece of linen, and threads are then laid along the main lines of the pattern and sewed lightly down. Then the whole design is carried out, both solid filling and openwork, with delicate stitching, chiefly in the buttonhole-stitch. — *Oyale lace*, a sort of guipure lace or openwork embroidery made by means of a hook in a fashion similar to crochet. The pattern is often elaborate and in silks of many colors, representing flowers, foliage, etc. It is sometimes in relief. — *Parachment-lace*, lace in the manufacture of which parchment has been used, whether for the pattern used to guide the worker, as in needle-point lace, or for stiffening the fabric, as in cartisane lace. See *point de sein*, under *point*. — *Pillow-lace*, lace made on a cushion, both pattern and mesh being formed by hand. — *Platted lace*, a kind of pillow-lace of simple geometrical design, often made of stout and rigid strands, such as gold thread or even fine braid. — *Point-lace*. Same as *needle-point lace*. Many laces and grounds of lace are spoken of as *point*, but are not necessarily *point-lace*. See *point*. — *Pop-lace*, lace into the pattern of which a sort of vase or deep dish is introduced, or sometimes rather a basket, often having flowers in it. Compare *pot-plats*. — *Powdered lace*. (a) Lace of which the ground is strewn with small separate ornaments, whether flowers, or simple sprigs, or mere squares like points d'esprit. (b) Lace which has been whitened. See *powder*, s. v. — *Saxony lace*, fine-drawn work embroidered with the needle, greatly in favor in the eighteenth century; in modern times, lace of many kinds made in Saxony, especially an imitation of old Brussels. — *Seaming-lace*, a narrow openwork braiding, gimp, or insertion, with parallel sides, used for uniting two breadths of linen, instead of sewing them directly the one to the other; a device employed for curtains, cupboard-cloths, etc., and even for some garments, especially in the seventeenth century. The name is applied to a similar fabric when used in



Mecklin Lace.

other ways, as for edgings. — *Silver lace*, passement or guipure a large part of the whole of which is in silver wire, or thread wound with a thin flat ribbon of silver. Compare *gold lace*. — *Spanish lace*. (a) Needle-point lace brought from Spanish convents since their dissolution, but thought by some authorities to be of Flemish origin. (b) Cut and drawn work made in convents in Spain, of patterns usually confined to simple sprigs and flowers. (c) A modern black-silk lace with large flower-patterns, mostly of Flemish make. (d) A modern needle-made fabric, the pattern usually in large squares. — *Statute lace*, a fabric named in inventories of 1581, apparently gimp or passement made in conformity with sumptuary laws as to width and material. — *Tambour-lace*, a modern kind of lace made with needle-embroidery on machine-made net. It has been made especially in Ireland, and is generally included among Limerick laces. — *Tape lace*, a lace made with the needle except that a tape or narrow piece of linen is incorporated in the work and forms the chief patterns, the edges of it being often rolled up and stitched so as to form a sort of cordonnet. It is in imitation of the relief of rose-point. — *Thread lace*, lace made of linen thread, as distinguished from silk laces, such as blond, and modern cotton lace. — *Torches lace*, coarse bobbin-lace, made of stout and rather soft and loosely twisted thread. Most peasant-lace is of this sort, and an imitation of it is largely made by machinery. — *Trolley lace*. See *trolley*. — *Valenciennes lace*, a very durable bobbin-lace having the same kind of thread throughout for both ground and pattern. The pattern and ground are made together by the same hand; and as this involves the use of a great number of threads and bobbins, the price is very high. It is the dearest of all bobbin-laces. During the French revolution the manufacture was almost wholly removed to Belgium, where it still remains. — *Tyres lace*, a bobbin-lace resembling Valenciennes, sometimes having bolder designs and a rather large losenge mesh in the ground. (See also *blond-lace*, *bone-lace*.)

lace (lās), v.; pret. and pp. *laced*, ppr. *lacing*.

[< ME. *lacen*, < OF. *lacer*, F. *lacer* = Pr. *lassar*, *lacher* = Sp. *lazar* = Pg. *lazar* = It. *lacciare*, < L. *lacere*, entice, allure: see *lace*, n.] I. trans. 1. To catch, as in a net or gin; entrap; insnare.

I trowe nevere man wiste of peryne,
But he were laced in Loves chere.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3178.

2. To secure by means of a lace or laces; especially, to draw tight and close by a lace, the ends of which are then tied: as, to *lace* a shoe. Make cleane your shoes, & combe your head, and your cloathes button or lace.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

She mann lace on her robe soo jimp,
And braid her yellow hair.

Fair Annie (Child's Ballad, III. 188).

3. To adorn with lace, braid, or galloon: as, a *laced* waistcoat.

The edge whereof is laced with bone-lace.

Corset, Crutells, I. 214.

I saw the King, now out of mourning, in a suit laced with gold and silver.

Pepys, Diary, I. 278.

4. To cover with intersecting streaks; streak.

Here lay Duncan,

His silver skin laced with his golden blood.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 8. 118.

5. To mark with the lash; beat; lash. [Colloq.] I looked into a certain corner near, half expecting to see the slim outline of a once-dreaded switch, which used to lurk there waiting to leap out imp-like and lace my quivering palm or shrinking neck.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

6. To intermix, as coffee or other beverage, with spirits: as, a cup of coffee *laced* with a drop of brandy.

Prithoe, Captain, let's go drink a Dish of laced Coffee, and talk of the Times.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1.

7. To interlace; intertwine.

The caller and payer of the forfeit standing up, and joining their hands with the fingers laced.

Macmillan's Mag., Jan., 1898, p. 248.

Laced mitten. See *mitten*. — **Laced plumage**, in poultry, etc. See *lacing*, s. — To *lace* one's coat, to beat one. [Slang.]

I'll lace your coat for ye.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

II. intrans. 1. To be fastened or tied by a lace; have a lace: as, shoes or a bandage made to *lace* in front. — 2. To practise tight lacing. [Colloq.]

lacebark (lās'bärk), n. 1. A small tree of the West Indies, the *Lagetta linearia*, natural order *Thymelaeaceae*, so called from the texture of its inner bark, which consists of numerous concentric layers of fibers interlacing in all directions. It is made into sleeves, collars, purses, etc. — 2. In New South Wales, *Sterculia acerifolia*, the flame-tree. — 3. In New Zealand, a malvaceous tree, *Plagianthus botulinus*.

lace-boot (lās'böt), n. A boot which is fastened by a lace.

laceborder (lās'bör'dër), n. A geometrid moth, *Acidalia ornata*, of small size and silvery-white color, with a broad border like lace to the wings, common on chalky soils in England: an English collectors' name.

lace-portal (lās'kor'al), n. A fossil polyzoan of the family *Fenestellidae*.

Lacedæmonian (lās'e-dē-mō-ni-an), a. and n. [*L. Lacedæmonius*, < Gr. *Λακεδαιμόνιος*, of Lacedæmon, < *Λακεδαιμων*, < L. *Lacedæmon*, Lacedæmon, Sparta, Laconia. Cf. *Laconian*.] I. a. Pertaining to the city of Lacedæmon or Sparta in Greece, or to the country of Lacedæmon or Laconia; Spartan; Laconian.

II. n. A native of Lacedæmon; a Spartan or Laconian.

lace-embossing (lās'em-bos'ing), n. The ornamentation or pattern of needle-point lace worked in relief.

lace-fern (lās'fēr), n. 1. A small elegant fern, *Chelanthus gracillima*, in which the under side of the bipinnate frond is densely covered with matted wool. It is found in California, Oregon, and British Columbia. — 2. Any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*.

lace-fly (lās'fli), n. Any neuropterous insect; a member of the order *Neuroptera*.

lace-frame (lās'frām), n. Any one of a variety of machines used in the manufacture of lace. The construction of these machines is ingenious and complicated in the extreme. They are also called by other names, as *bobbin-net machine*, *point-net frame*, and *warp-net frame*. The older stocking-frame is the parent of these machines, and also of the numerous kinds of knitting-machine now in use.

laceleaf (lās'lēf), n. Same as *latticeleaf*.

lace-leather (lās'levn'ēr), n. Leather used for laces and thongs.

lace-lizard (lās'lix'ärd), n. An Australian lizard, *Hydrosaurus gigantius*.

lacceman (lās'män), n.; pl. *laccemen* (-men). A man who deals in lace.

I met with a Nonjuror, engaged very warmly with a lacceman who was the great support of a neighbouring conventicle.

Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

lace-mender (lās'men'dër), n. One who mends or repairs lace; specifically, in *lace-making*, one who restores damaged meshes in machine-made net.

All the Brussels ladies have old lace — very precious — which must be mended all the times it is washed . . . but . . . those who know I have been a lace-mender will despise me.

Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xvii.

lace-paper (lās'pā'për), n. Paper stamped or cut by hand with an openwork pattern resembling some variety of lace.

lace-piece (lās'pēs), n. In ship-building, same as *lacing*, 6.

lace-pillow (lās'pil'6), n. A round or oval board with a stuffed covering, held on the knees to support the fabric in the process of making pillow-lace.

lacerable (lās'g-rä-bl), a. [= F. *lacerable*, < LL. *lacerabilis*, that can be lacerated, < L. *lacere*, lacerate: see *lacerate*.] Capable of being lacerated or torn; liable to laceration.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and lacerable composition.

Harvey, Consumptions.

lacerant (lās'g-ränt), a. [*L. lacerant* (-t), ppr. of *lacere*, lacerate: see *lacerate*.] Of a lacerating character; tearing; harrowing. [Rare.]

The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together for the business meeting with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays.

Hovell, Annie Kilburn, xiv.

lacerate (lās'g-rät), v. t.; pret. and pp. *lacerated*, ppr. *lacerating*. [*L. laceratus*, pp. of *lacere* (> It. *lacerare* = Sp. Pg. *lacerar* = F. *lacerer*), tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate, < *lacer*, torn, mangled, = Gr. *λακέρω*, torn; cf. Skt. *√ vrach*, "vrak, hew, cut, tear, > *varka* = E. wolf: see *wolf*.] 1. To tear roughly; mangle in rending or violently tearing apart: as, to lacerate the flesh; a lacerated wound.

Sprain or strain, in which the ligamentous and tendinous structures around the joint are stretched and even lacerated.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 682.

2. Figuratively, to torture; harrow: as, to lacerate one's feelings.

This second weaning, needless as it is,
How does it lacerate both your heart and his!

Cowper, Tirocinium, I. 582.

lacerate (lās'g-rät), a. [= F. *laceré*, < L. *laceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Rant; torn: specifically applied (from natural appearance) in botany (also *lacerated*) to a leaf having the edge variously cut into irregular segments, and in anatomy to three foramina at the base of the cranium. See below. — **Anterior lacerate foramen**. Same as *foramen lacernum anterius* (which see, under *foramen*). — **Middle lacerate foramen**. Same as *foramen lacernum medium* (which see, under *foramen*). — **Posterior lacerate foramen**. Same as *foramen lacernum posterius* (which see, under *foramen*).

lacerately (lās'g-rät-l), adv. With laceration.

laceration (las-g-r'ashn), *n.* [= *F. laceration* = *Sp. laceracion* = *Pg. laceracion* = *It. lacerazione*, < *L. laceratio(n)*], a tearing, mangling, < *lacerare*, tear, mangle: see *lacerate*. 1. The act of lacerating or tearing or rending.—2. A rough or jagged breach made by rending.—3. A wounding or harrowing, as of the feelings or sensibility.

lacerative (las-g-r'ativ), *a.* [*It. lacerativo*; as *lacerate* + *-ive*]. Tearing; having the power to lacerate or tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. Harvey, *Consumptions*.

lacert, *n.* [*ME. lacerte*, < *L. lacertus*, the muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow (likened to a lizard, from its tapering to the tendon), the arm, muscle, < *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard: see *lizard*. Cf. *muscle*, as ult. connected with *mouse*.] A muscle.

Every lacert in his breast adoun
Is sohot with venom and corrupcion.
Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 1896.

Lacerta (lā-sér'tē), *n.* [*L.*; also *lacertus*, a lizard: cf. *lizard* and *alligator*, ult. < *L. lacerta*, *lacertus*, lizard.]. 1. In *zool.*, a genus of lizards, typical of the family *Lacertidae*. The name has been used in senses almost as broad as those of *Lacerta* or *Lacertidae*. As now restricted, it covers a large



Green Lizard of Europe (*Lacerta viridis*).

number of common harmless lizards of the Old World, and chiefly of its warmer parts, of active diurnal habits, living on the ground chiefly, with four well-developed limbs and movable eyelids. They are of slender form, with long slim tail and non-imbricated scales. *L. agilis* is the common gray lizard or sand-lizard of England. *L. viridis* is the green lizard of southern Europe.

2. A small constellation which first appears in the "Prodromus Astronomiæ" of Hevelius, published in 1690. It is bounded by Cepheus, Cygnus, Pegasus, and Andromeda. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.—3. [*l. c.*] A fathom. *Doomsday Book*.

Lacertæ (lā-sér'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Lacerta*]. An order of reptiles, the *Lacertilia*. It corresponds to the order *Sauria* exclusive of the crocodiles. Wagler, 1830; R. Owen.

lacertian (lā-sér'shi-an), *a. and n.* [*L. lacerta*, a lizard, + *-ian*]. 1. A lizard-like; lacertilian; of or pertaining to the *Lacerta* or *Lacertilia*; saurian, in a narrow sense.

II. *n.* A lacertilian; a lizard.

lacertid (lā-sér'tid), *n.* A lizard of the restricted family *Lacertidae*.

Lacertids (lā-sér'tid), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lacerta* + *-ids*]. The typical lizards, a family of true eriglossate lacertilians, exemplified by the genus *Lacerta*, belonging to the superfamily *Lacertoides* and order *Lacertilia*. They have clavicles not dilated proximally, parietal bones confluent, supratemporal fossæ roofed over, premaxillary single, and no osteodermal plates. The *Lacertids* are confined to the Old World, and are found chiefly in the warmer parts of Europe and Asia. They have a slender scaly body, with a long, fragile, tapering tail, well-developed limbs with 4 or 5 toes bearing claws, bright eyes with movable lids, slender forked protrusile tongue, and often brilliant or varied colors. The family includes, within the limits thus given, about 100 species belonging to 17 genera, most abundantly represented in Africa and by a few forms in India. None occur in America. *Lacerta agilis* and *L. (Zootoca) vivipara* are the British representatives of the family.

lacertiform (lā-sér'ti-form), *a.* [*L. lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard, + *forma*, form.]. Having the form of a lizard; lacertilian in structure.

Lacertilia (lā-sér'til'i-g), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard: see *Lacerta*]. An order of reptiles, including the saurians proper or lizards, as the monitors, iguanas, geckos, chameleons, etc., and excluding the crocodiles. The order thus agrees with the old order *Sauria* divested of its non-conformable types. The *Lacertilia* have a scaly body mostly elongate, and usually 4 well-developed limbs, which, however, may be reduced to 2, or apparently to none, in which case there may be rudiments of a shoulder-girdle or hip-girdle. The vertebrae are biconcave in the *Gecconidae* and *Uroplatoidea*, but generally procircular, and have but one facet on each side for the articulation of the ribs, which are usually few in number, some of them being always attached to the sternum. The heart is tripartite, with two auricles and one ventricle. The anal cleft is transverse. The mouth is not dilatible, as it usually is in *Ophidia* or *Serpentes*, and the usually simple teeth are generally acro-

dont or pleurodont, not fixed in distinct sockets. The eyes are normally furnished with two or three movable lids. The animals are oviparous or ovoviviparous, mostly diurnal in habits, and agile in movement; they average but a few inches in length, with some signal exceptions, as among the monitors or varanoids and the iguanas. (Only the *Holodermatidae* are known to be poisonous. The *Lacertilia* have been variously subdivided. An old division is into 3 suborders, *Mandibulata*, *Brevilinguata*, and *Vermilinguata*, according to the characters of the tongue. Another obsolete classification was into 8 suborders, *Cyclo-naura*, *Flamingura*, *Strolchnaura*, *Nyctinaura*, *Dendro-naura*, *Rhynchocephala*, *Amphibaculoidea*, and *Gelasmaura*. In the latest classification, after throwing out *Sphenodon* or *Hatteria*, as the type of a separate order *Rhynchocephalia*, the *Lacertilia* are divided into two groups—(1) the *Lacertilia vera* or *Eriglossa* containing all the *Lacertilia* except (2) the *Rhipidoglossa*, a division comprising the chameleons alone, also called *Dendroaurea* or *Vermilinguata*. The *Lacertilia vera* consist of 20 families, representing 10 superfamilies, *Gecconoides*, *Eublepharoides*, *Uroplatoidea*, *Ptychopteroidea*, *Agamoides*, *Anelioides*, *Heloder-matoides*, *Varanoides*, *Lacertoides*, *Anelytropoides*.

lacertilian (lā-sér'til'i-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Lacertilia* + *-an*]. 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lacertilia*, or having their characters; lacertiform; saurian.

II. *n.* One of the *Lacertilia*; a saurian.

lacertilioid (lā-sér'til'i-oid), *a.* [*L. Lacertilia* + *-oid*]. Lizard-like; lacertiform; resembling a lacertilian.

Lacertina (lā-sér'ti-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lacerta* + *-ina*]. A small group of the order *Lacertilia*, including the most ordinary lizards, closely related to the *Scincoides* and *Chalcidæ*.

lacertine (lā-sér'tin), *a.* [*L. lacerta*, lizard, + *-ine*]. Same as *lacertian* or *lacertilioid*.—**Lacertine work**, ornament consisting in part of intertwined



Lacertine Work, from a French manuscript of the 13th century.

lizards or serpents. It is used in ancient Celtic manuscript decoration, and occurs in Romanesque illumination and later, as well as in metal-work and carving.

Lacertinids (lā-sér'tin'id), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lacerta* + *-inus* + *-idae*]. Same as *Lacertidae*. J. E. Gray, 1825.

lacertoid (lā-sér'toid), *a.* Lizard-like; specifically, pertaining to the *Lacertoides*, or having their characters.

Lacertoides (lā-sér'toi'dē-g), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lacerta* + *-oides*]. A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, having concavo-convex vertebrae, clavicles undilated proximally, and developed postorbital and postfronto-squamosal arches. The group embraces five families of ordinary lizards, the *Xantusiidae*, *Ameividae* (or *Tetidae*), *Lacertidae*, *Gerrhonotidae*, and *Scincidae*. T. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 800.

lace-runner (lās-run'ēr), *n.* A person who runs with the needle the design imprinted upon machine-made net. This operation is called *lace-running*.

lace-tree (lās'trē), *n.* Same as *lacebark*.

lace-winged (lās'wingd), *a.* Having gauzy wings veined or netted like lace.—**Lace-winged fly**, a neuropterous insect of the family *Hemerobidae*, and especially of the genus *Chrysopa*, whose larvae are called *aphidivora* from their habit of preying upon plant-lice. The eggs are laid in groups, each at the end of a long footstalk. The larvae are entirely carnivorous, sucking the juices of plant-lice through their long jaws. They transform to pupæ within dense whitish globular cocoons, from which the imago escapes through a circular hole cut by the pupæ. See cut under *Chrysopa*.

lace-woman (lās'wūm'an), *n.* A woman who deals in laces.

No lace-woman . . . that brings French masks,
And cut-works. B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, II. 1.

lace¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *latch*¹.

lace² (lach), *n.* A Middle English form of *latch*².

lace³, *a.* An obsolete form of *lash*².

laches (lach'er), *n.* [*ME. lachesse, lachence*, < *OF. lachesse, laxness, remissness*, < *lache, lax*, remiss; see *lache*², *lash*²]. 1. Negligence; remissness; inexcusable delay; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

Than cometh *Lachesse*, that is he that when he beginneth any good work, anon he wol forete it and stinte.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

In his heart he [Mr. Farebrother] felt rather ashamed that his conduct had shown *laches* which others who did not get benefices were free from.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, III.

2. In law, remissness in asserting or enforcing a right, or neglect prejudicing some right of the person chargeable with it.

The law also determines that in the king can be no negligence, or *laches*, and therefore no delay will bar his right. Blackstone, *Com.*, I. vii.

Laches of entry, a neglect of the heir to enter. **Laches**² (lā'kēs), *n.* [*NL.* (Thorell, 1809).] A genus of spiders: same as *Lachesis*, a name pre-occupied in herpetology.

Lachesis (lak'e-sis), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. λάχεσις*, lit. lot, destiny, < *λαχάω*, *λαχέω*, obtain, obtain by lot or destiny, fall by lot.]. 1. In *classical myth.*, that one of the three Fates whose duty it was to assign to each individual his destiny; the disposer of lots. She spun the thread or course of life from the distaff held by Clotho.—2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of very venomous American serpents of the pit-viper or rattlesnake family (*Crotalidae*), having a rudimentary rattle in the form of a spine. *L. mutus* is the deadly bushmaster of South America. Daudin, 1802. (b) A genus of spiders now called *Laches*. Savigny and Audouin, 1825-27. (c) A genus of gastropods of the family *Pleurotomidae*, of buccinoid figure with mammillated spire, as *L. minima*. Risso, 1826. (d) A genus of pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Pseocidae*. Hagen, 1861. (e) A genus of buprestid beetles, erected by Saunders in 1871 upon the African *L. abyssa*, which had been placed in *Edisteria*.



Lachesis minima.

Lachnina (lak-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lachnus* + *-ina*]. A subfamily of *Aphididae*, typified by the genus *Lachnus*, having six-jointed antennae, and a winged form with twice-forked cubital veins of the fore wings. There are about 6 genera. The subfamily was framed by Passerini in 1857. By some it is considered a tribe of the subfamily *Aphidina*, under the name *Lachnini*.

Lachnosterna (lak-nō-stēr'nē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. λάχνος*, *λάχνη*, soft woolly hair, down, + *στέρνον*, the breast, chest.]. A genus of scaraboid beetles of the subfamily *Melolonthinae*, characterized by the transverse, not prominent anterior coxae, narrow side-pieces of the metasternum, and claws not serrate but with a single tooth. The species are especially numerous in North America, where they are popularly known as *June-bugs*, *dog-bugs*, and *May-beetles*; they are crepuscular or nocturnal in habits, feeding upon the foliage of deciduous trees. The larvae, known as *white grubs*, feed underground on the roots of grasses and allied plants. The species are difficult to distinguish; the most abundant are *L. fusca* and several near relatives, all of a brown color, with pale legs and antennae, the upper side not hairy and rather finely punctured. See cuts under *June-bug* and *dog-bug*.

Lachnus (lak'nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Burmeister, 1835, after Illiger), < *Gr. λάχνος*, *λάχνη*, soft woolly hair, down.]. A large and wide-spread genus of aphids or plant-lice, typical of the subfamily *Lachnina*. They are characterized by the linear stigma and nearly straight fourth vein of the fore wing. Nearly all the many species have a woolly-looking wax exudation, whence the name; they mostly live on trees, feeding in summer on the leaves and twigs. *L. strobil.*, a common form, affects the white pine in the United States. Many fossil species are described, from the Miocene shales in Colorado, from the Tertiary beds of Enningen in the Rhine valley, and at Radoboj in Croatia. They often occur in amber.

lachrymable, **lachrymal**, etc. See *lacrymable*, etc.

lacing (lā'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lace*, *v.*]. 1. The act of binding or fastening with a cord or thong passed backward and forward through holes or around buttons or hooks.—2. A method of fastening the adjoining ends of a belt by the use of a thong or lace.—3. In *bookbinding*, the fastening of the boards of a book to its back by cords which pass around the sewed threads of the signatures and through holes pierced in the boards.—4. A cord used in drawing tight or fastening; laces in general.—5. *Naut.*, the cord or rope used to lace a sail to a gaff, yard, or boom, or to fasten two parts of a sail or an awning together.—6. In *ship-building*, a piece of compass- or knee-timber fitted and bolted to the back of the figurehead and to its supporting piece, called the *knee of the head*. Also called *lace-piece*.—7. In *mining*, same as *lagging*, 8.—8. In the plumage of birds, especially in descriptions of standard or pure-bred poultry: (a) A border or edging of a different color from the center, completely surrounding the web of a feather. (b) The coloration of plumage resulting from feathers marked as above, considered collectively.—9. In *math.*, a complex of three or more closed bands, so that no two are interlinked, yet so that they cannot be separated without breaking.

lacing-cutter (lā'sing-kut'ēr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a gaged knife by which strips of any required width may be cut.

lackedaisically (lak-a-dā'zi-kal-i), *adv.* In a lackedaisical manner.



brightness.

lack-thought (lak'that), *a.* [*< lack¹, v., + obj. thought.*] Lacking thought; foolish; stupid.

An air
So lack-thought and so lackadical.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

lack¹ (lak'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lacked*, ppr. *lacking*. [*Var. of lack², v. t., 5.*] To beat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lack², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *lackey*.

lac-lake (lak'lak), *n.* The coloring matter which is extracted from stick-lac; lac-dye. See *lac²*.
lacmoid (lak'moid), *n.* [*< lacmus + -oid.*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing: same as *fluorescent resorcinol blue* (which see, under *blue*).

lasmus (lak'mus), *n.* [*< D. lakmoes (= G. lack-mus, lackmuss = Dan. Sw. lackmus), lacmus, < lak, lac, + mos, pulp.*] The word has been perverted to *litmus*, *q. v.* Same as *litmus*.

Laconian (lak-on'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Laconia, a country of the Peloponnesus, < Lacon(-), Lacon, < Gr. Λάκων, an inhabitant of Laconia, a Spartan. Cf. Lacedaemonian.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedaemonian or Spartan.

II. n. An inhabitant of Laconia, a division of the Peloponnesus in Greece, anciently constituting the country of the Spartans or Lacedaemonians, now a nomarchy of the kingdom of Greece; a Lacedaemonian or Spartan. The Laconians were exceptionally distinguished for the peculiarities of character and manner which have made *laconic* and *laconism* terms of common speech in both ancient and modern times. In part of Laconia a distinct dialect of Greek, called the *Peloponnesian*, is still spoken.

Laconic (lak-on'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. laconique = Sp. laconico = Pg. It. laconico, < L. Laconicus, < Gr. Λακωνικός, Laconian, Lacedaemonian, laconic, < Gr. Λάκων, a Laconian, an inhabitant of Lacedaemon or Sparta.*] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedaemonian or Spartan. [*Rare.*]—2. [*i. e.*] Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the ancient Laconians; sententious; pithy; short; brief: as, a *laconic* phrase.

Why, if thou wilt needs know
How we are freed, I will discover it,
And with *laconic* brevity.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

Boccacini, in his "Parnassus," indicts a *laconic* writer for speaking that in three words which he might have said in two.

Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

King Agis, therefore, when a certain Athenian laughed at the Lacedaemonian short words, . . . answered in his *laconic* way, "And yet we can reach our enemy's hearts with them."

Langhorne, tr. of Plutarch's Lycurgus.

3. [i. e.] Characteristic of the Laconians; inexorable; stern; severe. [*Rare.*]

The latest revolution [among the Greeks] that we read of was conducted, at least on one side, in the Grecian style, with *laconic* energy.

J. Adams, Government, IV. 287.

Laconimeter. Same as *La.*, &—*Syn. 2. Condensed, Succinct, etc.* See *conic*.

II. n. [*i. e.*] 1. Conciseness of language; *laconicism*. [*Rare.*]

Shall we never again talk together in *laconic*? *Addison.*

2. A concise, pithy expression; something expressed in a concise, pithy manner; a *laconism*; chiefly used in the plural: as, to talk in *laconics*.

3. In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tetrameter catalectic with a spondee instead of the penultimate anapest (— — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —). So called as a variety of the tetrameter used in the Laconian or Spartan embateria.

laconica, *n.* Plural of *laconicum*.

laconical (lak-on'i-kal), *a.* [*< laconic + -al.*] Same as *laconic*. [*Rare.*]

His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod:
All that *laconical* discipline pleased him well.

Ep. Hall, Epistles, l. 5.

laconically (lak-on'i-kal-i), *adv.* Briefly; concisely: as, a sentiment *laconically* expressed.

I write to you very *laconically*.

Pope, To Warburton, xvii.

laconicism (lak-on'i-sizm), *n.* [*< laconic + -ism.*] 1. A *laconic* mode or style of expression; *laconism*.

I grow *laconic* even beyond *laconicism*, for sometimes I return only yes or no to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long.

Pope, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1734.

2. A *laconic* phrase or expression; a *laconism*.

He [the theologian] then passes to its "sharh," or commentary, generally the work of some other savant, who explains the difficulty of the text, amplifies its *Laconism*.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinal, p. 81.

laconicum (lak-on'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *laconica* (-kâ). [*L. laconicum, a sweating-room, a sweating-bath, neut. (sc. balneum) of Laconicus, Spartan; see laconia.*] In *Rom. archaeol.*, a vapor-bath;

a chamber in a bathing-establishment warmed by means of air artificially heated: so called because the Laconians used such a dry or sudorific bath, avoiding the use of warm water as enervating.

laconism (lak'on-izm), *n.* [*= F. laconisme = Sp. Pg. It. laconismo, < Gr. Λακωνισμός, the imitation of Lacedaemonian manners, dress, etc., esp. of their short and pointed way of talking, < Λακωνίζειν, imitate Lacedaemonian manners, etc.: see laconize.*] 1. Pointed brevity of speech or expression; sententiousness; conciseness; pithiness.—2. A concise or pithy expression; an utterance conveying much meaning in few words.

laconise (lak'on-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *laconized*, ppr. *laconizing*. [*< Gr. Λακωνίζειν, imitate Lacedaemonian manners, dress, etc., < Λάκων, a Lacedaemonian: see laconia.*] To imitate the Laconians, either in austerity of life or in shortness and pithiness of speech.

lac-painted (lak'pân'ted), *a.* Decorated with colored lacquer-work, as is much Japanese or Indian work.

lacquer, lacquer² (lak'er), *n.* [Formerly also *lequer*; *< F. laque* (Cotgrave), *< Sp. laque = Pg. laque, sealing-wax, < lava, gum lac: see lac²*. The spelling *lacquer*, in supposed imitation of the *F.* (*cf. F. laque, formerly also laque, lac*), is now commonly used instead of the more correct *lacker*.] 1. Lac as used in dyeing. [*Rare.*]

Enquire of the price of *lacker* [read *lacker¹*], and all other things belonging to dying.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 432.

2. An opaque varnish containing lac, properly so called. Especially, a kind of varnish, consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol, with the addition of other ingredients, particularly coloring matters. It is applied to different materials to protect them from tarnish and to give them luster, especially to brass.

3. Decorative work colored and then varnished so as to produce a hard, polished appearance like that of enamel.—4. A resinous varnish obtained from the *Rhus vernicifera* by making incisions in the bark. When dissolved in spring-water and mixed with other ingredients, such as gold, cinnabar, or some similar coloring matter, it is applied in successive coatings to wood-ware, imparting to it a highly polished lustrous surface.

5. Lacquer-ware; articles of wood which have been ornamented by coating with lacquer. The making of this ware is an extensive industry in China and Japan, especially in the latter country, which excels in the beauty and delicacy of the articles produced. The chief kinds are: black lacquer; gold lacquer, which is of many different shades, and, when fine, of brilliant metallic luster; and aventurin or sprinkled lacquer, in which the grains of gold are of various degrees of minuteness, and are put on sometimes in a uniform sprinkle, sometimes in cloudings. On many pieces decorated with lacquer, figures in relief of one of these kinds are applied upon a surface of another. A surface of lacquer is often adorned with pieces of gold- or silver-foil, and incrustated with small reliefs in bronze, mother-of-pearl, ivory, and other materials.—Aventurin lacquer. See *def. 5.*—Burmese lacquer, a lacquer yielded by the black-varnish tree, *Melanorrhoea uirtata*.—Cashmere lacquer, a decoration applied to wood and to papier-mâché in flat designs of flowers, etc., in vivid color, afterward covered with a thick, transparent varnish.—Cinnabar lacquer, a red lacquer prepared by mixing sealine lacquer with cinnabar or red sulphid of mercury.—Coral lacquer. See *coral*.—Fochow lacquer, a kind of lacquered ware made in China in imitation of the Japanese, but greatly inferior in make and finish. It is reputed to be the work of a family who had obtained some of the secrets of the Japanese workmen.—Gold lacquer. See *gold*.—Guri lacquer, a kind of lacquered ware in which layers of different colors are superimposed and a simple pattern of scrolls or the like is cut into the surface in a wedge-shaped groove, the sloping sides of which display the different layers up to the number of fifteen, or occasionally more.—Hira gold lacquer, gold lacquer which has a uniform smooth flat surface, the patterns of whatever character, being in color in the surface itself, without relief.—Hyderabad lacquer, decoration of furniture and the like done in water-color on a ground usually of metal, such as tin-foil, and covering the whole with a thick, transparent varnish. The work is similar to that of Cashmere, but with a different chord of color; it is done chiefly in the Deccan.—Incrustated lacquer, lacquered ware the decoration of which is partly obtained by means of pieces of other material inlaid in the surface, as mother-of-pearl, ivory plain or colored, or small plaques of metal.—Iron lacquer, a Japanese lacquer in which the surface of the black lacquer is purposely roughened and stained to imitate the surface of wrought-iron.—Japan lacquer. See *japan*.—Kamakura lacquer, an ancient lacquered ware named from the city of Kamakura in Japan, the old capital of the shoguns. The pieces thought to be of this ware are in red lacquer over black, the under coat showing through the upper one irregularly, as if from wear.—Peking lacquer, a kind of lacquered ware made in China, distinguished by flowers, sprays, and the like, in relief and in full color on a background usually of gold. Incrustations of ivory and other materials are also used. A Japanese imitation of it is made, which perhaps surpasses the Chinese in delicacy.—Scratched lacquer, lacquered ware in which the surface is scratched with a point, showing the layer of color below.—Seashine lacquer, a mixture of pure lacquer with finely powdered charred wood and a glaze made from seaweed: used in Japan for priming coals. A kind obtained from the lower

branches of the lacquer-tree is called *At-sekka*.—Transparent lacquer, a lacquer obtained from the older lacquer-trees and used for the final coat in any work in which transparency is required, as in inlaying, or to show the grain of the wood.—Tsu-shu lacquer, a carved or embossed cinnabar lacquer-ware originally made in China, whence the best specimens still come, but introduced into Japan in the reign of Go-Tsuchi (1435-1501). The lacquer is thickly laid on in successive coats to a depth of three sixteenths of an inch or more, and then deeply carved with arabesques, flowers, birds, etc., thus differing from *Kamakura lacquer*, in which the wood is carved and then lacquered. There is also a black embossed or carved lacquer called *tsui-boku lacquer*. Guri lacquer is another variety.—Vermillion lacquer. Same as *coral lacquer* (which see under *coral*).—Wakasa lacquer, a remarkable lacquered ware made in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the province of Wakasa in Japan. It is clouded with many different colors, upon which as background foliage and the like in gold- or silver-leaf are added.—Yoshino lacquer, lacquered ware made at Yoshino in the province of Yamato in Japan, usually black, with patterns in different colors, especially red. It is a durable ware, and more common in articles of utility than in works of art.

lacquer, lacquer² (lak'er), *v. t.* [*< lacquer, lacquer², n.*] To varnish; treat or decorate with lacquer.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?

Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and lacquer'd chair.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 337.

Lacquered leather. See *leather*.
lacquerer (lak'er-er), *n.* One who applies lacquer or produces lacquered ware.

lacquering (lak'er-ing), *n.* Finish or decoration in lacquer, especially Japanese lacquer.

In some cases the *lacquering* is in relief.

Air Rutherford Alcock, Art Journal, N. S., XVI. 162.

lacquering-stove (lak'er-ing-stöv), *n.* A stove with a broad flat top, used in brasswork-factories to receive articles which are to be heated preparatory to lacquering.

lacquer-tree (lak'er-tré), *n.* The *Rhus vernicifera*, a tree about 25 or 30 feet high, indigenous in Japan. The Japan lacquer or varnish is obtained from it by incisions in the bark. Its drupes yield a wax used in making candles, similar to that more largely obtained from *R. succedanea*, and bringing a higher price. Its wood is fine-grained and golden at the heart, and much used in Japan for cabinet-work.

lacquer-ware (lak'er-wär), *n.* Ware treated or decorated with lacquer. See *lacquer*, 2.—Canton lacquer-ware, Chinese furniture, boxes, and the like, having a brilliant black varnished ground with landscapes or other designs in gold.

lacquey, *n.* A former spelling of *lackey*.

lacrimal, *a.* See *lacrymal*.

lacrimoso (lak-ri-mó'só), *a.* [*It., also lagrimoso = E. lacrymose.*] See *lagrimoso*.

lacrosse (lak-kros'), *n.* [*< Canadian F. la crosse; la, the; crosse, a crook, crutch, hockey-stick, crozier, etc.: see cross².*] A game of ball played by two parties of players, twelve on each side, on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through which the players strive to hurl the ball. The ball may not be touched by the hand, but is carried in a lacrosse-stick or crosse, which each player has, and with which he throws the ball toward the opponents' goal, or passes it to one of his own side when he is on the point of being caught. That side which succeeds in making the most goals within a certain time wins. The game is of Indian origin, and is much played in Canada.

lacrosse-stick (lak-kros'stik), *n.* The implement with which the ball is carried or thrown in the game of lacrosse. It is a bent stick with a shallow net at the end. Also called *crosse*.



Lacrosse-stick.

lacrymable, lacrymable (lak'ri-mä-bl), *a.* [*= OF. lacrimable, lacrymable = Sp. lacrimable = Pg. lacrimavel = It. lacrimabile, < L. lacrimabilis, worthy of tears, lamentable, < lacrimare, shed tears: see lacrymation. Cf. lacrymal.*] Tearful; lamentable. [*Rare.*]

No time yields rest unto my dulcified throat,

But still I ply my *lacrymable* note.

M. Parker, The Nightingale.

lacryme Christi (lak'ri-mé kris'ti). [*L. (NL.), prop. lacrima Christi: lacrima, pl. of lacrima, a tear (see lacrymal); Christi, gen. of Christus, Christ.*] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy. Genuine lacryme Christi is produced only on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius, much of the wine sold under the name being factitious.

lacrymal, lacrymal (lak'ri-mäl), *a.* and *n.* [*= OF. lacrimäl, lacrymal, F. lacrymal = Sp. Pg. lacrimäl, lagrimäl = It. lacrimale, lagrimale, < ML. lacrimalis, pertaining to tears (ML. lacrimale, n., a tear-bottle), < L. lacrima, also written lacrima, lacryma, and in ML. NL. also corruptly lacryma, in OL. lacrima = Gr. δάκρυα, a tear, with suffix -ma, = Gr. δάκν = E. tear: see tear². The proper spelling of this and the related words is lacrim-; but lacrym- and the corrupt form lacrym- are in prevalent use.]*

I. a. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining to tears; secreting tears; conveying tears: as, the *lacrimal apparatus*.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lacrimal glands*, to wash and clean it. *G. Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Lacrimal bone. See *lacrimal*, n. 1.—**Lacrimal canal, caruncle, crest.** See the nouns.—**Lacrimal duct,** the nasal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Lacrimal fossa, gland, etc.** See the nouns.—**Lacrimal sac,** a dilatation of the upper extremity of the lacrimal duct.—**Lacrimal sinus,** the suborbital sinus or tear-bag of a ruminant, as a deer; a larmier.



II. n. 1. One of the bones of the face in vertebrates; in man, the os unguis, or nail-bone, so called from its resemblance in size and shape to a human finger-nail. It is situated wholly within the orbit of the eye, on the inner side, in relation with the lacrimal or nasal duct, whence the name. In vertebrates other than man it is usually a much larger and stouter bone, situated externally upon the face, commonly forming a part of the bony brim of the orbit. It is essentially a membrane bone, forming one of a series which in some animals constitutes an outer arcade along the side of the skull, over the orbit, approximately parallel with the zygomatic arch. Also called *lacrymale*, or *lacrymale*, or *unguis*, and *os tarsale*. See *cut under skull*.

2. Same as *lacrymatory*.—**3. pl.** Tears; a fit of weeping. [Humorous.]

Something else I said that made her laugh in the midst of her *lacrymale*.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 317.

lacrymale (lak-ri-mā'lē), n.; pl. *lacrymalia* (-li-ā). [ML., also *lacrimale*: see *lacrymal*.] Same as *lacrymal*, 1.

lacrymary, lacrymary (lak-ri-mā-ri), a. [*L. lacrima, lacryma*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] Containing or designed to contain tears.

What a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, *lacrymary vessels*. *Addison, Travels in Italy, Rome.*

lacrymation, lacrymation (lak-ri-mā'shon), n. [= *Sp. lacrimacion* = *It. lagrimazione*, < *L. lacrimatio* (n-), a weeping, < *lacrimare*, weep, shed tears, < *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] An emission of tears; the shedding of tears.

lacrymatory, lacrymatory (lak-ri-mā-tō-ri), n.; pl. *lacrymatories, lacrymatories* (-riz). [= *F. lacrymatoire* = *Sp. lacrymatorio* = *It. lagrimatorio*, < *ML. lacrimatorium, lacrymatorium*, pertaining to tears, neut. *lacrimatorium, lacrymatorium*, a vessel supposed to be for tears, < *L. lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] One of a class of small and slender glass vessels of varying form found in sepulchers of the ancients. It seems established that in some of them, at least, the tears of friends were collected to be buried with the dead. Also *lacrymal*.



Roman Lacrymatories in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

No lamps, included liquors, *lacrymatories*, or tear-bottles attended these rural urns.

Str T. Browne, Urn-burial, III.

lacrymental (lak-ri-men'tpl), a. [For *lacrima* with sense of *lacrymose*, with irreg. term. -mental, as in *sentimental*.] Tearful; lugubrious.

In lamentable *lacrymental* times.

A. Holland (Davies) Source of Folly, p. 81.

lacrymiform, lacrymiform (lak-ri-mi-fōrm), a. [*L. lacrima*, a tear, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, tear-shaped; drop-shaped; guttiform. The shape is nearly pyriform, but without contracted sides.

lacrymonasal, lacrymonasal (lak-ri-mō-nā'-zpl), a. [*L. lacrima*, a tear, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Of or pertaining to both the lacrimal and the nasal bone.

The resemblance to birds is still further increased in some species [of *Pterosauria*], by the presence of wide *lacrymo-nasal fossae* between the orbits and the nasal cavities. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 220.*

lacrymose, lacrymose (lak-ri-mō'sē), n. [*L. lacrymose, lacrimose* (the first word of the stanza), fem. of *lacrimosus*, tearful: see *lacrymose*.] 1. The last but one of the stanzas or triplets (so called from its first word, the line

being "*Lacrymose dies illa*") of the medieval hymn "*Dies Irae*," forming a part of the Roman Catholic requiem mass.—2. A musical setting of this stanza.

lacrymose, lacrymose (lak-ri-mō'sē), a. [= *OF. lacrimosus, lacrymeus* = *Sp. Pg. It. lacrimoso, lagrimoso*, < *L. lacrimosus*, tearful, doleful, < *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] 1. Shedding tears; appearing as if shedding or given to shedding tears; tearful.

The water stood in my eyes to hear this avowal of his dependence. . . . But I would not be *lacrymose*: I dashed off the salt drops, and busied myself with preparing breakfast. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.*

2. Of a tearful quality; manifesting or exciting tearfulness; lugubrious; mournful: chiefly used in sarcasm: as, a *lacrymose* voice; *lacrymose* verses.—3. In *bot.*, bearing tear-like bodies. *M. C. Cooke, British Fungi, p. 113.*

lacrymosely, lacrymosely (lak-ri-mōs-ē-ly), adv. In a *lacrymose* manner; tearfully.

lactage (lak'tāj), n. [*OF. laitage, F. laitage*, milk diet, milk food, < *OF. lait, F. lait*, milk, < *L. lac(t)-*, milk: see *lactate*.] The produce of milk-yielding animals; milk and milk-products.

It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing; and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage*. *Shuckford, The Creation, I. 70.*

lactamide (lak'tā-mid), n. [*L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *E. amide*, q. v.] A colorless crystalline substance ($C_{11}H_{17}NO_4$) formed by the union of lactide and ammonia, whence the name.

lactant (lak'tānt), a. [= *Sp. Pg. lactante* = *It. lactante*, < *L. lactan(t)-*, ppr. of *lactare*, give suck: see *lactate*, v.] Suckling; giving suck. [Rare.]

lactarene, lactarine (lak'tā-rēn, -rin), n. [*Lactar(y) + -ene, -ine*.] The commercial name for a preparation of the casein of milk, used by calico-printers like albumen.

lactary (lak'tā-ri), a. and n. [= *F. lactaire* = *Sp. lactario*, < *L. lactarius*, milky, < *lac(t)-*, milk: see *lactate*, v.] 1. + a. Milky; full of white juice like milk.

Yet were it no easie problems to resolve . . . why also from *lactary* or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part there arise flowers blew and yellow. *Str T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.*

II. n. pl. *lactaries* (-riz). A house used as a dairy. [Rare.]

lactate (lak'tāt), v.; pret. and pp. *lactated*, ppr. *lactating*. [*L. lactatus*, ppr. of *lactare* (> *It. lattare*), contain milk, give suck, < *lac(t)-* (> *It. latte* = *Sp. leche* = *Pg. leite* = *F. lait*), milk, = *Gr. γάλα (galakt-)*, milk.] 1. *intr.* 1. To secrete milk.—2. To give suck or perform the function of lactation.

II. trans. To convert into milk; cause to resemble milk.

lactate (lak'tāt), n. [*L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *-ate*.] In *chem.*, a salt of lactic acid, or the acid of sour milk. The lactates are soluble in water, and many of them are uncrystallizable.

lactation (lak-tā'shon), n. [= *F. lactation* = *Sp. lactacion* = *Pg. lactação* = *It. lattazione*, < *NL. lactatio* (n-), a giving suck, < *L. lactare*, give suck: see *lactate*, v.] 1. The formation or secretion of milk; the physiological function of secreting milk.—2. The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling.

lactal (lak'tāl), a. and n. [*L. lacteus*, milky (see *lacteous*), + *-al*.] 1. a. 1. Pertaining to or resembling milk; milky.—2. Conveying a milk-like fluid; chyliferous: as, a *lactal vessel*.

II. n. In *anat.*, one of numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle (a milk-like fluid) from the alimentary canal and convey it to the thoracic duct. The lacteals are the radicles of the lymphatic system of the alimentary canal, draining off the chyle or nutritive and assimilable material from the intestine where it is elaborated, and conveying it to larger tubes in which the lacteals unite in the mesentery, whence it is taken into the receptacle which forms the beginning of the thoracic duct, to be conveyed through the latter into the subclavian vein, and so mixed directly with the current of venous blood. The lacteals are so called from the name *lactea* applied to these vessels by their discoverer Gasparo Aselli in 1622.

lactally (lak'tāl-ē), adv. In a *lactal* manner; milkiily.

lactean (lak'tē-an), a. [= *OF. lactean*; < *L. lacteus*, milky (see *lacteous*), + *-an*.] 1. Milky; resembling milk.

This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven. *J. Mazon, Astron. Cards, p. 13.*

2. Lactal; conveying chyle.

lactein (lak'tē-in), n. [*L. lacteus*, milky (see *lacteous*), + *-in*.] A substance obtained by

the evaporation of milk, concentrating its essential qualities; solidified milk. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

lacteous (lak'tē-us), a. [= *Sp. lacteo* = *Pg. lacteo* = *It. lacteo*, < *L. lacteus*, milky, < *lac(t)-*, milk: see *lactate*, v.] 1. Milky; resembling milk.—2. Lactal; conveying chyle: as, a *lacteous vessel*.—3. In *entom.*, white with a very slight bluish-gray tinge, like the color of milk: applied generally to white surfaces which are somewhat translucent.

lacteously (lak'tē-us-ē), adv. In a *lacteous* manner; milkiily; lacteally.

lactescence (lak'tes-ēns), n. [= *F. lactescence* = *Sp. lactescencia*; as *lactescen(t) + -ce*.] 1. The state of being lactescent; milkiness or milky coloration.

This *lactescence*, if I may so call it, does also commonly ensue when, spirit of wine being impregnated with those parts of gums or other vegetable concretions that are supposed to abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the tincture or solution. *Boyle, Works, I. 210.*

2. In *bot.*, an abundant flow of juice or sap from a plant when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red.

lactescent (lak'tes-ēnt), a. [= *F. lactescent* = *Sp. Pg. lactescente*, containing milk, < *L. lactescen(t)-*, ppr. of *lactescere*, turn to milk (cf. *lactare*, contain milk), < *lac(t)-*, milk: see *lactate*, v.] 1. Being or becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence.—2. In *bot.*, abounding in a thick milky juice, as the milk-weed.

Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* papaceous plants, as lettuce and endive. *Arbuthnot, Aliments, III. 4.*

3. In *entom.*, secreting a milky fluid, as the joints of certain *Coleoptera*.

lactie (lak'tik), a. [= *F. lactique*; < *L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to milk; procured from milk, or from something of a similar character.—**Lactic acid**, $C_3H_5O_3$, an acid which is known in four isomeric modifications, the most common one being that found in sour milk. In all four forms it is a syrupy, intensely sour liquid, forming well-defined salts. It is formed not only in milk when it becomes sour, but also in the fermentation of several vegetable juices, and in the putrefaction of some animal matters. The acid which is found in the fermented juice of beet-root, in sauer-kraut, in fermented rice-water, and in the infusion of bark used by tanners is for the most part lactic acid. It occurs also in the aqueous extract of the muscles.

lacticinum (lak-ti-sin'ū-m), n.; pl. *lacticina* (-ā). [*L.*, milk food, < *lac(t)-*, milk: see *lactate*.] A dish prepared from milk and eggs, which, in early times forbidden, was later, in the Latin Church, to some extent permitted as food on ecclesiastical fast-days. A recent papal dispensation has made its use in the Roman Catholic Church lawful in some countries on most fast-days.

lactide (lak'tid or -tid), n. [*L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *E. -ide*.] A volatile substance, $C_6H_8O_4$, one of the anhydrides of lactic acid produced by the dry distillation of that acid. See *lactone*.

lactiferous (lak-tif'ē-rus), a. [= *F. lactifère* = *Sp. lactífero* = *Pg. lactífero* = *It. lattifero*, < *LL. lactifer*, milk-bearing, < *L. lac(t)-*, milk (see *lactate*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or chyle; lactal; galactophorous: as, a *lactiferous* duct. See *duct*.—2. Producing a thick milky juice, as a plant.

lactific (lak-tif'ik), a. [= *F. lactifique* = *Sp. lactífico*, < *L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *-ficus*, < *facerre*, make.] Causing, producing, or yielding milk. *Blount.*

lactifical (lak-tif'ik-əl), a. [*Lactific* + *-al*.] Same as *lactific*. *Coles, 1717.*

lactiflorous (lak-ti-flo'rus), a. [*L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *flor* (flōr), flower.] Having flowers white like milk. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

lactifugal (lak-tif'ū-gal), a. [*Lactifug(e) + -al*.] Serving to check or stop the secretion of milk; having the property of a *lactifuge*.

lactifuge (lak-ti-fūj), n. [= *F. lactifuge*, < *L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *fugere*, expel, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk.

lactine (lak'tin), n. [= *F. lactine*; < *L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *-ine*.] Same as *lactone*.

lactobutyrometer (lak-tō-bū-ti-rom'e-ter), n. [*L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *butyrum*, = *Gr. βούτυρον*, butter, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of lactometer for ascertaining the quantity of buty matter any particular milk contains.

lactocoele (lak'tō-sē), n. [*L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *Gr. κῆλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a morbid collection of milk-like fluid. Also called *galactocoele*.

lactocrite (lak'tō-krit), n. [*L. lac(t)-*, milk, + *κριτής*, a judge: see *critic*.] An apparatus for testing the quantity of fatty substance or butter in a sample of milk, invented by Laval,

and used in creameries in connection with his centrifugal separator. A mixture of the milk to be tested with an equal volume of a mixture of 96 parts of strong acetic acid and 5 parts of strong sulphuric acid is heated for eight minutes in a glass or porcelain vessel. This process sets free the fatty substance of the milk, which, however, still remains diffused throughout the mass. The lactocrite is a long narrow-necked tube, fitted to a holder on a disk attached to the centrifugal separator. The prepared milk is placed in this tube, and the rotation of the centrifugal separator acts, as in the separation of cream from milk, to aggregate the fat in the narrow neck of the tube, when its quantity can be determined by a scale. When all the steps of the process are performed with exactness, the value of the sample for butter-making can be determined with an average error of only one twentieth of one per cent.

Lactodensimeter (lak'tō-den-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *densus*, thick, dense, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of lactometer furnished with scales intended to show what proportion of the cream, if any, has been removed from a sample of milk by skimming.

Lactometer (lak-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. lactomètre* = *Sp. lactómetro* = *Pg. lactómetro*, < *L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for gaging the purity or richness of samples of milk. Specifically—(a) An instrument used in measuring the volume of cream in a sample of milk, and the probable amount of water, if any, which has been added to it. The simplest form is a graduated glass tube for measuring the amount of cream that rises from a sample of milk placed in it. A more complete instrument consists of a series of tubes each with a stop-cock at the bottom, arranged vertically in a suitable stand. The tubes are about an inch in diameter and 12 inches high, and are graduated to tenths of inches. The samples of milk to be tested are poured into separate tubes to a depth of 10 inches. The stand is then set aside and the cream allowed to rise. The thickness of the stratum of cream which rises is measured in tenths of an inch, or (as the depth is 10 inches) in hundredths of the volume tested. The separated milk is then drawn off through the stop-cock for further tests of richness in caseous matter, etc. (b) A kind of hydrometer for testing milk by its specific gravity; also called *galactometer* to distinguish it from the preceding, in connection with which it is commonly used. When this is called *lactometer*, the other instrument receives a different name, as *cremometer* (*Encyc. Brit.*), or *per cent. tube* (*B. H. Knight*). See *hydrometer*, and out under *galactometer*. (c) Same as *lactodensimeter*.

Lactone (lak'tōn), *n.* [*L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *-one*.] A colorless volatile liquid possessing an aromatic smell, produced, along with lactide, by the dry distillation of lactic acid.

Lactophosphate (lak-tō-fos'fāt), *n.* [*lac(tic)* + *phosphate*.] A phosphate combined with lactic acid.

Lactoscope (lak'tō-skōp), *n.* [*L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, see.] An instrument for testing the quality and richness of samples of milk, by their comparative opacity, constructed and operated upon the principle that the richer the milk is in fatty and caseous substances the greater will be its resistance to the passage of light through a stratum of any given thickness. The samples are tested by a light of equal intensity, usually the flame of a stearin candle. A common form of lactoscope may be described as a box with two vertical parallel and polished glass sides, one of which may be moved by a screw toward or away from, and always in parallel relation with, the other. The candle is placed at a specified distance from the fixed glass side of the box, and as the movable side recedes the stratum of milk increases in thickness to a point at which the candle-flame becomes invisible through it. The various thicknesses at which this occurs in different samples are indications of the richness of the samples, provided no adulteration other than watering has been attempted. There are also lactoscopes of simpler construction and operation. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

Lactose (lak'tōs), *n.* [*L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *-ose*.] Sugar of milk, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallizing. It forms hard, white, semi-transparent trimetric crystals, which are less soluble than cane- or grape-sugar, have a slightly sweet taste, and grate between the teeth. It is dextrorotatory, and ferments slowly with yeast, but readily undergoes the lactic fermentation. It is convertible into glucose and galactose by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It is used for food and in medicine, and is prepared as an article of commerce in Switzerland and Bavaria. Also called *galactine*, *lactine*, and *milk-sugar*.

Lactosuria (lak-tō-sū'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *E. lactosus* + *Gr. ούρον*, urine.] The presence of lactose in the urine.

Lactuca (lak-tū'kū), *n.* [*L.*, lettuce, > ult. *E. letuca*, *q. v.*] A genus of liguliflorous composite plants, to which the lettuce belongs, type of the subtribe *Lactuceae* of the tribe *Cichoriaceae*, characterized botanically by a beaked achene and a pappus of delicate and copious bristles in many series. These plants are herbs with milky juice, usually with both radical and cauline leaves, which are generally more or less deeply cut, lobed, or pinnatifid, often with bristly ciliate margins, the cauline commonly with clasping or auriculate base. About 65 well-authenticated species are known, indigenous in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. The garden-lettuce, *L. sativa*, is scarcely known except in cultivation, but is supposed to be a native of Asia. (See *lettuce*.) From the European species *L. scariola* principally is obtained the seda-

tive known as *lactucarium*, or *lettuce-opium*. The species of this genus all possess narcotic and sedative properties. **Lactucarium** (lak-tū-kā'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. lactuca*, lettuce: see *Lactuca*.] A drug consisting of the concreted milky juice of several species of *Lactuca*. The species are *L. scariola*, *L. scariola*, *L. scariola*, and *L. sativa*, the garden-lettuce. It is regarded as possessing (in an inferior degree) the properties of opium, and can be safely used where the latter cannot; but it is uncertain in action. It is produced in some quantity in several European countries.

Lactuceae (lak-tū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lessing, 1832), < *Lactuca* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceae*, of which the genus *Lactuca* is the type. It embraces 10 other genera, including *Pyrrhopappus*, *Prenanthes*, and *Bonchus*. They are chiefly glabrous herbs with beaked achene and copious bristly pappus. Also written *Lactuceae*.

Lactucide (lak-tū'sik), *a.* [*L. lactuca* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to plants of the genus *Lactuca*.

Lacuna (lā-kū'nā), *n.*; *pl. lacunae* (-nē). [Also rarely *lacune* (< *F.*); = *F. lacune* = *Sp. lacuna*, *laguna* = *Pg. lacuna* = *It. lacuna*, *laguna*, a pool, marsh, lake, gap, < *L. lacuna*, a pit, ditch, pond, hole, hollow, cavity, < *lacus*, a basin, cistern, lake: see *lake*.] Cf. *lagoon*, a doublet of *lacuna*. 1. A pit or hollow. Specifically—(a) In bot.: (1) One of the small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens. (2) A name given occasionally to an internal organ, commonly called an air-cell, lying in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants. (b) In anat., a small pit or depression; a blind alley or cul-de-sac, as one of a multitude of follicles in the mucous membrane of the urethra; especially, a cavity in bone. See below. (c) In zool., one of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids of the body.

2. A gap; a hiatus; especially, a vacancy caused by the omission, loss, or obliteration of something necessary to continuity or completeness.—3. [*cap.*] In conch., the typical genus of *Lacunidae*. *L. sineta* is a common New England species. This small shell resembles a periwinkle, but is thinner and of slenderer form; it is of a reddish or brownish horn-color, with two or more darker spiral bands. It is found on the sea-shore, where the animal feeds on algae.—*Lacuna* of bone, the microscopic cavities in the bone occupied by the bone-cells, and communicating with one another and with the Haversian canals and surfaces of the bone through the canaliculi. See out and quotation under *bone*.—*Lacuna* of Howship, the foveolae of Howship, minute pits in the border of bone undergoing absorption. They are excavated by the osteoclasts lying in them.

Lacunal (lā-kū'nāl), *a.* [= *It. lacunale*; as *lacuna* + *-al*.] Same as *lacunar*.

Lacunar (lā-kū'nār), *n.*; *pl. lacunars*, *lacunnaria* (-nārz, lak-ū'nā-rī-fē). [*L.*, a wainscoted or paneled ceiling, so called from the sunken or hollowed compartments, < *lacuna*, a pit, hollow: see *lacuna*.] 1. One of the coffers or sunk compartments in ceilings or soffits formed of beams crossing one another, or resembling in structural form or for purposes

of decoration such a construction of beams, as the stone ceilings of the Grecian Doric, those (generally formed of wood and plaster, and profusely decorated with gilding and ornament) common in Renaissance buildings, etc. The *lacunaria*, or recesses of the roof (in the Ionic order), were also certainly paneled. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 263. Hence—2. A ceiling or soffit having lacunars.

Lacunar² (lā-kū'nār), *a.* [*Lacuna* + *-ar²*. Cf. *lacunar¹*, *n.*, an older form.] 1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna.—2. Having lacunae; lacunose. Also *lacunal*.

Lacunnaria, *n.* Latin plural of *lacunar¹*. **Lacunary** (lak'ū-nār-i), *a.* [*Lacuna* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to a lacuna.—*Lacunary function*, a function having a lacunary space.—*Lacunary space*, in the theory of functions, an area in a plane every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values. Thus, if

$$Fz = \frac{z^2 + y^2}{z^2 + y^2 + 1} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + 1}{a^2 + b^2 + 1}$$

then the space within the triangle whose vertices are the affixes of *a*, *b*, and *c* is a lacunary space.

Lacune (lā-kū'n), *n.* [*F. lacune*, < *L. lacuna*, a pit, hollow: see *lacuna*.] A lacuna; a small empty space; a gap; a hiatus; a defect. [Rare.] A little wit, or, as that is not always at hand, a little impudence instead of it, throws its rampant briar over dry lacunae. *Landor*.

Lacunette (lak-ū-net'), *n.* [*F. lacunette*, dim. of *lacune*, a chasm: see *lacuna*.] In fort., a small foss or ditch.

Lacunid (lak-ū-nid), *n.* Any member of the *Lacunidae*.

Lacunidae (lā-kū'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lacuna*, 3, + *-idae*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Lacuna*, with shells resembling those of periwinkles (*Littorinidae*), but having a lacuna in the columella. There is no al-phonous fold, and behind the operculum are two processes, as in *Rissoa*. The family is usually included in the *Littorinidae*.

Lacunose (lā-kū'nōs), *a.* [= *Sp. lacunoso*, *lagunoso* = *Pg. It. lacunoso*, < *L. lacunosus*, full of hollows, holes, ponds, etc., < *lacuna*, a pit, a hollow: see *lacuna*.] Having or full of lacunae; furrowed or pitted; marked by gaps, cavities, or depressions; specifically, in bot. and entom., having scattered, irregular, broadish, but shallow excavations, as a surface. A lacunose leaf has the venation salient beneath, leaving the surface full of hollows. The pronota and elytra of many beetles are lacunose. Also *lacunosus*.

Lacunosorugose (lak-ū-nō-sō-rū-gōs), *a.* [*Lacunose* + *rugose*.] In bot., marked by deep, broad, irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut or the stone of the peach.

Lacunous (lā-kū'nūs), *a.* Same as *lacunose*.

Lacunulose (lā-kū'nū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *lacunose*.] In bot., diminutively lacunose. *Tuckerman*, North American Lichens, I. 61.

Lacus (lā'kus), *n.* [*NL.* use of *L. lacus*, a basin, lake: see *lake*.] 1. In anat., a place likened to a lake.—2. [*cap.*] In zool., a genus of beetles of the family *Eucnemidae*. The sole species is *L. laticornis* of Brazil. *Bonvouloir*, 1870.—*Lacus lacrymalis*, the lake of tears, the oval space between the eyelids at the inner corner of the eye, occupied by the caruncula lacrymalis.

Lacustral (lā-kus'trāl), *a.* [*L.* as if **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-al*.] Same as *lacustrine*.

Lacustrian (lā-kus'tri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* as if **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *lacustrine*. 2. *n.* A lake-dweller; one whose habitation is built upon a lake.

Not the slightest clew appears as to the manner in which the *lacustrians* disposed of their dead. *Amer. Cyc.*, X. 112.

Lacustridae (lā-kus'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-idae*.] A so-called family of fresh-water sponges, including those forms of the genus *Spongilla* which inhabit lakes, as distinguished from the *Furcatellidae*. Though named as a family, the group has not the taxonomic value of a genus, and its name is not based upon that of any genus.

Lacustrine (lā-kus'trin), *a.* [*L.* as if **lacustris* (> *It. Pg. Sp. F. lacustre*), of a lake, < *lacus*, a lake: see *lake*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a lake or to lakes.—2. Living on or in lakes, as various animals.—3. In bot., growing in lakes or ponds. Also *lacustral* and *lacustrian*.

Lacustrine deposits, deposits formed at the bottom of lakes, which frequently consist of a series of strata disposed with great regularity one above another. From the study of these numerous fresh-water deposits geologists obtain a knowledge of the ancient condition of the land.—*Lacustrine dwelling* or habitation. Same as *lake-dwelling*.

Lac-work (lak'wērk), *n.* Japanese lacquer. **Lacy** (lā'si), *a.* [*Lace* + *-y*.] Resembling lace; lace-like.

The skeleton [of the *Hexactinellidae*] comes out a lovely lacy structure of the clearest glass.

Str. C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 418.

How exquisite she looked in her pale-tinted dress, with a lacy shawl wound carelessly around her head and shoulders. *The Century*, XXXVI. 197.

Lad¹ (lad), *n.* [*ME. lade*, prob. < *Ir. lath*, a youth, a champion, = *W. llawd*, a youth. It cannot be the same as *ME. lede*, < *AS. leod*, a man: see *lede*.] For the connection of the senses 'boy' and 'servant', cf. *boy¹* and *knave* in like uses. Cf. *law¹*.] 1. A boy; a youth; a stripling; often used familiarly or affectionately in speaking of or to a man of any age.

The lads whom long I loved so dear
Now love a lass that all his love doth scorn.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren; and the lad was with the sons of Bilhah. *Gen.* xxxiv. 2.

The ruffling Northern lad, and the stout Welshman try'd
it. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 1099.

How now, old lad! *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 112.

2. A male sweetheart: correlative to *lass*. [*Scotch*.]

Ye royal lasses dainty,
Heav'n mak' ye gild as weel as braw,
An' gie you lads a-plenty. *Burns*, A Dream.

3†. A servingman; a servant.

To make lordes of lades of londe that he wynneth,
And fre men foule thralles that folwen nat him lawes.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 32.

lad² (lad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An obsolete preterit and past participle of *load*.

lad³ (lad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thong of leather; a shoe-latchet. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

lad-age (lad'ej), *n.* Boyhood.

Heer I have past my *Lad-age* fair and good;
Heer first the soft down on my ohin did bud.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Vocation.

ladanum (lad'a-num), *n.* [*L. ladanum, ladanum*, *Gr. λadanon*, a resinous juice or gum from a certain shrub, *< λadan*, *L. ledon*, also *lada*, *Pers. ladan*, a shrub (*Cistus creticus*) (*> Ar. Hind. ladan, ladanum*). Hence, with diff. form and sense, *ladanum*, *q. v.*] A resinous juice that exudes from the *Cistus ladaniferus*, a shrub which grows in Spain and Portugal, and from *C. creticus* and *C. salvifolius*, which grow in Crete, Syria, etc. The best sort occurs in commerce in dark-colored or black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler color. It was formerly much used medicinally in external applications and as a stomachic, but is now in little request. It is also used in perfumery and in fumigating-pastils. Also *ladanum, ladanum, gum ladanum, gum ladanum, gum ledon*.

ladany (lad'a-ni), *n.* [See *ladanum*.] An old name for *Cistus ladaniferus*, one of the plants yielding ladanum.

They make here *Ladanum* or *Ladanum* of a very small balsamic aromatic shrub called *Ladany*, and by botanists *Cistus ledon*, or *Cistus ladanifera*.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 281.

ladder (lad'er), *n.* [Also dial. *ladder*; *< ME. ladder, ladder*, *< AS. hlædder*, with short vowel *hlædder* (in declension syncope) *hlæddr-, hlæddr-*, a ladder, = *OFries. hladder, hlæder* = *MD. ledere, D. ladder, leor* = *MLG. ledder, a ladder*, the rails of a cart, = *OHG. hleitur, hleitura, hleitra, leitura, leitra*, *MEG. G. leiter*, a ladder; perhaps akin to *L. clathri*, a trellis, grate; cf. *Goth. hleittra*, a hut, tent, tabernacle (of wattle) (*cf. hlyfa*, a tent, tabernacle). By some referred to the same root as *Gr. κλίμαξ*, a ladder, namely the root of *Gr. κλίμα* = *AS. hlinian*, loan: see *loan*, *climb*, *climax*, etc.] 1. A frame of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, and consisting essentially of two side-pieces connected at suitable distances by cross-pieces, generally in the form of rounds or rungs, forming steps by which, when the frame is properly set, a person may ascend a height. A ladder differs from a stair in that it has treads, but no risers. There are many forms of ladders, adapted to different uses, as the *step-ladder*, *standing-ladder*, *companion-ladder*, *collapsing-ladder*, *working-ladder*, etc. A fireman's scaling-ladder is now used consisting of one pole only with steps on each side and a large barbed hook at the top. In use, the hook is caught in a window-sill, the fireman climbs by the window by the pole, and then raises it to the next window, and so on.



Fireman's Scaling-ladder.

The kyng by an *laddere* to the sayp clam an hey.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 333.

This *ladder* of ropes will lette thee downe.

The Child of Ebe (Child's Ballads, III. 227).

Then they placed their scaling *ladders*,

And o'er the walls did scour amain.

Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 240).

2. Figuratively, any means of ascending; a means of rising to eminence.

Note that the Crosse becomes

A *Ladder* leading to heav'n's glorious rooms.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,

Whereto the climber-upward turns his face.

Shak., J. C., II. 1. 22.

Accommodation ladder. See *accommodation*.—**Extension ladder**, a ladder with a sliding or folding section which can be used to increase the length.—**Jacob's ladder.** (a) The ladder which, according to the account in Genesis (xxviii. 12), Jacob saw in a dream, stretching from earth to heaven, with the angels of God ascending and descending upon it. (b) In *logic*, a figure illustrating the theory of the old logic concerning the relations of genera, differences, and species. (c) *Naut.* See *Jacob's ladder*. 1.—**Hook-and-ladder company.** See *hook*.—**Movable ladder**, a miner's man-engine.

ladder-braid (lad'er-bräd), *n.* A kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; a narrow bobbin-net; so named from its appearance.

ladder-carriage (lad'er-kar'ej), *n.* A hook-and-ladder truck; a vehicle on which fire-ladders are carried. In some forms the bed-frame serves as a brace for the ladder when it is raised, the sliding

sections of the ladder being extended by a windlass which has its bearings at the foot of the frame. A basket may be secured by a rope to a pulley at the top of the ladder to serve as a fire-escape. *E. H. Knight*.

ladder-dredge (lad'er-drej), *n.* A dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain.

ladder-man (lad'er-man), *n.*; pl. *ladder-men* (-men). In a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company.

ladder-shell (lad'er-shel), *n.* Any species of *Scalaria*; a scalarid or wentle-trap: so called from the conspicuous ribs, resembling the rounds of a ladder.

ladder-sollar (lad'er-sol'är), *n.* In *mining*, a platform at the foot of each ladder in a ladder-way. The ladders are usually from 25 to 30 feet in length, and between each two is a solar or platform, where the miner changes to another ladder. The object of this arrangement is to lessen the danger, to both the miner himself and his companions below, which would attend a fall from one continuous ladder leading from the top to the bottom of the shaft. Ladders without solar are forbidden by law in England.

ladder-stitch (lad'er-stich), *n.* 1. An embroidery-stitch in which cross-bars at equal distances are produced between two solid ridges of raised work. A variety of this has the cross-bars at different angles, producing a row of lozenges or hexagons; it is also carried around curves and in a circle, the cross-bars resembling the radiating spokes of a wheel.

2. A stitch by which a row of crosses is produced, the effect of the whole being a continuous line or ridge of the silk or thread, with short cross-bars at regular intervals projecting at both sides.

ladderway (lad'er-wä), *n.* A space or opening for ascending and descending by a ladder; specifically, in *mining*, a shaft arranged with a system of ladders by which the miners have access to the part of the mine in which their work is carried on. In vertical shafts the ladderway (also called in England the *footway*) is usually arranged in a separate compartment partitioned off from those used for hoisting and pumping.

ladder-work (lad'er-werk), *n.* Work done on a ladder, as painting, stuccoing, and the like; a workmen's term. For such work a ladder is often slung horizontally by its ends, to make a platform.

laddess (lad'es), *n.* [*< lad¹ + -ess*. See *lass¹*.] A girl; a lass. *Darvies*. [Humorous.]

I know he is a very amiable lad, and I do not know that she is not as amiable a *laddess*. *Walpole*, Letters, III. 243.

laddie (lad'i), *n.* [Dim. of *lad¹*.] A lad; a boy; a lover. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Hobbe he had but a *laddie's* sword,

But he did more than a *laddie* deed.

Hobbe Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

I has a wife and twa wee *laddies*.

Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

lade¹ (läd), *v.*; pret. *laded*, pp. *laden*, *laded*, ppr. *lading*. [*< ME. ladan* (pret. *lod*, pp. *laden*), *< AS. hladen* (pret. *hlöð*, pp. *hladen*), *load*, *heap up*, *draw out* (water), = *OS. hladen* = *OFries. hlada* = *MD. D. laden*, *MLG. laden* = *OHG. hladen*, *MEG. G. laden*, *load*, = *Icel. ladna* = *Dan. lade* = *Sw. ladda* = *Goth. hlathan* (in comp. *af-hlathan*), *load*, *lade*. Cf. *Russ. klade*, a load. Hence the noun *lade¹* (and *load²*), *ladle*, *last²*, *ballast*, etc.; cf. also *lathe²*. For the relation to *load*, see *load²*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To put a burden, load, or cargo on or in; load; charge: as, to *lade* a ship with cotton; to *lade* a horse with corn. [In this sense *load* is now chiefly used, but *lade*, in the pp. *laden*, is still common.]

Okes great, straight as a line, . . .

With branches broke, *lades* with loves new.

Flower and Leaf, I. 83.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence.

Gen. xlii. 26.

I'll show thee where the softest cownlips spring,

And clust'ring nuts their *laden* branches bend.

Warton, Eclogues, viii.

Cooper he was and carpenter, and wrought

To make the boatmen fishing-nets, or help'd

At *lading* and unlading the tall barks.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Figuratively, to burden; oppress.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy *laden*.

Mat. xi. 28.

3. To lift or throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or other utensil: as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern.

And chides the sea that sunders him from thence,

Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 2. 139.

4†. To admit (water).

Withynne the ship wiche that Argus made,

Whiche was so staunche it myge no water *lade*.

MS. Doby, 230. (*Halliwel*.)

Laded metal, in *plate-glass manuf.*, melted glass transferred by a ladle from the melting-pot to the table.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To draw water.

She did not think best to *lade* at the shallow channel.
Sp. Hall, Contemplations.

2. *Naut.*, to let in water by leakage; leak. *Wright*.

lade¹ (läd), *n.* [*< ME. lade*; orig. a form of what is now *load²*, but now associated with *lade¹*, *v.*: see *lade¹*, *v.*, and *load²*, *n.*] A load; specifically, a bag of meal. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Als of many smale cornes as made

Till a hors bak a mykal *lade*.

Hampole, Priek of Conscience, I. 3412.

As bees flee hame w' *lades* o' treasure,

The minutes wing'd their way with pleasure.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

lade² (läd), *n.* [A var. of *lade¹*, *load²*.] 1†. A way; course. See *lade¹*.—2. A watercourse; a channel for water; a ditch or drain; in Scotland, specifically, a mill-race, especially a head-race.—3. The mouth of a river.

lademan (läd'man), *n.*; pl. *lademen* (-men). [A var. of *lademan*.] 1. A person who has charge of a pack-horse. [Scotch.]—2†. A servant employed by a miller to return to the owners their meal when ground. [Scotch.]

laden (läd'n), Past participle of *lade¹*.

ladeneth, *pp.* An erroneous form of *laden*.

We caused our ships *ladeneth* with our great artillery and victuals to be brought into the haven.

Exp. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 117).

Every prisoner being most grievously *ladeneth* with iron on their legs.

Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 304).

lade-pail (läd'päl), *n.* A pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

lader (läd'er), *n.* [A var. of *loder*.] A lademan.

ladylike (läd'id), *a.* [*< lady + -like*.] Ladylike; genteel.

Sores are not to be anguished with a rustick pressure, but gently strook'd with a *ladylike* hand.

Pelham, Resolves, I. 8.

ladies'-bedstraw, -cushion, etc. See *lady's-bedstraw*, etc.

ladyfy (läd'id-fi), *v. t.* [*< lady + -fy*.] To render ladylike; make a lady of; give the title or style of lady to.

A pretty conceit of a nimble-witted gentlewoman, that was worthy to be *ladyfyed* for the jest.

Middleton, Black Book.

Ladin (la-dén'), *n.* [Rheto-Romanic *ladin* (= *It. ladino*), *< L. Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] A branch of the Rheto-Romanic language spoken in the Engadine in Switzerland and the upper Inn valley in Tyrol. See *Rheto-Romanic*.

lading (läd'ing), *n.* [*< ME. lading*, a loading, drawing, *< AS. hlading* (Somner), a drawing (of water), verbal *n.* of *hladan*, *lade*, *load*: see *lade¹*, *v.*] 1. The act of loading.

Before they decided themselves they agreed, after the *lading* of their goods at their several ports, to meet at Zante.

Stowe, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1585.

2. That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden: as, the *lading* of a ship.

I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of the *lading* and ship, but also of our lives.

Acts xxvii. 10.

I have my *lading*: . . . you may know whose beast I am by my burden.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, III. 1.

3. In *glass-making*, the transfer of the glass into the cuvettes.—*Bill of lading*. See *bill*.—*Bills of Lading Act*. See *bill*.

lading-hole (läd'ing-höl), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an aperture in the side of a plate-glass furnace, at which the cuvette for carrying the metal is introduced or is filled.

Ladino (lä-dä'nö), *n.* [*Sp.*, *< L. Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] 1. The ancient Spanish or Castilian language.—2. A Spanish and Portuguese jargon spoken by certain Jews in Turkey and elsewhere.—3. In Central America, a half-breed of white and Indian parentage; a mestizo.

ladkin (lad'kin), *n.* [*< lad¹ + -kin*.] A little lad. [Rare.]

Tharroun that young *ladkin* hight.

Dr. H. More, Psychocata, III. 21.

ladle (läd'dl), *n.* [*< ME. ladel*, a ladle, *< AS. hladel*, a ladle (glossed by *L. antlia*) (*cf. hladen*, a bucket, *hlædd*, *hlæddel*, *hlæddrendel*, a wheel used in drawing water), *< hladen*, *lade* (water):



Foundry-ladle.

F, plate which serves to keep back impurities floating on the metal.

see *ladle*.] 1. A long-handled dish-shaped utensil for dipping or conveying liquids. Ladles for domestic use are made in many forms and of a variety of materials. One form of foundry-ladle of iron, technically called a *skunk*, for conveying molten metal from the furnace to the mold, has opposite handles for two men, one of them furnished with a cross-bar at the end for tilting the ladle to pour out the metal. For very large work such foundry-ladles are moved by a crane.

A *ladle* bygones, with a long stole [handle],
That cast for to kele a crokles, and saue the fatte aboute.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 27b.

A *Ladle* for our Silver Dish
Is what I want, is what I wish.

Prior, The Ladle.

2. A similarly shaped instrument for drawing a charge from a cannon.—3. The float-board of a mill-wheel; a *ladle-board*.—4. In *glass-manuf.*, same as *cucotte*, 2.—*Babbittting ladle*. See *babbittting*.—*Paying ladle*, or *pitch-ladle*, an iron ladle with a long nose or spout, used for pouring melted pitch into the seams of a ship after they are calked.

ladle (lā'dī), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ladled*, ppr. *ladling*. [*< ladle, n.*] To lift or dip with a ladle; *ladle*.

Daly's business was to *ladle* out the punch.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

Ladled glass. Same as *cucotte*.
ladle-board (lā'dī-bōrd), n. The float-board of a mill-wheel.

ladle-ful (lā'dī-fūl), n. [*< ladle + -ful*.] The quantity which a ladle holds when full.

ladle-furnace (lā'dī-fēr-nās), n. A small gas-furnace heated by a Bunson jet or burner, and usually provided with a support for a small ladle and a sheet-iron jacket for concentrating the heat upon the ladle: used in shops and laboratories for melting small quantities of easily fusible metals and alloys, as zinc, tin, lead, solder, type-metal, Babbitt metal, etc.

ladle-shell (lā'dī-shel), n. One of the several large whelks or similar shells, as species of the genus *Palgus* or *Sycotypus*, which are or may be used as ladles in bailing out boats, etc. [Local, U. S.]

ladlewood (lā'dī-wūd), n. The wood of the tree *Hartogia Capeensis*.

ladronet (lā-drōn'), n. [*< Sp. ladrón = Pg. ladrão = It. ladrone = OF. laron, larron (> E. obs. larron, < L. latro (-n-), a robber; in earlier use a hireling, mercenary soldier: see larceny.*] A thief; robber; highwayman; rogue.

Was ever man of my great birth and fortune
Affronted thus? I am become the talk
Of every picares and *ladron*.

Shirley, The Brothers, v. 3.

lad's-love (lādz'luv), n. A name of the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. [Prov. Eng.]

She gathered a piece of southernwood. . . . "Whatten you call this in your country?" asked she. "Old man," replied Ruth. "We call it here *lad's-love*."

Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xviii.

lady (lā'dī), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *ladye*, *ladye*, < ME. *lavedi*, *lavedi*, *lavedi*, *lavedi*, *lavedi*, etc., < AS. *hlāfdige*, later *hlāfdie*, a lady, mistress; a fem. corresponding to *hlāford* (orig. **hlāfward*), lord, and prob. directly derived from it, with contraction, namely < *hlāford + -ige*, for *-ie*, fem. formative. The supposed formation < *hlāf*, loaf, bread, + *-dige*, connected with *dāge*, a kneader, from the root of *dāh*, dough, namely that seen in Goth. *digan*, or *deigan*, knead (see *dough*), is improbable. In ME. the genitive or possessive is usually *lady*, as in the first quotation under def. 3; hence the use in *Lady-day*, and other compounds where *lady* is orig. possessive. In some of these compounds, and in various plant-names, *lady* (or *lady's*) orig. referred to the Virgin Mary.] 1. n.; pl. *ladies* (-dis). 1. A woman who has authority over a manor or family; the mistress of a household: the feminine correlative to *lord*.

And ye knowe wels also that she is oon of the beste ladies of the world, and oon of the wiest.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 84.

Of all these bounds . . .

We make thee *lady*. Shak., Lear, l. i. 67.

The *Lady* of Branksome greets thee by me,
Says that the fated hour is come.

Scott, L. of L. M., ll. 4.

2. [cap.] Specifically, in Great Britain, the proper title of any woman whose husband is higher in rank than baronet or knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, though the title is given by courtesy also to the wives of baronets and knights; also, the feminine title correlative originally to *Lord*, and now also to *Sir*.

You shall have two noble partners with you; the old Duchess of Norfolk, and *Lady* Marquess Dorset.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 169.

Certain *Ladies* were expelled the Court, as the *Lady* Poyning, the *Lady* Moulton, and others, bound to appear at the next Parliament. Baker, Chronicles, p. 144.

3. In the days of chivalry, the woman chosen by a knight or squire as the object of his especial service, his feats of arms being done in her honor, and his success ascribed to her influence.

And he [the squire] hadde ben somtyme in chivalrie, . . . And born him wel, as of so litel space, In hope to stonde in his lady grace.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 88.

But thou that hast no lady canst not fight.

Tennyson, Gerald.

4. A woman of good family and of established social position, or one accepted as such: a restricted sense correlative to *gentleman* in like use.

She was born, in our familiar phrase, a *lady*, and from the beginning, throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 360.

5. A woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind and manner: a general sense correlative to *gentleman* in like use: in common speech used indiscriminately as a synonym for *woman* (a use generally vulgar, and to be avoided except in address). See *gentleman*, 4.

A lovely *Lady* rode him faire beside,

Upon a lowly Ass more white then snow.

Spenser, F. Q., l. i. 4.

Her artists were quick to give fine expression to the new moods of the Middle Ages; her gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern *ladies* were Venetian. C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 40.

I admit that our abuse of the word is villanous. I know of an orator who once said, in a public meeting where bonnets preponderated, that "the *ladies* were last at the cross and first at the tomb!"

Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

6. A wife; a man's spouse: used in this sense always with direct reference to the husband: as, John Smith and *lady*. [Formerly in common use, but now regarded as inelegant.]

Mr. Bertram asked his *lady* one morning at breakfast whether this was not little Harry's birth-day.

Scott, Guy Mannering, ix.

"Hope you and your good *lady* are well" [said Colonel Sprowle].

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

7. A sweetheart. [Local, U. S.]—8. A slate measuring about 16 inches long by 10 broad.

9. The calcareous apparatus in the cardiac part of the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the trituration of the food.—*Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary*. See *congregation*.—*English Ladies*. See *Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, under *institute*.—*Greeting or salutation of Our Lady*, the Annunciation.—*Ladies' companion*, a small portable reticule or bag of stiff material, arranged to hold implements for women's work, with gloves, purse, handkerchief, etc.—*Ladies' man*, a man who is fond of the society of women, and is zealous in paying them petty attentions.—*Ladies of the bedchamber*. See *bedchamber*.—*Lady bell*. Same as *angelus bell* (which see, under *bell*).—*Lady chapel*, in a large church built for Roman Catholic use, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, generally placed behind the high altar, at the extremity of the apse or the eastern end of the church. In churches built before the thirteenth century the *Lady chapel* is often a separate building. The use of the name is modern. See *out under cathedral*.—*Lady of the lake*, a kept mistress. [Old slang.]

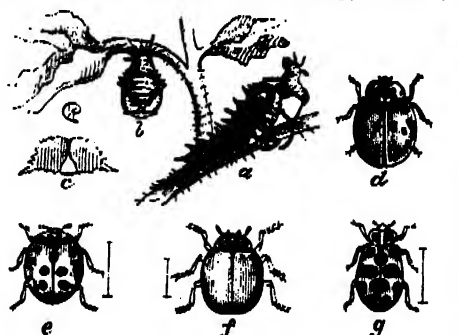
All women would be of one piece
But for the difference marriage makes
Twixt wives and *ladies* of the lakes.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. l. 868.

Lady with twelve founes, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Shropshire, Eng.]—*Leading lady*. See *leading*.—*Our Lady the Virgin Mary*.—*Our Lady of Dolores*. See *Dolores of the Virgin Mary*, under *dolor*.—*Our Lady of Heaven's bent*. See *bent*.—*Our Lady's bedstraw*. See *bedstraw*, 3(a).—*Our Lady's Ellwand*. See *ellwand*, 2.

II. a. Of a lady; ladylike.

Ladybird (lā'dī-bērd), n. [*< lady*, with ref. to "Our Lady," i. e. the Virgin Mary, + *bird*!;



Ladybirds.

a, larva of *Myrica* or *Anatis quindem-punctata*; b, pupa of same; c, first joint of larva, enlarged; d, beetle of c, spotted ladybird (*Coccinella septempunctata*); e, trim ladybird (*C. munda*); f, spotted ladybird (*Myrica maculata*). (Lines show natural size.)

prob. orig. as a var. of *ladybug*.] 1. A beetle of the family *Coccinellidae*, order *Coeloptera*, so called from its graceful form and delicate coloration. The eggs are laid in small clusters, and the larva are for the most part carnivorous, feeding upon plant-lice, bark-lice, and small insects of all sorts; one, however, eats the leaves of plants. The adult beetles are in the main predaceous, but sometimes feed upon pollen. The pupa is usually formed within the last larval skin, which is suspended by its anal end to some leaf or other object. The pupae and also the larvae of some species have been known to winter over, but the beetles usually hibernates. The species are very numerous; those figured, *Coccinella picta* (see under *Coccinellidae*), *C. munda*, *C. novem-notata*, *Myrica maculata*, *Anatis quindem-punctata*, are all common in the United States. Also called *ladybug*, *ladylook*, *ladyeons*, *ladyfly*.

2. The pintail duck, *Drifila acuta*; so called from its graceful form. Rev. C. Swainson. [Dublin Bay.]—3. A lady-love; a sweetheart: often used as a term of endearment.

What, lamb! what, *lady-bird*!

God forbid! Where's this girl? What, Juliet!

Shak., R. and J., l. 3. 2.

Is that your new ruff, sweet *lady-bird*? By my truth, 'tis most intricately rare.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ll. 1.

ladybug (lā'dī-bug), n. A ladybird: the more common name in the United States and in some parts of England.

The Americans are not alone in referring to insects as "bugs," for in many parts of England we have the "*lady-bug*" (*lady-bird*), "*May-bug*" (*cockchafer*), and "*June-bug*" (*green beetle*). Athenaeum, No. 3222, p. 140.

lady-cat (lā'dī-kat), n. The large channel catfish of the United States, *Ictalurus punctatus*. It attains a weight of 5 to 15 pounds, and is much esteemed for food.

lady-chair (lā'dī-chār), n. Same as *king's-cushion*.

Tina insisted on reading this with us, just as of old she insisted on being carried in a *lady chair* over to our woodland study in the island. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 436.

ladyclock (lā'dī-klok), n. [*< lady + clock*, q. v.] Same as *ladybird*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

That was only a *lady-clock*, child, flying away home.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiii.

lady-cockle (lā'dī-kok'1), n. See *cockle*, 2.

lady-court (lā'dī-kōrt), n. The court of a lady of the manor.

ladycow (lā'dī-kon), n. Same as *ladybird*, 1.

lady-crab (lā'dī-krab), n. The commonest edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, upon the carapace of which is traceable an outline like that of a woman's bust: extended to various other swimming- and sand-crabs, as *Platyonchus ocellatus*. See *cut* under *Platyonchus*.

Lady-day (lā'dī-dā), n. The day on which is held the festival of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th. See *annunciation*.

And vpon Saturdaye, our *Ladye days* at nyght afore- sayde, we made sayle.

Sir R. Gylesford, Pilgrimage, p. 15.

I return to town next Friday, and leave it for good on *Lady-day*.

Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

lady-fern (lā'dī-fēr-n), n. An elegant fern, *Asplenium filix-foemina*, widely diffused, in numerous varieties, through the northern temperate zone. Its rootstock is crowned with a cluster of bipinnate broadly lanceolate fronds, commonly from 1 to 3 feet high.

ladyfinger (lā'dī-fing'gēr), n. See *lady's-finger*.

ladyfish (lā'dī-fish), n. 1. A fish, *Ambula vulpes*, of the family *Ambulidae*, of a brilliant silvery



Ladyfish, or Bone-fish (*Ambula vulpes*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 224.)

color, abundant in tropical seas, and quite gamy, but of little value as food.—2. A labroid fish, *Harpe rufa*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, base of dorsal fin scaly, and posterior canines. It is a common West Indian fish, occurring also along the Florida coast, and of beautiful color. More fully called *Spanish ladyfish*; also *doncella*.—3. The skipper or saury, *Scomberesox saurus*. [Florida.]

lady-fuke (lā'dī-fūk), n. The halibut. [Prov. Eng.]

ladyfly (lā'dī-flī), n. Same as *ladybird*, 1.

lady-hen (lā'di-hen), *n.* 1. The skylark.—2. The wren; a contraction of *Our Lady's hen*. See *hen*. [Prov. Eng.]

ladyhood (lā'di-hūd), *n.* [*< lady + -hood*.] The condition, character, quality, rank, etc., of a lady.

There was that in his tone . . . which was unpleasing to Annie's ladyhood.

George MacDonald, *What's Mine's Mine*, p. 190.

lady-key (lā'di-kē), *n.* *Primula veris*, the primrose.

lady-killer (lā'di-kil'er), *n.* A man supposed to be dangerously fascinating to women as a real or pretended lover; one whose fascinations are potent; a general lover. [Humorous slang.]

I'm a modest man, . . . I don't set up to be a lady-killer.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xiii.

lady-killing (lā'di-kil'ing), *n.* The acts or arts of a lady-killer; assiduous gallantry. [Humorous slang.]

ladykin (lā'di-kin), *n.* [*< lady + -kin*.] A little lady; applied by Elizabethan writers, in the abbreviated form *Lakin*, to the Virgin Mary. [Rare.]

ladylike (lā'di-līk), *a.* 1. Like a lady in any respect; refined; well-bred; courteous in manner.—2. Applied to men, affected; effeminate.

Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce ladylike preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 179.

Pops at all corners, ladylike in mien,

Civeted fellows, small ere they are seen.

Couper, *Tirocinium*, l. 330.

lady-love (lā'di-luv), *n.* 1. A female sweetheart; a woman who is loved.—2. Love for a lady; romantic love.

And, like the Ariosto of the North,

Sang lady-love and war, romance and knightly worth.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 40.

ladyment (lā'di-mēt), *n.* See the quotation.

Many an alms was given for her sake; and the food so set aside in almost every house to be bestowed upon the poor went by the name of *Ladyment*. The victuals given to the poor in honour of the Blessed Virgin were often known by the above name.

Koch, *Church of our Fathers*, III. l. 234.

lady's-bedstraw (lā'diz-bed'strā), *n.* A plant, *Our Lady's bedstraw*, *Galium verum*.

lady's-bower (lā'diz-bou'er), *n.* The only British species of clematis, *Clematis vitalba*. Also called *traveler's-joy*.

lady's-corn (lā'diz-kōm), *n.* A small annual umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Scandix Pecten*, with umbels of small white flowers, and pale-green finely divided leaves, growing in cultivated fields. The fruit is laterally compressed and destitute of vittæ, or oil-vessels; it has long and sharp points to which the name alludes. Also called *Venus-corn* and *shepherd's-noddy*.

lady's-cushion (lā'diz-kūsh'on), *n.* The thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*, a maritime plant with a dense cushion-like growth; also called *sea-cushion*. Several other plants have sometimes been named *lady's-cushion*.

lady's-delight (lā'diz-dē-lit'), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

Ladies-delights and periwinkles.

S. O. Jewett, *A Country Doctor*, p. 237.

lady's-eardrops (lā'diz-ēr'drops), *n.* The common cultivated fuchsia.

lady's-finger (lā'diz-fing'gēr), *n.* 1. *pl.* The kidney-vetch, *Anthyllus Vulneraria*. The name has also been given to many other plants.—2. One of the hairy appendages of the legs of lobsters, attached to the base of the leg. They are the gills or branchiæ. See *cropodite*.—3. A kind of confectioners' cake, or of sponge-cake, so named from the long and slender form.

"Fetch me that Ottoman, and prithee keep Your voice low," said the Emperor, "and steep Some lady's fingers nice in Candy wine."

Kent, *Cap and Bell*, st. 42. (Davies.)

4. A finger-shaped variety of the potato formerly common, small, white, and of delicate flavor.—5. A variety of apple.

Also *ladyfinger*.

lady's-glove (lā'diz-glūv), *n.* The purple fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. The name is also given to one or two other plants, as *Inula conyza*.

lady's-gown (lā'diz-goun), *n.* In *Soots law*, a gift sometimes made by a purchaser to a vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate.

lady's-hair (lā'diz-hēr), *n.* 1. The quaking-grass, *Brisa media*.—2. One of the maiden-hair ferns, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

ladyship (lā'di-shīp), *n.* [*< lady + -ship*.] The condition or rank of a lady.—Her or your ladyship, a form used in speaking of or to a woman having the title of Lady.

I did what your Ladyship commanded me at York-house.

Howell, *Letters*, l. v. 23.

lady-slipper (lā'di-slip'er), *n.* See *lady's-slipper*.

lady's-maid (lā'diz-mād), *n.* A female attendant upon a lady.

lady's-mantle (lā'diz-man'tl), *n.* An Old World rosaceous herb, *Alchemilla vulgaris*. It has a bitterish, astringent taste, and was formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

lady's-seal (lā'diz-sēl), *n.* 1. A plant, *Tamus communis*, of the natural order *Moscoraceæ*. It is a perennial climber, with greenish-white flowers and scarlet berries, and grows in hedges and woods in England. Also called *black oryza*. 2. The Solomon's-seal of England, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

lady's-slipper (lā'diz-slip'er), *n.* 1. Any orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*. In America the most conspicuous wild lady's-slippers are the larger yellow, *C. pubescens*; the smaller yellow, *C. parviflorum*; the showy, *C. spectabile*; and the stemless, *C. aculea*. The roots of the first two yield an official remedy, regarded as a gentle nervous stimulant and antispasmodic. 2. The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina*.

[U. S.] The name has also been given locally to other plants.

lady's-smock (lā'diz-smok), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Cardamine pratensis*. Also called *cuckoo-flower*. Commonly called *lady-smock*.

Daisies plied and violets blue.

And lady-smocks all silver-white.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 905.

That meadow, chequered with water-lilies and lady-smocks.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 83.

lady's-thistle (lā'diz-thīstl), *n.* 1. The blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*.—2. The milk-thistle, *Carduus Marianum*.

lady's-thumb (lā'diz-thum), *n.* The common persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria*: so called from its dense oblong reddish spike. [U. S.]

lady's-tresses (lā'diz-tres'ez), *n.* An orchid, *Spiranthes autumnalis*; also, any orchid of that genus. These orchids are low plants, notable for their spikes of white spirally arranged flowers. In the United States *S. cernua* is perhaps the best-known species.

Lelaps (lē'laps), *n.* [NL., *< L. Lelaps*, the name of a dog in Ovid's "Metamorphoses," *< Gr. λαιλαπ*, a dark, furious storm, a hurricane.]

1. In *soöl.*, a generic name used in various senses. (a) A genus of arachnidæ. Koch, 1835. (b) A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the chalcid subfamily *Pteromalina*, with two West Indian species, *L. sadules* and *L. pulchricornis*. Usually *Lelaps*, as Walker, 1843. (c) A genus of gigantic dinosaurian reptiles, established by Cope in 1866. Some of the species stood 18 feet high, and they were shaped like kangaroos, progressing on their plantigrade hind feet with the assistance of the massive tail. The jaws were large and armed with sharp teeth. The animals were carnivorous and rapacious to a high degree.

2. [I. c.] A species or an individual of the genus *Lelaps* (c).

When hunting, the *Lelaps* probably wandered around the lowlands, or swam along the shore until it arrived within twenty-five or thirty feet of its victim, when with a spring it cleared the distance. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 467.

Lælia (lē'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), named after *Lælia*, a Roman statesman.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendrea*: type of the subtribe *Læliæ*, having the sepals and petals flat, the lateral lobes of the lip broad and loosely investing the column, and the flowers large and showy. They are epiphytes furnished with pseudobulbs, which are often elongate and stem-like, and coriaceous or fleshy leaves. The flowers are borne on simple terminal racemes. About 30 species have been discovered, inhabiting tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. Several of them are common in collections of orchids.

Læliæ (lē'li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benthams and Hooker, 1833), *< Lælia + -æ*.] A subtribe of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendrea*, chiefly epiphytes with terminal inflorescence, the pollinia in one or two series of four. It embraces 15 genera besides *Lælia*, the type, including *Epidendrum*, *Cattleya*, etc. Written *Læliadæ* by Lindley.

læmmergeier, **læmmergeyer**, *n.* See *lammergeier*.

læmodipod (lē-mod'i-pōd), *a. and n.* [As *Læmodipoda*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Læmodipoda*, or having their characters. Also *læmodipodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Læmodipoda*. Also *læmodipodan*.

Læmodipoda (lē-mō-dip'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *læmodipus*, *< Gr. λαμῖς*, the throat, + *διπῶς* (*dipōs*), two-footed: see *dipode*, *Dipus*.]

An order of edriophthalmous crustaceans, related to the amphipods, by some made a group of *Amphipoda*. It is characterized by having the abdomen rudimentary, reduced to a mere papilla, the first two thoracic somites coalesced with the head, so that the corresponding pairs of limbs seem to be attached to this part, branchial vesicles on several thoracic somites, and in the female laminar oostegites for carrying the ova. The group consists of two families, *Cyamidæ* and *Caprellidæ*, or the whale-llice and the mantis- or specter-shrimps. These animals are marine and parasitic. The *Læmodipoda* were at one time made a part of the *Isopoda*, corresponding to a section, *Cystobranchia*, of that order. They were later raised to ordinal rank, and divided by Latreille into *Poly-formis* and *Ovalis*, which divisions correspond to the modern families *Caprellidæ* and *Cyamidæ*. See these words. Also spelled *Læmodipoda*.

læmodipodan (lē-mō-dip'ō-dan), *a. and n.* Same as *læmodipod*.

læmodipodiform (lē-mō-dip'ō-di-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. læmodipus* (see *Læmodipoda*) + *L. forma*, form.] In entom., resembling the *Læmodipoda* in shape: an epithet applied by Kirby to certain orthopterous larvae with elongate, subcylindrical bodies, long antennæ, and the anterior legs distant from the intermediate ones, as the *Phasmidæ* or walking-sticks.

læmodipodous (lē-mō-dip'ō-dus), *a.* [*< NL. læmodipus*: see *Læmodipoda*.] Same as *læmodipod*.

lent, *n.* [AS. *læn*, a loan, grant, fee, fief: see *loan*.] In *anc. Eng. law*, the tenure of land as a benefice, either by mere permission, as in the case of the ordinary *lens*, where the tenant was dependent on the will of the lord, and protected only by custom, or by a writing called a *book* (*bōk*), expressing the terms of the tenure and the right of the tenant. The tenant paid for the use either in money, in produce, or in labor, frequently in all. At the expiration of the tenancy, which was usually for life, the land reverted to the grantor.

læna (lē'nā), *n.; pl. lænæ* (-nē). [L., = *Gr. λαίνα*, a cloak.] In *anc. Rom. costume*, a woollen cloak usually of two thicknesses of cloth, worn over the pallium or the toga as a protection from the weather. It occurred in an ornamented form as an early robe of state, and also formed part of the costume of office of the flamen. In late times it was worn to some extent as a substitute for the toga.

læn-land, *n.* [AS. *lænland*, *lænland*, *< læn*, a grant (see *læn*), + *land*, land.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, land held and occupied by virtue of a *læn*.

Either bookland or folkland could be lent, or leased out by its holders; and, under the name of *lænland*, held by free cultivators. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 93.

læotropic (lē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [As *læotropous* + *-ic*.] Sinistral; turning or turned to the left, as the whorls of a spiral shell: opposed to *dæxtrotropic*.

læotropon (lē-ōt'rō-pus), *a.* [*< Gr. λαίος* (= *L. læus*), left, + *τρέπω*, turn.] Turning to the left; sinistral; opposed to *dæxtroponous*.

læt (AS. pron. lat), *n.* [AS. *læt*.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, one of a class inferior to that of a *eorl*, but above that of a slave. See *freeman*, 3.

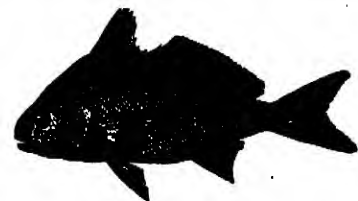
Lestare (lē-tā-rō), *n.* [So called from the first word of the introit of the mass on this day. *L. lature*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *lætari*, rejoice, *< latus*, joyful, glad.] *Eccles.*, the fourth Sunday in Lent. It is on this Sunday that the Pope blesses the golden rose. Also called *Mid-Lent Sunday*.

lævigate, **lævigatus**, *a.* See *lævigate*.

lævigrada (lē-vig'grā-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. lavis*, light, + *gradi*, step.] One of many names of the *Pycnogonida*.

lævoglucose, **lævogyrate**, etc. See *lævoglucose*, etc.

lafayette (lē-fā-yet'), *n.* [So named because it first became well known about the time of the last visit of Lafayette to the United States (1824-5).] 1. A scienoid fish of the northern



Lafayette (*Lafistius nathurinus*).

United States, *Liostomus xanthurus*, of an oblong form, with the back elevated toward the front, a steep profile, and no teeth in the lower jaw. The sides are marked with about 16 dark bands.

tending obliquely forward, and a distinct spot on the shoulder. Although of small size, it is much esteemed for the savoriness of its flesh. Also known as *goody*, *old-wife*, and *spot*.

2. A stomateoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus*; the butter-fish, dollar-fish, or harvest-fish. See out under *butter-fish*.

laffer, *v.* A Middle English form of *lave*³.

laft¹, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal spelling of *laugh*.

laft² (laf), *n.* A fish of the family *Synanceiidae*, *Synanceia verrucosa*, of an oblong form, with a monstrous cuboid head, warty skin, and a dorsal with 18 pungent spines and 6 rays. The dorsal spines are grooved and connected with an ovoid poison-gland. The fish is consequently much dreaded. It inhabits the Indian ocean, and is called *laft* or *mud-laf* at Mauritius. Also called *laft*.

When a *laft* is discovered, the wary fisherman, knowing it to be a sluggish fish, not likely to move quickly, creeps slowly up to it, and stooping down lowers his hand gently till it is below the level of the mouth, when with a sudden jerk he clutches it by the lower jaw and draws it up. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX, 227.

Lafitte (lā-fīt'), *n.* See *Château Lafitte*, under *château*.

laft¹, *n.* A Middle English preterit and past participle of *laeve*¹.

laft² (laft), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *laft*.

I . . . observed a peacock from her seat in front of the *laft* opposite to me, speaking vehemently to a fat lord at the table below. *Galt*, *The Steam-Boat*, p. 220.

laffer (lāf'tér), *n.* [Also *latter*, *lawter*, *latter*, *lighter*, *Sc. lachter*, *lauchter*, a number of eggs laid, < *leel*. *lātr*, *lātr*, the place where animals, esp. seals, whales, etc., lay their young, < *līgga* (pret. *lā*), *lie*, > *lag*, a laying, etc., < *leggja*, lay: see *lel*¹, *lay*¹.] *Laffer* stands for *lauchter*, for "laughter," and is related to *lel*¹, *lay*¹, as *slaughter* to *slay*¹.] The number of eggs laid by a hen before she sits. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

lag¹ (lag), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < *W. llag*, slack, loose, sluggish, languid, = *Corn. lag*, loose, rummish, = *Gael. lag*, feeble; cf. *L. lazus*, loose, lax (see *lax*¹), *languere*, be weak or languid: see *languid*¹, *languish*. *leel. lakra*, lag, is appar. connected with *laker*, defective, and thus with *E. lack*¹: see *lack*¹.] 1. *a.* Slow; tardy; late; coming after or behind.

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand,
That came too lag to see him buried.

Shak., *Rich.* III., II. 1. 90.

2. Long delayed; last.

I could be well content
To entertain the lag-end of my life

With quiet hours. *Shak.*, *1 Hen.* IV., v. 1. 24.

We prevent

The loathsome misery of age, beguile
The gout and rheum, that in lag hours attend
For grey approachers.

Pletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which comes behind; the last comer; one who hangs back.

What makes my ram the lag of all the flock?

Pope, *Odyssey*, ix. 520.

2. The lowest class; the rump; the lag-end.

The senators of Athens, together with the common lag of people. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iii. 0. 80.

3. In *mech.*, the amount of retardation of some movement: as, the lag of the valve of a steam-engine.

No unexceptionable experimental proof has ever been given that there is any such thing as a true magnetic lag; the apparent magnetic sluggishness of thick masses of iron is demonstrably due to internal induced currents.

S. P. Thompson, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 74.

4. In *mach.*, one of the strips which form the periphery of a wooden drum, the casing of a carding-machine, or the lagging or covering of a steam-boiler or -cylinder.—5. An old convict. [Australia.]

At last he fell in with two old lags who had a deadly grudge against the captain.

C. Roads, *Never too Late to Mend*, ix.

Hang lag. See *hang*, v. 1.

lag¹ (lag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lagged*, ppr. *lagging*. [*lag*¹, *a.*] 1. *intrans.* To move slowly; fall behind; hang back; loiter; linger.

Now in the rearward comes the duke and his;
Fortune in favour makes him lag behind.

Shak., *1 Hen.* VI., iii. 3. 24.

Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.
Johnson, *Vanity of Human Wishes*.

To this, Idemeneus: The fields of fight
Have provid' thy valour, and unconquer'd might;
And were some ambush for the foes design'd,
W'ra there, thy courage would not lag behind.

Pope, *Iliad*, xiii.

II. *trans.* 1. To slacken.

The hunter with an arrow wounded him in the leg,
which made him to halt and lag his flight.
Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels* (1635), p. 98.

2. To clothe, as a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of heat.

One (cylinder) which is well lagged or covered with non-conducting material. *Enyc. Brit.*, XXII. 488.

3. To bring into the hands of justice; cause to be punished for a crime. [Low slang.]

"He is my brother on one side of the house, at least," said Lord Ethingington, "and I should not much like to have him lagged for forgery." *Scott*, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxi.

They'll ask no questions after him, for fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him lagged.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xvi.

lag² (lag), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To take; steal. [Old slang.]

Some come away lag

In bottle and bag;

Some stoole for a jest

Eggs out of the nest.

Tusser, *Husbandrie*, November's Abstract.

lagaman, **lageman**, *n.* [*ML. (AL.) lagamannus*, *lagemannus*, < *ME. lageman*, *lagamon*, *lahman*, < *AS. lahmān*, a lawman: see *lawman*.] In *old Eng. law*, a man vested with or at least qualified for the exercise of jurisdiction, or sac and soc. See *lawman*.

lagam-balsam (lag'am-bāl'sam), *n.* The product of an unknown tree of Sumatra, closely resembling gurun-balsam.

lagan (lā'gan), *n.* See *ligan*.

lagartot (la-gār'tō), *n.* [*Sp.*, a lizard, an alligator: see *alligarta*, *alligator*.] An alligator.

We saw in it [the (trinoce) divers sorts of strange fishes of marvellous bigness, but for *lagartot* it excelled.

Kalégh, *Discovery of Guiana*. (*E. D.*)

Lagasea (la-gā'sē-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Cavanilles*, 1800), after *Prof. M. Lagasea*, director of the Botanical Garden at Madrid.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoidæ*, type of the subtribe *Lagasea*, remarkable in having only a single flower in a head, but the heads themselves aggregated into a subglobose glomerule, and the proper involucre united into a 5-cleft tube. They are hairy or scabrous herbs or shrubs with entire or dentate opposite leaves, or the upper alternate and white, yellow, or red flowers. Eight species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America, one of which (*L. mollis*), however, is also found throughout nearly the whole of tropical America, and has become naturalized in many tropical countries of the eastern hemisphere.

Lagaseum (lag-a-sē'ō-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham* and *Hooker*, 1873), < *Lagasea* + *-œ*.] A subtribe of helianthoid composite plants, consisting of the anomalous genus *Lagasea*.

lag-bellied (lag'bel'id), *a.* Having a slack, drooping belly.

From the lag-bellied toad

To the mammoth. *Wood*, *Lycus the Centaur*.

laget, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To wash. [Old slang.]

laget, *n.* [*lage*, *v.*] Poor, thin drink. [Old slang.]

I bowse no lage, but a whole gage

Of this I bowse to you. *Brome*, *Jovial Crew*, II.

lageman, *n.* See *lagaman*.

lagena (lā-jē'nā), *n.*; *pl. lagena* (-nē). [*L.*, also written *lagana*, *lagama*, *lagona*; < *Gr. λήνη* (in late writers also *λήνη*, after *L.*), a flask, bottle.] 1. (a) In *Rom. antiq.*, a wine-vase; an amphora. (b) A vase of bottle-shaped form, generally in unfamiliar wares, as Levantine, Persian, or the like.—2. The saecular extremity of the cochlea in some of the vertebrates below mammals, as a bird, where ramify the ultimate filaments of the auditory nerve.—3. [*cap.*] In *soöl.*: (a) The typical genus of *Lagenidae*. Forms of foraminifers referred to this genus are found from the Carboniferous to the present period. (b) A genus or subgenus of mollusks of the family *Fasciolaridae*.

Lagenaria (lā-jē'nā-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. lagena*, a flask, + *-aria*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. There is only one species, *L. vulgaris*, which occurs throughout tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, where it is commonly cultivated. It is a downy annual climbing herb, with broad leaves and large white flowers. The fruit is extremely variable in size and shape; it is known as the *bottle*, *club*, or *trumpet-gourd*. See *gourd*.

Lagenidae (lā-jē'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lagena* + *-idae*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Lagena*. The test is calcareous, and either monothalamous or consisting of a number of chamberlets joined in a straight, curved, spiral, alternating, or (rarely) branching series. The aperture is terminal, and simple or radiate. There is no interspiral skeleton and no anal system. The *Lagenidae* are marine microscopic organisms, more or less lageniform in shape.

Lagenida (lā-jē'nī-dī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] The *Lagenida* regarded as an order, and divided into *Lagenina*, *Polymorphina*, and *Ramulinina*.

lageniform (lā-jē'nī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. lagena*, a flask, + *forma*, form.] In bot. and soöl., shaped like a Florence flask; much dilated or subglobose at base, but ending in a slender cylinder or neck.

Thus the shell of *Nodosaria* is obviously made up of a succession of *lageniform* chambers.

W. E. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 470.

Lagenina (lā-jē'nī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lagena* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Lagenidae*, having a single-chambered test.

Lagenorhynchus (lā-jē-nō-rīng'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. lagena*, Gr. *λήνη*, a bottle, + *Gr. ῥυγχος*, a snout.] A genus of bottle-nosed dolphins, belonging to the subfamily *Delphinina*, having 80 to 90 vertebrae, small teeth, and a comparatively short and broad snout, as the white-



Young skunk-porpoise (*Lagenorhynchus arctus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

beaked and white-sided dolphins, *L. albirostris* and *L. acutus* or *leucopleurus*. The characteristic coloration is blackish with white stripes, whence some of the species are called *skunk-porpoises*. The species are at least nine in number, but their synonymy is confused. The one here figured, properly called *L. acutus*, is also known as *L. leucopleurus*, *L. gubernator*, and by other names. *J. E. Gray*, 1846.

lager (lā'ger), *n.* [*G. lager*, an abbr. of *lagerbier*, lager-beer: see *lager-beer*.] Same as *lager-beer* (which see, under *beer*¹). [*U. S.*]

lager-beer (lā'ger-bēr'), *n.* [*G. lagerbier*, lit. 'store-beer', < *lager*, a storehouse, magazine, a place where things lie in store (= *AS. lager*, a bed, couch, *E. lair*: see *lair*¹ and *leaguer*²), + *bier* = *E. beer*¹.] See *beer*¹.

Lagerstrœmia (lā-ger-strō'mī-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus)*, named after Magnus von Lagerstrœm, a director of the East India Company at Gothenburg.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs belonging to the natural order *Lythraceæ* and tribe *Lythrea*. They have a campanulate 6-parted calyx, 6 petals, numerous stamens, a 3- to 6-celled, 8- to 6-valved capsule, and large winged seeds. The leaves are mostly opposite and in two rows, petioled, oblong or ovate, entire, and often glaucous underneath, and the flowers are in simple terminal and axillary branching panicles. About 21 species are known, natives of tropical eastern Asia, subtropical Australia, and Madagascar. Five or six species are cultivated, notably *L. indica*, the orange-myrtle or Indian lilac, a hardy shrub, native of China, with bright rose-colored flowers borne in great profusion and exceedingly beautiful. *L. Fies-Ragnia*, native of India, is called *Woodwood*, *jarool*, and *queen's-flower*. See these words. *L. microcarpa* is the ben-tusk.

Lagerstrœmieæ (lā'ger-strō'mī-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle*, 1826), < *Lagerstrœmia* + *-œæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Lythraceæ*, founded on the genus *Lagerstrœmia*.

Lagetta (lā-jet'ā), *n.* [*NL. (A. L. Jussieu*, 1789), < *lagetto*, the native name of the tree in Jamaica.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous trees of the West Indies, belonging to the natural order *Thymelacœæ* and tribe *Euthymelacœæ*. It is characterized by hermaphrodite tetramerous, loosely spiked or racemed flowers, and by having the four broad scales of the urceolate persistent perianth convinent under the stamens. These trees have beautifully reticulated bark, broad, oblong, alternate leaves, and white flowers. Only two species are known, both confined to the West Indies. *L. hirsuta* is the lacebark-tree.

Lagettes (lā-jet'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Meisner*, 1836), < *Lagetta* + *-œæ*.] An old tribe of the *Thymelacœæ*, founded on the genus *Lagetta*.

laggan (lag'an), *n.* [*Hind.*] In India, a basin with pierced cover into which water is poured from the lots to wash the hands after a meal.

laggard (lag'gārd), *a.* and *n.* [*lag*¹ + *-ard*.]

I. *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward.

Thy humblest reed could more prevail,
Had more of strength, diviner rage,
Than all which charms this laggard age.

Coltine, *Odes*, xii.

Weak minstrels of a laggard day,

Skilled but to imitate an elder page.

Scott, *Don Roderick*, Int., st. 2.

II. *n.* One who lags; a loiterer; a lazy, slack fellow.

A laggard in love, and a dastard in war.

Scott, *Young Lochinvar*.

Here comes a laggard hanging down his head,
Who seems no better than a beaten hound.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

laggen (lag'en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish. [Scotch.]

But or the day was done, I trow,
The laggen they has clanted
Fu' clean that day. Burns, A Dream.

lagger¹ (lag'ér), *n.* [*lag* + *-er*]. A laggard.

Whether you prove a lagger in the race,
Or with a vigorous ardour urge your pace,
I shall maintain my usual rate, no more.
Francis, tr. of Horace's Epistles, II, To Lollius.

lagger² (lag'ér), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *layer*, as *lagger* of *her*.] 1. A narrow strip of ground.

—2. A green lane. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

lagging (lag'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lag*, *v.*] 1.

The act of walking or moving slowly, or of falling behind. —2. In arch., the planking, consisting of narrow strips, extending from one rib of the centering of an arch, vault, or tunnel to another, and affording direct support to the voussoirs until the arch or vault is closed in. —3. In mining, strips of wood or light timbers laid across the stulls in the drifts to prevent fragments of rock from falling through. In some coal-mines bars or rails of iron are used for this purpose, and give an important increment of strength to the construction. Sometimes called *lacing*.

4. In mach., same as *deadening*. —Lagging of the tides, the phenomenon of the lengthening of each tide-day, or interval between tides nearly twenty-four hours apart, which lengthening takes place during the time from new or full moon to quadrature, or from spring to neap tides; opposed to *priming of the tides*. It is due to the change of the relative directions of the solar and lunar attractions, and lengthens the average interval between daily tides from about 24h. 51m. to about 26h. 5m.

laggingly (lag'ing-li), *adv.* In a lagging manner; loiteringly.

lag-goose (lag'gōs), *n.* 1. The graylag; more fully called *gray lag-goose* or *graylag goose*. See *graylag*. —2. A laggard. Davies.

Beware of Gill Laggoose, disordering thy house,
Mo dainties who catetheth than crafty dead mouse!
Tupper, Husbandrie, Dinner Matters.

laght, *n.* A Middle English form of *law*.

Lagidium (lā-jid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *layidion*, dim. of *layos*, *layos*, a hare.] A genus of alpine rodents of the family *Chinchillidae*; the South American chinchillas or rabbit-squirrels. They are like chinchillas, but have long ears, long bushy tail, and 4 toes instead of 5 on the fore feet. Two species inhabit the Andes of Chili, Bolivia, and Peru; those are *L. cuvieri* and *L. pallipes*. Also called *Lagotis*. Bennett, 1833.

lag-link (lag'link), *n.* A link for holding a lag (a bar, plank, etc.), as one of the links in an endless chain through each link of which a bar is passed, used in a form of bark-conveyor for tan-bark.

lag-machine (lag'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for shaping wooden lags or cleading for jacketing steam-pipes or cylinders, or for covering drums.

lagnappe (lan-yap'), *n.* [Also *lagnappe*; cf. *napa*.] A trifling article added gratis to a purchase in shops or markets to encourage custom; any complimentary present from a dealer to a customer: as, a turkey sent at Christmas for *lagnappe*. [Louisiana.]

The pleasant institution of napa—the petty gratuity added by the retailer to anything bought—grew the pleasanter, drawn out into Gallicized *lagnappe*.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xvi.

Lagoa (lā-gō'ā), *n.* [NL. (Harris, 1841), irreg. < Gr. *layos*, Ionic *layos*, a hare.] A notable North American genus of bombycid moths, belonging to the *Limaonidae*. The larvae are of remarkable form, resembling oval bits of curly brown or yellowish hair. Beneath their long silky hairs are concealed sharp spines, which produce a severe stinging effect upon the skin of one handling them. The cocoons mimic knots on twigs. Several species are known, the most abundant being *L. opercularia*.

Lagocephalus (lag-ō-sef'ē-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *layos*, a hare, + *kephalē*, head.] A genus of gymnodont fishes of the family *Tetrodonidae*; the rabbit-fishes. *L. lagotis* is one of the largest species of the family, attaining a length of 3 feet; it is common in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indian waters, and is known as the *tambor* or *smooth puffer*. See cut under *Tetrodonidae*.

Lagodon (lā-gō'don), *n.* [*lag*, < Gr. *layos*, a hare, + *odon* (< *odon*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of spa-



Pinfish, or Bream (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

roid fishes, related to the scup and sheepshead. *L. rhomboides* is a United States species called

pinfish, and also *bream*. The genus is often included in *Diplodus*.

Lagocdia (lā-gē'shiā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called because the umbellules are fancifully likened to a hare's nest; < Gr. *layos*, *layos*, a hare, + *okoa*, a house.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Santivaleae*. They have but one style, setose fruit, pinnate leaves with awn-pointed teeth, and subglobose, many-flowered umbels with pectinate pinnatifid bracts. There is only one species, *L. cumoides*, the wild cummin, native of the Mediterranean region from Spain to Syria. It has white flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in gardens. See *cumin*.

Lagomorpha (lag-ō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *layos*, a hare, + *morphē*, form, shape.] The series or alliance of duplidentate rodents, conterminous with the suborder *Duplidentata*, and containing the two families *Leporidae* and *Lagomyidae*, or hares and pikas, which are thus together contrasted with *Myomorpha*, *Sotiomorpha*, and *Hystriomorpha*. The characters are the same as those of the suborder *Duplidentata*.

lagomorphic (lag-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*Lagomorpha* + *-ic*.] Having the form or structure of a hare; leporine, in a broad sense; duplidentate, as a rodent; of or pertaining to the *Lagomorpha*, as a hare or pika.

lagomyid (lā-gom'i-id), *n.* A rodent of the family *Lagomyidae*; a pika.

Lagomyidae (lag-ō-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagomys* + *-idae*.] A family of lagomorphic or duplidentate rodents, of the order *Ghres* or *Rodentia*; the pikas, conies, or calling-hares. The dental formula is: $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{0}{0}, \frac{2}{2}$ (rarely $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{0}{0}, \frac{2}{2}$). The incisors are grooved and notched. The fore and hind limbs are of proportionate lengths; the claws complete; the ears large and rounded; the eyes small; the whiskers copious; the fore paws have clawed digits; the hind feet are four-toed; the tail is rudimentary. The pelage is soft and dense. The general aspect is rather that of a guinea-pig than that of a hare. *Lagomys* is the only living genus. *Titanomys* is a fossil genus of the Miocene, with only 22 teeth.

Lagomyinae (lā-gō-mi-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagomys* + *-inae*.] The *Lagomyidae* rated as a subfamily of *Leporidae*.

Lagomys (lā-gō'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *layos*, *layos*, a hare, + *mys* = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of *Lagomyidae*. There are several species, all inhabiting boreal and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, such as *L. alpinus* of Europe and Asia, *L. ogotoma* of Asia, and *L. princeps* of America. The last is known as the



Little Chief Hare (*Lagomys princeps*).

little chief hare, omey, and starved rat. It inhabits the mountains of the West as far south as New Mexico and Arizona. In the lower latitudes it is found only at great altitudes. See *pika*.

lagot, *n.* An obsolete variant of *litan*.

lagonite (lag-ō-nit), *n.* [*lagoon* (i. *lagone*) + *-ite*.] A hydrous ferric borate occurring as an earthy incrustation, of a yellow color, in the Tuscan lagoons.

lagoon (la-gūn'), *n.* [Also *lagune*, two forms of same ult. origin being concerned: (1) Also written *lagune* (= F. *lagune*), < It. *laguna* = Sp. *laguna*, Pg. *lagoa*, < L. *lacuna*, a ditch, lake, < *lacus*, lake; (2) It. *lagone*, a pool, aug. of *lago*, a lake, < L. *lacus*, a lake: see *lacuna*, *lake*.] 1. An area of shallow water, or even of marshy land, bordering on the sea, and usually separated from the region of deeper water outside by a belt of sand or of sand-dunes, more or less changeable in position. Such areas are chiefly formed at the mouths of rivers which bring down considerable detrital material from adjacent elevated land—this detritus in course of time forming a complicated network of ridges separating tracts covered by shallow water, which, as the process of filling goes on, tend to become converted first into marshy and finally into dry land. The best-known lagoons are those near the head of the Adriatic, on its western side, on the outer edge of which is situated Venice, often called the "City of the Lagoons" (la città delle lagune). The tendency of the Brenta and other small streams coming from the Alps to fill up the Venetian lagoons is so powerful that it is only by persistent and costly works of hydraulic engineering that the city has to a certain extent retained its position unchanged. A somewhat similar condition prevails at the mouth of the Rhone, where, however, the lagoons are called *delta*. On the southern coast of the Baltic considerable areas of the shal-

low sea (called *Hafte*) are closed in by long crescentiform sand-banks (*Nehrungen*); but the conditions here are quite different from those at the head of the Adriatic, since the streams flowing over the plains of North Germany are not torrential in character. Lagoons are found in great numbers along the coast of Brazil, formed there as elsewhere by the conflict of large detritus-bearing rivers with the ocean waves and tides. In regions where Spanish is or formerly was the current language, the word *lagoon* is likely to be used with more latitude of meaning, since in the Spanish language *laguna* is applied to ordinary lakes, to the bottoms of deep bays, especially when these are more or less closed in by a narrowing of the coast-lines, so as to give rise to lake-like areas, and also to shallow, swampy, or almost dried-up lakes inland as well as near the coast.

2. With reference to Tuscany and some other parts of Italy, the basin of a hot spring, especially one from which borax is obtained: from the Italian use of *lagone* in this sense.

The lagoons of Tuscany are basins into which the waters from Solfonari are discharged.

Groble, Text-Book of Geol. (3d ed.), p. 218.

3. In occasional use, the area of still water inclosed within an atoll, which is often called a *lagoon island*. See *atoll*.

We passed through the Low or Dangerous Archipelago, and saw several of those most curious rings of coral land, just rising above the water's edge, which have been called *Lagoon Islands*. Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, xviii.

lagoon-whaling (la-gūn'hwa'ling), *n.* The pursuit of or industry of killing the California gray whale in the lagoons. It is the most dangerous kind of gray-whaling.

lagophthalmia (lag-of-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *layos*, a hare, + *ophthalmos*, the eye.] Inability to close the eye, resulting from paralysis, spasm, or local injury: so called from the supposition that in its natural condition the eye of the hare when asleep is affected with such inability. Also *lagophthalmus*.

lagophthalmic (lag-of-thal'mik), *a.* [*lagophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with lagophthalmia.

lagophthalmus (lag-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL.: see *lagophthalmia*.] Same as *lagophthalmia*.

lagopode (lag-ō-pōd), *n.* [*lagopod-ous*.] A ptarmigan; a snow-grouse. See *Lagopus*.

lagopodous (lā-gop'ō-dus), *a.* [*lagopus* + *-ous*.] Hare-footed: see *Lagopus*.] In *socii*, hare-footed; having the feet densely furry or feathery, as a lemming or a ptarmigan. See first cut under *grouse*.

Lagopus (lā-gō'pus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lagopus*, < Gr. *layos*, a bird, prob. a kind of grouse, also a plant, hare's-foot; lit. 'hare-footed,' < *layos*, a hare, + *pus* = E. *foot*.] 1. A genus of grouse, of the family *Tetraonidae*, having the feet and nasal fossae densely feathered; the ptarmigans. There are several species, most of which turn white in winter. They inhabit alpine and boreal regions of the northern hemisphere. The red-game of Scotland is a peculiar insular form which does not turn white in winter, known as *L. scoticus*. The willow-grouse is *L. albus*. The rock-ptarmigan is *L. rupestris*. The white-tailed ptarmigan of the Rocky Mountains is *L. leucurus*. There are other species. See first cut under *grouse*.

2. A former generic name of the plant hare's-foot, *Ochroma Lagopus*.

Lagorchestes (lag-ōr-kēs'tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *layos*, a hare, + *orchestēs*, a dancer: see *orchestra*.] A genus of Australian marsupial mammals of the family *Macropodidae*, having the muffle hairy as in *Macropus*; the hare-kangaroos. They are small, somewhat resembling hares, and live in open plains, making a form in the herbage. *L. fasciatus* is an example. See cut under *hare-kangaroo*.

lagostoma (lā-gos'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *layos*, a hare, + *stoma*, the mouth.] In *teratol*, harelip.

Lagostomidae (lag-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagostomus* + *-idae*.] A supposed family of rodents, typified by the genus *Lagostomus*. Also *Lagostominae*, as a subfamily of *Chinchillidae*.

Lagostomus (lā-gos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *layos*, a hare, + *stoma*, the mouth.] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Chinchillidae*, of comparatively large size and stout form, with the lip cleft, the fore feet 4-toed, the hind 3-toed, and bushy tail. The only species is the viscacha or viscacha, *L. trichodactylus*. Also erroneously *Lagotomys*. See cut under *viscacha*.

Lagothrix (lā-goth'riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *layos*, a hare, + *thrix*, the hair.] 1. A genus of South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Cebinae*; the woolly monkeys. They have a long prehensile tail, which is naked on the under side near the end, well-developed thumbs, comparatively short limbs, and woolly black pelage. There are two species, *L. humboldti*, the caparra or caparra, and *L. taylori*, the barrigudo. The latter is one of the largest of American monkeys, the body being upward of two feet in length. See cut on following page.

2. [*i. e.*] A monkey of this genus.

lagotic (lā-gō'tik), *a.* [*lag*, < Gr. *layos*, a hare, + *otic* (< *ot-*) = E. *ear*, + *-ic*.] Rabbit-eared.

Woolly Monkey (*Lagothrix humboldti*).

Lagotis (lā-gō'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. λαγώς, a hare, + οἶς (ōs) = E. earl.*] A synonym of *Lagidium*. Bennett, 1833.

Lagrange's equation. See *equation*.

Lagrangian (lā-gran'ji-an), *a.* [*< Lagrange (see def.) + -ian.*] Pertaining to Joseph Louis Lagrange (1736-1813), a great Piedmontese mathematician, who brought analytical mechanics to a regular method.—**Lagrangian determinant**, a determinant which is equated to zero in Lagrange's method of treating small oscillations.—**Lagrangian equation.** See *equation*.—**Lagrangian formula** of interpolation, the formula

$$U = U \frac{(x-b)(x-c) \dots}{(a-b)(a-c) \dots} + U_b \frac{(x-a)(x-c) \dots}{(b-a)(b-c) \dots} + \text{etc.}$$

This formula really belongs to Euler.—**Lagrangian function.** See *function*.—**Lagrangian method**, in hydrodynamics, the method which uses the differential equation of the motion of a particle, instead of that of the velocity at a point in space. This method was used by Lagrange, but originated with Euler, like the so-called Eulerian method.

lagre (F. pron. lā'gr), *n.* [*F.*] In *sheet-glass manuf.*, a sheet of glass laid over the flattening-stone to protect a cylinder to be flattened from any slight inequalities of the stone itself.

lagrimando (lag-ri-man'dō), *a.* [*It.*, *ppr.* of *lagrimare*, weep, *< L. lacrimare*, weep: see *lacrymation*.] Same as *lagrimoso*.

lagrimoso (lag-ri-mō'sō), *a.* [*It.*: see *lacrimoso*.] In *music*, plaintive: noting passages to be so rendered. Also *lacrimoso* and *lagrimando*.

lag-screw (lag'skrū), *n.* 1. A flat-headed screw, used principally to attach lags to hand-drums.—2. An iron bolt with a square or hexagonal head and cut with a wood-screw thread. It is cylindrical under the head, so as to admit of turning after it has entered the wood. In Great Britain called *coach-screw*. See *Builder's Dict.*

lagthing (lāg'ting), *n.* [*Norw.*, *< lag, law, + thing*, parliament: see *law* and *thing*.] The upper house of the Norwegian Storting or parliament, consisting of one fourth of the members of the latter elected by the whole body. See *Storting*.

lag-tooth, *n.* One of the grinders, the hindmost molar or wisdom-tooth: so called because it is the last to be cut. *Florio*.

laguncula (lā-gung'kū-lā), *n.* [*Lat.*, a dim. of *laguna*, *lagena*, a flagon: see *lagena*.] Same as *lagena*.

Laguncularia (lā-gung'kū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Gärtn., 1805), *< L. laguncula*, dim. of *lagena*, a bottle, in allusion to the form of the calyx.] A genus of dicotyledonous petaloid plants of the natural order *Combretaceae* and suborder *Combretae*, having the calyx-tube turbinate and not produced beyond the ovary, 10 included stamens, opposite leaves, and spiked flowers. Only one species is known, *L. racemosa*, the white buttonwood or white mangrove, a native of the immediate coast throughout the West Indies and semitropical Florida to Cape Canaveral, and also of tropical Africa. It is a small tree, usually only 20 or 30 feet in height, but in exceptional cases 60 or 70, with very heavy, hard, and strong close-grained wood, susceptible of a high polish.

laguna, *n.* See *lagoon*.

laimant, *n.* See *lagaman*.

Lahore cloth. [So called from *Lahore* in India.] A name given to cloth made in Great Britain from Cashmere wool.

laic (lā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [The older form is *lay*, *q. v.*; *laic* is directly from the *LL.*; = *F. laïque* = *Sp. laico*, *lego* = *Pg. leigo* = *It. laico*, *< LL. laicus*, *< Gr. λαϊκός*, or of from the people, *< λαός*, the people.] 1. *a.* Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy or professionals.

As unprincipled, unedified, and *laic* rabble. Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 35.

II. n. A layman, in distinction from a clergyman.

The privilege of teaching was anciently permitted to many worthy laymen; and Cyrian in his Epistles professes he will do nothing without the advice and assent of his assistant *laic*. Milton, *Church-Government*, II. 2.

laical (lā'i-kal), *a.* [*< laic + -al.*] Same as *laic*. [Rare.]

laicality (lā-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< laic + -ality.*] The condition or quality of being laic; the state of a layman. [Rare.]

laically (lā'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a layman or the laity.

laicisation (lā'i-si-zā'shon), *n.* [*< laico + -ation.*] The act of rendering lay, or of depriving of a clerical character; removal from clerical rank, influence, or control.

In France, the republic seemed bent on an entire division of church and state, and the *laicisation* of the hospitals and schools still continued.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 790.

laicize (lā'i-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *laicized*, *ppr.* *laicizing*. [*< laic + -ize.*] To render lay; deprive of a clerical character or relation.

So it is M. Lavy, M. Joffrin, M. Navarro, M. Patenne, who guide the spirit of education, and choose the books for our libraries. You may be sure that they take care that *laicizing* should become a reality. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 710.

laid (lād), *p. a.* [*Pp. of lay*, *v.*] 1. Put or set down; thrown down; prostrate.

Such pleasure makes the Grasshopper so poor,
And ligge so laid, when Winter doth her straine.
Spenser, *Rhep. Cal.*, October.

They that have drunk "the cup of slumber" had need to be bidden "awake and stand up," for they are sluggish and laid. Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 169.

2. Pressed down; pressed.—**Laid paper**, paper that shows in its fabric the marks of the close parallel wires on which the paper-pulp was laid in the process of its manufacture: distinguished from *woove paper*, which in the process of manufacture is laid on woven flannels or on felts.

laidly (lād'li), *a.* A dialectal variant of *loathly*.

laie, *v.* An obsolete form of *lay*.

laie, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *lie*.

laie, *n.* An obsolete form of *lay*.

laier, *n.* An obsolete form of *lair*, *layer*.

laigh (lāch), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *laic*.

laik, *r.* and *n.* See *lake*.

lain (lān). Past participle of *lie*.

lain (lān), *n.* [*Cf. lain*, *pp.*; *< lay*, *v.* Cf. *lair*, *layer*.] 1. A layer. Harrison, *Descrip.* of England, p. 187. (*Hallivell*).—2. Plover-land lying at the foot of the downs. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Light falls the rain on link and *laine*.

Spectator, No. 2137, p. 574.

lain (lān), *n.* [*< ME. lain, layn, layen, layne*, denial, concealment; partly *< AS. lügen = OS. lugina = D. logen = MLG. logene, loggene, logge* = OHG. *lugina*, MHG. *lügen*, *lügen*, G. *lügen* = Dan. *løgn* = Goth. *lugin*, falsehood, and partly from a related noun represented by OHG. *louga*, denial, = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *løn*, concealment (whence the verb *lain*, *q. v.*); from the root of AS. *leogan*, etc., lie: see *lain*, *q. v.*] Denial; concealment.

A woman I sawe there at the last
That I first met, with-outyn *layn*,
Full doofully on me here eyn soke cast.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 210.

lain (lān), *r.* [Also dial. *lean*, *len*; *< ME. lainen, laynen, leynen*, *< AS. lūgnian, lūgnian* (= OS. *lūgnian* = OHG. *luginen, luginen*, MHG. *luginen*, *luginen*, G. *luginen*, deny, = Icel. *leyna*, conceal; from the noun: see *lain*, *q. v.*] The ME. form is partly due to the Icel.] 1. *trans.* To deny; conceal.

For alle the lufus vpon lyus, *layne* not the sothe,
for gile.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1798.

II. intrans. To use concealment; speak falsely.

"Of my dimesse," quod she, "if I shuld *layne*
Only to yow, I wis I were to blame."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 717.

lainer, *laineret*, *n.* Same as *lannier*.

lair (lār), *n.* [Also in some senses *layer*, which is partly differentiated; *< ME. leir*, *< AS. leger*, a couch, bed, *lair* (= D. *leger*, a couch, bed, *lair* = OHG. *legar*, a couch, MHG. *leger*, *lugar*, *lager*, G. *lugar*, a couch, bed, place of lying, storehouse (see *lager-beer*), = Goth. *ligrs*, a couch), *< lagan*, lie: see *lie*. Cf. *layer*, *laquer*.] 1. A place in which to lie or rest; a bed; a couch: now used only of, or with figurative reference to, the den or resting-place of a wild beast.

My love I lulled vpps in hys *lair*,
With cradell-bande I gan hym bynde,
Ora, he stiked vpon the stair,
Naked in the wyde wynde.

Holy Rood (R. E. T. S.), p. 200.

Out of the ground up rose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast.

Milton, P. L., vii. 487.

2. A litter, as of rabbits; a stock.

His bride and hee were both rabbits of one *lair*.
Breton, Merry Wonders, p. 3.

3. An open pasture; a field.

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *laire*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 29.

It came to pass that born I was
Of lineage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex *laire*, in village fair,
That Rivenhall high.

Tusser, *Author's Life* (ed. 1678), p. 140.

4. A portion of a burying-ground affording space sufficient for one or more graves; a burial-plot. [Scotch.]

lair (lār), *n.* A Scotch form of *loir*.
lair (lār), *n.* [*< ME. laire, layre, laire*, *< Icel. leir* = Sw. Dan. *ler*, clay, mire.] 1. Clay; earth.

Of water his body, in fleshe *laire*,
His heer of fuyr, his hunde of ayre.
Cursor Mundi. (*Hallivell*.)

2. Mire; a bog; a quagmire. [Scotch.]—3. Soil; land; ground: in this sense probably confused with *lair*, 3. [Provincial.]

lair (lār), *v. t.* [*< lair*, *n.*] To sink when wading in snow, mud, or quagmire. [Scotch.]

And thro' the drift, deep *lairing*, sprattle.
Burns, A Winter Night.

In Scotland, also, cattle venturing on a "quaking moss" are often mired, or *laired*, as it is termed.

Sir C. Lyell, *Prin. of Geol.*, II. 510.

laird (lārd), *n.* [The Sc. form of *lord*.] In Scotland, a landed proprietor; especially, the owner of a hereditary estate; also, rarely, a house-owner; a landlord.

lairdship (lārd'ship), *n.* [*< laird + -ship*; ult. a dial. form of *lordship*.] 1. The condition or quality of a laird.—2. An estate; landed property. [Scotch.]

My *lairdship* can yield me
As muckle a year
As had us in pottage
And gude knockit beer.

Ramsey, *Poems*, II. 312.

lairy (lār'i), *a.* [*< ME. layry, layri, layery*; *< lair* + *-y*.] 1. Miry. [Scotch.]—2. Earthly.

For it es hegh, and alle that it duellis in it lyfes abowne
layery lustes, and vyle covaytes.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 190. (*Hallivell*.)

laissez-faire (les'ā-fār'), *n.* [*F.*: *laissez* = *It. lasciare*, let, permit, *< L. lassare*, relax; *faire*, *< L. facere*, do: see *fact*.] A letting alone; a general non-interference with individual freedom of action; the let-alone principle or policy in government and political economy. The term was first used in France to designate that principle of political economy which would leave industry and trade absolutely free from taxation or restriction by government, except so far as required by public peace and order. It has since been extended to include non-interference by controlling authority with any guiltless exercise of individual will.

laissez-faire (les'ā-fār'), *n.* [*F.*: *laissez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *laisser*, let; *faire*, do: see *laisser-faire*.] Same as *laissez-faire*.

Nowadays, however, the worst punishment to be looked for by one who questions the [governmental authority's] omnipotence, is that he will be reviled as a reactionary who talks *laissez-faire*. H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 55.

laltower, *n.* Same as *layetall*.

lait, *n.* [*ME. lait, layt, leit, leyt*, *< AS. lūget*, *lēget*, pl. *lūgetu, lūgeta, lūgetu*, lightning; cf. OHG. *laugasan* = Goth. *laukajan*, lighten; from the root of *lecht*, light: see *light*, *a.* and *n.*] Lightning; flash.

And that ys not full moche wonder,
For that day cometh layte and thunder.
MS. Cantab. ff. II. 28, l. 22. (*Hallivell*.)

lait (lāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *late*; *< ME. laiten, layten, legten*, *< Icel. laita*, seek, search, inquire, = AS. *lātian*, look at, = Goth. *lātian*, look around.] To seek; search for; inquire. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A lorde, thou wote wels like a tyde,
The Jewes thei *layte* the ferre and nere,
To stone the vn-to dede,
Or putte to perelles payne. York Plays, p. 197.

laiter (lā'ter), *n.* Same as *layer*.

laith (lāth), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loath*.

laiths (lāth), *n.* [*Cf. lyth*.] The pollack. [*Prov. Eng.*]

laithra (lāth'ra), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loathful*.

laithly (lāth'li), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loathly*.

laits (lāts), *n.* Same as *laith*.
laity (lā'ti), *n.* [*lay* + *-ty* (cf. *gaiety*, *gay*).] 1. The state of being a layman, or of not being in orders.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Antiquary*, Paragon.
 2. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders; laymen collectively.

If personal defalcation be thought reasonable to disemploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor *laity* should ever serve a prince. *Jos. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 245.

3. The people outside of a particular profession, as distinguished from those belonging to it; persons unskilled in a particular art or science, as distinguished from those who are professionally conversant with it.

What . . . could be more absurd than for one of the *laity* to attempt to measure and weigh stars many millions of millions of miles removed from his grasp? *G. H. Lewis*, *Proba. of Life and Mind*, Int., I. 1. § 20.

lakt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lake*.
lake¹ (lāk), *n.* [*ME. lake*, a lake, a stream, *AS. lacu*, a lake, pool; merged in *ME.* with *AF. lac*, *lac*, *OF. lac*, *F. lac* = *Sp. Pg. It. lago*; *L. lacus*, a large body of water, a basin, tank, or cistern of water, pit, hollow, = *Gr. λάκος*, a hole, pit, pond; = *Ir. Gael. loch* (> *AS. luh*, *E. lough*, *Sc. loch*) = *W. llwch* = *Corn. lo* = *Bret. louch*, a lake (see *loch* and *lough*, which are thus ult. identical with *lake*), = *AS. lagu*, *lago* (> *ME. laic*, *laye*, etc.: see *lay*) = *OS. lagu* (in comp.) = *Icel. lög*, the sea, water: also in *AS. lagu* = *OHG. lagu* = *Icel. lög* = *Goth. lagus*, the name of the Runic form of the letter L. Cf. *lache*², *latch*², *leach*², a pit, etc.] 1. A body of water surrounded by land, or not forming part of the ocean and occupying a depression below the ordinary drainage-level of the region. Lakes are depressions or basins filled by streams flowing into them, the water thus introduced generally accumulating until it runs over at the lowest point of the edge of the depression, and then flowing to the sea. But in some cases a river may fill a number of such depressions in succession before reaching the sea, as is very notably the case with the chain of lakes and rivers beginning with Lake Superior and ending in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The larger depressions which when filled with water become lakes are ordinarily orographic in character—that is, they owe their origin to movements of the earth's crust, in the same manner as mountain-ranges. Many smaller lakes, however, especially the shallower ones, fill depressions which have originated from local or less general causes, as when produced by unequal decay or erosion of rocks, or by irregular distribution of surface detritus. The existence of a depression being given, the question whether it shall be entirely filled with water is one of climate. In regions of small rainfall and large evaporation, depressions occur which do not become filled with water, and consequently do not furnish any surplus which shall overflow and run to the sea. Such regions, having no drainage to the sea, are called *closed basins*, and there are very large areas of this character in Asia and North America, and smaller ones elsewhere. The water in the lakes occupying the lowest portion of such depressions is always more or less saline, because that which is brought in leaves as it evaporates a constantly accumulating store of the saline matters which it holds in solution. The Caspian Sea is properly a salt lake; and some lakes are excessively salt, as the Great Salt Lake in Utah and the Dead Sea (also properly a lake). There are lakes of considerable size, as several in Canada, which have no visible inlets, being fed entirely from subterranean sources.

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes and groves.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 32.
 So stretch'd out huge in length the Arch-Bend lay
 Chained to the burning lake.
Milton, P. L., I. 210.
 2. A relatively small pond partly or wholly artificial, as an ornament of a park or of public or private grounds.
 At Timon's villa let us pass a day. . . .
 Two Cupids squirt before: a lake behind
 Improves the keenness of the northern wind.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 111.
 3. A stream; rivulet. [*Prov. Eng.*]—4. A pit; den.
 And set hym in ye lake of lyons where Danyell
 the prophete was, and refreshed hym with meto and drynke.
Sir R. Gwyforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 35.
Gallian lake, see *Gallian*.—**Lady of the lake**. See *lady*.—**Lake school**, in *Eng. lit.*, a name given to a group of poets including Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, from their residence in or connection with the lake country of England (Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire): first given in derision by the "Edinburgh Review."—**The Great Lakes**, specifically the five North American lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, which form the largest chain of lakes in the world. They discharge into the river St. Lawrence, in the basin of which they are included by geographers, and which is itself sometimes reckoned as beginning with the St. Louis, the head stream of Lake Superior.
lake² (lāk), *v.* 1.; pret. and pp. *laked*, ppr. *laking*. [*Also lāk* and, by corruption, *lark*², *q. v.*; < *ME. lake*, *laiken*, *layken*, < *AS. lācan* (pret. *leolo*, *lāc*, pp. *lācen*), swing, wave, float (as a ship), flutter (as a bird), play, sport, play (an instrument) (chiefly a poet. word), = *MHG.*

leichen = *Icel. leika* = *Goth. laikan* (pret. *lailaik*), leap, dance. Cf. *lake*², *n.* The word now exists only in dial. use in the Northern form *lake*, *laik* (or in the corrupt form *lark*), instead of the reg. Southern form *lake*.] To play; sport; trifle; "lark." [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

Now, I see sir, late noman wote
 How this lowell *layke* with his lorde.
York Plays, p. 230.

lake² (lāk), *n.* [*Also laik* and, corruptly, *lark*², *q. v.*; < *ME. lake*, *laik*, *layke*, also *loke*, play, sport, gift, < *AS. lāc*, play (battle-play), struggle, an offering, gift, present, medicine, = *Goth. laika*, a dance; from the verb: see *lake*², *v.* Hence ult. *leach*¹, *leach*², and *leek*² (a var. of *lake*²), and *-lock* in *wedlock*.] 1. Play; sport; game. [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

Thanne were his felawes fain for he was adradde,
 & laugeden of that gode *layk*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1784.

2. A content; a fight.
 Thow wille lose this *layke*, and thi lyfe aftyr!
 Thow has lyfode in delyte and lordshippes inewe!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3337.

lake³ (lāk), *n.* [*F. laque*, lac, < *Pers. lāk*, lake, < *lak*, lac: see *lac*².] A pigment formed by absorbing animal, vegetable, or coal-tar coloring matter from an aqueous solution by means of metallic bases. The general method of preparation is to add an alkali solution to an infusion of the substance affording the desired color, as madder, cochineal, logwood, or quercitron. To this is added a solution of common alum, producing a precipitate of alumina, which in settling carries with it the coloring matter, thus forming the lake. As paints, lakes lack body, and are mostly used in glazing over other colors. From cochineal is prepared carmine, the finest of the red lakes. *Crimson lake* is a cochineal lake containing more aluminous base than carmine. *Carminated lake* is the cheaper and weaker lake made from cochineal after the carmine has been extracted. *Scarlet lake* is prepared by mixing vermilion with crimson lake. *Purple lake* is a species of crimson lake with a purple hue. *Madder lakes* are produced by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder-root with an alumina base. They range in color from light pink through red to brown and purple. *Indian lake* is the same as *lac-lake* (which see, under *lac*²). *Yellow lake* is made from quercitron-bark, sometimes from Persian or French Avignon berries. *Green lake* is compounded by adding Prussian blue to yellow lake. *Citrine lake* is an obsolete term for brown pink. *Burnt lake* is obtained by partially charring crimson lake. From logwood are obtained lakes of various shades of deep-brownish red, as *rose lake*, *Florence lake*, *Florentine lake*, etc. From certain of the coal-tar colors are obtained lakes almost identical in color with cochineal and madder and equal in permanency.

lake⁴ (lāk), *n.* [*ME.*, < *OD. laken*, *D. laken*, linen, cloth, a sheet, = *OS. lācan* = *MLG. laken*, cloth, = *OHG. lakhan*, *lachen*, *MHG. lachen*, *G. laken* = *Icel. lakan* = *Dan. lagen* = *Sw. lakan*, a sheet.] A kind of fine white linen.

He didd next his white lere
 Of cloth of lake fyn and clere
 A breech and cek a sherte.
Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 147.

lake⁵ (lāk), *v.* A dialectal form of *leak*.
lake⁶ (lāk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lack*¹.

Ye've married een below our degree,
 A lake to a' our kin, O.
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 120).

lake-dweller (lāk'dwel'ér), *n.* A lacustrine, an inhabitant of a lake-dwelling or lacustrine village.

lake-dwelling (lāk'dwel'ing), *n.* A dwelling built on piles or other support over the water of a lake or other body of water. The name was first applied to remains of prehistoric dwellings discovered in recent times at the bottom of many lakes of Switzerland, and is now used for similar structures anywhere, whether ancient or modern. In the Swiss lakes, as in most other examples, a number of dwellings, forming a lacustrine village, were built together on a platform resting either upon piles or upon layers of fascines supported by stakes, and appear generally to have been connected with the shore by a bridge. Many implements of bone, flint,



bronze, and iron, pottery, and other objects, and some human remains, have been found in these ancient deposits. Similar habitations are still used in various parts of the world. In Ireland and Scotland, where they were occupied within historic times, they are called *crannogs*. See *crannog* and *palaftic*.

lake-fever (lāk'fē'vēr), *n.* Malarial fever. [*Local*, U. S.]

lake-fly (lāk'flī), *n.* An ephemeropterid, *Ephemera simulans*, which swarms on the Great Lakes late in July. [U. S.]

lake-herring (lāk'her'ing), *n.* A variety of the cisco.

lake-lawyer (lāk'lā'yēr), *n.* [So called in allusion to its voracity. Cf. *sea-lawyer*, a shark.] 1. A gadoid fish, *Lota maculosa*, better known as the burbot. Also called *western mudfish*. [*Lake region*, U. S.]—2. The bowfin or mudfish, *Amia calva*.

lakelet (lāk'let), *n.* [*lake*¹ + *-let*.] A little lake.

The Chateau de Versailles, ending in royal parks and pleasure-grounds, gleaming lakelets, arbours, labyrinth.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. vii. 6.
 Nicolle . . . considered none of the tributary lakelets he had explored as sufficiently important to even merit a name. *Science*, VIII. 144.

Laker¹ (lāk'ér), *n.* [*lake*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One of the Lake School of poetry: generally used contemptuously. Also *Lakist*.

And now, my Epic Renegade! what are ye at?
 With all the *Lakers*, in and out of place?
Byron, *Don Juan*, Ded., st. 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of or taken from a lake; specifically, the lake-trout of North America, *Salvelinus (Crivomorus) namaycush*. See *lake-trout*, 2. **laker**² (lāk'ér), *n.* [*lake*² + *-er*.] A player; an actor. [*Prov. Eng.*]

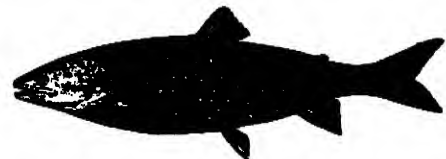
lakering, *n.* [*ME. lakeryng*; < *lake*² (*laker*²) + *-ing*.] Playing; sport; jesting.

Ther was lauhing & lakeryng and "let go the coppe!"
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 304.

lake-shad (lāk'shad), *n.* One of several different inferior fishes, as suckers, etc.: a commercial name under which the prepared fish are sold. [*Lake region*, U. S.]

lake-sturgeon (lāk'stér'jōn), *n.* The common fresh-water sturgeon of North America, *Acipenser rubicundus*. Also called *black sturgeon*, *Ohio sturgeon*, *rock-sturgeon*, and *stone-sturgeon*.

lake-trout (lāk'trout), *n.* 1. The common salmon-trout of western North America, *Salmo purpuratus*; the Rocky Mountain brook-trout; the Yellowstone trout. It is one of the river-salmon, not anadromous, and belongs to the section *Pario* of the genus *Salmo*. It has a narrow band of small teeth on the hyoid bone. The caudal fin is slightly forked; the dorsal rather low. It is extremely variable in size, coloration, and character of the scales. It may be generally recognized by the profusion of small round black spots on most of the body, and a red blotch on the lower jaw. It is regarded as the parent stock of several varieties of black-spotted trout. It abounds in the rivers of Alaska, Oregon, and Washington, there descending to the sea, and sometimes attains a weight of 20 pounds; it is also found in the Yellowstone and upper Missouri regions, the Great Basin of Utah, in Colorado, and in the upper Rio Grande. The Waha lake-trout of Washington is a variety (*boulengeri*) of this species. Another variety, found from the Kansas to the upper Missouri, is called var. *sonnisi*. A third is var. *henshawi*, the silver or black trout of Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and the streams of the Sierra Nevada. The variations of this fish have given rise to many technical names, among them *Salmo tanypterus*. See cut under *salmon-trout*.
 2. The Mackinaw trout, *Salvelinus namaycush*, more fully called the *great lake-trout*; the long of Vermont; the togue of Maine. This is an entirely different fish from the foregoing, being near a char.



Great Lake-trout, or Mackinaw Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

The mouth is large, with very strong teeth; the caudal fin is well forked, the adipose small; the color is dark gray, sometimes pale, sometimes blackish, everywhere marked with rounded paler spots, often tinged with reddish. This fish sometimes attains a length of 3 feet; it abounds in the larger bodies of water of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, northern New York, and the Great Lakes region, to Montana and northward. A variety of this, found only in Lake Superior, is known as the *alouette*.
lakewake, *n.* Same as *likewake*. *Bourne's Pop. Antig.* (1777), p. 21.

lake-weed (lāk'wēd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygnum Hydropiper*, a plant growing in still water. The name is also loosely applied to other lacustrine plants. [*Eng.*]

lake-whiting (lāk'whi'ting), *n.* The Musquaw river whitefish, *Coregonus labradiorius*.

lakh, *n.* See *lac*³.

lakin¹ (lāk'in), *n.* [*ME. lakyn*, *lakyn*; *sp. par. irreg.* (for *laking*)? < *lake*², play: see *lake*².] A plaything; a toy. [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

He putt up in his bosome then his lakyns.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 105. (*Halliwel.*)

lakin² (lā'kin), *n.* [A contracted form of *ladykin*: formerly common in oaths, with reference to the Virgin Mary.] A diminutive of *lady*.—By our Lakin, by our Lady—that is, by the Virgin Mary.

By v' lakin, I can go no further, sir;

My old bones ache. *Shak.*, *Tamper*, III. s. 1.

laking-place (lā'king-plās), *n.* [*laking*, verbal *n.* of *lake*², *v.*, + *place*.] A play-ground; especially, a place where birds, as grouse, resort to play the antics attendant upon mating. [*Prov. Eng.*]

These laking-places, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for the possession of the females.

H. Seebohm, *British Birds*, II. 436.

lakisht (lā'kish), *a.* [*lake*¹ + *-ish*.] Wet; moist. [*Rare.*]

That watery lakish hill.

Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

Lakist (lā'kist), *n.* [*lake*¹ + *-ist*.] Same as *Laker*¹.

laker, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lack*¹.

Lakshmi (laksh'mē), *n.* [*Hind.*] In later *Hindu* myth., the goddess of good fortune and beauty, generally regarded as the consort of Vishnu, and said to have been one of the products of the churning of the ocean. She is also called *Śrī* (or *Shrī*).

laky (lā'ki), *a.* [*lake*¹ + *-y*.] Lake-like; of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. [*Rare.*]

And flanking towers, and laky flood.

Scott, *Marmion*, v. int.

Lalage (lal'ā-jē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. Lalage*, a fem. name, < *Gr. λαλήω*, prattle.] 1. In ornith.: (a) A genus of birds of the family *Campophagidae*, of which the type is *L. terat*, containing numerous species (about 25) ranging from Mauritius through India to Australia and Oceania. *Boie*, 1826. (b) A genus of thrushes (same as *Copsichus*, 1), the type being *Thorus mindanensis*. *Boie*, 1858.—2. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidae*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

lall¹ (lāl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *loll*.

lall² (lāl), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lull*², contraction of *liddle*.

Lallan (lal'an), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form of *lowland*, *lowland*.] L. a. Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. [*Scott.*]

Far off our gentles for their poets sew.

And scorned to own that Lallan sangs they knew.

A. Wilson, *Poems*, p. 40.

II. *n.* The Lowland Scotch dialect.

I translate John's Lallan, for I cannot do it justice, being born Britanna.

R. L. Stevenson, *Pastoral*.

lallation (la-lā'shon), *n.* [*F. lallation*, imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l*, < *L. lallare*, sing lullaby; cf. *Gr. λαλέω*, talk, chatter.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, whereby it is made to sound like *l*. See *lambdacism*.

lalo (lā'lō), *n.* See *baobab*.

lalopathy (lā-lōp'ē-thi), *n.* [*Gr. λαλέω*, talk, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disturbance of the language-function, in the most extensive sense.

lam¹ (lam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lammed*, ppr. *lamm*ing. [Also *lamm*; < *Ice. lemtja*, beat (cf. *lamm*ing, a beating); cf. *lame*, bruise, appar. = *E. lame*², *v.*] To thrash; beat. [Now only provincial or colloquial.]

Marry, I say, sir, if I had been acquainted

With lamm

With whipping and such benefits of nature, I should do

better. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, v. 2.

If Milwood were here, dash my wigs!

Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well.

J. Smith, *Rejected Addresses*, xx.

lam², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lamb*.

lam³ (lam), *n.* [*F. lame*, a thin leaf; see *lame*³, *lamina*.] In weaving, a leaf or heddle.

The generality of weavers couple the first and third heads or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two lams.

A. Barlow, *Weaving*, p. 317.

lama¹ (lā'mā), *n.* [*Tibetan*.] A celibate priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism known as Lamaism. There are several grades of lamas, both male and female. The dala-lama and the tesho- or bogdo-lama are regarded as supreme pontiffs. They are of equal authority in their respective territories, but the former is much the more important, and is known to Europeans as the Grand Lama.

Lama² (lā'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *lama*, *q. v.*] 1. A genus of *Camelidae* of South America, including the llama, vicuña, alpaca, and guanaco: now called *Acachnia*.—2. [*l. c.*] See *llama*.

lama³ (lā'mā), *n.* [*Sp.*, gold or silver cloth, a particular use of *lama*, plate; see *lame*³, *lamina*.]

1. A rich material made in Spain in the fifteenth century, described as a cloth of silver shaded and watered.

A dress of silver lama, over French lilac.

Armilla, *Old Court Customs*, p. 36.

2. A similar stuff of modern manufacture. See *lama d'oro*, below. *Spanish Arts* (S. K. Handbook).—*Lama d'oro*, a silk stuff interwoven with threads or flat stripes of gold, especially of a kind made in Italy.

lamaic (lā'mā-ik), *a.* Pertaining to a lama; relating to or consisting of lamas: as, the lamaic system; a lamaic hierarchy.

Lamaism (lā'mā-izm), *n.* [*lama*¹ + *-ism*.] A corrupted form of Buddhism prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, which combines the ethical and metaphysical ideas of Buddhism with an organized hierarchy under two semi-political sovereign pontiffs (see *lama*¹), an elaborate ritual, and the worship of a host of deities and saints.

Lamaist (lā'mā-ist), *n.* [*lama*¹ + *-ist*.] One professing the religion called Lamaism. Also *Lamaite*.

On the occasion of the great annual festival of the Lamas in July, a small image of one of the high gods is put into this shrine.

The Century, XXXVII. 187.

Lamaistic (lā'mā-ist'ik), *a.* [*lama*¹ + *-ic*.] Characteristic of a Lamaist; of or pertaining to Lamaism; lamaic.

Lamaite (lā'mā-it), *n.* [*lama*¹ + *-ite*².] Same as *Lamaist*.

lamanin (la-man'tin; *F. pron.* la-mōn-tān'), *n.* [*F.*: see *manatee*.] Same as *manatee*.

lamarchy (lā'mār'ki), *n.* [*lama*¹ + *Gr. ἀρχή*, rule.] The lamaic hierarchy; the ecclesiastical system or priesthood of the lamas.

Lamarckian (la-mār'ki-an), *a.* [*Lamarck* (see *Lamarckism*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the French naturalist Lamarck. See *Lamarckism*.

Lamarckianism (la-mār'ki-an-izm), *n.* [*Lamarckian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Lamarckism*.

Lamarckism (la-mār'kizm), *n.* [*Lamarck* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the general body of doctrine propounded by the French naturalist J. B. P. A. de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829); the theory of evolution as maintained by him at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to the effect that all plants and animals are descended from a common primitive form of life. In its fundamental principles and essential features, Lamarckism differs from Darwinism in assuming that changes resulted from appetency and the active exertion of the organism. See *abogenes*.

lamaserai (lā'mā-se-ri), *n.* See *lamasery*.

lamasery (lā'mā-se-ri), *n.*; pl. *lamaseries* (-riz). [Also *lamaserai*; after *F. lamaserie*, < *lama*¹ + *Pers. sarāi*, an inn; see *caravansary*.] A Buddhist monastery or nunnery in Tibet or Mongolia, presided over by a chief lama, corresponding to a European abbot or abbess. *Lamaseries* are very numerous, and some contain several thousand inmates.

At the present moment my body is quietly asleep in a lamasery (read lamasery) in Tibet.

F. M. Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, xiii.

lamasoolt, *n.* Same as *lamb's-wool*, 2.

lamb (lam), *n.* [*ME. lamb*, *lomb*, pl. *lamben*, *lambren*, *lambrom*, < *AS. lamb*, *lomb* (ONorth, also *lomb*), also *lombor* (pl. *lambur*, *lombur*, *lomburu*, *lomboro*) = *OS. lamb* = *D. MLG. lam* = *OHG. lamb*, *MHG. lamb*, *lamp*, *lam*, *G. lamm* = *Ice. lamb* = *Sw. lamm* = *Dan. lam* = *Goth. lamb*, a lamb.] 1. A young animal of the sheep kind; a young sheep.

And men fynden with inne a lytyle Best, in Fleesche, in Hon and Blode, as though it were a lytyle Lamb, with outen Wolle.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 264.

And in the folds all round I hear the bleating of the lamb.

Tennyson, *May Queen*, Conclusion.

2. A person gentle or innocent as a lamb.

Outward lambren semen we,

Full of goodness and of pite;e;

And inward we, withouten fable,

Ben greddy wolves ravyable.

Hom. of the *Rose*, l. 7013.

The very whitest lamb in all my fold loves you: I know her: the worst thought she has is whiter even than her pretty hand.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

Hence—3. One easily beguiled or fleeced; an inexperienced speculator who is deceived into making losing investments. [*Slang.*]

When a young gentleman or apprentice comes into this school of virtue unskilled in the quibbles and devices there practised, they call him a *lamb*; then a rook (who is properly the wolf) follows him close and . . . gets all his money, and then they smile and say "The lamb is bitten."

The Ficker Nicker, 1898 (*Harl. Misc.*, II. 109).

4. Ironically, a ruffian or bully: as, *Kirke's lambs* (a troop of British soldiers noted for their atrocities in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion in 1685).—*Holy lamb*, in the *Gr. CA.*, a square projection rising above the rest of the round, flat oblate of leavened bread. It is stamped with a cross, in the angles of which are the letters IC XC NI KA—that is, Ἰησοῦς Χριστός νικᾷ, "Jesus Christ conquers." The priest divides the holy lamb from the remainder of the oblate with the holy lance in the office of prothesis, and it is the part afterward used for consecration, the antidoron being taken from the remainder. Also called the *holy loaf* or the *holy bread* and the *seal*.—*The Lamb*, the Lamb of God, the Christ, as typified by the paschal lamb.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

John i. 29.

lamb (lam), *v. t.* [*lamb*, *n.*] To bring forth young, as sheep.

They (the sheep) lamb not so soon as with us, for at the end of May their lambs are not come in season.

Brand, *Zetland*, p. 75.

lamback, *v. t.* [Also *lambeak*; appar. < *lam*¹ + obj. *back*.] Cf. *lambaste*.] To beat; cudgel. [*Old slang.*]

Happy may they call that date whereon they are not lambasted before night.

Discoe, of *New World*, p. 118.

lamback, *n.* [Also *lambeak*: see the verb.] A beating; a cudgeling; a blow.

With that five or six wives started up and fell upon the collar, and gave unto him half a score of sound lambastes with their cudgels.

Greene, *Discovery of Cocanage* (1601).

lamb-ale (lam'āl), *n.* A country feast at lamb-shearing.

Lamb-ale is still [1781] used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 129.

lamballe (lam-bal'), *n.* [So called after the Princess de Lamballe.] A fichu or scarf of surah or foulard, usually trimmed with lace: a fashion of about 1878.

lambaste (lam-bāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lambasted*, ppr. *lambasting*. [Appar. < *lam*¹ + *baste*¹.] To beat severely; thrash; in sailors' use, to beat with a rope's end. [*Slang.*]

Whine not, my love: his fury straight will waste him; Stand off awhile, and see how I'll lambaste him.

Britannia Triumphans (1637). (*Nares*.)

lambative (lam'ba-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [More correctly **lambitive*; < *L. lambitus*, pp. of *lambere*, lick, lap; see *lambent*.] I. *a.* That may be licked up; to be taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weason, physicians make use of syrups and lambative medicines.

Sir T. Browne.

Upon the mantle-tree . . . stood a pot of lambative electuary.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 236.

II. *n.* A medicine taken by licking.

lamda (lam'dā), *n.* [*Gr. λάμδα*, < *Heb. lamodh*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Λ, λ (equivalent to the Roman *L*, *l*).—2. In *craniol.*, the junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures at the apex of the latter. See cut under *craniometry*.

lambdacism (lam'dā-sizm), *n.* [*LL. lambdacismus*, *labbacismus*, < *Gr. λαμβδακισμός*, *λαβδακισμός*, a fault in pronunciation of the letter λ, < *λαβδακίζειν*, pronounce λ faultily, < *λάρβδα*, the letter λ: see *lamda*.] 1. A too frequent use of words containing the letter λ in speaking or writing. A Latin example appears in the following:

Sol et luna luce lucent alba, leni, lactea.

Martianus Capella.

2. An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, making it sound like *l*; lallation. The defect is common among children, and also among the Chinese in speaking foreign languages, from the absence of the sound of *r* as an initial in their native tongue.

lambdaic (lam'dā-ik), *n.* [*Gr. λάμδα*, the letter Λ, λ (see *lamda*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, the result of subtracting the same indeterminate quantity, λ, from all the elements of the principal diagonal of a determinant, or of subtracting λ with numerical submultiples and alternating signs from the sinister diagonal. See *latent root*, under *latent*.

lambdoid (lam'doid), *a.* [*Gr. λαμβδοειδής*, formed like a lamda (Λ), < *λάρβδα*, the letter Λ, + *ειδός*, shape.] Having the shape of the Greek capital lamda (Λ): specifically applied in anatomy to the suture between the supraoccipital and the two parietal bones of the skull, which has this form in man. See cut under *cranium*.

lambdoidal (lam-doi'dal), *a.* [*lambdoid* + *-al*.] Same as *lambdoid*.

lambeak, *v. and n.* See *lamback*.

lambeau (lam'bō), *n.*; pl. *lambeaux* (-bōz). [*F.*: see *label*.] In *her.*, one of the points or drops in a label.—*Cross lambeaux*. See *cross*.

lamboured (lam'bôd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *doctailed*.

lambel (lam'bel), *n.* [OF., a tag, label: see *label*.] 1. A part of the housings of a horse, having the form of a rectangular tablet or screen hanging at the breast or flank, evidently intended for defense, and probably of cuir-bouilli, or of gambouised work. *J. Hewitt.*—2. *pl.* Same as *lamboys*.—3. In *her.*, same as *label*.

lambency (lam'ben-si), *n.*; *pl.* *lambencies* (-siz). [*lamben* (+*-cy*).] The quality of being lambent; that which is lambent; a lambent gleam.

These were sacred *lambencies*, tongues of authentic flame from heaven.

lambent (lam'bent), *a.* [*L. lamben* (+*-s*), *ppr.* of *lambere*, *liek*; cf. Gr. *λάντειν*, *lap*: see *lap*.] 1. Licking. [Rare.]

To stroke his sure neck, or to receive
The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue.

Hence—2. Running along or over a surface, as if in the act of licking; flowing over or along; lapping or bathing; softly bright; gleaming.

The Star that did my being frame
Was but a lambent flame.

Those [eyes] only are beautiful which, like the planets, have a steady, lambent light—are luminous, but not sparkling.

Lambeth Articles. See *article*.

lambic, *n.* A Middle English form of *limbec*.

lambick (lam'bik), *n.* A kind of strong beer made in Belgium by the process called the self-fermentation of worts.

lambie (lam'i), *n.* [Dim. of *lamb*.] A little lamb; a lambkin. Also *lammie*. [Scotch.]

When Minnets sang, and lambies play'd,
Burns, As on the Banks.

lamblike, *a.* [*ME. lambysh*; cf. *lamb* + *-like*.] Lamblike.

The *lambysh* people, voyded of al vyse,
Hadden no fantasie to debate.

lambkill (lam'kil), *n.* [*lamb* + *kill*.] The sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*.

lambkin (lam'kin), *n.* [= *D.* and *Flem. lammok*; as *lamb* + *-kin*.] 1. A little lamb.

In the warm folds their tender lambkins lie.

2. One treated as gently as a lamb; one fondly cherished.

Sir John, thy tender lambkin now is king;
Harry the Fifth's the man.

lamblike (lam'lik), *a.* [*lamb* + *like*.] Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek; as, a lamblike temper.

lambing (lam'ling), *n.* [*lamb* + *-ing*.] A young or small lamb; hence, a stupidly or ignorantly innocent person.

It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castlewood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly lambings were immensely affected by his exhortations.

lamboys, *n. pl.* [*OF. lambois*, a shred, flap, etc.: see *label*.] 1. A skirt of tassets of the form worn in the sixteenth century. Compare *lamet*.—2. In the armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the base or skirt of ornamental stuff. *Meyrick*. Also *lambele*.

lambrent, *n.* An obsolete plural of *lamb*.

lambrequin (lam'bre-kin), *n.* [*F. lambrequin*, the covering or trappings of a helmet, a mantle, scallop; origin uncertain.] 1. A piece of textile fabric, leather, or the like, hanging by one of its edges, and typically having the opposite edge dagged, slitted, scalloped, or otherwise out in an ornamental manner: used in several ways. (a) In *medieval armor*, a piece of stuff worn over the helmet of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, especially at tournaments and jousts. This usage is figured in modern heraldry. See below. (b) In *upholstery*, a sort of curtain covering the upper part of an opening, as a door or window, and often forming a kind of cornice to the curtain proper. (c) A short curtain or a piece of drapery suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf or the like.

2. In *decorative art*, painting on a surface more or less imitating or resembling a lambrequin, as in some Chinese vases, in which the upper part of the body is covered by solid decoration having a lower edge of jagged or ornamented outline.—3. In *her.*, the mantellet, represented as floating from the helmet, and often forming an important part of the ornamental decoration of the achievement.

lambskin (lam'skin), *n.* 1. The furred or woolly skin of a lamb, either of natural color or dyed,

prepared for use in dress or in the ornamenting of costumes, for mats, etc.; also, collectively, material so prepared from lambs' skins. The finest lambskins are the Persian, which are either gray or black, and rank among costly furs. Hungarian and Spanish lambskins are used especially in the national costumes for men, a jacket or short coat being made wholly of this material. Prussian lambskins are used for coat-cuffs and coat-collars. One of the best-known varieties is astrakhan.

A furred gown to keep him warm: and furred with fox and lamb-skin too.

2. The skin of a lamb, or collectively the skins of lambs, freed from wool and dressed for making gloves, etc.—3. Woolen cloth made to resemble lambskin.—4. Anthracite coal of inferior quality (culm). [Swansea, Wales.]

lambskin (lam'skin), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *lamb-skinned*, *ppr.* *lambskinning*. [*lambkin*, *n.*; not quite like the equiv. *cowhide*, *v.*, but a humorous use, alluding to *lamb*, *v.*] To beat.

What think you of our countryman Hercules, that for love put on Amphale's apron and sat spinning amongst her wenchies, while his mistress wore his lion's skin, and lamb-skinned him if he did not his business?

lamb's-lettuce (lamz'let'is), *n.* Same as *corn-salad*.

lamb's-quarters (lamz'kwâr'têrz), *n.* 1. A European weed, *Atriplex patula*, natural order *Chenopodiaceae*.—2. An American weed of the same order, *Chenopodium album*, naturalized from Europe; white goosefoot.

lamb's-tongue (lamz'tung), *n.* 1. The hoary plantain, *Plantago media*. See *plantain*.—2. A carpenter's plane having a deep and narrow bit, used for making quirks. *E. H. Knight*.

lamb's-wool (lamz'wûl), *n.* 1. The wool of lambs, used in manufacture; hence, delicate wool, as of certain breeds of sheep or of lambs, or of mixed varieties, used for the manufacture of hosiery.—2. [Prob. so called from its softness; cf. *velvet*, applied to fine old spirit; *yard of flannel*, a kind of flip.] Also mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

A cup of *lamb's-wool* they drank unto him then.

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle *lamb's-wool*,
Adde sugar, and nutmeg, and ginger.

Being come home, we to cards, till two in the morning, and drinking *lamb's-wool*.

Lamb's-wool yarn, a soft woolen yarn, slightly twisted, used for fancy work. *Dist. of Needlework*.

lame (lâm), *a.* [*ME. lame*, *AS. lama* = *OS. lam* = *OFries. lom*, *lam* = *D. lam* = *MLG. lam*, *OHG. lîmg. lam*, *G. lahm* = *Isel. lami* = *Sw. Dan. lam*, *lame*; perhaps orig. 'bruised, maimed': cf. *lame*, *v.*] 1. Crippled or disabled by injury to or defect of a limb or limbs; specifically, walking with difficulty; halting; limping: as, a lame man or horse.

I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.

2. Inefficient from injury or defect; unsound or impaired in strength; crippled: as, a lame leg or arm.

The golde hath made his wittes lame.

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame.

3. Figuratively, imperfect; lacking finish or completeness; defective in quality or quantity; halting; insufficient; hobbling: as, lame verse; lame times; a lame excuse.

O most lame and impotent conclusion!

The sick man's sacrifice is but a lame oblation.

Santa Croce and the dome of St. Peter's are lame copies after a divine model.

Lame duck, in *commercial slang*, one who is unable to meet his obligations; a bankrupt; especially, a defaulter on the stock-exchange.

I may be lame, but I shall never be a duck, nor deal in the garbage of the alley.

lame (lâm), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *lamed*, *ppr.* *laming*. [*ME. lamen*, *AS. loman* (= *OS. lamôn* (in comp. *bi-lamôn*) = *OFries. lema*, *lama* = *D. ver-lammen* = *MLG. lamen*, *lemen* = *OHG. lamen*, *lemjan*, *MEG. lamen*, *lemen*, *G. lähmen* = *Isel. lemja*, *thraah*, *flog*, *beat*, *lame*, *disable*, = *Dan. lomme* = *Sw. lamma*), *cf. lama*, *lame*: see *lame*, *a.* Cf. *lame*, *v.*] To make lame; cripple or disable; render imperfect or unsound: as, to lame an antagonist; to lame an arm or a leg.

I cannot help it now;
Unless, by using means, I lame the foot
Of our design.

A tender foot will be galled and lamed, if you set it going in rugged paths.

Barrow, Works, III. iii.

Lamellibranchiata A group,
Down-glancing, lamed the charger.
Tennyson, Lamolot and Elaine.

lame (lâm), *n.* and *a.* [Also *layme*; an old or dial. form of *loam*.] 1. *n.* 1. Earthenware. [Now Scotch.]

2. flagons of *layme*, enamelled with blue and white and one all blue.

2. A broken piece of earthenware; a potsherd. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Earthen: used of pottery: as, a *lame* pig (an earthen vessel). [Scotch.]

lame, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lamm*; *ME. lampe* for *lame*, *OF. (and F.) lame*, a plate, a blade, *L. lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, and *cf. lama*.] In armor, a plate of metal. *Florio*.

He strike Phaultus just upon the gorget, so as he battered the *lamm* thereof.

lame (lâm'el), *n.* Same as *lamella*.

lamella (lâ-mel'â), *n.*; *pl.* *lamellæ* (-ê). [*L.*, a small plate of metal, *lamina*, a thin piece of metal, wood, etc.: see *lamina*.] A thin plate or scale. Specifically—(a) In bot.: (1) An erect scale or blade inserted at the junction of the claw and limb in some corollas, and forming a part of their corolla or crown. (2) In the group *Agaricini* of hymenomycetous fungi, one of the radiating vertical plates on the under side of the pileus, upon which the hymenium is extended; one of the gills, for example, of common mushrooms (*Agaricus*). (b) In anat. and zool., a thin or small lamina; a plate or layer; especially, one of a series of thin plates arranged like the leaves of a book or the gills of an oyster.—Branchial lamella. See *branchial*.—Haversian lamella, hollow cylinders of bone-tissue surrounding and concentric with a Haversian canal. There are generally several to each canal, successively inclosed, as the successive rings of growth of an exogenous plant surround the central pith.—Horizontal lamella of the ethmoid, the orbitiform plate, a part of the ethmotubular bone.—Lamellæ of bone, layers of bone-tissue concentrically arranged around a Haversian canal; Haversian lamellæ.—Perpendicular lamella of the ethmoid, the mesethmoid bone.—Syn. See *lamina*.

lamellar (lam'el-lâr), *a.* [*lamella* + *-ar*.] 1. Disposed in lamellæ or layers; laminar in a small way.

A magnet is said to be *lamellar* when it may be divided into simple closed magnetic shells or into open shells with their edges on the surface of the magnet.

2. Having a lamella or lamellæ; lamellate.—3. Formed of lamellæ; strengthened or covered with lamellæ: as, a *lamellar skirt* (a name given to the great braguettes).—4. In bot., specifically, tipped with two flat lobes, as the styles of many blossoms.

lamellarly (lam'el-lâr-lî), *adv.* In the form of or by means of lamellæ: as, the leaves of a book lie *lamellarly*.

lamellar-stellate (lam'el-lâr-stel'ât), *a.* In mineral, formed of thin plates or lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups: as, gypsum has often a *lamellar-stellate* structure.

lamellate (lam'el-lât), *a.* [*NL. lamellatus*, *L. lamella*, a thin metal plate: see *lamella*.] 1. Formed of a lamella, or disposed in lamellæ; lamellar in structure or arrangement.—2. Having lamellæ; furnished with little laminae.—Lamellate antennæ, antennæ in which the outer joints are prolonged internally, opposing flat surfaces to each other, which may be brought into close contact, thus forming a transverse or, rarely, a rounded club supported on one side by the stem or funiculus of the antenna, as in the *Scarabæidae* or cockchafer. Beetles having antennæ of this form are called *lamellate*. See cut under *antenna*.—Lamellate palpi, those palpi in which the terminal joint is divided longitudinally or transversely into several lamellæ or leaves.

lamellated (lam'el-lât-ed), *a.* Same as *lamellate*.

The *lamellated* antennæ of some, the clavellated of others, are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope.

lamellibranch (lâ-mel'î-brang'k), *a.* and *n.* [*L. lamella*, a plate, + *branchia*, gills.] 1. *a.* Having lamellate gills; pertaining to the *Lamellibranchiata*, or having their characters.

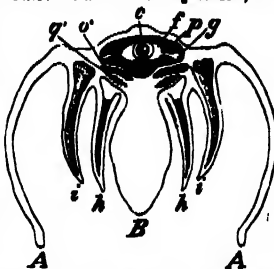
II. *n.* One of the *Lamellibranchiata*, as any ordinary bivalve mollusk.

Also *lamellibranchiate*.

Lamellibranchia (lâ-mel'î-brang'ki-â), *n. pl.* Same as *Lamellibranchiata*.

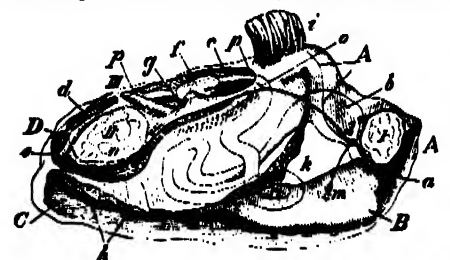
Lamellibranchiata (lâ-mel'î-brang'ki-â-tâ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.*: see *lamellibranchiate*.] A group of mollusks without distinct head or cephalic eyes, with the branchiæ on each side of the body and generally expanded in a plate-like or lamelliform manner, and with a shell of two lateral valves completely or partly inclosing the body. The valves of the shell are connected and close over the back of the animal by a hinge; they are also generally united by one or two muscles, called *adductors*, which penetrate the body-mass. Opening of the shell is effected by an elastic ligament in or about the hinge. The shell is secreted by a prolongation of the integument called

the mantle or pallium, which laps round the body, its halves being either free or united so as to leave only three apertures for the inlet and outlet of water for respiration, and for the protrusion of a fleshy organ called the foot, when it is present. The muscular edge of the mantle leaves on each valve an impression called the *palatal line*. Respiration is generally effected by lamellated gills (whence the name), usually occupying a large part of the interior of the shell on each side. The mouth is a simple jawless fissure, furnished with one or two pairs of soft palpi, the food being conveyed to it by cilia on the gills. The heart has a single ventricle pierced by the intestine, and there are three double nerve-centers. The group was originally designated by the author of the name (De Blainville, 1814) as an order, but has generally been adopted as a class of Mollusca, containing all the true or ordinary bivalve mollusks, of



Vertical Transverse Section of *Anodonta* through the heart.

A, mantle-lobe; B, foot; C, rectum; D, inner and outer gills; E, ventricle of heart; F, auricles of heart; G, pericardium; H, vestibule of gill; I, the organ of Bojanus.



Diagrammatic Section of Fresh-water Mussel (*Anodonta*), illustrating anatomy of Lamellibranchiata.

A, mantle, its right lobe cut away; B, foot; C, branchial chamber of mantle-cavity; D, anal chamber; E, II, anterior and posterior adductor muscles; III, retractor muscle of foot; F, mouth; G, intestine; coiled coils of which are supposed to be seen through the side walls of the mesosoma; H, rectum; I, anus; J, ventricle; K, auricle; L, gills except right external gill, largely cut away and turned back; M, lateral siphon; N, cerebral ganglion; O, pedal ganglion; P, parieto-planchic ganglia; Q, aperture of organ of Bojanus; R, pericardium.

which oysters, clams, etc., are familiar examples. Synonyms of the whole group are *Acephala*, *Bivalvia*, *Conchifera*, *Cornuopoda*, and *Pelecypoda*.

lamellibranchiate (lā-mel-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. lamellibranchiatus, < L. lamella, a thin plate, + branchia, gills.*] Same as *lamellibranch*.

lamellicorn (lā-mel'i-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. lamellicornis, < L. lamella, a thin plate, + cornu = E. horn.*] *I. a.* 1. Having lamellae or a lamellate structure, as the antennae of an insect.—*2.* Having lamellate antennae, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Lamellicornia*.

II. n. A lamellicorn beetle; any member of the *Lamellicornia*, as a scarab, dung-beetle, stag-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

lamellicornate (lā-mel-i-kōr'nāt), *a.* Same as *lamellicorn*.

Lamellicornes (lā-mel-i-kōr'nēs), *n. pl.* [*NL. (orig. the F. accom. of NL. lamellicornia, neut. pl.), < L. lamella, a thin plate, + cornu = E. horn.*] In Latreille's system, the sixth family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding with the modern group *Lamellicornia*.

Lamellicornia (lā-mel-i-kōr'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of lamellicornis; see lamellicorn.*] A suborder of *Coleoptera* which have the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segment visible for its entire breadth, the antennae with a lamellate club whose apposed surfaces have a very delicate sensitive structure, and the legs fossorial. The antennae, which are short and deeply inserted under the sides of the head, are lamelliferous, the last three joints making a lamelliform club (pectinated in *Lucanidae*, whence the name *Pectinicornia* for this family). The lamellicornes are herbivorous, and very rich in species, of which there are more than 7,000, among them the largest and some of the most splendid beetles known. The leading families are *Scarabidae* and *Lucanidae*.

lamelliferous (lām-e-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. lamella, a thin plate, + ferre = E. bear.*] Producing lamellae; composed of or provided with lamellae; having a lamellate structure.

lamelliform (lā-mel'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. lamella, a thin plate, + forma, form.*] Lamellar in form; having the shape of a lamella; lamellate in structure or arrangement.

lamelliped (lā-mel'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. lamella, a thin plate, + pes (ped-) = E. foot.*] *I. a.* Having a flattened lamelliform foot, as some conchiferous mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Lamellipedia*.

II. n. A mollusk with a lamelliform foot; one of the *Lamellipedia*.

Lamellipedia (lā-mel-i-pē'di-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. lamella, a thin plate, + pes (ped-) = E. foot.*] In Lamarck's system of the *Conchifera*, a division of acephalous mollusks having a large lamellar foot, containing the families *Conchae*, *Cardiacea*, *Arcacea*, *Trigonea*, and *Naiades*. Also *Lamellipedia*.

lamelliroster (lā-mel-i-rōs'tēr), *n.* A lamellirostral bird.

lamellirostral (lā-mel-i-rōs'tral), *a.* and *n.* [*As Lamellirostres + -al.*] *I. a.* Having a lamellose bill; lamellosodentate, as a bird; of or pertaining to the *Lamellirostres*.

II. n. Any member of the *Lamellirostres*.

lamellirostrate (lā-mel-i-rōs'trāt), *a.* Same as *lamellirostral*.

Lamellirostres (lā-mel-i-rōs'trēs), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. lamella, a thin plate, + rostrum, a beak; see rostrum.*] In Cuvier's classification, the fourth family of his sixth order of birds (*Palmpedon*), containing those which have the bill lamellosodentate and covered with a soft skin, with a nail at the end, as ducks, geese, swans, and flamingos. The family corresponds to the Linnean *Anseres*, and included the modern families *Anatida* and *Phalacropterida*. Divested of the flamingos, it corresponds to the *Chenomorpha* of Huxley, now commonly rated as an order or suborder of carinate birds. See *Chenomorpha*, *Anseres*, *Anatida*.

lamellose (lām'e-lōs), *a.* [*< lamella + -ose.*] Full of lamellae; lamellated in structure; lamelliform in arrangement: a book, for instance, is entirely lamellose.

lamellosodentate (lām-e-lō-sō-den'tāt), *a.* [*< lamellose + dentate.*] Toothed with lamellae, or having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck.

Lamellosodontati (lām-e-lō'sō-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* [*NL.; see lamellosodentate.*] Illiger's name of the duck tribe, or lamellirostral birds. See *Lamellirostres*.

lamely (lām'li), *adv.* 1. In a lame or halting manner; like a cripple; as, to walk lamely.—*2.* Imperfectly; unsatisfactorily; weakly; feebly; as, a figure lamely drawn; a scene lamely described; an argument lamely conducted.

lameness (lām'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being lame; defect or unsoundness of a limb or limbs; especially, impairment of locomotive capacity by injury or deformity: as, lameness of the hand or foot; lameness caused by a broken or a deformed leg.—*2.* Imperfection; want of finish or completeness; defect; insufficiency; weakness: as, the lameness of a verse or a rhyme; the lameness of an argument or an apology.

Speak of my lameness, and I straight will halt.

Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxxix.

If the story move, or the actor help the lameness of it with his performance.

Dryden, *Spanish Friar*.

lament (lā-mēnt'), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. lamento, < L. lamentum, usually in pl. lamenta, a wailing, moaning; with formative -mentum (see -ment), from the root *la, seen also in latrare, bark, Gr. ὀλέω, snarl, Russ. лаетъ, bark, scold.*] 1. An expression of grief or sorrow; a sad complaint; a lamentation.

And these external manners of laments
Are merely shadows to the unseen grief
That swells with silence in the tortured soul.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 202.

2. A set form of lamentation or mourning; an elegy; a mourning song or ballad.

At Buxria, which was the alleged burial-place of Osiris, there was an annual festival at which the votaries, having fasted and put on mourning dresses, uttered a lament round a burnt-offering: the death of Osiris being the subject of the lament.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 144.

3. The music for an elegy, or a tune intended to express or excite sorrowful emotion; a mournful air.

lament (lā-mēnt'), *v.* [*< F. lamenter = Sp. Pg. lamentar = It. lamentare, < L. lamentari, wail, weep, < lamentum, a wailing, lament: see lament, n.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To express sorrow; utter words or sounds of grief; mourn audibly; wail.

In that day shall one take up a parable against you, and lament with a doleful lamentation.

Micah ii. 4.

Every now and then I heard the wail of women lamenting for the dead. R. Curzon, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 195.

2. To show great sorrow or regret; repine; chafe; grieve.

Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;

Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 208.

= *Syn. Lament, Mourn, Grieve*; sorrow. *Lament* expresses always, at least figuratively, an external act. *Mourn*

was originally and is still often the same, but does not now suggest anything audible. *Grieve* suggests more of a consuming effect upon the person sorrowing. See *affliction*.

II. trans. 1. To bewail; mourn for; be-moan; deplore.

They lamented the death of their leader, and filled all places with their complaints. Bacon, *Moral Fables*, vii. 24. To afflict; distress.

He went home, where he lay much Lamented and wondrously delighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him. Quoted in *Aston's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, i. 124.

lamentable (lām'en-tā-bl), *a.* [*< F. lamentable = Sp. lamentable = Pg. lamentavel = It. lamentabile, lamentable, < L. lamentabilis, mournful, < L. lamentari, mourn, lament: see lament, v.*] 1. To be lamented; exciting or calling for sorrow; grievous: as, a lamentable deterioration of morals.

Tell thou the lamentable tale of me.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 1. 44.

And yet their superstition is more lamentable than their dispersion, as also their pertinacity and stubbornness in their superstition.

Purkes, *Pilgrimage*, p. 152.

2. Expressive of grief; mournful: as, a lamentable cry.

Ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, i. 1.

3. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor.

Then are messengers again posted to Rome in lamentable sort, beseeching that they would not suffer a whole Province to be destroyed.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

lamentableness (lām'en-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being lamentable.

lamentably (lām'en-tā-blī), *adv.* In a lamentable manner; mournfully; pitifully.

lamentation (lām'en-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. lamentacioun, < OF. (and F.) lamentation = Sp. lamentacion = Pg. lamentação = It. lamentazione, < L. lamentatio(n-), a weeping, < L. lamentari, weep: see lament, v.*] 1. The act of bewailing; expression of sorrow; a mournful outcry.

Who soethly might suffer the sorrow that thou make . . . Lamentacioun & langour the long night over?

Deconstruction of *Troy* (R. E. T. S.), i. 3294.

In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning.

Mat. ii. 18.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* The shorter title of the *Lamentations* of Jeremiah, one of the poetical books of the Old Testament. In the Septuagint, as in the English Bible, it stands immediately after the Book of Jeremiah, of which it probably originally formed a continuation. Its subject is the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans. It was probably composed immediately after the taking of the city (586 B. C.), while the wounds of the nation were still fresh. Jeremiah has been generally regarded by Christian scholars as its author.

3. [*cap.*] *pl.* The music to which the first three lessons, taken from the Lamentations of Jeremiah, are sung in the Roman Catholic Church, in the office called Tenebrae, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week. = *Syn.* 1. Mourning, complaint, plaint, moan, moaning, wailing, outcry. See *lament, v.*

lamentor (lā-men'tēr), *n.* One who laments, mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

lamentingly (lā-men'ting-lī), *adv.* In a lamenting manner; with lamentation.

Lame's equation, function. See *equation, function*.

lamekirting (lām'skēr-ting), *n.* [*< lame¹, v., + skirt + -ing.*] In coal-mining, the cutting off of coal from the sides of underground roads in order to widen them. [*North. Eng.*]

lameter, n. See *lamitor*.

lametta (lā-met'tā), *n.* [*It., dim. of It. lama, a plate of metal, < L. lamina, a thin piece of metal, wood, etc.: see lame³, lamina.*] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

lamia (lā'mi-ā), *n.* [*< L. lamia, < Gr. λῆμα, a female demon (see def.).*] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, an enticing witch, who charmed children and youths for the purpose of feeding on their blood and flesh, like the later vampire; a female demon; hence, in general, a destroying witch or hag.

Where's the lamia

That tears my entrails?

Mansinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, iv. 1.

A young prince goes a hunting. . . In the ardour of the chase, he becomes separated from his followers, and meets with a lamia or ogress.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (ed. 1871), i. 310.

2. [*cap.*] In *soil.*: (a) A Fabrician (1775) genus of longicorn beetles, now the type of the family *Lamidae*. *L. edilis* is a species the male of which has antennae four times as long as the body. (b) A genus of sharks: same as *Lamna*. *Risso*, 1826.

Lamiaceae (lā-mi-ā'sē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Lami-um + -aceae.*] Lindley's name for the *Labiata*.

Lamiales (lā-mī-ā'lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Lamium* + *-ales*.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants, having the corolla usually irregular, the posterior stamens often reduced to staminodia or wanting, the carpels one- or two-ovuled, and the indehiscent fruit generally included in the calyx. It embraces the orders *Myoporineae*, *Selaginaceae*, *Verbenaceae*, and *Labiatae*.

Lamiarum (lā-mī-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Lamia*, 2 (a), + *-aria*.] In Latreille's system (1825), a tribe of longicorn beetles, corresponding inexactly to the modern family *Lamidae*.

Lamiales (lā-mī-ā'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lamium* + *-ales*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeae*, originally embracing the genus *Lamium* and 9 other genera. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it embraces 23 genera.

lamiger (lām'i-jēr), *n.* [*lamo*¹, *a.*, + *-iger*, perhaps orig. *-iger*, *-ter*, *-yer*, as in *lawyer*, etc.] A cripple. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

Lamidae (lā-mī-ā'dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Lamia*, 2 (a), + *-idae*.] A family of longicorn beetles typified by the genus *Lamia*, belonging to the tetramerous series of the order *Coleoptera*. It is related to the *Cerambycidae*, but the head is vertical, not porrect. Also written *Lamidae*, *Lamides*.

lamina (lām'i-nā), *n.*; *pl. laminae* (-nā). [= F. *lame* (> E. *lame*) = Sp. *lamo*, *lmina* = Pg. *lamina* = It. *lamo*, *lamina*, < L. *lamina*, also *lamina*, *lamna*, a thin plate of wood, metal, etc., a leaf, layer, etc. Cf. *lamo*².] A thin plate or scale.

Specifically—(a) A layer or coat lying over another: applied to the plates of minerals, bones, etc. (b) The thinnest distinct layer into which a stratified rock can be separated. See *stratum* and *stratification*. (c) In *anat.*, a thin plate, layer, or membrane, or any lamina or lamellar structure. [In this use commonly as mere Latin, as in phrases below.] (d) In bot.: (1) The commonly widened upper part of a petal: its limb or border, as distinguished from its claw. (2) The blade or expanded portion of a leaf. (3) The flat part of the thallus or frond in some seaweeds, as distinguished from the stipe. (4) A splint or armor. Hence—(f) A piece of armor made of splints. Compare *lamo*², *split-armor*, *lamo*², *brigandine*.—(g) *Orthocera lamina* (*lamina orthocera*), a thin orthoceran lamina of the sclerotic coat of the eye at the entrance of the optic nerve.—(h) *Denticulate lamina* of the ocellus, the limbus *lamina spiralis*.—(i) *Dorsal lamina*. See *dorsal*.—(j) *Elastic lamina* of the cornea, hard, elastic, transparent, and homogeneous membrane covering the proper substance of the cornea in front and behind.—(k) *Lamina cinerea*, a thin layer of gray substance at the base of the brain, above the optic chiasma, from the fore end of the corpus callosum to the tuber cinereum.—(l) *Lamina dermalis*, in *embryol.*, the primary outer layer of a two-layered germ: same as *ectoderm*.—(m) *Lamina dorsales*, in *embryol.*, the dorsal lamina.—(n) *Laminae of a vertebra*, plate-like portions of the neurapophyses or neural arches of a vertebra, arising from the pedicles on each side and meeting in midline to inclose the spinal canal.—(o) *Laminae of the cerebellum*, primary, secondary, and tertiary, the folded and ramifying layers of the surface of the cerebellum, like the gyri of the cerebrum, section of which gives the appearance called *arbor-vitæ*.—(p) *Laminae ventrales*, or *laminae viscerales*, ventral or visceral layers; the folds of the embryo, on each side of the notochordal axis, extending downward to meet finally on the middle line below, each lamina splitting into an outer or somatopleuric and an inner or splanchnopleuric layer, the outer to form the body-walls, the inner to form the intestinal canal: opposed to *dorsal laminae*.—(q) *Lamina fusca*, an extremely fine areolar tissue forming the innermost part of the sclerotic and uniting it with the outer surface of the choroid.—(r) *Lamina gastralis*, in *embryol.*, the primary inner layer of a two-layered germ: same as *endoderm*.—(s) *Lamina inodermalis*, the outer or flesh layer of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ; the somatopleuric.—(t) *Lamina inogastralis*, the inner or fibrous intestinal layer of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ; the splanchnopleuric.—(u) *Lamina labialis*, Meiner's name for that piece of the mouth-parts of a myriapod which supports the inner parts of the deutognathae. See *deutognathae*.—(v) *Lamina myogastralis*, the muscular layer or glandular intestinal layer of a four-layered germ. It corresponds to the endoderm of a two-layered germ, and forms the epithelium of the intestinal tract and its diverticula.—(w) *Lamina neurodermalis*, the skin-sensory layer of a four-layered germ, corresponding to the ectoderm of a two-layered germ, and forming the epidermis and the chief parts of the nervous system and the organs of the special senses.—(x) *Lamina perforata anterior*, the anterior perforated space of the base of the brain; the prechiasm.—(y) *Lamina perforata posterior*, the posterior perforated space of the base of the brain; the postchiasm.—(z) *Lamina perpendicularis*, the mesothorax, or perpendicular median plate of the ethmoid bone.—(aa) *Lamina prolifera*, *lamina sporifera*, in *mycology*, according to the older terminology, the hymenium or discus in a discocarp or apothecium.—(ab) *Lamina quadrilamina*, the dorsal portion of the mesencephalon above the Sylvian aqueduct. It is divided into the four corpora quadrilamina.—(ac) *Lamina reticularis*, the reticular lamina of the organ of Corti, a net-like membrane upon the summits of the outer hair-cells. The network consists of four rows of saddle-shaped cells called phalangea, between which project the dilated free ends of the hair-cells, and to which are attached the phalangeal processes of the cells of Dieters.—(ad) *Lamina spiralis*, the spiral lamina of the cochlea; the flange or projection which winds spirally round the modiolus or columella of the ear, projecting into the spiral canal and dividing it into two spiral tubes or scalae. The spiral lamina is partly bony and partly membranous. The osseous part is called *lamina spiralis ossea*;

the membranous part is the *membrane basilaris*. The bony lamina ends at the cupula in a hook-like process, the *hamulus*.—(ae) *Lamina spiralis membranacea*, the basilar membrane of the cochlear canal.—(af) *Lamina spiralis ossea*, the bony spiral lamina winding around the modiolus of the cochlea and giving attachment at its free edge to the basilar membrane.—(ag) *Lamina supracilioides*, a delicate membrane investing the choroid coat of the eye externally.—(ah) *Lamina tectoria cerebelli*, that part of the cerebellum which lies above the horizontal fissure.—(ai) *Lamina terminalis*, the anterior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain; that part of the lamina cinerea lying in front of the chiasma. See cut under *chiasma*.—(aj) *Lamina vitrea*. (a) A colorless glassy membrane forming the innermost stratum of the choroid and lying between the choroidocapillaris and the tapetum nigrum; the membrane of Bruch. (b) The inner table of the skull.—(ak) *Neural lamina*, the dorsal lamina, one of the lips of the groove along the back of the early embryo, which, meeting and joining its fellow, converts the primitive fissure or furrow into a tube within which the neural axis is to be developed: opposed to *ventral* or *visceral lamina*.—(al) *Reticular lamina* of Kölliker, in the cochlea, same as *lamina reticularis*, above.—(am) *Ventral* or *visceral lamina*. See *lamina ventrales*, above.—(an) *Lamina, lamella*. In zoology and anatomy these words are usually absolutely synonymous, used interchangeably and without distinction. If there be a possible distinction, it is that *lamella* may often apply to something smaller or thinner than a *lamina*: for instance, the cover of a book is a *lamina*, containing leaves or *lamellae*. Haeckel draws and maintains this distinction in embryology.

laminability (lām'i-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*laminable*: see *bility*.] The quality of being laminable.

laminable (lām'i-nā-bl), *a.* [*lamin(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being formed into thin plates; capable of being extended by passing between steel or hardened cast-iron rollers, as a metal.

laminae, *n.* Plural of *lamina*.

laminar (lām'i-nār), *a.* [*lamina* + *-ar*.] 1. Composed of or disposed in laminae, or thin plates or layers; lamellar.—2. Having or being a lamina or laminae: laminate.—**Laminar fusion**, in *geol.*, separation into laminae, thin plates, or flags, parallel with the lines of stratification: lamination.

Laminaria (lām-i-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. < L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *-aria*.] A genus of dark-spored seaweeds, belonging to the natural order *Laminariaceae*, having no definite leaves, but a plain ribless expansion, flat and blade-like (whence the name), which is either simple or cloven. *L. digitata* is the well-known tangle abundant on sea-coasts (used in gynecology instead of sponge for making tents for dilating the cervical canal): *L. bulbosus* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and yields iodine: *L. potatorum* grows in Australia, and furnishes the aborigines with a part of their instruments, vessels, and food; *L. digitata* and *L. bulbosus* were formerly employed in the manufacture of kelp for the glass-maker and soap-boiler; *L. saccharina*, the sweet-tangle or sea-bolt, named from the saccharine matter called *mannite* which it furnishes, is abundant on the shores of the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans. See *kanger* 7.

Laminariaceae (lām-i-nā'ri-ā'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Laminaria* + *-aceae*.] A family of the *Algae* or seaweeds, now included in the class *Phaeophyceae*. Their fronds are coriaceous and not articulated, and attached to the sea-bottom by a root-like or sometimes disk-like organ, whence arises a stipe, which expands into a lamina or blade. They are propagated by means of zoospores, borne in zoosporangia on the surface of the frond, either diffused or in patches. The genera *Alaria*, *Laminaria*, and *Macrocystis*, belonging to this order, include the largest marine vegetables. See the generic names, and *kelp*.

laminarian (lām-i-nā'ri-an), *a.* [*Laminaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the genus *Laminaria*; specifically, noting that belt or zone of marine life which extends from low-water mark to a depth of forty to ninety feet, and which in British seas is characterized by the presence of *Laminariaceae*, as well as by that of starfishes, the common sea-urchin, etc.

The *Laminarian* zone is succeeded by the Coralline zone. See C. W. Thomson, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 16.

Laminariæ (lām'i-nā'ri-ā'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Laminaria* + *-æ*.] A synonym of *Laminariaceae*.

Laminarites (lām'i-nā'ri-tēs), *n.* [NL. < *Laminaria* + *-ites*.] The generic name given by Sternberg and other fossil botanists to various fragments of plants supposed to be allied to the recent *Laminaria*, but in regard to which nothing has been definitely made out.

laminary (lām'i-nā-ri), *a.* [*lamina* + *-ary*.] Composed of layers or plates; laminar.

laminated (lām'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laminated*, ppr. *laminating*. [*ML. laminatus*, pp. of *laminare* (> It. *laminare* = Sp. Pg. *laminar* = F. *laminer*, plate, flatten into a plate), < L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*.] I. trans. 1. To form into a lamina or plate; beat out thin. [Rare.]

We took an ounce of that [refined silver] and, having laminated it, we cast it upon twice its weight of beaten sublimate. Boyle, *Works*, III. 61.

2. To form with or into laminae or layers; divide into plates or leaves: as, a *laminating-machine*.—*Laminated arch*. See *arch*.—*Laminated*

pipe, a pipe made by wrapping successive layers of this veneer, or veneer and fabric in combination, over a mold or core.—*Laminated rib*. Same as *laminated arch*.—*Laminated tubercle*, the nodule of the cerebellum.

II. *intrans.* To part or become divided into laminae; separate into thin layers or plates: as, mica *laminates* on exposure to heat.

lamine (lām'i-nā), *a.* [*ML. laminatus*, furnished with plates or scales: see the verb.] 1. Having the form of a lamina or thin plate; leaf-like: as, the *lamine* coxae of some beetles.

—2. Disposed in, consisting of, or bearing laminae, layers, or scales; laminar; scaled; scaly: as, *lamine* structure in geology; a *lamine* surface; the *lamine* tarsi of a bird.—*Lamine coxa*, a coxa dilated into a broad plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the femur, as the posterior coxa of certain aquatic beetles.—*Lamine horn*, a horn-like process dilated at its base into a thin plate.

laminated (lām'i-nā-ted), *p. a.* [*laminare* + *-ed*.] Same as *lamine*.

laminating-machine (lām'i-nā-ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *metal-working*; a machine for making metallic sheets; in particular, a set of gold-beaters' rolls arranged in a frame with gearing and adjustable bearings, the adjustment of the bearings being effected by screws, and the rollers being turned by a winch. The gold ingot is by this machine (with frequent annealing to prevent cracking) reduced to a ribbon weighing 6 grains per inch, which is cut into pieces about one inch square to form the gold-beaters' pack, the beating of which, again with frequent annealing, reduces the metal to gold-leaf.

laminating-roller (lām'i-nā-ting-rō'lēr), *n.* In *metal-working*, one of a set of rollers in a rolling-mill, for reducing forgots or blooms to sheets or bars. The rollers act in pairs, and their distance apart determines the thickness of the sheet. This distance is regulated by adjustable bearings moved accurately by screws. For bars the rollers are grooved in accordance with the required shape of the cross-section. The blooms or forgots are rolled hot; but cylindrical bars for shafts are in some manufacturing finished by cold-rolling.

lamination (lām-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [*laminare* + *-ion*.] The act of laminating, or the state of being laminated; arrangement in layers or thin plates; specifically, in *geol.*, a division of rock into layers or laminae: nearly the same as *stratification*. A stratified rock may or may not be laminated. In the former case each stratum or bed is capable of being divided into thin layers or laminae. Lamination is hardly possible except in rocks made up of fine-grained materials. The break or interval separating two strata is more evident, and very probably was of longer duration, than that which intervened between the deposition of two successive laminae. Some English geologists use the term *lamination* with reference to the crystalline and eruptive rocks, making *laminated structure* the equivalent of *foliated structure*, where this has been the result not of stratification but of contraction during the process of cooling, or of some other cause connected with the formation of masses of igneous origin.

Four kinds of fissility may be recognised among rocks: 1st, *lamination* of original deposit; 2d, cleavage, as in slate; 3d, shearing, as near faults; 4th, foliation, as in schists. A. Geikie, *Text-Book of Geol.* (2d ed.), p. 463.

laminiferous (lām-i-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. lamina*, a thin plate, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Bearing laminae; having a laminate structure.

laminiform (lām'i-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*L. lamina*, a thin plate, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lamina; laminar; lamellar; like a plate, layer, or leaf in shape.

laminiplantar (lām'i-ni-plan'tār), *a.* [*L. lamina*, a thin plate, + *planta*, sole.] Having laminate tarsi; having the back of the tarsus covered with an undivided lamina on each side, the two meeting in a sharp ridge: opposed to *scutelliplantar*.

Laminipiantares (lām'i-ni-plan-tā'rēs), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *laminiplantar*.] Laminiplantar birds; in Sundevall's classification (1872), the prior series of the first order of birds (*Oscines*), including nearly all oscine *Passeres*.

laminipiantation (lām'i-ni-plan-tā'shōn), *n.* [As *laminiplantar* + *-ation*.] The state or quality of being laminiplantar.

The *laminipiantation* . . . is equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scutellate tarsi. Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 136.

laminitis (lām-i-ni'tis), *n.* [NL. < *lamina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the laminae of the hoof of a horse.

laminose (lām'i-nōs), *a.* [*NL. laminosus*, < L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*.] Resembling a lamina; laminiform. Cooke, *Brit. Fung.*, p. 316.

lamlah (lām'lah), *a.* [*lame*¹ + *-lah*.] Somewhat lame; slightly limping.

He did, by a false step, sprain a vein in the inside of his leg, which ever after occasioned him to go *lamlah*. Wood, *Athena Oxon.*, II., J. Shilling.

lamiter, **lameter** (lām'i-tēr, lām'e-tēr), *n.* [See *lamiger*.] A cripple.

Though ye may think him a lamiter, yet, grippie for grippie, friend, I'll wether he'll gar the blude spin fine under your nails. *Scott, Black Dwarf, xvii.*

You have now, no doubt, friends who will look after you, and not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lamiter like me? *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.*

Lamium (lā'mi-um), n. [NL. (*Linnæus*), < *L. lamium*, the dead-nettle.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Lamioæ*, with nearly equal, not acerose calyx-teeth, the corolla-tube rarely exerted, the anther-cells generally parallel, and the nutlets angled and truncated at the apex. They are annual or perennial herbs, often diffuse or decumbent at the base, with cordate toothed or incised leaves, and densely many-flowered whorls of flowers crowded at the summit of the stem. The irregular pale flowers are sometimes large, and generally pink or purple, sometimes white or even yellow. There are nearly 40 species of these plants, inhabiting Europe, northern Africa, and extratropical Asia. Several species are common as weeds in waste ground, and some are occasionally cultivated in gardens. They are all known by the name of *dead-nettle* or *hedge dead-nettle*. The best-known species are the white-flowered *L. album*, the pink- or purple-flowered *L. purpureum*, *L. amplexicaule*, and *L. maculatum*, and the yellow-flowered *L. Galeobdolon*.

lammi, v. i. See *lum*.

lammi, n. An obsolete variant of *lame*.

Lammas (lām'as), n. [*ME. lammasse*, < *AS. hlammasec*, a later assimilated form of *hlaf-mæsse*, lit. 'loaf-mass', i. e. 'bread-feast' (see *def.*), < *hlaf*, loaf, bread, & *mæsse*, mass: see *loaf* and *mass*.] 1. Originally, in England, the festival of the wheat-harvest, observed on the 1st of August, corresponding to the 12th in the modern calendar. It is supposed to have taken its name from the practice of offering first-fruits at the service of the mass on that day, in the form of loaves of bread. The festival was a continuation of a similar one from pagan times. Some have supposed, erroneously, that the name has some connection with the word *lamb*.

And to the lammasse afterward he spouse the quene. *Rob. of Gloucester, p. 317.*

2. In Great Britain, the 1st of August as a date, which in Scotland is a quarter-day and in England a half-quarter-day. The prevalence of this use, both in ancient and modern times, has to a great extent obscured the original significance of the word. Also called *Lammas-day*.

3. The church festival of St. Peter's Chains, or St. Peter in the Fetters, observed on August 1st in memory of St. Peter's imprisonment and miraculous deliverance (Acts xii, 4-10).—*Lammas eve*, July 31st, the day before *Lammas*.

Even or odd, of all days in the year,
Come *Lammas-eve* at night shall she be fourteen.

Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 17.

Latter Lammas, a *Lammas* that, like the Greek *calends*, does not exist: used ironically, implying 'never.'

Courtiers thrive at *latter Lammas* day.

Gosseigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 55.

Lammas-day (lām'as-dā), n. Same as *Lammas*, 2.

lammas-land (lām'as-land), n. Land which is cultivated by individual occupiers, but after harvest (about the time of *Lammas*) is thrown open for common pasturage. *F. Pollock, Land Laws, ii.* [Eng.]

Lammas-tide (lām'as-tid), n. The time or season of *Lammas*.

How long is it now
To *Lammas-tide*? *Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 15.*

lammer (lām'er), n. and a. [Also *lamer*, *lamour*, *lamer*, *lambur*; appar. < *F. l'ambre*, < *le*, the, *ambre*, amber: see *amber*.] Amber. [Scotch.]

Beds of correll and lammer.

Aberdeen Riggs, (1548), v. 20. (Jamieson.)

Dimna ye think puir Jeanie's con wi' the tears in them glanced like *lamour* beads?

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

lammergeier, **laemmergeier** (lām'er-, lem'er-gi-er), n. [*G. lammgerger*, < *lamm*, pl. of *lamm* = *E. lamb*, & *geier*, a vulture (see under *gerfalco*).] A very large diurnal bird of prey, the so-called bearded vulture or griffin of the Alps, *Gypaetus barbatus*, of the family *Falconidae*, or placed in a separate family *Gypaetidae* (which see). The bird is an eagle of somewhat vulturine habits. It is the largest European bird of prey, about 40 inches long from point of beak to end of tail, the wing from the carpal angle 80 inches, the tail 30. The upper parts are blackish; the head is white, with a black line on each side and tufts of black bristly feathers at the base of the bill; the under parts are lawn. It stoops to carrion like most other eagles, but is also powerful and rapacious enough to destroy chamois, lambs, kids, hares, etc. The bird ranges through the mountains of southern Europe and northeastern Africa, and thence through central Asia to northern China. See cut under *Gypaetus*. Also written *lammerger*, *lammergerger*, *laemmergerger*.

lammi, n. See *lambie*.

lammy, **lammi** (lām'i), n.; pl. *lammi* (-is). [Perhaps a particular use of *lammie*, *lambie*.] A thick quilted frock or short jumper made of flannel or blanket-cloth, worn by sailors as an

outside garment in cold weather. *Gentleman's Mag., October, 1886, p. 390.*

Lamna (lām'nā), n. [NL., < *L. lamna*, *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*. For the allusion to 'plate,' cf. *Elasmobranchii*.] The typical genus of *Lamnidae*, containing sharks of remarkable swiftness and ferocity. *L. cornubica* is the porbeagle. See cut under *mackerel-shark*.

Lamnidae (lām'nī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lamna* + *-idae*.] A family of typical sharks represented by the genus *Lamna*, to which various limits have been ascribed. (a) In Günther's system, a family of *Selachoides*, with no nictitating membrane, an anal and two dorsal fins (the first of which is opposite the space between the pectorals and the ventrals), nostrils not confluent with the mouth, which is inferior, and spiracles none or minute. (b) In recent systems, a family of typical sharks, having the first dorsal between the pectorals and the ventrals, the second small, the tail keeled on the side, all the five branchial apertures in advance of the pectorals and of moderate size, and the teeth large. The porbeagles and the mackerel-sharks are the best-known forms. Also *Lamnoidae*.

Lamnina (lām-nī-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Lamna* + *-ina*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, a group of *Lamnidae*: same as *Lamnidae* (b).

lamnoid (lām'noīd), a. and n. [*Lamna* + *-oid*.] 1. a. Pertaining to the *Lamnidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. One of the *Lamnidae*.

lamp (lāmp), n. [Early mod. *E. lampe*; < *ME. lampe*, *laumpe* = *D. lampe* = *MLG. lampe* = *MHG. G. lampe* = *Dan. lampe* = *Sw. lampe*, < *OF. (also F.) lampe* = *Sp. lampo* = *Pg. lampello* = *It. lampa*, *lampade*, < *L. lampas* (*lampad*), < *Gr. λαμπάς* (*lampad*), a torch, wax-light, lamp (oil-lamp), beacon, meteor, any light, < *λαμπειν*, shine. Cf. *lantern*, from the same ult. source.]

1. A vessel, generally portable, for containing an inflammable liquid and a wick so arranged that it lifts the liquid by capillary attraction



Ancient Roman Lamp, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

and when ignited at the end serves as a means of illumination; in recent use also, by extension, a device employed for the same purpose in which the source of illumination is ignited gas or electricity. Lamps are distinguished by the liquids used in them, as *alcohol-lamp*, *oil-lamp*, etc., and by their mode of construction or their use, as *Argand lamp*, *astral lamp*, etc.

And rule vs by rightwises in our Kanke dedis,

With a lyne of lewte, that as a *lamp* shynes. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 4349.*

The pure candlestick, with the *lamp* thereof, even with the *lamps* to be set in order. *Ex. xxxix. 37.*

2. Figuratively, something suggesting the light of a lamp, whether in appearance or use; anything possessing or communicating light, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rome.*

3. pl. Same as *gig-lamps*. See *gig-lamp*, 3.

[Slang.]—**Aphlogistic lamp**. See *aphlogistic*.—**Argand lamp**, a lamp in which the light is given out by an electric arc. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Argand lamp**, a lamp, patented by M. Argand in 1787, having a tubular wick, which is fed upward between two concentric metal tubes. Air is admitted to the interior of the flame as well as to the exterior. See *astral*.—**Günth-lamp**. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Davy lamp**, *Davy's lamp*. See *davy*.—**Döbereiner's lamp**, a contrivance for producing an instantaneous light, invented by Professor Döbereiner, of Jena, in 1824. The light is produced by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently prepared spongy platinum, when the metal instantly becomes red-hot, and then sets fire to the gas. This action depends upon the readiness with which spongy platinum absorbs gases, more especially oxygen gas. The hydrogen is brought into such close contact with oxygen (derived from the atmosphere) in the pores of the platinum, with evolution of sufficient heat to ignite the rest of the hydrogen. Also called *hydrogen lamp*.—**Electric lamp**. See *electric* and *glow-lamp*.—**Fresnel lamp**, a lamp in which the light is placed behind a Fresnel lens, or is inclosed in a glass of which the section is that of a Fresnel lens.—**Hydrogen lamp. Same as *Döbereiner's lamp*.—**Hydrostatic lamp**, a lamp in which a column of water raises the oil to the wick.—**Mechanical lamp**. Same as *coriol-lamp*.—**Monochromatic lamp**, a lamp burning a mixture of alcohol and salt to produce a yellow monochromatic light.—**Oxyhydrogen lamp**. See *oxyhydrogen*.—**Spirit-lamp**, a lamp of any form for burning alcohol. It is most commonly a lamp of very simple type, consisting of a receptacle of glass or sheet-metal, fitted with a cylindrical tube to carry a wick.—**Stan-****

dard lamp, a hand-lamp with a tall standard, generally movable, made to stand on the floor. The tall fixed lamps in the chancels of churches are also known as standard lamps.—**Student lamp**, or *students' lamp*, a portable lamp with an Argand burner, supplied by a cylindrical self-flowing oil-reservoir connected with the burner by a downward-curving tube. Reservoir and burner are carried on an upright standard passing through the tube, and can be raised or lowered on the standard at pleasure. The burner is fitted with a tall chimney and a conical porcelain shade.—**Submarine lamp, any form of lamp designed to burn under water. It is now particularly an electric light that may be suspended under water for lighting wrecks or submarine explorations, constructions, etc.—**Sun lamp**, a form of electric incandescent lamp, resembling an arc-lamp, the light being given out by a piece of lime, magnesia, or other refractory substance, placed between the ends of two carbon rods and rendered incandescent by an electric current.—**To smell of the lamp**, to show traces of the use of "midnight oil"; bear the marks of great and protracted labor; be labored and pedantic in style or abstruse in character: said of literary work.**

A work not *smelling of the lamp* to-night,
But fitted for your Majesty's disposal,
And writ to the meridian of your court. *B. Jonson, Staple of News, Prolog.*

(See also *coriol-lamp*, *glow-lamp*, *jack-lamp*, *safety-lamp*.) **lamp** (lāmp), v. [*lamp*, n.] 1. *trans.* To furnish light to; light. [Rare.]

Set tapers to the tombs, and *lampe* the church. *Marton, Antonio and Melida, II, tit. 1.*

II. *intrans.* To shine. [Rare.]

A cheerfulness did with her hopes arise,
That *lamped* clearer than it did before. *Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 64.*

lamp (lāmp), v. i. [Prob. akin to *limp*, as *crump* to *crimp*.] To go or run quickly; scamper. [Scotch.]

It was all her father's own fault, that let her run *lamping* about the country, riding on bare-backed nalgas. *Scott, Monastery, xxxiii.*

lamp, n. [*ME.*, also *lampe*, for *lame*, < *OF. lame*, a thin plate: see *lame*.] A thin plate.

In an ertzen pottle how put is al, . . .
And wel covered with a *lamp* of glas. *Chaucer, Prolog to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 211.*

lampad (lām'pad), n. [*L. lampas* (*lampad*), < *Gr. λαμπάς* (*lampad*), a torch: see *lamp*.] A lamp or candlestick; a torch. [Rare.]

Him who 'mid the golden *lampads* went. *Trench.*

lampadary (lām'pā-dā-rī), n.; pl. *lampadaries* (-rīz). [*ML. lampadarius*, < *Gr. λαμπάριος*, < *Gr. λαμπάς* (*lampad*), lamp: see *lamp*.] An officer in the Greek Church who has the care of the church lamps, and carries a lighted taper before the patriarch in processions.

lampade (lām'pād), n. [*Also lampado*; < *L. lampas* (*lampad*), a torch: see *lamp*.] A lamp-shell. *Mouschen, 1787; Humphreys, 1797.*

lampadedromy (lām'pā-dēd'rō-mī), n. [*Gr. λαμπάδρομος*, *lampadedromia*, torch-race, < *λαμπάς* (*lampad*), a torch, & *δρομος*, a race.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a torch-race. Each contestant carried a lighted torch, and the prize was won by him who first reached the goal with his torch unextinguished.

lampadephore (lām'pād'ē-fōr), n. [*Gr. λαμπάδορος*, a torch-bearer, < *λαμπάς* (*lampad*), a torch, & *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a contestant in a torch-race.

lampadephoria (lām'pād'ē-fō-rī-ā), n. [*Gr. λαμπάδορεια*, the bearing of torches, a torch-race, < *λαμπάδορος*, a torch-bearer: see *lampadephore*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a torch-race in honor of a fire-god, as Prometheus or Hephæstus (Vulcan). At Athens it was held on a moonless night, the torches being lighted at the altar of the divinity whom it was intended to honor, and the course being from this altar to the Acropolis.

lampadephoros (lām'pā-dēf'ō-rōs), n. [*Gr. λαμπάδορος*; see *lampadephore*.] Same as *lampadephore*.

lampades, n. Plural of *lampas*, 1.

Lampadiaz (lām'pā-di-as), n. [NL., < *Gr. λαπαδίας*, a torch-bearer, a comet, the star Aldebaran, < *λαμπάς* (*lampad*), a lamp, torch: see *lamp*.] 1. Ptolemy's name for the bright star of the Hyades, a Tauri, or Aldebaran.—2. A bearded comet. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

lampadist (lām'pā-dist), n. [*Gr. λαπαδιστής*, torch-bearer, < *λαπαδίσειν*, run the torch-race, < *λαμπάς* (*lampad*), a torch: see *lamp*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who took part in a torch-race; a lampadephore.

lampadite (lām'pā-dīt), n. [*Gr. λαπαδής* (*lampad*), a torch, & *-itis*.] A variety of wad or earthy manganese, containing a small percentage of oxid of copper.

lampado (lām'pā-dō), n. Same as *lampade*. **lampadomancy** (lām'pād'ō-man-sī), n. [*Gr. λαπαδία* (*lampad*), lamp, & *μαντεία*, divination.] An ancient method of divination from the variations in the color and motions of the flame of a lamp or torch.

lampas¹, **lampass** (lam'päs), *n.* [Corruptly *lampas*; < OF. and F. *lampas*, *lampas* (see def.), prob. < *lampas*, the palate or throat, in the phrase *arrose* (or *humectat*) *le lampas*, 'wet one's whistle,' appar. connected with *lamper*, drink: see *lampoon*.] In *farriery*, a congestion and swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse. It soon subsides if left to itself.

His horse . . . troubled with the *lampas*.

Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 52.

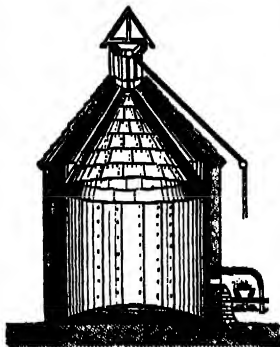
lampas² (lam'päs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπάς*, a lamp; see *lamp*.] 1. Pl. *lampades* (-pā-dēs). An early quasi-generic or collective name of the lamp-shells, or such of the arthropodous brachiopods as were known a century ago, especially *Terebratulidæ*. The word is not now used as the name of a genus, and has a plural. See *lampade*. Sometimes spelled *lampus*.

2. [cap.] A genus of *Foraminifera*: same as *Bolulinæ*. *Montfort*, 1808.—3. [cap.] A genus of gastropods, closely related to *Bavella*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

lampas³ (lam'päs), *n.* [< F. *lampas* (see def.).] Originally, Chinese flowered silk; hence, in modern times, a material of decorative character for upholstery, made of silk and wool.

lampass, *n.* See *lampas*¹.

lampblack (lamp'blak), *n.* [< *lamp* + *black*, being orig. made by means of a lamp or torch.] A fine black pigment consisting of particles of carbon, pure or almost pure, used for making paints and ink. It reflects only about two per cent. of the incident light. It was formerly made by burning crude oils with the least supply of air possible for combustion, in order to produce a smoky flame, the soot being collected in a receptacle called a lampblack-furnace, and was prepared for use by being heated to redness in iron boxes. It is now generally made by allowing gas-flames to impinge on cylinders of iron chilled by a stream of cold water flowing through them. The lampblack collects on the cold surfaces and is removed and collected by machinery. This form of lampblack is known as *carbon-black* or *gas-black*.—**Lampblack-furnace**, a cylindrical chamber lined with sheet-iron or canvas, with a conical top having a cowl for the escape of the more volatile products of combustion. At one side of the chamber is a smaller compartment with a grate, over the fire in which is placed a vessel containing a hydrocarbon, resin, coal-tar, or a similar substance. The carbon product of combustion adheres to the lining of the furnace-chamber, from which it is scraped by a special mechanism and collected at intervals. *E. H. Knight*.



Lampblack-furnace.

lampblack (lamp'blak), *v. t.* [< *lampblack*, *n.*] To treat with lampblack; coat with lampblack.

You that newly come from *lampblack*ing the Judges' Shoes, and are not fit to wipe mine.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1.

The thickly *lampblack*ed surface, then, and the retinal screen provided by nature in the eye, both exercise selective absorption. *Philosophical Mag.*, XXVII. 2.

lamp-burner (lamp'bēr'nēr), *n.* That part of or attachment to a lamp at or in which the wick is kept burning. Lamp-burners are made in a great number of types and sizes. The simplest, as those of common spirit-lamps, are merely tubes of sheet-metal; but they usually include some device, as a serrated wheel, for raising and lowering the wick, a hood of some form to concentrate a current of air on the flame, and often a gallery or socket, pierced for ventilation, to support a chimney. See *burner*.

lamp-canopy (lamp'kän'ō-pi), *n.* A large and elaborate smoke-bell. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

lamp-case (lamp'käs), *n.* 1. In a street- or tram-car, a box with a glazed door placed inside an end window to receive a lamp. A light or eye of colored glass is usually placed opposite it on the exterior side, that the light may serve as a signal. 2. In Great Britain, a cylindrical sheet of iron serving to protect the roof-lamp of a railway-carriage. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

lamp-cement (lamp'sē-ment'), *n.* A cement for securing brass mountings on glass, as on lamps. It is made by boiling 2 parts of resin with 1 part of caustic soda in 5 parts of water. The resulting soap is mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris, into white, white lead, or precipitated chalk. Petroleum and burning-fluids of similar character do not affect it. *E. H. Knight*.

lamp-chimney (lamp'chim'ni), *n.* A tube or funnel of glass or other material so placed as to incase the flame of a lamp. Its use is to protect

the flame, promote combustion by increasing the draft, and conduct away the smoke and gases.

lamp-cone (lamp'kōn), *n.* A conical or dome-shaped cap of sheet-metal covering the burner of an oil-lamp, and having a slit in the top through which the flame projects. It serves to promote combustion by concentrating air-currents on both sides of the flame.

lamper¹ (lam'pēr), *n.* One who goes from house to house every day cleaning and filling lamps for a small fee. [Colloq., U. S.]

lamper² (lam'pēr), *n.* A dialectal variation of *lamproy*.

lamper-eel (lam'pēr-ēl'), *n.* [< *lamper*² + *eel*, from the resemblance in form to an eel.] 1. A lamprey.—2. The mutton-fish or eel-pout, *Zoarces anguillaris*, a fish of the family *Lycodidae*, inhabiting the Atlantic coast of North America from Labrador to Delaware, and representing a section of the genus *Zoarces* in which the fin-rays and vertebrae are increased in number. It is of a reddish-brown color, mottled with olive, and has a dark streak along the side of the head; it attains a length of 20 inches.

lampern (lam'pēr), *n.* [See *lamproy*.] The river-lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*.

lampers (lam'pēr), *n.* See *lampas*¹.

lampet (lam'pēt), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lamper*.

Lampetra (lam'pē-trā), *n.* [L., a lamprey; see *lamproy*.] 1. An old quasi-generic book-name of a lamprey. *Willughby*, 1636.—2. A genus of river-lampreys, as *L. fluviatilis*. See *Ammocoetes* and *lamproy*.

lamp-flower (lamp'flou'ēr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lychnis*.

lamp-fly (lamp'flī), *n.* A firefly. [Rare.]

While in and out the terrace plants, and round One branch of tall datura, waxed and waned The *lampfly* lured there, wanting the white flower. *Browning*, King and Book, l. 492.

lampfull, *a.* [< *lamp* + *-ful*.] Full of lamps or lights; starry.

A temporal beauty of the *lampfull* skies. Where powerful Nature shows her freest Dice. *Shakespeare*, Tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Ark.

lamp-furnace (lamp'fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which the heat is afforded by a lamp, as distinguished from one heated by a gas-jet, a Bunsen burner, charcoal, or the like. *E. H. Knight*.

lamp-glass (lamp'glās), *n.* Same as *lamp-chimney*.

lamp-globe (lamp'glōb), *n.* A lamp-shade or lamp-chimney of a globular form.

lamp-hanger (lamp'hang'ēr), *n.* A device for supporting a gas-lamp suspended below a chandelier; a lamp-elevator. It has usually a telescopic gas-pipe, and some attachment such as a lany-tong or balanced chains, for raising or lowering the lamp.

lamp-head (lamp'hēd), *n.* 1. The part of an incandescent electric lamp that fits into the holder.—2. The electromotive force in an electric lamp.

lamp-holder (lamp'hōl'dēr), *n.* A device for securing a lamp to its support; specifically, a socket or holder fitted with electric terminals, into which the top of the glass globe of an incandescent lamp is fitted, or from which it hangs.

lamp-hole (lamp'hōl), *n.* A hole or opening to receive a lamp, or to admit of the passage of a lamp, as in some sewers.

Smaller openings, large enough to allow a lamp to be lowered for purposes of inspection, are called *lamp-holes*, and are often built up of vertical lengths of drain-pipe. *Encyc. Br.*, XXI. 714.

lamp-hoop (lamp'hōp), *n.* A ring with an interior screw-thread attached to a cheap oil-lamp to receive the burner. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

lamp-ing (lamp'ing), *a.* [< *lamp* + *-ing*.] Shining; sparkling. [Rare.]

And happy lines! on which, with starry light, These *lamp-ing* eyes will deign sometimes to look. *Spenser*, Sonnets, l.

lampion (lam'plī-on), *n.* [F., a small lamp; < *lampe*, a lamp; see *lamp*.] A small lamp suitable for illuminations.

At the French Chancellerie they had six more *lampions* in their illumination than ours had. *Thackeray*.

Eh? Down the court three *lampions* flare; Put forward your best foot. *Browning*, Respectability.

Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored *lampions* seeming like so many glow-worms. *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, xv.

lamp-iron (lamp'fēr'n), *n.* A metallic socket or holder to receive a lamp or lantern, as on a railway-carriage. [British.]

lampist (lam'pist), *n.* [= F. *lampiste*; as *lamp* + *-ist*.] 1. A workman skilled in the manufac-

ture and repair of lamps; specifically, an artisan employed in the United States lighthouse establishment for that work.

I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced *lampists* who were accessible.

Sullivan, quoted in Cone and Johns's Petrolia, IV.

2. See the quotation.

Allampadati, or *Lampists*, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin. *Ribben-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 162.

lampit (lam'pit), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lamper*.

lamp-jack (lamp'jak), *n.* A hood or covering placed over a lamp-vent or lamp-chimney on the outside of a railroad-car, to shield the light from rain and wind. *E. H. Knight*.

lamplight (lamp'lit), *n.* The light shed by a lamp or lamps.

Gold glittering thro' *lamplight* dim.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

lamplighter (lamp'li'tēr), *n.* [< *lamp* + *lighter*.] 1. A person employed to light street-lamps.—2. A piece of paper rolled into a spill, used to light lamps.—3. A torch used for lighting gas-lamps.—4. The bass (fish). [Local, U. S.]

lampoon (lam-pōn'), *n.* [< F. *lampon*, a lampoon, orig. a drinking-song, < *lampone*, let us drink, 1st pers. pl. impv. of *lamper*, drink, nasalized form of OF. *lapper*, *laper*, drink, of OLG. origin, AS. *lapien*, etc., lap, drink: see *lap*, *v.*] A sarcastic writing aimed at a person's character, habits, or actions; a personal satire; a sarcastic diatribe; humorous abuse in writing.

Here they still paste up their drolling *lampoons* and scurrilous papers. *Keelyn*, Diary, Feb. 20, 1644.

These personal and scandalous libels, carried to excess in the reign of Charles II., acquired the name of *lampoons*, from the burden sung to them: "Lampone, lampone, camerada lampone"—"Guzler, guzler, ny fellow guzler." *Scott*.

=Syn. *Lampoon*, *Panegyric*, *Invective*, *Satire*. The difference between *lampoon* and *panegyric* is not great, but perhaps a *lampoon* is more malicious, more directly aimed to insult and degrade, while a *panegyric* is shorter and of a lighter nature. (See the history of *panegyric* under the definition. See also *satire*.) An *invective* is a verbal onslaught, generally spoken but possibly written, designed to bring reproach upon another person, present or absent; as, the *invectives* of Demosthenes against Philip, of Cicero against Verres, of Queen Margaret against Richard (*Shak.*, Rich. III., l. 3). An *invective* differs from a *satire* in its intensity and in its lack of reformatory purpose.

lampoon (lam-pōn'), *v. t.* [< *lampoon*, *n.*] To abuse in a lampoon; write lampoons against.

It cannot be supposed that the same man who *lampooned* Plato would spare Pythagoras. *Observer*, No. 142.

lampooner (lam-pū'nēr), *n.* One who lampoons or abuses with personal satire; a writer of a lampoon or lampoons.

lampoonry (lam-pū'n'ri), *n.* [< *lampoon* + *-ry*.] The act of lampooning; written personal abuse or satire. *Swift*.

lamporet, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A sort of thin silk. *Nares*.

Before the stools of estate sat another mayde, all clothed in white, and her face coverd with white *lampore*. *Letter dated 1550*.

lamp-pendant (lamp'pen'dant), *n.* A hanging frame or grating, or luster-shaped structure, arranged for holding one or more lamps.

lamp-plug (lamp'plūg), *n.* In Great Britain, a cylindrical piece of wood secured to a lamp-case by a chain, and used to fill the lamp-aperture in a roof when the lamp is not in place. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

lamp-protector (lamp'prō'tek'tōr), *n.* In Great Britain, a sheet-iron cover hinged to a lamp-case and secured by a spring-catch, to protect the lamp from rain, while allowing the smoke to escape. The American equivalent is *lamp-jack*. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

lamp-pruner (lamp'prū'nēr), *n.* An implement for cleaning and picking the wicks of a lamp.

lampreel (lam-prēl'), *n.* [A contr. of *lampreel*: see *lamproy*.] A lamp-eel or lamprey.

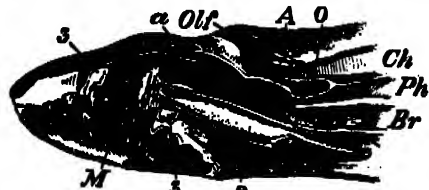
Lampreels that ingender with snakes, and are full of eyes on both sides. *Marton and Webster*, Malcontent, l. 1.

lamprel (lam'prel), *n.* A lamprey in a certain stage of growth. See quotation under *lamproy*.

lampret (lam'pret), *n.* [See *lamproy*.] A lamprey in a certain stage of growth. See quotation under *lamproy*.

lamproy (lam'pri), *n.* [Also in variant or deriv. forms *lamper*, *lampern*, *lampron*, *lampret*, *lamprel*, etc.; < ME. *lamprete*, < OF. *lampreie*, *lamprete*, F. *lamproie* = Fr. *lamprada* = Sp. *Pg. lam-*

proe = *It. lampreda* = *AS. lamprede* = *G. lamprete* = *Dan. Sw. lampret*, < *ML. lampreda*, earlier *lampetra*, a lamprey, lit. 'lick-rock' (so called with ref. to their habit of attaching themselves to rocks by their circular suclorial mouths; cf. the equiv. generic name *Petromyzon*), < *L. lambers*, lick (see *lambent*), & *petra*, a rock (see *pier*).] A marsipobranchiate fish, of an elongated or eel-like form when adult. All the lampreys have a subinferior circular suclorial mouth, single median nostril, well-developed lateral eyes, and 7 pairs of lateral branchial apertures. They remain for a long time



Vertical Longitudinal Section of Head and Fore Parts of Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

A, cranium with its contained brain; a, section of ethmoidal plate; O, entrance to olfactory chamber, prolonged into a caecal pouch; Ph, pharynx; Br, branchial channel with inner openings of the branchial sacs; M, cavity of mouth with its horny teeth; I, lingual cartilage; F, oral ring.

in the larval or ammocoetiform condition, having then a longitudinal slit-like mouth and no eyes. The adults, by means of the circular mouth, attach themselves to stones and other objects; they also attack and adhere to fishes, eating their way into the interior of the body. They make



Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

a nest of stones, which are collected by means of the suclorial mouth. The species, about 80 in number, are mostly inhabitants of the temperate regions of the northern and southern hemispheres, and constitute the order *Hypocentridae* and family *Petromyzonidae*, divided into from 4 to 8 genera. The largest is the sea-lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, sometimes attaining a length of about 8 feet. The best-known species of the northern hemisphere belong to the genera *Petromyzon* and *Lampetra* or *Ammocoetes*, as the river-lamprey, or lampern, and the pride. See also cut under *basket*.

How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age or Growth. . . . A *Lamprey*, first a *Lamprom* Grigg, then a *Lampret*, then a *Lampred*, then a *Lamprey*. A *Lamprom*, first a *Barie*, then a *Barling*, then a *Lamprell*, and then a *Lamprey* or *Lamprom*.

Randle Holme (1688), p. 335.

Lamprididae (lam-prid'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lamprie* (*Lamprid*) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes constituted for the genus *Lamprie*, of compressed oval form, with long dorsal and anal fins, and with subabdominal ventrals having numerous rays. It contains the opah.

Lamprie (lam'pris), n. [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, bright, brilliant, radiant, < *λαμπεω*, shine; see *lamp*.] The typical genus of *Lamprididae*, containing one known species, of large size and resplendent colors, inhabiting the open sea—*L. luna*, the opah.

Lamprocolius (lam-prō-kō'li-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, & *κόλιος*, a woodpecker.] A genus of splendid African starlings of the subfamily *Juulina*. Also called *Lamprotornis*. *Sunderall*, 1836.

lampron (lam'prōn), n. [Also *lampurn*; < ME. *lampron*, *lamprun*, *laumpron*, *laumprun*, < OF. *lampron*, *lampreon*, *lamproyon*, *lamprion*, dim. of *lamprete*, lamprey; see *lamprey*.] A lamprey. [Obsolete or provincial.]

As if thou woldst an eel or a *lampurn* holde with the strait honds, how myche strongerl thou thristis, so myche the sunnere it shal gliden away. *Wyclif*, Prologue to Job.

lamprophyre (lam'prō-frī), n. [< Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, & *(πορ)φύρεος*, purple; see *porphyry*.] The name given by Gumbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of Paleozoic age. Under the name *lamprophyre* were included rocks resembling minette, keranite, and mica-diorite in character, but grouped under one name for convenience of geological description. Rosenbusch divides the lamprophyres into two groups, the *gneissic* and the *dioritic*; in the former the dominant feldspar is orthoclase; in the latter, plagioclase.

lamprophyric (lam-prō-frī'ik), a. [< *lamprophyre* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lamprophyre.

Lamproscoma (lam-prō-sō'mā), n. [NL. (Kirby, 1818), < Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, & *σώμα*, body.] 1.

In entom., a large and important genus of leaf-beetles or *Chrysomelidae*, having the tarsal claws appendiculate. It is confined to tropical America, and comprises nearly 100 nominal species, the various forms of the genus being extremely difficult to determine.

2. In herpet., a genus of colubriiform serpents, now called *Chionactis*. *Hallowell*, 1857.

Lamprotes (lam-prō-tēs), n. [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρός*, brightness, < *λαμπεω*, bright; see *lamp*.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Chalcididae*. *Walker*, 1829.—2. The typical genus of tanagers of the subfamily *Lamprotinina*, having long sharp claws and glossy black plumage. *W. Swainson*, 1837.—3. A genus of teneid moths of the family *Gelechiidae*, based upon certain European species formerly included in *Gelechia*. *Hönnemann*, 1870.

Lamprotornis (lam-prō-tōr'nīs), n. [NL., < NL. *Lamprotes* + Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ōrnīs*), bird.] 1. A genus of Papuan manucodes or paradise-birds: same as *Astrapia*. *Temminck*, 1820.—2. Same as *Lamprocolius*. *W. Swainson*, 1837.

Lamprotornithina (lam-prō-tōr-nī-thī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lamprotornis* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of splendid sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidae*, typified by the genus *Lamprotornis* (def. 2), including the African glossy starlings and their relatives. The genus name not being available in this connection, the subfamily was by G. E. Gray in 1855 named *Juulina*. Also *Lamprotornina* (*Swainson*, 1837).

lamp-type (lam'prō-tip), n. [< Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, & *τύπος*, impression.] In photog., a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatin.

Lampsacus (lamp'sā-sen), a. [< L. *Lampsacus*, of Lampsacus, < *Lampsacus*, *Lampsacum*, < Gr. *Λάμψακος*, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, now represented in name by a village called *Lamwaki*.] Of or pertaining to Lampsacus, the reputed birthplace of Priapus; hence, Priapic: especially used with reference to classical drama, symbolism, etc.

Lampsana (lamp'sā-nā), n. See *Lapsana*.

Lampsanes (lamp-sā'nē-ē), n. pl. See *Lapsanes*.

lamp-shade (lamp'shād), n. A shade or screen placed above or around the flame of a lamp, to intercept, modify, or reflect the light. It may be opaque, or have a dark exterior and a reflecting interior surface so disposed as to throw the light downward or in any other direction desired. Lamp-shades are made of glass, tin, porcelain, silk, paper, etc.

lamp-shell (lamp'shel), n. [So called in allusion to the resemblance of the shell at one end to an ancient lamp with the wick.] A brachiopod of the family *Terebratulidae* or some related family; by extension, any brachiopod. See *lampas*.

lamp-stand (lamp'stānd), n. An upright standard with a broad base, serving to hold one or more lamps.

lamp-stove (lamp'stōv), n. A small stove in which heat is generated by the combustion of oil through the agency of wicks, as in a lamp. See *oil-stove*.

lampurn, n. See *lampron*.

lampus, n. See *lampas*.

lamp-wick (lamp'wik), n. 1. The wick of a lamp.—2. A cultivated labiate plant, *Phlomis Lychnites*, native in southern Europe. Its leaves are said to have been used as lamp-wicks, whence this and the specific name. [In this sense properly *lampwick*.]

Lampyrina (lam-pī-rī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lampyrus* + *-ina*.] A family of sericicorn malaoder-matous pentamerous beetles with 7 or 8 ventral segments (of which the first is not elongate), the prominent hind coxae not sulcate, the front coxae with trochantin, and the tarsi slender. The body is usually lengthened and has flexible elytra, though elytra are sometimes wanting. There are more than 600 species, mostly American. Many are phosphorescent, and are known as *glow-worms*, *fireflies*, *lightning-bugs*, etc. The family is divisible into *Telephorina*, *Lampyrina*, and *Lycina*.

Lampyrina (lam-pī-rī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lampyrus* + *-ina*.] The typical subfamily of *Lampyrina*, having the mesothoracic episterna sinuate and the epipleurae usually wide at the base. The group is noted for the luminosity of most of its species. See *firefly*, *lightning-bug*, and *glow-worm*.

lampyrine (lam'pī-rin), a. and n. [< *Lampyrus* + *-ine*.] 1. a. Luminous, as a firefly; of or pertaining to the *Lampyrina*.

II. n. A member of the *Lampyrina*.

Lampyrus (lam'pī-ris), n. [NL., < L. *lampyrus*, < Gr. *λαμπύρις*, also, and more prop., *λαμπύρις*, a glow-worm (also a fox), < *λαμπεω*, having a bright tail, < *λαμπεω*, shine, & *οὐρά*, tail. Cf. equiv. *πυρολαμύρις*, < *πυρ*, rump, & *λαμπεω*, shine; and *πυρολαμύρις*, < *πυρ*, = E. fire, & *λαμπεω*, shine.] The typical genus of the family *Lampyrina*. *L. noctilucus* and *L. splendidula* are common European fireflies, the females of which are wingless, with soft, jointed, worm-like body, and are hence termed *glow-worms*. These and the larvae are luminous.



Lampyrus noctilucus.

lany (lā'mī), n.; pl. *lamies* (-miz). [Hebrews.] The common murre or guillemot, *Lomvia trolle*. *C. Swainson*. Also *lavy*.

lana (lā'nā), n. [S. Amer.] A close-grained and tough wood obtained from *Genipa Americana*, a South American and West Indian tree of the natural order *Rubiaceae*. The fruit, called *genipa*, yields a pigment called *lana-dye*, which the Indians use to stain their faces and persons. See *Genipa* and *genipa*.

lanarkite (lau'nk-rit), n. [< *Lanark* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A basic sulphate of lead occurring in greenish-white or pale-yellow monoclinic crystals at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

lanary (lā'nā-rī), n.; pl. *lanaries* (-ris). [< L. *lanaria*, a wool-factory, fem. of *lanarius*, belonging to wool, < *lana*, wool; see *lanate*.] A place for storing wool. *Bailey*, 1727. [Obsolete or rare.]

lanate (lā'nāt), a. [< L. *lanatus*, woolly, < *lana* = Gr. *λίνα*, wool.] Woolly; covered with a substance resembling wool, as an animal, or the leaf or stem of a plant.

lanated (lā'nā-ted), a. [< *lanate* + *-ed*.] Same as *lanate*.

Lancaster black-drop. See *black-drop*.

Lancasterian (lang-kas-tē'ri-an), a. [< *Lancaster* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster, an English schoolmaster (1778-1838), or the method of monitorial instruction in primary schools established by him: as, the *Lancasterian system*; *Lancasterian schools*. The principal feature of the system was the teaching of the younger pupils by the more advanced, called *monitors*; hence the terms *monitorial* and (incorrectly) *mutual-instruction system*, sometimes used as equivalents.

Lancastrian (lang-kas'tri-an), a. and n. [< *Lancaster* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. a. In *Eng. Hist.*, of or pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of Lancaster. The Lancastrian kings, descendants of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. and first duke of Lancaster, were Henry IV. V., and VI., 1399-1461; and the Lancastrian party finally triumphed under their indirect representative Henry VII., the first of the Tudors, 1485-1509. See *II*.

If this fayre rose offend thy sight,
Placed in thy bosom bare,
T will blush to find itself less white,
And turn Lancastrian there.
The White Rose.

II. n. In *Eng. Hist.*, an adherent of the house of Lancaster; a supporter of the claims to the crown of the Lancastrian line, as against the Yorkists, especially in the contests called the wars of the Roses (which see, under *rose*), 1455-85.

lance (lāns), n. [Early mod. E. also *launce*; < ME. *launce* (= D. *lans* = G. *lanze* = Dan. *landse* = Sw. *lans*), < OF. *lance*, F. *lance* = Fr. *lansa* = Sp. *lansa* = Pg. *lança* = It. *lançola*, < L. *lancea*, appar. = Gr. *λόγχη*, a light spear. The L. word was said to be of Spanish (Hispanic) origin.] 1. A long spear used rather by couching and in the charge than for throwing; especially, the long spear of the middle ages, and of certain modern cavalry regiments in which the use of this arm is retained. The war-lance of the fourteenth century was about 16 feet long; that of modern times is from 8½ to 11 feet. A small flag is usually attached to the shaft of the lance near the head.

At the turnynge that tyme the traytours hym hitte . . .
That the bousouns *launces* the bewelles atamed,
That braste at the brawnyng, and brake in the myddys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 2175.

My good blade carves the casques of men,
My tough lance thrusteth sure.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. Any long and slender spear: applied loosely to weapons of savage tribes, etc.—3. The instrument with which a whale is killed after being harpooned and tired out. Two kinds are used, the hand-lance and the bomb-lance, the latter being the more effectual. A boat's outfit usually includes three hand-lances.

4. In carp., a pointed blade, as that affixed to one side of a chipping-bit or router to sever the grain around the path of the tool. It is also used in certain crosses, gages, and planes. *E. H. Knight*.—5. A pyrotechnic squib used for various purposes.—6. An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mold of a shell, and keeps it suspended in the air when the shell is cast. As soon as the shell is formed, this rod must be taken out with instruments made for that purpose. *W. H. M. Mil. Dict.*

7. One skilled in the use of the lance; a soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

Duke Dudley was unquestionably the ablest public man of the age. In youth the most graceful lance in the tiltyard of Greenwich and Windsor, the bravest soldier of the later wars of Henry, the mainstay of the Revolution after Henry's death. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.*

8. In *toth.*, same as *sand-lance*.—First lance, in *whaling*, same as *first set* (which see, under *first*).—Free lance. See *free-lance*.—Hollow lance. Same as *bowd-nance*.—Holy lance, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a eucharistic knife with a blade like that of a lance, and a cruciform handle. It is used, in the office of prothesis, in the preparation of the holy bread for the liturgy. Also called *holy spear*.—Tilting lance. See *tilting-lance*.—To break a lance. See *break*.

lance¹ (lâns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lanced*, ppr. *lancing*. [Early mod. E. also *lance*; < ME. *lancien*, *lansen*, *lancoun* (also *launcheon*: see *launch*), < OF. *lancier*, *lanchier*, pierce with a lance, pierce, fight with a lance, throw, hurl, plunge, press, etc., F. *lancer*, throw, hurl, launch, < *lance*, a lance: see *lanceol*.] *I. trans.* 1. To pierce with a lance, or with any sharp-pointed instrument.

With his prepared sword, he charges home

My unprovided body, *lanced* mine arm

Shak., Lear, II. 1. 54.

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced* Her back. *Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, I. 301.*

2. To open with or as if with a lance: as, to lance an abscess.

It is an age, indeed, which is only fit for satire, and the sharpest I have shall never be wanting to lance its villanies, and its ingratitude to the government.

Dryden, Dod. of Plutarch's Lives.

The favorite remedy for all disorders occurring at the time of dentition is *lancing* the gums.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 342.

3†. To throw in the manner of a javelin; launch.

(Ours lorde to the lede lanced a speche:

"Is this ryst-wys thou renk, alle thy renk noys?"

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 439.

Deep in the Globe her Spear she *lanc'd*.

Congreve, Pindaric Odes, II.

4†. To shoot forth as a lance.

"The tree hitte Trewe-loue," quath he, "the trinite hit sette;

Thorgh lously lounge hit lyneth and *launeth* vp blos-somea."

Piers Plowman (O), xix. 10.

II.† intrans. 1. To shoot or spring up.

And thurw the grete grace of God of greyn ded in erthe

Atte laste *launeth* vp wher-by we lyoun alle.

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 135.

2. To pierce.

The sword of lous thow hitte [Mary] gan *launce*,

Heo swaþe on swoynynge thow that chaunce.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

lance^{2†} (lâns), *n.* [Also written *launce*; = OIt. *lance*, < L. *lanc* (acc. *lano*), a plate, platter, scale of a balance: see *balance*. Cf. *lanceol*.] A balance.

Need teacheth her this lesson hard and rare,

That fortune all in equal *lances* doth sway.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 4.

lance-bucket (lâns'buk'et), *n.* A shoe or rest to support the butt of the lance, forming part of the accoutrements of certain bodies of lanciers.

lance-corporal (lâns'kôr'pô-ral), *n.* *Milit.*, a private performing the duties of a corporal, with temporary rank as such.

lance-fly (lâns'flî), *n.* A poetical name of some undetermined insect, perhaps a lace-fly.

At the glimpse of morning pale

The *lance-fly* spreads his silken sail.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

lancegay, *n.* [Also erroneously *lance-de-gay*; < ME. *lancegay*, *launcogay*, < OF. *lancegate*, *lancegaye*, *launcogaye*, for *lance-sagaye*, < *lance*, lance, + *sagaye*, assagai: see *assagai*.] A kind of spear or javelin.

In his hand a *lancegay*,

A long sword by his side.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I. 41.

But with a shotte off a *lancegay* tho

Thys noble knyght smytyn thorough his body.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2108.

These carried a kind of *lance de gay*, sharp at both ends, which they held in the midst of the staff.

Ralph, Hist. World, v. 2.

lance-head (lâns'hed), *n.* The head of a lance. The typical lance-head is that used in the fourteenth cen-

tury, and is almost as straight and uniform as a bayonet. The lance-head is usually fastened to the wood by one or more tangs on the outside; but sometimes these nearly envelop the wood, forming a sort of ferrule.

lance-hook (lâns'hûk), *n.* A small iron hook on the side of a whale-boat, designed to hold a lance.

lance-knight (lâns'nîk), *n.* [An erroneously accom. form, as if a soldier armed with a lance, of *landscknecht*, *laneknecht*.] A common foot-soldier.

At one time there came an army of eighteen thousand foot, at another time an army wherein were reckoned twelve thousand *lance-knights*.

Baker, Hen. VIII., an. 1546.

Now must I practise to get the true garb of one of these *lance-knights*. *E. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 2.*

lance-leaved (lâns'lâft), *a.* In bot., having lanceolate leaves: as, *lance-leaved loosestrife*; *lance-leaved violet*.

lancelet (lâns'let), *n.* [*lanceol* + *-let*.] 1†. A lance. *Bart.*—2. The sand-lance, amphioxus, or branchiostome, a skull-less fish-like vertebrate, representing a genus *Branchiostoma* or



Lancelet (*Branchiostoma pulchellum*).

Amphioxus, a family *Branchiostomidae* or *Amphioxidae*, an order *Pharyngobranchii*, a class *Lep-tocardi*, and a 'branch' of vertebrates lately named *Cephalochorda*. See these names, and *Acrania*. The lancelet is the lowest true vertebrate, furnishing a connecting-link with ascidians. It is from about 2½ to 3 inches in length, thin and compressed, sharp at both ends like a spindle, colorless and almost transpa-



Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*).
a, mouth; b, pharyngobranchial chamber; c, anus; d, liver; e, abdominal pore.

rent, and lives in the sand of the sea-shore in temperate and tropical regions. There are several species, of which the common lancelet is *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*. Another, *B. pulchellum*, has been made the type of a separate genus, *Epigynichthys*.

lance-linear (lâns'lin'ê-lîr), *a.* In bot., narrowly lanceolate; almost linear.

lancelet (lâns'li), *a.* [*lanceol* + *-ly*.] Suitable to a lance.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a lancelet blow. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.*

lanceolar (lân'sê-ô-lâr), *a.* [*L. lanceola*, a small lance: see *lanceolate*.] In bot., tapering toward each end.

lanceolate (lân'sê-ô-lât), *a.* [*LL. lanceolatus*, armed with a little lance or point, < *L. lanceola*, a little lance, < *lancea*, a lance: see *lanceol*.] Shaped like a lance-head; in bot., several times longer than broad, and tapering from a rounded base toward the apex, or tapering in both directions: by some restricted to the latter case: said of leaves, scales, marks, etc.

lanceolated (lân'sê-ô-lâ-ted), *a.* [*lanceolate* + *-ed*.] 1. Same as *lanceolate*.—2. Having lanceolate markings: as, the *lanceolated jay*, *Garrulus lanceolatus*. *P. L. Solator.*

lanceolately (lân'sê-ô-lât-lî), *adv.* With a lanceolate form.

Lanceolately fusiform.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Alga,

[p. 103.]

lanceolation (lân'sê-ô-lâ-shûn), *n.* [*lanceolate* + *-ion*.] The quality or condition of being lanceolate; sharp-pointedness.

lance-oval (lâns'ô-val), *a.* Broadly lanceolate or narrowly oval.

The coccol, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or *lance-oval* in form.

Lancet, No. 3423, p. 366.

lanceopessadet (lâns-pe-sâd'), *n.* [Also *lanceopata*, *lance-pesado*, *lanceopresade*, *lanceopresada*, *lanceopresado*, and, with omission of i (perhaps taken as the F. def. art.), *anepesade*; < F. *lanceopessade*, *lanceopessade*, *lans-pécat*, etc., a lance-corporal, < It. *lancia spessata*, a broken lance or demi-lance, a demi-lanceman, a light-horseman: *lancia*, < L. *lancea*, a lance; *spessata*,

fem. pp. of *spessere*, break.] A subordinate officer in the armies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His office was one which could be held by a man of gentle birth, not unlike the gentleman of the company of later times. "When a gentleman of a troop of horse had broken his lance he was entertained under the name of broken lance (*lanceopessade*) by a captain of a foot company as his comrade, till he was again mounted." *Sir J. Turner, Pallas Armata.*

And we will make attorneys *lanceopessades*.

And our brave gown-men practitioners of backward.

Platcher (and others), Bloody Brother, I. 1.

Arm'd like a dapper *lanceopessade*,

With Spanish pike he breach'd a pore.

Cleveland.

lance-plate (lâns'plât), *n.* Same as *vamplate*.

lancepod (lâns'pod), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Lonchocarpus*, with long flat pods, native in Australia.

lancer (lân'ser), *n.* [*OF. lancior*, *lanceour*, *lancour*, also *lancier*, F. *lancier*, a soldier armed with a lance, < *lance*, a lance: see *lanceol*.] 1. One who carries a lance; a soldier armed with lance. There are regiments of lancers in most of the great armies of Europe; they are generally considered as light cavalry. These lancer regiments are known by different names. See *Ulan*, *Cossack*. 2. One who lances.—3†. A lancet.

They out themselves . . . with knives and *lancers* [now printed *lancets*].

I Ki. xviii. 28 (ed. 1611).

4. pl. (a) A popular set of quadrilles, first used in England about 1820. Also *lanciers*. (b) Music for such a set of dances.

lance-rest (lâns'rest), *n.* 1. See *rest*.—2. In *her.* Same as *clarion*, 4.

lances, *n.* Plural of *lance*.

lance-sergeant (lâns'sâr'jent), *n.* An acting sergeant; a corporal advanced to assist the officers of a troop or company.

lance-shaped (lâns'shâpt), *a.* Shaped like a lance; lanceolate.

lance-snake (lâns'snâk), *n.* Same as *fer-de-lance*.

lancé-stitch (lân-sâ'stich), *n.* A simple embroidery-stitch made with straight stitches arranged in simple patterns, as stars and zig-zags.

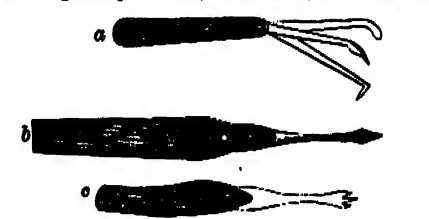
lancet (lân'set), *n.* [*ME. lancet*, *lawnset*, < OF. *lancete*, *lancette*, F. *lancette*, a lancet, little lance (= Sp. Pg. *lanceta*, a lancet, = It. *lancetta*, a small spear, a lancet), dim. of *lance*, a lance: see *lanceol*.] 1†. A small lance or javelin.

And also *lancetys* were layde on hey,

For to schete bothe fere and kny.

Archæologia, XXI. 52 (*Hallwell*).

2. A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in bloodletting and in opening tumors, abscesses, etc. *Lancets*



Lancets.
a, gum-lancet; b, spear-shaped vaccinating-lancet; c, needle-pointed vaccinating-lancet.

are known as *gum-lancets*, *vaccinating-lancets*, etc., according to their use, and their shapes are various. Ordinary lancets are fixed in a handle somewhat like that of a razor, sometimes three together on a single pin, opening in either direction.

With that he drew a *lancet* in his rage,

To puncture the still supplicating sage.

Garth, Dispensary, v.

3. In arch., a lancet-window; an arch of lancet shape.

The church—one night, except

For greenish glimmerings thro' the lancets.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

lancet style, in arch. See *early English architecture*, under *early*.

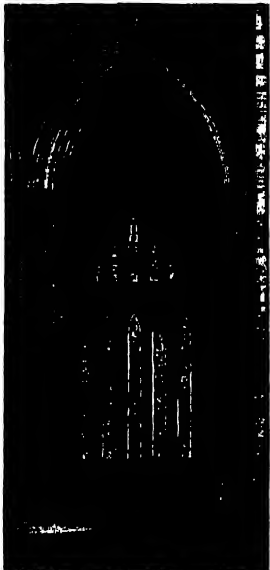
lancet-arch (lân'set-ârch), *n.* An arch of which the head is acutely pointed, like the blade of a lancet, and having curves formed by radii centering outside of the arch. Such arches are common in the fully developed medieval architecture, especially in England, and are characteristic of lancet-windows. See out under *lancet-window*.

lancet-fish (lân'set-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Tetrididae* or *Acanthuridae*, having lancet-like spines, one on each side of the tail. Also called *barber*, *doctor*, and *surgeon-fish*. 2. A fish, *Alepidosaurus ferox*, of the family *Alepidosauridae*, having large lancet-like teeth. See out under *handsaw-fish*.

lance-throw (lans'thrō), *n.* The distance a lance or javelin may be thrown.
lance-pointed (lan'set-poin'ted), *a.* In arch., pointed in lance form, as a lance-window.

At Lincoln *Lance-Pointed* work is again preponderant. *The Century*, XXXVI. 580.

lance-window (lan'set-win'dō), *n.* A high and narrow window, terminating in an arch acutely pointed or formed of curves of long radius (the center falling outside of the arch), and resembling a lance in shape. Windows of this form are a marked characteristic of the architecture of the first half of the thirteenth century, and are especially common in England and Scotland. They are often double or triple, and sometimes a greater number than three lancets are found together, as in the group called the Five Sisters in the transept of York cathedral. (Often called simply *lancet*.)



Lancet-window.—The Five Sisters, York Minister, England.

lancewood (lans'-wūd), *n.* A name of several trees and of their wood. The best-known of the trees is *Duguetia gutierrezii*, the wood of which is exported from Guiana and Cuba. The wood is tough and elastic, and is used for carriage-shafts, surveyors' rods, cabinet-work, etc. It is of a light-yellow color, and resembles boxwood, for which it often passes. Other lancewoods are *Ocandara* (*Bosagea*) *virgata* of the West Indies and South America, and *Rolandra multiflora* and *R. longifolia*. The lancewood of Florida is *Nectandra Willdenowii*; that of South Africa, *Bosagea Caffra*; that of Australia, *Baccharis australis*; and that of New Zealand, *Panax (Aralia) crassifolium*. The black lancewood of the West Indies is the boraginaceous tree *Tournefortia laurifolia*.

lanch, *v.* and *n.* See *launch*.

lanchara, *n.* See *lanchira*.

lanchers, *n. pl.* [F.] See *lancer*, 4.

lanciferous (lan-sif'-er-us), *a.* [*ML. lancifer*, a soldier armed with a lance, < *L. lancea*, lance, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing a lance. *Blount*. [Rare.]

lanciform (lan'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. lancea*, lance, + *forma*, form.] Spear-shaped; lance-shaped; lanceolate.

lancinate (lan'si-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lancinated*, ppr. *lancinating*. [*L. lancinatus*, pp. of *lancinare*, to tear, rend, lacerate; akin to *laniare*, to tear, lacerate, and to *lino*, to spin; see *lacerate*, *lancinate*.] To tear; lacerate.—*Lancinating pain*, a sudden, sharp, shooting pain, as in cancer.

lancination (lan-si-nā'shōn), *n.* [*L. lancinate* + *-ion*.] 1. Laceration; wounding.—2. Sharp, shooting pain.

With what affections and lancinations of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

3. A cutting in or into; an indentation.

Undoubtedly Judah's portion made many incisions and lancinations into the tribe of Simeon, hindering the entrance thereof. *Fuller*, Plague Sight, V. 1. 12.

Lancet's theorem. See *theorem*.

land¹ (land), *n.* [*ME. land*, *land*, < *AS. land*, *land* = *OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. land*, *OHG. MHG. lant*, *land*, *G. Icel. Dan. Sw. Goth. land*, *land*, country. There are no apparent connections outside of Teut. The *F. lande*, a heath, etc., is perhaps of other origin: see *land*², *land*³.] 1. The solid substance of the earth's surface; any part of the continuous surface of the solid materials constituting the body of the globe: as, dry or submerged *land*; mountain or desert *land*.

The barres of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes That I may lauhche no lond. *Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), III. 822.

God said, Let . . . the dry land appear: and it was so. And God called the dry *land* Earth. *Gen.* I. 9, 10.

2. The exposed part of the earth's surface, as distinguished from the submerged part; dry or solid ground: as, to travel by *land* and water; to spy *land* from the masthead.

Ye compass see and *land* to make one proselyte. *Mat.* xxiii. 15.

3. A part of the earth's surface distinguished in any way from other parts; a country, division, or tract considered as the home of a per-

son or a people, or marked off by ethnical, physical, or moral characteristics: as, one's native *land*; the *land* of the midnight sun; the *land* of the citron and myrtle.

Engelond ys a wel god lond, Ich wene of eche lond best, Y set in the ende of the world, as al in the West. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 1.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native *land*? *Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, vi. 1.

A *land* of hops and poppy-mingled corn, Little about it stirring save a brook. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

4. The country; the rural regions; in general, distant regions.

To here hem synge . . . In swete accord, 'my lict is faren on *londs*.' *Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 52.

5. Ground considered as a subject of use or possession; earth; soil. In law, *land* signifies any ground forming part of the earth's surface which can be held as individual property, whether soil or rock, or water-covered, and everything annexed to it, whether by nature, as trees, water, etc., or by the hand of man, as buildings, fences, etc. In contemplation of law the fee simple in *land* includes a right of an indefinite extent upward as well as downward toward the center of the earth. For no *londes*, but for *loue*, loke ye be wedded. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 175.

Thy lands and goods Arc, by the laws of Venice, confiscate. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 310.

6. A strip of *land* left unbroken in a plowed field; the space between two furrows.

Faith on hym hadde furst a sight, as he feth a-ryde, And wolde not neythe [high] him by nyne *londes* lengthe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 58.

Another [groom] who had a box, wherein was money, apparell, and other things of value, left it in a *land* of standing corn. *Apprehension of Cavaliers at Brackley in Northamptonshire* (1642), p. 1. (Dowles.)

Hence—7. (a) That part of the inner surface of a rifle which lies between the grooves.

In the ordinary mode of grooving rifles, sharp angles are left between the grooves and *land* (those parts of the smooth bore left in their original state after the process of grooving has been completed). *Ure*, *Dict.*, II. 301.

(b) In a millstone, the plane surface between two furrows. (c) The smooth uncut part of the face-plate of a slide-valve in a steam-engine. (d) The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. Also called *landing*. *E. H. Knight*.—8. In some cities in Scotland, a group of separate dwellings under one roof and having a common entry; a dwelling-house divided into tenements for different families, each tenement being called a *house*, and the whole a *land*, or a *land of houses*.

The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve storeys. These were denominated *lands*. *Arnott*, *Hist. Edinburgh*, p. 241. (Jamieson.)

Accommodation lands. See *accommodation*.—**Allotment of land**. See *allotment*.—**Arable lands**. See *arable*.—**Bad lands**, certain lands of the northwestern United States characterized by an almost entire absence of natural vegetation, and by the varied and fantastic forms into which the soft strata have been eroded. At a little distance they appear like fields of desolate ruins. The name was first applied in its French form, *mauvaises terres*, to a Tertiary area (Miocene) in the region of the Black Hills in South Dakota, along the White river, a tributary of the Upper Missouri.—**Blowing lands**. See *blowing*.—**Boll of land**, about a Scotch acre.—**Bound for land**. See *bound*.—**Bounty Land Act**. See *bounty*.—**Certificated lands**, common land, crown land, debatable land. See the qualifying words.—**Concealed land**. Same as *concealment*.—**Demesne lands**. See *demesne*, and *crown lands* (under *crown*).—**Donation lands**. See *donation*.—**Entranchisement of copyhold lands**. See *entranchisement*.—**Esart land**. See *esart*.—**Fabric lands**. See *fabric*.—**Fardel of land. See *fardel*.—**Firm land** (*Latin terra firma*), solid ground; dry land as distinguished from the sea or other water-surface.—**Fiscal lands**, green land, etc. See the adjectives.—**Holy land**. See the *Holy Land*, below.—**Improvement of Land Act**, an English statute of 1864 (27 and 28 Vict., c. 114), extended by the Settled Land Act (which see, below), providing for drainage, irrigation, reclamation, and clearing of land, and the construction of embankments, weirs, jetties, etc., on streams, tidal waters, etc. Under this legislation the respective rights and interests of tenants for life and tenants in remainder in such cases are also provided for.—**Jack's land**. See *Jack*.—**Land Act**. See *Landlord and Tenant Act*, under *landlord*.—**Lands Clauses Consolidation Act**, an English statute of 1845 (9 and 10 Vict., c. 18) which collected the provisions usually introduced into acts of Parliament relating to the acquisition of and compensation to be made for lands required for undertakings or works of a public nature, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in similar acts. Amended in 1880 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 106) and 1890 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 18).—**Land League**. See *league*.—**Land office**, in the United States and the British colonies, an office for the transaction of business relating to the location and settlement of public lands. In the United States the *General Land Office* is a government bureau established in 1812, originally connected with the Treasury, but since 1840 forming a division of the Depart-**

ment of the Interior. Its head is styled the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duties are to perform or supervise, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive acts pertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands. His province includes also the adjustment of private land-claims, and the issue of patents for land, which are signed by the President, countersigned by the recorder of the General Land Office, and recorded there. Local land offices are established at suitable points to facilitate the disposal of lands within the public domain.—**Land of the loel**. See *loel*.—**Land-service gun**. See *gun*.—**Land-transfer Act**, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 57) which superseded the Transfer of Land Act of 1853, and further simplified titles and conveyancing. See *Transfer of Land Act*, below.—**Law of the land**. See *law*.—**Lay of the land**. See *lay*.—**No-man's Land**. Same as *no-man's*.—**Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act**, an English statute of 1855 (18 and 19 Vict., c. 78) facilitating the sale of land to occupying tenants in Ireland by authorizing the Land Commission to advance money to them.—**Red land**, ground turned up with the plow. (Scottish.)—**Settled Land Act**. See *settle*.—**The Holy Land**, Judea or Palestine; so called from its sacred associations as the scene of development of the Jewish and Christian religions.—**To be or dwell upon land**, to dwell in the country.

With this reliques what that he fond A poure person dwelling upon *land*, Upon a day he gat him more moneye Than that the person gat in monethes tyme. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 702.

To clear the *land*, to close with the *land*, to enter *lands*. See the verb.—To keep the *land* aboard (*navy*). See *aboard*.—To lay the *land*. See *lay*.—To lie along the *land*. See *lie*.—To make the *land*, or to make *land* (*navy*), to discover or make out *land* as the ship approaches it.—To raise the *land* (*navy*), to sail toward it until it appears to be raised out of the water.—To set the *land* (*navy*), to observe by the compass how the shore bears from the ship.—To shut in the *land* (*navy*), to lose sight of the land by the intervention of fog or a point or promontory.—**Transfer of Land Act**, an English statute of 1863 (26 and 27 Vict., c. 53) which established a registry of title and simplified the conveyance of land. See *Land-transfer Act*, above.—**Wild land**, land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation; land lying waste or uncultivated. (See also *payol-land*, *grass-land*, *lammis-land*, *yard-land*.)

land¹ (land), *v.* [*ME. landen*, *londen*, < *AS. landan*, come to land, arrive, *golondan*, *gelondan*, intr. come to land, arrive, tr. endow with land (= *D. landen* = *G. landen* = *Dan. lande* = *Sw. landa*, *land*), < *land*, *land*; see *land*¹, *n.* See *lend*², an older form of the verb.] I. *trans.* 1. To put on or bring to shore; disembark; debark; transfer to land in any way: as, to *land* troops or goods; to *land* a fish.

On the Irish shore, Where the cannons did roar, With many stout lads she was *landed*. *The Woman Warrior* (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

Trust me, I have another bite. Come, scholar, come, lay down your rod, and help me to *land* this as you did the other. *J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 98.

Hence—2. To bring to a point of stoppage or rest; bring to the end of a journey, or a course of any kind.

All those that go to heaven are the purchase of such undertakings [conversion to Christianity], the fruit of such culture and labours; for it is only a holy life that *lands* us there. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 4.

(One chair after another *landed* ladies at the Baroness's door. *Thackeray*, *Virginians*, xxvii.)

3. *Naut.*, to rest, as a cask or spar, on the deck or elsewhere, by lowering with a rope or tackle. II. *intrans.* 1. To go ashore from a ship or boat; disembark.

Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. *Aote* xviii. 12.

2. To come to land or shore; touch at a wharf or other landing-place, as a boat or steamer.

Beneath yon cliff they stand, To show the freighted pinnace where to *land*. *Crabbe*, *Works*, I. 7.

3. To arrive; come to a stop: as, I *landed* at his house; the wagon *landed* in a ditch.

Popular government in England, as in Norway, has over-shoot the mark and is *landing* in mob-rule. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 67.

land² (land), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *lant*; < *ME. land*, < *AS. hlant*, *hlond* (rare) = *Icel. hlant*, *urine*.] Urine. *Gross*.

land³, *n.* See *land*¹.

landau (lan'dā), *n.* [*Cf. G. landauer*, a landau; so called from *Landau*, a town in Germany, where such carriages were first made.] A two-seated carriage having the top in two parts, the rear part pivoted and arranged to fold down behind the back seat, and the front part admitting of removal. Two styles are made—the *leather-quarter landau*, with leather sides, and the *glass-front landau*, of which the front is framed with glass.

She [the Queen] travelled in an open *landau*, Alderman Wood sitting by her side and Lady Ann Hamilton and another woman opposite. *Gentle*, *Memoirs*, June 7, 1830.

landsulet (lan-dā-let'), *n.* [*< landau* + *-let*.] A form of coupé or one-seated carriage with a landau top. Also called *demi-landau*.

land-bank (land'bank), *n.* A banking association which issues its notes for use as money in exchange for mortgages on land. The name is given specifically to a bank of this sort established in the province of Massachusetts in 1741.

land-beetle (land'bē'tl), *n.* An aedeophagous or predatory beetle of the group *Geodaphaga*; distinguished from *water-beetle*.

land-blink (land'blink), *n.* A peculiar atmospheric glow observed in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow. It is more yellow than ice-blink.

land-breeze (land'brēs), *n.* A current of air setting from the land toward the sea; specifically, in *meteor.*, a regular night-wind on the coasts of continents and islands, which, with the returning sea-breeze of the day, constitutes a complete diurnal oscillation, due to the diurnal alternation of the temperature of the land above that of the adjacent ocean during the day and below it during the night.

land-bug (land'bug), *n.* Any bug of the division *Geocoræ*.

land-carriage (land'kar'j), *n.* Carriage or transportation by land.

land-cod (land'kod), *n.* A kind of catfish, the mathemag, *Amiurus borealis*. [British Amer.]

land-compass (land'kum'pas), *n.* Same as *circumferentor*, 1.

land-crab (land'krab), *n.* A crab of terrestrial rather than aquatic habits, such as any of the *Gecarcinidae*. Also called *mountain-crab*.

Some *Brachyura* are able to live for a long time in holes in the earth away from the sea. These *land-crabs* undertake, usually at the breeding season, common migrations to the sea, and return later to the land with their fully developed offspring. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), II. 408.

land-crake (land'krāk), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Oreopratensis*. Also called *land-drake*.

land-cress (land'kres), *n.* See *cress*.

land-crocodile (land'krok'ō-dil), *n.* A varanoid or monitor lizard, *Psammosaurus arena-rius*; the sand-monitor.

land-damn (land'dam), *v. t.* Apparently, to damn through the land; proclaim as a villain; expose or disgrace publicly. [The word is dubious; it is found only in the following passage, where it has been interpreted in various other ways, and by some pronounced a misprint:

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on,
That will be damn'd for 't; would I knew the villain,
I would land-damn him. *Shak., W. T., II. 1. 143.*

land-daw (land'dā), *n.* The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*. [Prov. Eng.]

land-dog (land'dog), *n.* The lesser dogfish, *Scyllorhinus canicula*. [Penzance, Eng.]

land-drainage (land'drā'nāj), *n.* The act or process of freeing land from water.—*Land-drainage Act*, an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 135) which relates to the drainage of agricultural lands.

land-drake (land'drāk), *n.* Same as *land-crake*. [Prov. Eng.]

lande (land), *n.* [*< F. lande = Sp. Pg. It. landa*, a heath, a waste: see *land*], which is from the OF. form of the same word, and is now in use only in the form *land*.] An uncultivated plain, or level region, covered with a spontaneous growth of heath, broom, and ferns; any unfertile level region or tract in which the soil is tilled with difficulty. "The Landes" is the name given especially to a region lying along the ocean, north of the Pyrenees, which was once a part of the bed of the sea, and is covered with sands of Eocene age. These sands have in many places, at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface, become compacted into beds of hard sandstone called *alios*. The word *lande* is used by writers in English only with reference to the geography of France, and especially to the region included in the department of the Gironde and in that named from this word Les Landes. This region bears naturally little but heath and broom, but on the seaward side has been extensively planted with sea-pines, which at once hold the sands in place and provide an important store of timber. The inland plains are generally occupied as sheep-runs. The Landes are dry in summer and marshy in winter.

landed (lan'ded), *a.* [*< ME. landed, landed; < land + -ed*]. 1. Having possessions in land: as, the landed gentry; a landed proprietor.

A landless knight makes thee a landed squire. *Shak., E. John, I. 1. 177.*

2. Consisting in real estate or land: as, landed security.

The great mass of property in Europe at the present day, even in England, is landed property. *Brewer, Orations, II. 208.*

Landed Estates Court. See *court*.—*Landed interest*. (a) Interest in or possession of land or real estate. (b) The interest or combined influence of the great body of land-owners in a state or nation.

Landen's transformation. See *transformation*.

lander (lan'der), *n.* 1. One who lands or makes a landing.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. One who lands or sets on land; especially, in *mining*, a man who stands at the mouth of a shaft or other landing-place, in order to receive the kibble when it comes up, and to see that its contents are properly disposed of. Also called, in England, *bankman*.

landerer, *n.* An old form of *laundrer*.

landern (lan'dern), *n.* [*< F. landier, andiron: see andiron*]. A grate. *Hallwell.* [North. Eng.]

land-evilt (land'ē'vil), *n.* [*< ME. londvil, londvul; < land + evilt*]. The falling-sickness; epilepsy. *Hallwell.*

landfall (land'fāl), *n.* 1. A land-alide or land-slip.—2. *Naut.*, an approach or a coming to land, in the course or at the end of a sea-voyage; also, land so approached or reached.

One of the islands was the first landfall of Columbus. *Portsmouth Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 174.*

Along the eastern verge of the Bahamas . . . Columbus made his landfall. *Science, III. 739.*

Porto Santo being visible on the port bow, . . . our three navigators congratulated themselves and each other on the good land-fall they had made.

Lady Brassy, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

landfangt, *n.* [*< land + fangt*]. Holding-ground for an anchor; anchor-grip.

We had indifferent good landfangt. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 277.*

Where a ship may ride . . . in 4. fadome, or 4. fadome and a half of water, and have Landfangt for a North and by West winde. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 291.*

landfeather, *n.* A bay or inlet of the sea. *Davies.*

The south bays or landfeather of the great aluce. *Discourse of Dover Haven, temp. Elizabeth (Arch., XI. 236).*

land-floe (land'fio), *n.* A field of land-ice.

If there is a land-floe across, i. e. if the land-ice of the west side is continuous across the entrance of Ponds Bay and Lancaster Sound, whales will be seen in considerable numbers. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 527.*

land-flood (land'fiud), *n.* An overflowing of land by water, especially by inland waters, as rivers and the like; an inundation.

Down from the neighbouring hills those plenteous springs that fall,
Nor land-floods after rain, her never move at all.

Drayton, Polyolion, II. 136.

land-gabelt, *n.* [*< ME. landgavel, < AS. landgafol*, rent for land, *< land*, land, + *gafol*, tax, rent: see *gabel*]. A tax or rent derived from land, according to Doomsday Book.

landgah (land'gā), *n.* [*< Ind.*] The jackal-like wolf of India, *Canis pallipes*.

land-grabber (land'grab'ber), *n.* 1. One who grabs or seizes land; one who gets possession of another's land by trick or device, or by force; especially, one who possesses himself of public land by means contrary to the spirit of the law; one who seizes large tracts of land rapaciously and unfairly.—2. Specifically, in Ireland, one who buys or rents land from which another has been evicted.

Right or wrong, the attitude of the League to the land-grabber is that which, in the old days of regnating, the English public would have assumed towards one who, while the whole community was trying to bring down the price of corn, went and purchased at the rate which by universal consent had been ruled to be excessive. *Contemporary Rev., II. 238.*

land-grabbing (land'grab'ing), *n.* The act or practice of seizing or occupying land by unlawful or dishonorable means.

landgrave (land'grāv), *n.* [= *D. landgraaf = Dan. landgreve = MLG. landgrave = MHG. landgrāve, G. landgraf; as land + grave*]. In Germany, in the middle ages, a graf or count to whom were intrusted special judicial functions, extending over a considerable territory; later, the title of certain German princes, some of whom were princes of the empire. The branches of the non-regnant families of Hesse possess the title of *landgrave*, which is borne by the head of each branch.

This was the origin of the *landgraves* of Thuringia, of Lower and Higher Alsace, the only three who were princes of the empire. *Brands and Cos.*

landgraviate (land-grā'vi-āt), *n.* [*< landgrave + -ate*]. The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority.

landgravine (land'grā-vēn), *n.* [= *D. landgravin = Dan. landgrevinde = G. landgräfin*], fem. of *landgraf*, *landgrave*. The wife of a landgrave; a lady of the rank of a landgrave.

landholder (land'hōl'der), *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

land-hunger (land'hung'gēr), *n.* Greed for the acquisition of land or territory.

The land-hunger of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk.

J. M. Ludlow, Hist. U. S., VI.

land-hungry (land'hung'gri), *a.* Greedy for the acquisition of land or territory.

When the land-hungry band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland, they found a shrine of St. Brigit at Kildare with a fire kept constantly burning.

The Century, XXXVII. 300.

land-ice (land'is), *n.* A field or floe of ice stretching along the coast and holding fast to it, or included between headlands. Also called *fast ice*. *Kane.*

landing (lan'ding), *n.* [*< ME. "landing, landyng, < AS. lending, landing (= D. landing = G. landung = Ice. lending = Dan. landing; cf. Sw. landning), verbal n. of landan, land: see land, v.*]. 1. The act of going or setting on land, especially from a vessel.

The days of our landings there was Thursday, that was the .xxvij. days of August.

Sir R. Grafton, Fylgrymage, p. 16.

2. A place on the shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river, where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.

Defend all landings, bar all passages. *Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.*

3. In *arch.*, the part of a floor adjoining the end of a flight of stairs; also, a resting-place or platform interrupting a series or flight of steps.

A great, wide, rambling staircase—three stairs and a landing—four stairs and another landing.

Dickens, Sketches, Great Winglebury Dial.

4. A platform at a railway-station.—5. In *mining*, any place, at the mouth of a shaft or elsewhere, arranged for the reception or emptying of the kipples or cages or other receptacles used for hoisting ore or coal. Frequently called the *bank* in England, especially at coal-mines.

—6. The platform of a furnace at the charging-height. *E. H. Knight*.—7. In *boat-building*, same as *land*, 7 (d).—8. In *fort.*, the horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return.—9. In *lumbering*, a place where logs are stored till spring.—*Landing-charges* or *landing-rates*, charges or fees paid on goods landed from a vessel.

landing-bar (lan'ding-bār), *n.* See *bar*, 1.

landing-gaff (lan'ding-gaf), *n.* A barbed fishing-spear, or a gaff used for landing large fish which have been hooked.

landing-net (lan'ding-net), *n.* A kind of scoop-net used to bring to land or to hand a fish which has been caught. A landing-net to be used in a boat or on shore has a two-jointed handle; and for use in wading it has a short handle attached to an elastic cord and suspended from the shoulder.

landing-place (lan'ding-plās), *n.* A place for landing, as from a vessel, or for alighting, as from flight, or for resting, as from mounting a stair or other ascent.

Noah first of all (for scout)
Sends forth the Crowe, who flutters near-about,
And, finding yet no landing-place at all,
Returns a-hoord to his great Admiral.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Ark.

Upon the last and sharpest height . . .
Some landing-place, to clasp and say,
"Farewell!" *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xiv.*

landing-stage (lan'ding-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform in connection with a railroad or a ferry (frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide), for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods transported by water.

landing-strake (lan'ding-strāk), *n.* In *boat-building*, the next plank below the upper strake.

landing-surveyor (lan'ding-sēr-vā'gr), *n.* An officer of the British customs who appoints and superintends the coast-waiters.

landing-waiter (lan'ding-wā'tēr), *n.* Same as *coast-waiter*.

landisht, *a.* [*< ME. landisch, landisse; < land + -isht*]. Native.

I fond o sohnp rowe
The hit gan to flowe,
Al with Sarasines kyn,
And none londish Men.

King Horn (R. E. T. S.), I. 604.

land-jobber (land'job'er), *n.* One who makes a business of buying and selling land, whether on his own account or for others; a land-speculator; a real-estate broker.

land-jobbing (land'job'ing), *n.* The practice of buying and selling land for the purpose of speculation.

landlady (land'lā'di), *n.*; pl. *landladies* (-dis). [*< land + lady*. Cf. *landlord*]. 1. A woman who owns houses or lands occupied by tenants.

—2. The wife of a squire or proprietor.

landscape

2. The master or proprietor of an inn, or of a lodging-house or boarding-house; a host.—

measure used in the mensuration of land. Land-measures are either squares of linear units, as the *acre*; or are fixed from the amount which can be plowed or otherwise attended to in a day, as the *acre*; or from the amount necessary to sow a measure of seed, as the *cablands*: or from

the earlier *landskip* (rarely *lantskip*, after the D. form; no ME. form **landskip* appears); AS. *landscipe*, also *landsceap* (= OS. *landskepi* = D. *landschap* = MLG. *lantischop* = OHG. *lantescap*).

landscape, MHG. *landschaft*, G. *landschaft* = Icel. *landskapr*, *landskapr* = Sw. *landskap* = Dan. *landskab*, a region, district, a province, in D. also landscape, whence the mod. E. sense and form, < *land*, *land*, + *-scape* = E. *-ship*: see *land*¹ and *-ship*. The change was appar. due to artistic associations with Holland in the 17th century.] 1. A view or prospect of rural scenery, more or less extensive, such as is comprehended within the scope or range of vision from a single point of view. See also *landship*.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight.
Gray, *Elegy*.

2. A picture representing a view or prospect of rural or natural inland scenery as it appears within the range of vision from a single point of view; also, such pictures collectively, as distinguished especially from marine and architectural pictures and from portraits.—St. A compendious view or manifestation; an epitome; a compend. (Compare quotation from Bishop Hacket under *landship*.)

That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin, and that compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector.

Address sent by the Anabaptists to the King (1655), in Clarendon's Great Rebellion, xv.

Landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds and arranging trees, shrubbery, borders, paths, fountains, etc., so as to produce picturesque effects.—**Landscape-painter**, a painter of landscapes or rural scenery.—**Landscape-painting**, the art of representing natural scenery by painting.—Syn. 1. *Prospect*, *Scene*, etc. See *view*, *n.* **landscape** (land'skáp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *landscaped*, ppr. *landscaping*. [*landscape*, *n.*] To represent or delineate in landscape. [Rare.]

As weary traveller that climbs a hill,
Looks back, sits down, and oft, if hand have skill,
Landscape the vale with pencil.

Holyday, *Service of the World*, Pref.

landscape-mirror (land'skáp-mir'qr), *n.* In art, a mirror used to condense a landscape or view, and thus facilitate its presentation in perspective; a Claude Lorrain glass.

landscapist (land'skáp-ist), *n.* [*landscape* + *-ist*.] A landscape-painter.

The work of the *landscapist* is to convey a speedy impression to the onlooker of some beautiful or truthful natural scene.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 57.

land-scrip (land'skríp), *n.* In the United States, negotiable paper issued by government, in pursuance of legislative donations, to individuals, companies, or communities, in reward for public services, or for the promotion of education or useful enterprises, entitling the holders to the possession of specified quantities of public land; also, similar paper issued by corporate bodies holding such donations.

land-scurvy (land'skér-vi), *n.* See *scurvy*.

land-shark (land'shárk), *n.* 1. A person who subsists by cheating or robbing sailors on shore; a land-pirate.

Can't trust these *landsharks*; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers.
Kingdley, *Two Years Ago*, iv.

2. A land-grabber; one who seizes upon land by force or chicanery.

There will be evasion of our [land] laws by native and foreign *land-sharks*.
The American, VIII. 68.

land-shell (land'shel), *n.* A shell of a terrestrial mollusk, as of any pulmonate gastropod.

landshut (land'shut), *n.* A land-flood. *Hall-well*. [Prov. Eng.]

land-sick (land'sík), *a.* 1. Sick for sight of the land.—2. Affected by proximity to land, as a ship; not moving freely from being too near the land or just released from an anchorage.

A *land-sick* ship. . . She knows the land is under the lee, sir, and she won't go any more to windward.
H. Melville, *Typee*, I.

land-side (land'síd), *n.* The flat side of a plow, which presses against the unplowed land.

landskip (land'skip), *n.* Same as *landscape*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In this Man's study I was much taken with the draught of a *landskip* on a piece of Paper, methoughts Masterly done.
Sir H. Wotton, To Lord Bacon, *Reliquie*, p. 300.

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landskip* round it measures.
Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 70.

Many a famous man and woman, town
And *landskip*, have I heard of.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

landsknecht (lánt'sknecht), *n.* See *laneswenet*.

land-slater (land'slá'tér), *n.* A terrestrial isopod; a wood-louse or sowbug. A common land-slater is *Oniscus asellus*.

land-slide (land'slíd), *n.* A falling or sliding down of a mass of soil, detritus, or rock on a

mountain-side. The less destructive land-slides occur when gravel, sand, and other detrital material resting on a slope become so permeated with water that they can no longer resist the action of gravity. The more destructive land-slides are generally due to the slipping of a part of the solid rock of the mountain, in consequence of the softening of some more permeable layer in a mass of which the strata have a suitable inclination. Some such land-slides have been appalling in their results; as, for instance, that which took place at Plura, north of Lake Como, in 1618, by which many persons perished, and stately buildings were buried to a depth of 100 feet or more. The falling of part of the eminence called Cape Diamond in Quebec in 1899 destroyed many buildings and many lives. The word *land-slide* is occasionally used for *land-slide*, as also the term *rock-avalanche*. Also called *earth-fall*.

He will get himself . . . slain by a *land-slide*, like the agricultural King Ounad.
Emerson, *Eng. Traits*, iv.

land-slip (land'slíp), *n.* Same as *land-slide*.

Like some great *landskip*, tree by tree,
The country-side descended.

Tennyson, *Amphion*.

landsmann (lánd'smán), *n.*; pl. *landsmen* (-men).

[= D. *landsmann* = G. *landsmann* = Dan. *landsmænd* = Sw. *landsmän*; as *land's*, poss. of *land*, + *man*. Cf. *landman*.] 1. A man of the same land or country; a fellow-countryman. [Rare.]

Stand by me, countryman, . . . for the love of Scotland and Saint Andrew! I am innocent—I am your own native *landsmann*.
Scott, *Quentin Durward*, vi.

2. One who lives on the land; one who has had little or no experience of the sea.

There is not so helpless and pitiable an object in the world as a *landsmann* beginning a sailor's life.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 2.

land-snail (land'snál), *n.* Any snail of the family *Helicidae*.

land-spout (land'spout), *n.* A heavy fall of water occurring on land, generally during a tornado or thunder-storm, and presenting the appearance of a waterspout.

land-spring (land'spring), *n.* In England, water lying near the surface, which can easily be reached by shallow wells. The wells become exhausted after a short drought, and after heavy rains sometimes reach the surface and overflow. Hence the name is occasionally applied to intermittent springs, especially such as characterize the chalk districts of England.

All the shallow surface springs, from ten to twenty feet deep, are produced by water which has fallen on and passed through this gravel down to the top of the London clay, on the irregular surface of which it is held up. These are called *land-springs*, and they constituted, formerly, a principal source of supply to London.
Frostwick, *The Water-bearing Strata of London*, p. 30.

land-steward (land'stú'rd), *n.* A person who has the care of a landed estate.

Landsting (lánt'sting), *n.* [Dan., < *lands*, poss. of *land*, *land*, + *thing*, parliament.] The upper house of the Danish Rigsdag or parliament. It consists of 66 members, of whom 12 are appointed for life by the crown, and the others are elected for 8 years, not directly, but by delegates in each of the 54 electoral districts, chosen by those having the necessary property qualification.

landstrait (land'strát), *n.* A narrow strip of land.

landsturm (lánt'stúrm), *n.* [G., a calling out of the militia, a general call to arms, hence the force so summoned, < *land*, *land*, country, + *sturm*, storm, alarm, = E. *storm*.] 1. In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war.—2. The force so called out, or subject to call. In Germany it includes all males between the ages of 17 and 45 who are capable of bearing arms and are not already enrolled or serving in some branch of the army or navy. It is divided into two classes: the first, organized in 288 battalions, comprises all able-bodied men not already in the army or navy up to the age of 39; the second class includes all others up to the age of 45. In Austria the landsturm consists of men who have passed the landwehr and are bound to this service further for 10 years. Men who have served as officers in the regular army or the landwehr are liable for service in the landsturm also up to the age of 60. The landsturm of Switzerland comprises every male citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 not otherwise serving in the army. A landsturm is never expected to cross the frontier, and is called on only in cases of emergency.

Landtag (lánt'täch), *n.* [G., < *land*, *land*, country, + *tag*, diet, day, = E. *day*.] In Germany, the legislature of a country; a territorial diet; now, specifically, one of the parliaments of the countries constituting the German empire, as Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, etc., and of some of the crownlands of Austria-Hungary, as Moravia and Bohemia. See *Reichstag*.

land-tax (land'taks), *n.* A tax assessed upon landed property.

land-tie (land'tí), *n.* A tie-rod used to secure a facing-wall to a bank.

land-tortoise (land'tór'tis), *n.* A chelonian of terrestrial habits; a testudine. Also *land-turtle*.

land-turn (land'térn), *n.* Naut., a land-breeze.

land-turtle (land'tér'tíl), *n.* A land-tortoise; especially, in the United States, the common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*. See cut under *Cistudo*.

land-urchin (land'er'chin), *n.* A popular name of the hedgehog; as if opposed to *sea-urchin*.

land-vine (land'vín), *n.* A native vine. *Baret*.

land-waiter (land'wá'tér), *n.* Same as *coast-waiter*.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of a hundred.
Swift, *Examiner*.

landward, **landwards** (land'wárd, -wárdz), *adv.* [= D. *landwaerts* = MLG. *landwêrt*, *landewerdes*, *landwert* = G. *landwärts* = Dan. *landvært*; as *land*¹ + *-ward*, *-warde*.] Toward the land.

landward (land'wárd), *a.* [*landward*, *adv.*] 1. Lying toward the land, toward the interior, or away from the sea-coast.

Brown strengthened with sand-bags and earthworks the weak *landward* bastion of the fort.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 80.

2. Situated in, forming part of, or characteristic of the country, as opposed to the town; rural. [Scotch.]

I am wearied wi' Myde's poetry and nonsense—Ye ken *landward* dainties aye pleased me best, Marion and *landward* lasses too.
Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xii.

landwards, *adv.* See *landward*.

land-warrant (land'wórant), *n.* In the United States, a transferable government certificate entitling its holder to the possession of a specified quantity of public land.

land-wash (land'wosh), *n.* The line of high tide along a beach or shore; also, the drift which collects there.

The kegs of kerosene oil . . . were also picked up in the *land-wash* on the western side of Bacalan Island.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XXVII.

landwehr (lánt'vár), *n.* [G. (MHG. *lantwer* = MLG. *lantwera* = D. *landweer* = OFries. *landweere*; cf. equiv. Icel. *landvörn* = Sw. *landtvörn* = Dan. *landvevern*), < *land*, = E. *land*¹, country, + *wehr*, defense, < *wehren*, defend, = AS. *werian*, defend; see *ware*¹.] In Germany, Austria, Switzerland, etc., that part of the organized national forces of which continuous service is not required except in time of war. The *landwehr* corresponds indirectly to the militia of Great Britain and the United States. In Germany it consists of men who have served in both the regular army and the reserves. It possesses a complete military organization, but is not called out in time of peace, unless at intervals for practice. In time of war or other national danger the *landwehr* is summoned in two levies: first, those from 28 to 33 years old, who take the place of the reserves; second, those from 33 to 38, who are assigned to garrison duty. The time of service in the *landwehr* is fixed at 5 years in the first levy (3 years for artillery and cavalry), and until the age of 39 in the second levy. The *landwehr* of Austria comprises those who have served 3 years with the colors and 7 in the reserve, the time of service in the *landwehr* being fixed at 2 years. The Swiss *landwehr* comprises all men capable of bearing arms from the age of 23 to 44. The term *landwehr* is often applied to bodies of militia similarly constituted in other countries: as, the Bulgarian or Servian *landwehr*.

land-wind (land'wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

Three days or more seaward he bore,
Then, alas! the *land-wind* failed.
Longfellow, *Sir Humphrey Gilbert*.

landworker (land'wér'kér), *n.* One who tills the ground; a farmer or farm-laborer.

Only the tradesworkers and the *landworkers* are specially considered. F. H. Stoddard, *Andover Rev.*, VII. 154.

lane¹ (lán), *n.* [*ME.* *lane*, *lone*, < AS. *lane* = OFries. *lana*, *lona*, East Fries. *lone*, North Fries. *lana*, *lona*, a lane, = MD. *laen*, D. *laan*, a lane, alley, avenue; cf. Icel. *lón* (pl. *lanar*, mod. *lantr*), a small oblong hayrick, mod. a row of houses.] 1. A narrow way or passage; a path or passageway between inclosing lines, as of buildings, hedges, fences, trees, or persons; an extended alley.

And when that wende have ben in the straight *lane*,
that wende oute of her weye, for the fonde on the liffte
side an olde wey that was moche and grene.
Mortin (R. E. T. S.), II. 351.

He [Chatham] was then led into the house, . . . all the lords standing up out of respect, and making a *lane* for him to pass to the earls' bench.
Bulstren, *Hist. Eng.*, VI. 360.

The leafy *lanes* behind the down.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

2. A narrow and well-defined track; a fixed or defined line of passage, as a navigable opening between fields of ice, a fixed course at sea, etc.

How he bestir'd him! what a *lane* he made,
And through their fiery bullets thrust securely.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), *Lovers Progress*, I. 2.

From the illumined hall
Long lanes of splendour slanted o'er a press
Of snowy shoulders. *Tennyson, Princess, iv.*

We were . . . driven to shore, and anchored behind
some enormous floes, where we very patiently watched
a large lane of open water, which slowly made from the
south after the flowing tide set in.

A. W. Greeley, *Arctic Service*, p. 108.

8. The throat: more usually called the red
lane. [Vulgar.]

M. Mum. And sweete malte maketh ioly good ale for the
nones:

7th Talk. Which will alide downe the lane without any
bunne.

Udall, *Boister Doister*, l. 8.

O butter'd egg, best eaten with a spoon,
I bid your yolk glide down my throat's red lane.

Colman, *Postical Vagaries*, p. 75.

A blind lane, a lane not open at both ends; a cul-de-sac.

Lurking in hermes and in lanes bynde.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 108.

Ocean lane, a fixed route or course of navigation pursued
by a vessel or a line of vessels in crossing the ocean, etc.;
as, the ocean lane of the Channel steamers. See lane-route.

lane² (lân), a. A dialectal (Scotch) form of lone¹,
for alone.—My, thy, his (or him) lane, myself, thyself,
himself alone; our, your, their lanes or lane, ourselves,
yourselves, themselves alone. These usages arise by cor-
ruption from the older expressions *me lane, him lane*.
[Scotch.]

I was walking by my lane,
Atween a water and a wa.

The *Woe Wee Men* (Child's Ballads, l. 136).

lane³, n. A Middle English form of loan¹.

lanely (lân'li), a. A dialectal (Scotch) form
of lonely.

laner¹, n. An obsolete form of lanner.

laner², n. Same as lanyard.

laneret, n. See lanneret.

lane-route (lân'rôt), n. A route laid out for
ocean steamers, confined within narrow limits;
specifically, a double route or course laid out
across the North Atlantic ocean, from about
Nantucket shoals to the entrance of the Eng-
lish channel. The northern track is used for west-
ward-bound steamers and the southern one for steamers
bound to the eastward. These routes follow approxi-
mately a great-circle course, and were first suggested,
in order to diminish the risk of collisions, by Lieutenant M.
F. Maury, U. S. N., in 1855. Also called *ocean lane* or *ocean-
lane route*.

lang (lang), a., adv., and v. A dialectal (Scotch)
form of long¹.—To think lang, to become weary, es-
pecially in waiting.

He said, *Think na lang, lassie, tho' I gang awa'.*

George Halket (?), *Legie o' Buchan*.

langaha (lan-gâ'hâ), n. [Malagasy.] A Mada-
gascar wood-snake, having the snout elongated
by a flexible acute appendage, as the cock's-



Cock's-comb langaha (*Xiphorhynchus langaha*).

comb langaha, *Xiphorhynchus* (or *Dryophis*)
langaha, of the family *Dryophidae*. The snake
is less than 3 feet long, the flat scaly proboscis
about half an inch.

langbanite (lang'ban-it), n. [*Langban*, in
Sweden, + *-ite*.] A mineral occurring in hex-
agonal prisms of an iron-black color and metal-
lic luster. It contains silica and the oxides of
antimony, manganese, and iron.

langel (lang'gl), v. t. [*ME. langelen*, **lan-
yelen*, < *lanyel*, a hopple: see *lanyel*.] 1. To bind
together.

Langelyn or *byrind to-geder*, [L.] colligo [var. compedio].
Prompt. Pers., p. 386.

Specifically—2. To hobble (a horse). [Prov.
Eng.]

langel¹ (lang'get), n. [Formerly also *langot*;
< *ME. langot*, < *OF. languette*, dim. of *languo*,
tongue: see *language*. Cf. *languet*, a later form
of the same word.] 1. A strap; thong; latchet

(of a shoe). *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 26.—2. A
chain for hobbling a horse. *Halliwel*. [Prov.
Eng.]

langet² (lang'get), n. [D., thread lace; < *OF. languette*, dim. of *languo*, tongue: see *langel*.] A
lace used in the modern costume of the women
of Holland. It is stiffly starched in the head-dresses
of which it forms part, and is sufficiently stout to bear
washing and ironing.

langite (lang'it), n. [Named after Prof. Victor
von Lang, a physicist of Vienna.] A basic sul-
phate of copper occurring in blue earthy crusts,
less often in crystals, found in Cornwall, Eng-
land.

lang-kale (lang'kâl), n. [= Dan. *langkaal*.]
Coleworts not cut or chopped. [Scotch.]

And there will be *langkad* and pottage,

And bannocks of barley meal.

Ridson's Scottish Songs, l. 308.

langle (lang'gl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *langed*, ppr.
langling. [Prob. a var. of *linger*, formerly *len-
ger*.] To saunter slowly. *Halliwel*. [Prov.
Eng.]

langoot, n. [Origin not ascertained.] A kind
of wine. *Prairie of Yorkshire Ale* (1897), p. 3.
(*Halliwel*.)

Surpition then I waht away

With old *langoon* and cleansing whey.

Gallantry a la Mode, p. 15. (Nares.)

langot¹ (lang'got), n. Same as *langot*¹. *Barley*,
1781.

langour, n. and v. An old form of languor.

langrager, n. Same as *langrol*.

langrel¹, n. [Also *langrage*, *langridge*; origin
obscure.] A particular kind of projectile for-
merly used at sea for tearing sails and rigging,
and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It con-
sisted of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron
fastened together.

langret¹, n. [Origin obscure.] A die so loaded
that certain numbers come up more readily and
more frequently than others.

His *langrets*, with his his men and his low,

Are ready with his pleasure is to throw.

Rowlands, Humors Ordinarie. (*Halliwel*.)

First you must know a *langret*, which is . . . a well fa-
voured die, and seemeth good and square, yet it is forged
longer upon the oater and tress than any other way, and
therefore it is called a *langret*.

Art of Juggling (1613), C. 4. (Nares.)

langridget, n. Same as *langrel*.

langsat (lang'sat), n. See *lansea*.

Langsdorfia (langz-dôr'fî-â), n. [NL. (Mar-
tius, 1829), named after G. H. von Langsdorff,
who traveled in South America and encouraged
scientific research in Brazil.] A genus of mono-
chlamydeous plants belonging to the natural
order *Balanophorea*, and type of the tribe *Langs-
dorfieae*. It has discous or monocusoid flowers, the
perianth in the male flowers with 3 valvate lobes, the
female flowers grown together below. These plants are
thick, yellow, waxy herbs with purplish scales and flowers.
The only species, *L. hypogae*, is a native of tropical South
America.

Langsdorfia (langz-dôr'fî-â), n. pl. [NL.
(Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < *Langsdorfia* +
-ae.] A tribe of plants of the order *Balanopho-
rea*, consisting of the two genera *Langsdorfia*
and *Thonningia*, characterized by discous or
monocusoid flowers, in which the perianth of
the male flowers is 3-lobed or consists of 2
or 3 scales, and that of the female flowers is
tubular. The anthers are 2-celled, and the ovary is
1-celled. They are natives of tropical America and tropical
Africa.

lang-settle (lang'set'l), n. A dialectal (Scotch)
form of long-settle. See *settle*.

langshan (lang'shan), n. [Chin.] A breed of
the domestic hen, of Chinese origin. It is of
the Asiatic type, of uniform glossy-black plumage, and of
about the weight of the cockin, but taller, less heavily
feathered on the shanks, and with white instead of yellow
skin. It is a much more prolific layer than the cockin,
the eggs being brown, and its flesh is excellent for the table.

langspiel (lang'spel), n. [*Norw. langspel*,
a harp of a long and narrow form, < *lang*, = *E. long*,
+ *spel*, a musical instrument, music, play: see *spiel*.] A kind of harp used in the Shet-
land Islands.

A knocking at the door of the mansion, with the sound
of the Gue and the *Langspiel*, announced by their tinkling
chime the arrival of fresh revellers. *Scott, Pirate*, xv.

langsyne (lang'sin), n. [*Sc. lang* = *E. long*;
Sc. syne = *E. since*.] Time long past; the days
of long ago. See *syne*.

langsyner (lang'si'ner), n. [*Sc. langsyne* + *-er*.]
A person who lived long ago. [Scotch.]

langteraloot, n. Same as *lanterloo*.

language¹ (lang'gwâ), n. [The *u* is a modern
insertion (orig. not pronounced), after *F. langue*,
L. lingua; < *ME. langage*, < *OF. langage*, *F. lan-*

page = *Pr. linguaige*, *langaige*, *langage* = *Sp. lenguaje* = *Pg. language*, *linguagem* = *It. linguag-
gio*, < *ML. as if "linguatioum"*, language (the reg.
L. and *ML.* word being *lingua*), < *L. lingua* (> *It. lingua* = *Sp. lengua* = *Pg. lingua*, *lingua* = *F. langue*, the tongue, a tongue, language, = *E. tongue*: see *tongue*.] 1. The whole body of ut-
tered signs employed and understood by a given
community as expression of its thoughts; the
aggregate of words, and of methods of their com-
bination into sentences, used in a community
for communication and record and for carrying on
the processes of thought: as, the English lan-
guage; the Greek language. The languages of the
world, each of them unintelligible to the speakers of any
other, are very numerous, rather exceeding than falling
short of a thousand. Of these, each individual (without
reference to his race) acquires for his first language or
"mother-tongue" that one which he hears used by those
about him in childhood, as he may later learn some other,
even to the substitution of it for his "mother-tongue"
and oblivion of the latter. Many languages are related
with one another—that is, there is such correspondence
in their words and forms as shows them to have descend-
ed from a common ancestor, or to have reached their
present form by gradual divergent alteration of the same
original language, since, by the action of its speakers,
every living language is undergoing constant change. A
body of languages thus related is called a *family* or *stock*;
and the classification of all human tongues into families
is one of the most important results of the study of lan-
guage. Families then are divided into subordinate divi-
sions called *groups*, *branches*, *subbranches*, or the like. Ex-
amples of families are the *Aryan* or *Indo-European*, the
Semitic, and so on. (See the various names.) With refer-
ence to their relationship to a larger class, languages are
also called *dialects*: thus, Yorkshire and Scotch are *dia-
lects* of English; English and Dutch are Low-German *dia-
lects*; German, Slavonic, Celtic, etc., are *Aryan dialects*.
(See *dialect*.) Languages differ not only in material, but
also in regard to structure, or the apparatus of forms,
connections, auxiliaries, etc., by which the modifications
and relations of ideas are expressed. Some are more syn-
thetic, some more analytic; some are isolating, or desti-
tute of formal distinctions, whether of parts of speech
or of inflections; some are agglutinative, or have words
made up of parts rather loosely joined together; some
have their words, or part of them, more completely in-
tegrated, to the complete disguise of their original con-
stituents, and even, in greater or less part, the substitution
of an internal change (as in *sing, sang, sung, song*) for an
external (as in *love, loved, loving, lover*). This character-
istic is called *inflection*, and is seen in highest degree in
two of the families (*Aryan* and *Semitic*) mentioned above.
(See *agglutinative*.) Languages are usually designated by
an adjective formed (in *-ish*, *-an*, *-ese*, *-ic*, *-al*, etc., or
without any termination) from the name of the country or
people (such adjective used alone, as a noun, being the
particular name of the language), as *English*, *Spanish*,
Scottish, *Scotch*, *Dutch*, *Welsh*, *French*, *Italian*, *Russian*,
Chinese, *Maltese*, *Gaelic*, *Arabic*, *Latin*, *Greek*, etc.; but
the name is often of other origin or formation, as *Sanskrit*,
Prakrit.

In that land of Caldee, thei han here propre *Langages*,
and here propre *Lettres*. *Manderiville, Travels*, p. 158.

After a speech is fully fashioned to the common under-
standing, & accepted by consent of a whole country &
nation, it is called a *language*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 120.

2. Power of expression by utterance; the capac-
ities and impulses that lead to the production
and use of languages; uttered expression; hu-
man speech considered as a whole: as, *language*
is the peculiar possession of man.

You taught me *language*; and my profit on 't

Is, I know how to curse. *Shak., Tempest*, l. 2. 302.

The ends of *language* in our discourse with others
being chiefly these three: First, to make known one man's
thoughts or ideas to another; secondly, to do it with as
much ease and quickness as is possible; and thirdly, there-
by to convey the knowledge of things. *Language* is either
abused or deficient, when it falls in any of these three.

Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 28.

3. The words or expressions appropriate to or
especially employed in any branch of knowl-
edge or particular condition of life: as, the
language of chemistry; the *language* of common
life.—4. The manner of expression, either by
speech or writing; style.

With good example and faire *language*

His fair taught him well and faire.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Their *language* simple, as their manners meek,

No shining ornaments have they to seek.

Cooper, Hope, l. 764.

Hence—5. The inarticulate sounds by which
irrational animals express their feelings and
wants: as, the *language* of birds.

Choughs' *language*, gabble enough, and good enough.

Shak., All's Well, iv. l. 22.

6. The expression of thought in any way, ar-
ticulate or inarticulate, conventional or uncon-
ventional: as, the *language* of signs; the *lan-
guage* of the eyes; the *language* of flowers.

Yes, lie upon her!

There's *language* in her eye, her cheek, her lip;

Nay, her foot speaks. *Shak., T. and C.*, iv. 5. 58.

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks

A various *language*. *Bryant, Thanatopsis*.

The word *language*, in its most limited application, is restricted to human articulate speech; but in its metaphorical use it embraces every mode of communication by which facts can be made known, sentiments or passions expressed, or emotions excited.

G. P. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, II.

74. A people or race, as distinguished by its speech; a tribe.

All the people, the nations, and the languages, fell down and worshipped the golden image. Dan. III. 7.

Ten men . . . out of all languages of the nations . . . shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew. Zeck. viii. 23.

Dead language, a language which is no longer spoken or in vernacular use by a people as the traditional and native means of expression. Some dead languages have disappeared, leaving no representatives, as the Etruscan and Egyptian; others have been succeeded by tongues descended from them and more or less resembling them, as Latin and Anglo-Saxon; some, by an artificial process of instruction, are still learned and used for writing and speaking, like Latin, Sanskrit, and Hebrew.

The languages, especially the dead,
The sciences, and all the most abstruse.

Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 40.

Flash language. See *Flash*.—**King's language**. See *King*.—**Low language**. See *Low*.—**Living language**, a language still spoken or in vernacular use by a people.

Now the Coptic is no more a *living language*, nor is it understood by any, except that some of the priests understand a little of their liturgy, who many of them cannot so much as read it, but get their long offices by rote. Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 245.

The bow-wow and pooh-poo theories of language, nicknames applied to the theories which recognize, respectively, imitations of natural cries and interjections as the first beginnings of language.—**Syn. 1. Language, Dialect, Idiom, Diction, Vocabulary**; tongue. The first five words are arranged in a descending scale. In common use it is taken for granted that the *dialects* under one language are enough alike to be reasonably well understood by all who are of that language, while different languages are so unlike that special study is needed to enable one to understand a language that is not his own; but this is not an essential difference. *Idiom*, literally a personal peculiarity, is in this connection a form of a language somewhat less marked than a *dialect*; as, the New England *idiom*. *Diction* is often used for the set of words or vocabulary belonging to a person or class, making him or it differ in speech from others; but both this and *idiom* are often expressed by *dialect*. (See *Diction*.) *Vocabulary* means the total of the words used by a person, class, etc., considered as a list or number of different words; as, he has a large vocabulary. In this respect it differs from another meaning of *idiom*—that is, any peculiar combination of words used by a person, community, nation, etc.

Every class (in the community), however constituted, has its dialectic differences; . . . each trade, calling, profession, department of study, has its technical vocabulary. . . . The highly cultivated have a *diction* which is not in all its parts at the command of the vulgar. . . . We must notice . . . the meaning of the terms *language* and *dialect* in their relation to one another. They are only two names for the same thing, as looked at from different points of view. Any body of expressions used by a community, however limited and humble, for the purpose of communication and as the instrument of thought, is a *language*. . . . On the other hand, there is no tongue in the world to which we should not with perfect freedom and perfect propriety apply the name of *dialect* when considering it as one of a body of related forms of speech.

Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, pp. 155, 176-8.

language¹ (lang'gwāj), v. t.; pret. and pp. *language*d, ppr. *language*ing. [*< language*¹, n.] To express in language. [Rare.]

A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greeks and Latins, whose
Tombs should be bound with glory
In best *language*ing this story.

Lowell, *Lucasta*, l.

It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and *language*ing parts of a poet's outfit, without the higher creative gift. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 159.

language² (lang'gwāj), n. [*< language*¹, simulating *language*¹, of *languid*², itself appar. a corruption of *languet*; see *languet*.] In *organ-building*, the horizontal shelf or partition of wood or metal opposite and below the mouth of a flue-pipe, by which the wind is obliged to pass through a narrow slit between it and the lower lip and to impinge upon the edge of the upper lip. The front edge of the language is usually serrated. See *pipe*. Also called *languid*.

languaged (lang'gwāj), a. [*< language*¹ + -ed¹.] 1. Provided with a language; having or speaking a language or languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan shore,
He, wandering long, a wild circle made,
And many *languag'd* nations has survey'd.

Pope, *Odysey*, III.

2. Skilled in language, or learned in several languages; instructed in languages.

To bese this spell was command'd a clerke, well *languag'd* to do such a besynesse.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxliii.

I marvell your noblemen of England doe not desire to be better *languag'd* in the forraigne languages.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 237.

The only *languag'd* men in all the world!

J. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 2.

languageless (lang'gwāj-les), a. [*< language*¹ + -less.] Lacking speech or language; dumb.

He is grown a very land-fish, *languageless*, a monster.

Shak., T. and C., III. 2. 264.

language-master (lang'gwāj-mās'tér), n. A teacher of languages.

language¹ (lang'gwāj-ér), n. [*< language*¹ + -er¹.] A linguist. Thynne. (Halliwell.)

langued (lang'd), a. [*< F. langue*, tongue, + E. -ed¹.] In *her*, having a tongue; furnished with a tongue; said of a beast used as a bearing only when the tongue is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion or *langued* gules.

langue d'oc (F. pron. longg dok). [*OF. langue* (*< L. lingua*), tongue; *de*, of; *Pr. oc*, yes, *< L. hoc*, this.] A Romance dialect spoken in France south of the Loire in the middle ages. It was so called from its using the affirmative *oc*, in distinction from the dialect spoken in the north of France, which was called *langue d'oïl* or *langue d'oïl*, the language using the affirmative *oïl* or *oïl*. The *langue d'oc* was the language of the troubadours, and is sometimes taken as synonymous with *Provençal*, which is one of its principal branches. The name was given to one of the old provinces of France in which it was spoken, *Languedoc*.

Languedoc (lang'gwē-dok'), n. [So named from *Languedoc*, in southern France.] A name sometimes given to wines produced in the old province of Languedoc in the south of France, from the Rhone to Toulouse, including the muscat wines of Frontignan and Lunel.

Languedocian (lang'gwē-dō'shan), a. and n. [*< F. languedocien*; as *Languedoc* + -ian.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Languedoc, an old province of southern France, partly bordered by the Mediterranean, now divided into several departments.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Languedoc.—2. The dialect of the *langue d'oc* still spoken in the old province of Languedoc and the neighboring region. It is the nearest living representative of the language of the troubadours, and has considerable literature.

langue d'oïl (F. pron. longg dwē). [*Also langue d'oïl*: *OF. langue*, tongue; *de*, of; *oïl*, yes, *< L. hoc illud*, this (is) that, i. e. that's so, yes. See *langue d'oc*.] A Romance dialect spoken in the north of France in the middle ages; old French. It was the language of the *trouvères*, and is the immediate parent of modern French. Compare *langue d'oc*.

languescant (lang'gwes'ant), a. [*< L. languescens* (-t), ppr. of *languescere*, freq. of *languere*, be weak; see *languish*.] Growing languid or tired. [Rare.]

The *languescant* incroscary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools. Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. l. 11.

languisset, languisset, v. Middle English forms of *languish*. Chaucer.

languet (lang'get), n. [*< F. languette* (= Pg. *lingueta*), a little tongue, dim. of *lingua*, *< L. lingua*, tongue; see *lingual*, *language*. Cf. *langet*¹.] Something in the shape of a little tongue. [Obsolete except in technical use.]

A little *languet* of land like a tongue thrust out. . . . On this *languet* I saw standing . . . Yarmouth.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 476.

Specifically.—(a) A thin slip or tongue of metal placed to preserve the necessary space between the two blades of a comb-outters' saw, the strip being of the thickness of the teeth required in the comb. Also called *languid*. E. H. Knight. (b) On a sword-hilt, a small hinged piece of metal which turns down over the scabbard. Also called *linguet*. (c) In music, same as *languette*. (d) In soil, one of the series of little tongue-like or tentaculiform processes on a longitudinal ridge along the middle line of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac of an ascidian. (e) In entom., same as *languette*, 3 (a).

languette (lang'get'), n. [*< F. languette*, little tongue; see *languet*.] 1. A kind of hood forming a part of a woman's costume in the seventeenth century.—2. In music: (a) The tongue of a reed of a harmonium or reed-organ. (b) A key of a wind-instrument. See *key*¹, 4 (a). Also *langet*.—3. In soil: (a) Part of an insect's lower lip; the tonguelet or ligula. See *ligula*. Latreille. Also *languet*. (b) The byssus-organ of a mollusk.

languid¹ (lang'gwīd), a. [= F. *languide* = Sp. *languido* = Pg. It. *languido*, *< L. languidus*, faint, listless, *< languere*, be faint or listless; see *languish*.] 1. Drooping or flagging from weakness, fatigue, or lack of energy; indisposed to exertion; sluggish; relaxed: as, *languid* movements; *languid* breathing.

With minding step, small voice, and *languid* eye.

Pope, *Dunciad*, IV. 66.

Has o'er his *languid* powerless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing lassitude.

Armstrong, *Art of Preserving Health*, III.

Hence, in general.—2. Heavy; dull; dragging; wanting spirit or animation; listless; apathetic.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue.

Addison, *Cato*, l. 1.

All round the coast the *languid* air did swoon.

Transeau, *Lotus-Eaters*.

Many clergymen were *languid* in those days, and did not too curiously inquire into the reasons which gave them such small congregations in country parishes.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxii.

—**Syn. 1.** Faint, weary, exhausted.—2. Supine, spiritless, torpid, slow.

languid² (lang'gwīd), n. [*Appar. a corruption of languet*.] 1. Same as *languet* (a).—2. In *organ-building*, same as *language*².

languidly (lang'gwīd-lī), adv. In a languid manner; feebly; sluggishly; listlessly; without spirit or animation.

languidness (lang'gwīd-nēs), n. The state or quality of being languid; listlessness; dullness; sluggishness; inertness.

languish (lang'gwīsh), v. [*< ME. languishen, languissen, languissen, languessen*, *< OF. (and F.) languies*, stem of certain parts of *languir* (= Pr. *languir* = It. *languire*), be listless, *< L. languescere*, begin to be weak, become weak or languid, *< languere*, be faint, be weak; cf. Gr. *λῡγῡναι*, slacken, loiter, *< λῡγῡρός*, slack: perhaps akin to E. *lag*¹ and *lack*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become weak or spiritless; become listless or sad; lose strength or animation; pine: as, to *languish* in solitude.

Lady's *languisende* and lowrande to schewe;
Alle was buskede in blake, birde and othre,
That schewede at the sepulture, with sylande teris.

Morte Arthure (E. T. S.), I. l. 4330.

She that hath borne seven *languisheth*. Jer. xv. 9.
She might have *languished* many years before our eyes
In a continual increase of pain, and totally helpless.

Gray, *Letters*, I. 308.

2. To droop, wither, or fade, as a plant, from heat, drought, neglect, or other unfavorable conditions.

For the fields of Heabbon *languish*. In. xvi. 2.
3. To grow feeble or dull; lose activity and vigor; dwindle; fall off: as, the war *languished* for lack of supplies; manufactures *languished*.

The sacred Faith of Abram *languisheth* not
In idleness, but always waakt and wrought.

Sprenger, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Vocation.
This great enterprise, as we know, *languished* under the colonial government.

Everett, *Orations*, II. 51.

4. To act languidly; present or assume a languid appearance or expression, especially as an indication of tender or enervating emotion.

Languid Love,
Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
Droops both his wings, regarding thee,
And so would *languish* overmore.

Tennyson, *Elzoinora*.

When a visitor comes in, she smiles and *languishes*,
You'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Ixi.

—**Syn. 1.** To decline, faint, fall.

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or fall. [Rare.]
That he might satisfy or *languish* that burning flame.

Florida, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 466.

languish (lang'gwīsh), n. [*< languish*, v.] The act of declining, drooping, or pining; a languid posture or appearance; languishment.

One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*.

Shak., B. and J., I. 2. 49.

languisher (lang'gwīsh-er), n. [*< languish* + -er¹.] One who languishes, droops, or pines. [Rare.]

Yes, good father,
Mingle the potion so that it may kill me
Just at the instant this poor *languisher*
Heaves his last sigh.

Mason, *Caractacus*.

languishing (lang'gwīsh-ing), p. a. Expressive of languor; indicating tender, sentimental emotion: as, a *languishing* look or sigh.

languishingly (lang'gwīsh-ing-lī), adv. In a languishing or drooping manner; with lassitude or tender longing; so as to cause languor.

languishment (lang'gwīsh-mēt), n. [= F. *languissement*; as *languish* + -ment.] 1. The state of languishing, or of pining or drooping.

Yet it is comfort in great *languishment*
To be comforted with compassion kinde.

Spenser, *Ruines of Time*, I. 159.

A speedier course than lingering *languishment*
Must we pursue.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 1. 110.

2. A languid appearance or expression; hence, softness of look or mien; tender yieldingness or compliance.

What zeal, what *languishment*, what ecstasies,
J. Beaumont, *Pycho*, II. 191.

languishness, *n.* [Irreg. < *languish*, *v.*, + *-ness*.] Languidness; languor.

Languishness should be avoided.

Vices, Instruction of a Christian Woman, v.

languor (lang'gor or lang'gwor), *n.* [Now written and sometimes pronounced as the *L*; formerly *langour*, *langor*, < ME. *langour*, *langure*, < AF. *langour*, < OF. *langueur*, F. *langueur* = Pr. Sp. *languor*, *langor* = Pg. *languor* = It. *languore*, < L. *languor*, faintness, languor, < *languere*, be faint, languish: see *languish*.] 1. Faintness or feebleness of body; oppression from fatigue, disease, trouble, or other cause; languidness; dullness; heaviness.

I felt a languor stealing on;

The active arm, the agile hand were gone.

Crabbe, Works, VII. 44.

2. Sickiness; illness; suffering; sorrow.

That such a surgeon setteth yee ye was ther neuere,
Ne non so faithfol fynician; fur, alle that hym bysoute,
He lechede hem of here *languore*, lazars and blynde bothe.

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 142.

In the dust I write

My heart's deep languor and my soul's sad tears.

Shak., Tit. And., III. 1. 13.

3. Inertness in general; sluggishness; listlessness; languidity; oppressive or soothing quietude; sleepy content.

A sullen languor still the skies oppress,

And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest.

Falconer, Shipwreck, 1.

4. In vegetable pathol., a condition of plants in which, from unwholesome nourishment, bad drainage, ungenial subsoil, or other bad conditions, they fall into a state of premature decrepitude. = *Syn*. 1. Weakness, faintness, weariness, debility.

languor, *v. i.* [ME. *languoren*, *languoren*, *languish*; < *languor*, *n.*] To languish; suffer.

And praised our lorde that he wolde sende hym hastily
the deeth, for lever he hadde for to be deed than *languor*
in soche maner.

Morin (E. E. T. S.), III. 640.

Now wol I speke of woful Damian,
That *languoreth* (var. *languoreth*) for love, as ye shul here.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 623.

languorous (lang'gor-us or lang'gwor-us), *a.* [< *languor* + *-ous*.] 1. Affected by languor; exhibiting languor; languid.—2. Dull; tedious; wearisome; inducing languor.

Whom late I left in languorous constraynt.

Spenser, F. Q., II. l. 9.

A medicine in themselves

To wile the length from languorous hours, and draw

The sting from pain.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. Suggestive of languor; seductive: as, *languorous eyes*.

Warm breath, light whisper, tender semi-tone,

Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and *languorous* waist.

Keats, Posthumous Poems, Sonnet xviii.

languet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *languor*.

Languria (lang-gü-ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *languria*, a kind of lizard; or perhaps < L. *languarium*, a kind of amber.] The typical genus of *Languirina*, characterized by the shortness of the antennae. Its species are of elegant form and mostly of metallic coloration, and occur in all parts of the world excepting Europe. One common in North America is *L. mozdardi*, whose larvae live in the stems of clover and timothy.

Languirina (lang-gü-ri-i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Languria* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Erotylidae* including the genus *Languria*. They are beetles of long narrow form, with dilated tarsi and the antennal knob five-jointed.

Laniidae, **Lanians** (lä-ni-ä-dä, lä-ni-ä-nä), *n. pl.* See *Laniidae*, *Laniina*.

laniard, *n.* See *laniard*.

laniariform (lä-ni-ä-ri-för-m), *a.* [< *lanitary*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Shaped like the lanieres or canine teeth of the *Canivora*; lanitary. *R. Owen*.

Laniarius (lä-ni-ä-ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *lanarius*, pertaining to a butcher: see *lanitary*.] A genus of partly-colored malacostracine shrikes peculiar to Africa. *L. barbarus* and *L. cruentus* are typical species.

lanitary (lä-ni-ä-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lanarius*, pertaining to a butcher, neut. *lanitarium*, a butcher's stall, < *lanius*, a butcher, < *laniare*, tear, rend: see *laniate*.] 1. *a.* Fitted for lacerating or tearing flesh; laniariform: specifically applied to canine teeth when well developed.

II. *n.*; *pl. lanitaries* (-ris). 1. A butcher's stall; shambles. [Rare.]—2. A canine tooth when laniariform.

laniate (lä-ni-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laniated*, ppr. *laniating*. [< L. *laniatus*, pp. of *laniare*, tear, lacerate. Cf. *lanimate*.] To tear in pieces; rend; lacerate. [Rare.]

laniation (lä-ni-ä-shön), *n.* [< L. *laniatio* (-n-), a tearing, < *laniare*, tear: see *laniate*.] A tearing in pieces. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Lanids, **Lanins** (lan-i-dä, lä-ni-nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Laniidae*, *Laniina*.

lanier, *n.* See *lanier*.

lanier (lä-ni-är), *n.* [F.: see *lanner*.] Same as *lanner*.

laniferous (lä-ni-f'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *lanifère* = Sp. *lanifero* = Pg. It. *lanifero*, < L. *lanifer*, wool-bearing, < *lana*, wool, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Bearing or producing wool. [Rare.]

lanificat (lä-ni-f'i-kät), *a.* [As *lanificous* + *-at*.] Working in wool.

lanificet (lan-i-fis), *n.* [= OF. *laniflee* = Sp. Pg. It. *lanificio*, < L. *lanificium*, the working of wool, < *lanificus*, wool-working: see *lanificous*.] A woolen fabric; anything made of wool.

The moath breedeth upon cloth, and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish or wet.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 666.

lanificous (lä-ni-f'i-kus), *a.* [= OF. *lanifiquo* = It. *lanifico*, < L. *lanificus*, wool-working, < *lana*, wool, + *facere*, make: see *fic*.] Working wool. *Boyle*, 1781.

laniform (lan-i-för-m), *a.* [< L. *lana*, wool, + *forma*, form.] Consisting of fibers like wool.

lanigerous (lä-ni-g'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *lanigère* = Sp. *lanigero* = Pg. It. *lanigero*, < L. *laniger*, wool-bearing, fleecy, < *lana*, wool, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. Bearing or producing wool.

No other labor did this holy pair,

(Clothed and supported from the lavish store

Which crowds *lanigerous* brought with daily care.

Lowell, An Oriental Apologue.

2. In entom.: (a) Woolly; thickly covered with fine curled hairs resembling wool. (b) Having the appearance of wool: as, *lanigerous* hairs. *Grote*. [The last meaning is of doubtful propriety.]

Laniidae (lä-ni-ä-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius* + *-idae*.] A large family of denterostral laminiplanteracromyodan birds of the order *Passeres*; the shrikes. They are characterized by the combination of comparatively weak and strictly passerine feet with a hooked and notched or toothed bill of semipratorial efficiency. The tarsi are not webbed; the wing has 10 primaries; the nostrils are usually concealed by antrorse plumules; and the plumage generally is dense. There are about 300 species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. The name has been used with great latitude, covering many shrike-like birds now located apart, as in *Artamidae*, *Diuridae*, and elsewhere. See *drongo*, *swallow-shrike*, *wood-shrike*. Also *Laniidae*, *Lanida*.

laniform (lä-ni-för-m), *a.* [< NL. *Lanius*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a shrike; denterostral, as a bird; of or pertaining to the *Laniiformes*.

Laniiformes (lä-ni-för-méz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Same as *Denterostrates*, 2.

Lanina (lä-ni-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius* + *-ina*.] The typical subfamily of *Laniidae*; the true shrikes or butcher-birds. The rounded wings and tail are of nearly equal length, the rictus is bristly, and the tarsi are scutellate outside as well as in front. See *Lanius*. Also *Laninae*, *Lanina*.

Lanio (lä-ni-ö), *n.* [NL., < Ll. *lanio*, a butcher: see *lanitary*.] A genus of tanagers of the family *Tanagridae*, having a shrike-like bill with dentate upper mandible. There are several species, as *L. aurantius*; all are South American.

Lanius (lä-ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *lanius*, butcher: see *lanitary*.] A restricted genus of butcher-

birds, of simple bluish-gray and white coloration, varied with black on the wings and tail; the gray shrikes. The term was formerly applied indiscriminately to *laniform* or denterostral birds, many of which do not even belong to *Laniidae*. *L. excubitor* is the common gray shrike of Europe; *L. borealis* is the great northern shrike or butcher-bird of North America; and *L. ludovicianus* is the loggerhead of the southern United States. See also *under butcher-bird*.

lank (langk), *a.* [< ME. *lank*, < AS. *lanc*, lank (applied to a wolf, and to a leather bottle). Cf. *lank*.] 1. Meagerly slim; attenuated; lean; gaunt: as, a tall, *lank* man.



Fiscal Shrike (*Lanius* or *Lanius collaris*).

She [Diana] . . . had unlance
Her silver buskins from her nimble thigh,
And her *lank* loynes unsirt.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 12.

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone.

Swift.

2. Loose or lax and yielding readily to pressure; not distended; shrunken; shriveled: as, a *lank* sack or purse.

The clergy's bags

Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 2. 122.

3. Straight and flat, as hair.

If any Gentlemens or Childrens Hair be never so *lank*,
she makes it Curle in a little time like a Periwig.
Quoted in *Astors' Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
[L. 147.]

His visage was meagre, his hair *lank* and thin.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 8.

4. Languid; drooping.

Who, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head.

Milton, Comus, l. 83a.

lank (langk), *n.* [< *lank*, *a.*] Lankness; leanness. [Probably used in the following quotation for its agreement in sound with *bank*.]

He [A. Daniel] had neither a bank of wealth or *lank* of want; living in a competent condition.

Fuller, Worthies, III. 104.

lank (langk), *v. i.* [< *lank*, *a.*] To grow or become lank or thin. [Rare.]

All this . . .

Was borne so like a soldier, that thy cheek

So much as *lank'd* not.

Shak., A. C., I. 4. 71.

lank (langk), *n.* [Also *lonk*; < ME. *lank*, *lonke*, the groin, = MD. *lancke* = OHG. *lancan*, *lanca*, *lanka*, *lanche*, *lanche*, loin, flank, side; hence (< OHG. *lancan*, with change of Tent. *h-* to Rom. *f-*) ML. *flancus* (> It. *flanco* = Sp. Pg. *flanco* = Fr. *flanc* = F. *flanc*, loin, flank, side, > E. *flank*; see *flank*); prob. from the adj. *lank*, *q. v.*] The groin. [Prov. Eng.]

lankly (langk'li), *adv.* In a lank manner; straightly; stiffly.

lankness (langk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lank or shrunken; slenderness; gauntness; leanness.

lankot (lang'kot), *n.* A dialectal form of *langet*.

lanky (lang'ki), *a.* [< *lank*, *a.*, + *-y*.] Somewhat lank; tending to or characteristic of lankness or leanness.

Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the *lanky* pavonine strut and shrill genteel scream.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

Sometimes he would absurdly introduce into his conversation scraps from Sam Lawson's vocabulary, with flashes of mimicry of his shambling gait, and the lanky droop of his hands.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 257.

lannard (lan'ärd), *n.* [Var. of *lanner*, with term. conformed to that of *haggard*.] Same as *lanner*.

That young *lannard*

Whom you have such a mind to, if you can whistle her

To come to fist, make trial.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, IV. 3.

lanner (lan'er), *n.* [< OF. *lanier*, *lanier*, *laner*, *lanier*, F. *lanier* = Pr. *lanier* = It. *laniero*, a kind of hawk, < L. *lanarius*, pertaining to a butcher: see *lanitary*.] A kind of falcon. (a) In ornith., *Falco lanarius* (also called *F. feldagii*), a noble hawk of southern and central Europe and the countries bordering



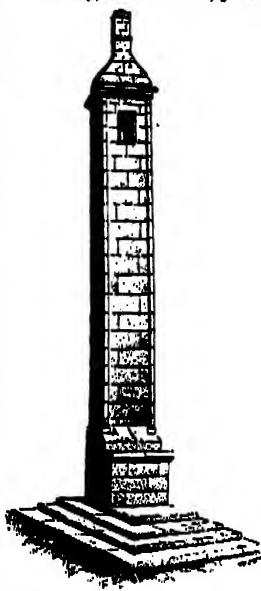
Lanner (*Falco lanarius*).

on the Mediterranean, from 16 to 18 inches long. Some related species share the name, as *F. cafer* of southeastern Europe and most of Asia, called *F. lanarius* by many writers. The American lanner is *F. mexicanus* or *polyagrus*. (b) In falconry, the female of the above, which is larger than the male. See *lanneret*.

lannard (lan'ärd), *n.* Same as *lannard*, *lanner*.

urquina. . . The lantern consists of twenty principal pieces—five teeth, five alveoli, five rotulae, and five radii—of which the alveoli are again divisible into four pieces each, and the radii into two, making a total of forty pieces. . . Besides the inter-alveolar muscles. . . this complex apparatus has protractor. . . oblique. . . transverse. . . and retractor muscles. . . A similar but less complex oral skeleton exists in most Clypeastroida, but nothing of this kind has yet been discovered in the Spatangoida. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 492*

Lantern of the dead, in central and western France, a slender medieval tower of common occurrence in cemeteries, having apertures at the top where a light was displayed at night. A class of round towers in Ireland may have served a similar purpose.—**Magic lantern**, an optical instrument, first described by Kircher in 1646, by means of which small images are thrown on a white wall or screen in a dark room, magnified to any size at pleasure. It consists of a closed lantern or box, in which are placed a lamp and a concave mirror which reflects the light of the lamp through an adjustable tube in the side of the lantern. At the inner end of this tube is fixed a plano-convex lens and at the outer end a convex projecting lens. Between the two lenses are successively placed slips of glass bearing transparent photographs or paintings, which are thrown in a magnified form on the wall or screen opposite to the lantern.



Lantern of the Dead, Antigny, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

lantern (lan'tern), *v. t.* [Formerly also *lanthorn*; < *lantern*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a lantern; light as by means of a lantern: as, to *lantern* a lighthouse.

Were it midnight, I should walk
Self-lantern'd, saturate with sunbeams.
Southey, Nondescripts, iii.

2. To put to death by hanging to a lamp-post (*F. lanterne*): a frequent incident during the first French revolution.

lantern-bellows (lan'tern-bel'ōz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of bellows resembling in structure a collapsible paper or Chinese lantern. The action of drawing out or distending the bellows causes the air to rush in through a valve opening inwardly in the outer end, and the air is expelled in turn by compressing the bellows. Bellows of this form are often set up in pairs so as to work alternately and thus supply a continuous blast to a forge or furnace. The device is of great antiquity, and is still in common use in Egypt and the East.

lantern-carrier (lan'tern-kar'i-er), *n.* Same as *lantern-fly*.

lanterne (lan'tern'), *n.* [*F.*: see *lantern*.] A long-handled copper ladle used to convey powder to the bottom of the bore of a mortar or other piece of ordnance. [Obscure.]

lantern-fish (lan'tern-fish), *n.* The smooth sole. *Hallivell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

lantern-flower (lan'tern-flou'er), *n.* A name of any ornamental species of *Abutilon*.

lantern-fly (lan'tern-fi), *n.* Any insect of the family *Fulgoroidea*, supposed to emit a strong light in the dark. *Fulgura candelaria* is a well-known



Honduras Lantern-fly (a species of *Laternaria*), reduced.

Chinese species, also called *candle-fly*. The largest is the Brazilian lantern-fly, *Laternaria phosphorea*, some 8 inches long and 5 or 6 in expanse of wings, of rich and striking colors. Also called *lantern-carrier*.

lantern-gurnard (lan'tern-ger'nārd), *n.* Same as *lantern*, 8 (b).

lantern-jack (lan'tern-jak), *n.* The ignis fatuus.

lantern-jawed (lan'tern-jād), *a.* Having lantern-jaws; having a long, thin face.

Mine host. . . pushing his lantern-jawed visage . . . rudely forward.
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

lantern-jaws (lan'tern-jās), *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws or chops; hence, a thin visage.

He sucked in both his cheeks till his lantern jaws and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers.
Scott, Rob Roy, vi.

lantern-keg (lan'tern-keg), *n.* *Naut.*, a keg taken on board a boat at sea for holding, along with a small reserve supply of bread, a lantern, and sometimes fireworks, to enable the crew to indicate their whereabouts in case of being separated from the ship at night.

lantern-lerry, *n.* Some trick of producing artificial light. *Nares.*

Henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of lantern-lerry, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inglo Jones.

lantern-light (lan'tern-lit), *n.* 1. The light of a lantern.

The adjunct, by lantern-light, read our orders amid
breathless silence.
The Century, XXXVII. 464.

2. In *arch.*, a lantern on the top of a dome; a dome-light. See *lantern*, *n.*, 3.

lantern-pinion (lan'tern-pin'yon), *n.* Same as *lantern-wheel*.

lantern-pump (lan'tern-pump), *n.* Any form of pump which operates by means of a flexible cylinder having a valved disk at each end and alternately drawn out and compressed when the machine is in use.

lantern-shell (lan'tern-shel), *n.* The shell of any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Anatina*.

lantern-slide (lan'tern-slīd), *n.* A photographic plate prepared for use in a stereopticon.

lantern-sprat (lan'tern-sprat), *n.* A sprat infested by the lernæan parasite *Lernæonema monilaris*, making it luminous by night. [Prov. Eng.]

lantern-stairs (lan'tern-stārz), *n. pl.* Winding stairs, such as are used in towers.

In the midst of the said body of building there was a pair of winding, such as we now call *lantern stairs*.
Uryskart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 53.

lantern-tower (lan'tern-tou'er), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *lantern*, 3.

The Lady-chapel (now Trinity church) at Ely, and the lantern-tower in the same cathedral, are noble works of the same time.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, l. 195, note.

lantern-wheel (lan'tern-hwēl), *n.* A form of the cog-wheel.

It consists of two parallel heads of which the peripheries are connected by bars or spindles so spaced and proportioned as to engage with the cogs of a spur-wheel. Also called *lantern*, *lantern-pinion*, *trundle-wheel*, and *wallower*. *E. H. Knight.*



Lantern-wheel.

lanthanite (lan'thā-nīt), *n.* [*< lanthanum + -ite*.] A rare basic carbonate of lanthanum, occurring in thin tabular crystals of a white or nearly white color.

lanthanum, **lanthanum** (lan'thā-num, lan'thā-ni-um), *n.* [NL., also *lanthanum*; < Gr. *λανθάνειν*, conceal: see *lathē*.] Chemical symbol, La; atomic weight, 138.5. A rare metal discovered by Mosander in 1839-41, associated with didymium in the oxide of cerium, and so named from its properties having been previously concealed by those of cerium. Its specific gravity is about 6.12. It is malleable, not ductile, tarnishes quickly in air, and is soluble in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids with evolution of hydrogen.

lanthorn, *n.* An obsolete form of *lantern*.

lantify (lan'ti-fi), *v. t.* [*< lant + -fy*.] To moisten with lant or urine; hence, to moisten or mix. [Rare.]

A goodly pease of puff past (paste),
A little lantified, to hold the gilding.
A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady, ll. 2. (Nares.)

lantum (lan'tum), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hurdy-gurdy.

lanugin (lan-ū-jin'ik), *a.* [*< L. lanugo (lanugin-), woolly substance (see lanugo), + -ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wool: as, *lanuginic acid*.

lanuginous, **lanuginose** (lā-nū'jī-nūs, -nōs), *a.* [= *F. lanuginosus* = Sp. It. *lanuginoso*, < *L. lanuginosus*, woolly, < *lanugo (lanugin-)*, woolly substance, < *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with soft fine hairs like down: specifically said in botany of the surfaces of plants, and in entomology of the clothing of insects.

lanugo (lā-nū'gō), *n.* [L., woolly substance, down, < *lana*, wool.] 1. In *anat.*, the coat of delicate downy hairs with which the human fetus is covered for some time before birth.

This fetal covering is deciduous, being shed in the womb or soon after birth. Most of the hairs are extremely minute, but they can be detected by the microscope in the liquor amnii if not on the body of the child.

2. In *bot.* and *soil.*, the cottony or woolly growth on the surface of some leaves, fruits, insects, etc.

lanx (lanks), *n.*; *pl. lances* (lan'sēs). [L.: see *lance*, *balance*, *awncol*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a large dish or platter of metal used for serving meat at table. A pewter lanx found in Norfolk, England, is 2 feet 4½ inches in diameter, and weighs 30 pounds; and Latin writers tell of such a dish of still greater weight.

lanyard, **laniard** (lan'yārd), *n.* [A corruption of *lannier*, *lanier*, simulating *yard*.] 1. *Naut.*, a small rope or cord used for certain purposes on board a ship. Specifically—(a) A rope rove in the deadeyes of the rigging, for setting up and tightening the shrouds, backstays, etc. (b) A cord or line used for convenience or safety in handling articles. A *lock-lanyard* is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired; a *port-lanyard*, the cord by which the ports are tripped up or secured; a *knife-lanyard*, a white cord or braided line worn by seamen round the neck, for the purpose of attaching their knives; a *bucket-lanyard*, a small rope attached to a bucket for drawing water, etc.

He . . . towed the bags in the water by lanyards from the fore-rigging.
The Century, XXXVII. 708.

2. *Milit.*, a piece of cord having a small hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-primer.

lanyel (lan'yel), *n.* [*< ME. lanyol, lansol, langol*, a hopple; cf. *lannier*. See *langol*, *v.*] A hopple. [Prov. Eng.]

lanier, *n.* An early form of *lannier*.

Laodicean (lā-od-i-sē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Laodicea*, < Gr. *Λαοδικία*: see *def.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Laodicea, an ancient city of Phrygia Major (now Eski-hissar), or to its inhabitants.—2. Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Laodicea.

And unto the angel, of the church of the *Laodiceans* write, . . . because thou art lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will spue thee out of my mouth.
Rev. iii. 14, 16.

2. One who resembles the Laodicean Christians in character; a lukewarm Christian.

Certain *Laodiceans* and lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

Laodiceanism (lā-od-i-sē'an-izm), *n.* [*< Laodicean + -ism*.] Lukewarmness in religion.

Laopteryx (lā-op'tē-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαός*, *lās*, a stone, + *πτερυξ*, a wing.] A genus of fossil birds from the Upper Jurassic beds of Wyoming, described by Marsh from a part of a skull indicating a bird about as large as a heron. The species is named *L. priocera*. The affinities of the bird are uncertain, but it is believed to have been odontornithic, and to have possessed biconcave vertebrae, like *Jahkhyornis*.

lap (lap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapped*, ppr. *lapping*. [Early mod. E. *lappo*; < ME. *lappen*, < AS. *lapan*, lick, lap, = MD. *lappen*, *lapan* = MLG. *lapon*, LG. *lappen* = OHG. *lapan*, MHG. *laffen* = Icel. *leppa* = Dan. *labe* = Sw. *lapa*, *lap*, lick up, = W. *lepio* = L. *lambere* (> E. *lambent*, etc.) = Gr. *λάπτειν*, lap with the tongue, lick. The *F. laper*, OF. *laper*, *lapper*, lick, and *lapper*, drink (see *lampoo*), are from LG. Prob. allied to *lip*, and to L. *labium*, lip: see *lip* and *labium*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lick up (a liquid, as water, milk, or liquid food); take into the mouth with the tongue.

Thus saith the Lord: In the place where dogs *lapped* the bloud of Naboth, shal dogges *lappe* even thy bloud also.
Bible of 1561, 3 (1) Kl. xxi. 19.

They'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 288.

2. To flow against or upon with a sound as of licking up; ripple against; lick or wash.

Dark roll the whispering waves
That *lap* the piers beneath the hill
Ridged thick with ancient graves.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lick up a liquid; drink by licking.

And gif hym lust for to *lappe*, the lawe of kynde wolde
That he dronk of eche a diche er he deide for therste.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 18.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side, being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore.
Sir E. Dyer, Nature of Bodies.

2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up water with the tongue.

I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild water *lapping* on the crag.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

lap¹ (lap), *n.* [*< lap¹, v.*] 1. A lick; a lapping; a motion or sound resembling that of lapping.

There was naught to show that it was water but . . . now and then a faint lap and a dying bubble round the edge.
R. L. Stevenson, *Merry Men*.

2. That which is licked up, as porridge. Compare *cat-lap*. [Slang.]

Here's pannum, and lap, and good poplars of yarrum.
Brome, *Jovial Crew*, II. (song).

lap (lap), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lappe*, < ME. *lappe*, < AS. *lappa*, the edge or skirt of a garment, lobe of the ear, a detached portion, a district, = OFries. *lappa* = MD. *lappe*, D. *lap* = MLG. *lappe* = G. *lappen* = Sw. *lapp* = Dan. *lap*, a lap, loose hanging portion, shred; cf. G. *lappen*, hang loose, = Icel. *lapa*, hang down; L. *labi*, fall, > *lappus*, a falling (see *labent*, *lapse*); Skt. *√ lamb*, *ramb*, hang down. Cf. *lop*¹, *lop*².] 1. A flap or loosely hanging part of a thing; a loose border or fold.

With lappes large I wot & I wene,
Dabbed with double pearls & dyets.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 301.

A golden banner, in whose stately lap
His Lord's Almighty Name wide open flew.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, II. 132.

2. The loose part of a coat; the skirt of a garment; a lappet.

With the lappes of her garments split in a frounce
she dried myn ien, that weren full of the waves of my wepynges.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, I.

At first he tells a lie with some shame and reluctance.
For then, if he cuts off but a lap of Truth's garment,
his heart smites him.
Fuller.

3. The front part of the skirt of a garment; that part of the clothing that lies loosely on the thighs and knees when a person sits down; especially, this part of the clothing, or an apron, as used to hold or contain something.

To the tree she goth full hastily,
And on this faneon loketh pitonally,
And held hir lappes abroad, for wel she wiste
The faucon moote fallen fro the twiste,
When that it swooneth next, for lakke of blood.
Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, I. 433.

And one . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof
of gourds his lap full.
2 Kl. iv. 39.

4. The part of the body covered by the front part of the skirts of one's garments or by an apron, especially when in a sitting posture; often used with special reference to nursing or cherishing; as, to hold a child in one's lap.

Ioh ansh hym sitte as he a syre were,
At alle manere ooe in Abrahammes lappes.
Pierre Plouman (C), ix. 233.

His walet lay byforn him in his lappes.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 696.

I will live in thy heart, die in thy lap, and be buried in thy eyes.
Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 2. 100.

5. In *textile manuf.* See *lapping*², 3.—6. Figuratively, anything which supports and cherishes; any retreat in which something rests or reposes; shelter; abode: as, the lap of earth; the lap of luxury.

Who are the violets now,
That strew the green lap of the new come spring?
Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 2. 47.

Or the flowery lap
Of some irriguous valley spread her store.
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 254.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth. *Gray*, *Elegy*.

lap (lap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapped*, ppr. *lapping*. [Early mod. E. *lappe*, < ME. *lappen*, earlier *wlappen*, in another form *wrappen*, > E. *wrap*, which is thus a doublet of *lap*²: see *wrap*. Cf. *envelop*, *develop*, through F. from the same ult. source.] I. *trans.* 1. To wrap or twist round.

With a great deal of cloth lapped about him like a scarf.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, v. 3.

About the paper . . . I lapped several times a slender thread.
Newton. (*Latham*.)

2. To wrap or infold; involve.

Either lapped other, full louall in armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1308.

And whanne the bodi was takun, Joseph lappede it in a cloene sendal and laide it in his newe bryfel.
Wyck, *Mat. xxvii*, 50.

A kind token of your favour lapt up in a parenthesis.
Milton, *Animadversions*.

As lapped in thought I used to lie
And gaze into the summer sky.
Longfellow, *Voices of the Night*, Prelude.

3. To fold; bend and lay one part or fold of over another: as, to lap a piece of cloth.

Ne suffred she the Middayes scorching powre,
Ne the sharp Northerne wind thereon to shoure;
But lapped up her alken leaves moost chayne.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. v. 51.

4. To lay in such a way as to cover a part of something underneath; cause to overlap: as, to lap shingles or slates on a roof.—5. To feign; invent.

For no luff hit is, lally, thou lappede thies tales,
But for treason & trayn, trust we non other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11302.

6. To cut or polish with a lap: as, to lap a gem. See *lap*², *n.*, 5.

Some parts of the lock-work are also lapped upon a revolving leaden surface plate, with emery and water, and always for dead-level polishing.
W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 252.

Lapped joint. Same as *lap-joint*.

II. *intrans.* To extend over a part of something else; overlap.—To lap over, to cover or partly cover, by being folded or turned upon; extend beyond.

The upper wings are opaque: at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent like the wing of a fly.
Grew.

lap (lap), *n.* [*lap*², *v.* In some uses appar. confused with *lap*², *n.*] 1. A covering.

And alle ledis me lowtided that lengede in erthe,
And now es lette me no lappes my lygham to hale.
Morris Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 3237.

2. The part of one body which lies on and covers part of another; the amount or extent of such covering: as, the lap of a slate in roofing.

—3. In the steam-engine, the space over which a slide-valve travels after the closing of the steam-passage to or from the cylinder. The outside lap is the space traversed by the slide-valve after it has passed the inlet-port and out of the supply of steam from the cylinder, and is intended to cause the engine to do a part of its work by expansion. The inside lap is the space traversed by the valve before the end of the stroke, after it has shut off the exhaust of steam. It leaves a portion of vapor confined within the cylinder to act as an elastic cushion against the down stroke of the piston.

Expansive working, however, becomes possible when we give the valve what is called lap, by making it project over the edges of the steam ports.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 501.

4. A thick roll or sheet of cotton, wool, or the like, in various stages of manufacture.

The felt for these purposes is made chiefly from wool, which is, after washing, first carded out into exceedingly fine uniform gossamer-like laps.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 68.

A pair of large fluted rollers, revolving in the same direction, takes on the sheet of cotton until it has formed a thick roll, technically called a lap.
Spence's *Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 742.

5. A wheel or disk of lead, copper, wood, leather, or other substance, which, being charged with polishing- or cutting-powder, is used in cutting gems, glass, etc., or in polishing gems and cutlery. In some trades and for some purposes the outer edge or periphery of the wheel is covered with the polishing-powder and applied to the material to be fashioned; in others the face or flat side of the wheel is used.

6. In *gun-making*, a lead casting made to fit the bore of a rifle, with which the rifling is smoothed and polished.—7. In *eachers*, a lapping of the count from one game to the next; the carrying of a surplus of points at the end of a game over to the score of the next game: done by agreement, not as a regular feature of the game.—8. A course or round, as in running; a lapping or roundabout run.

When their lap is finished, the cautious huntman to their kennel gathers the nimblefooted hounds.
Faulding, *Jonathan Wild*, I. 14.

9. In walking-matches and similar contests, a single round of the course along which competitors have to go a certain number of times in order to complete a specified distance. Thus, if a course is 440 yards, a pedestrian would have to do four laps or lengths to complete a mile.—Left in the lap, embarrassed. *Nares*.

Vidon me tuis condilis impeditum esse? Doest thou not see me brought in the briars, or left in the lap, through thy device and counsels?
Terence in *English* (1614).

lap (lap). An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *lap*¹.

How Naunie lap and flang
(A souple jad she was and strang).
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

laparocoele (lap'ā-rō-sēl'), *n.* [*Gr.* *lapāra*, the flank, loins, fem. of *laparōs*, soft, < *κλῆρ*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a rupture through the side of the belly; lumbar hernia.

laparocolotomy (lap'ā-rō-kō-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *lapāra*, the flank, loins, & *κόλον*, the large intestine (see *colon*²), & *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *raueiv*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the colon through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparo-enterotomy (lap'ā-rō-en-tē-rōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *lapāra*, the flank, loins, & *έντερον*, intestine (see *entéron*), & *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, incision into the intestine through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparohysterectomy (lap'ā-rō-his-tē-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *lapāra*, the flank, loins, & *ύστερα*, uterus, & *έκτομή*, a cutting out: see *hysterec-*

tomy.] In *surg.*, the excision of the uterus through an incision in the abdominal walls.

laparonephrectomy (lap'ā-rō-nef-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *lapāra*, the flank, loins, & *νεφρός*, kidney, & *έκτομή*, a cutting out.] In *surg.*, the excision of the kidney through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparonephrotomy (lap'ā-rō-nef-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *lapāra*, the flank, loins, & *νεφρός*, kidney, & *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, an incision into the kidney by an incision into the abdominal walls.

laparostict (lap'ā-rō-stikt'), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr.* *lapāra*, the flank, loins, & *στικτός*, verbal adj. of *στίχειν*, prick, stab: see *stigma*.] A section of *Scarabaeidae*, including dung-beetles whose abdominal stigmata are in the membrane between the dorsal and ventral segments, the last one covered by the elytra, and whose antennae are 9- to 11-jointed, the outer three joints usually forming the club. They live in excrement and decomposing matters.

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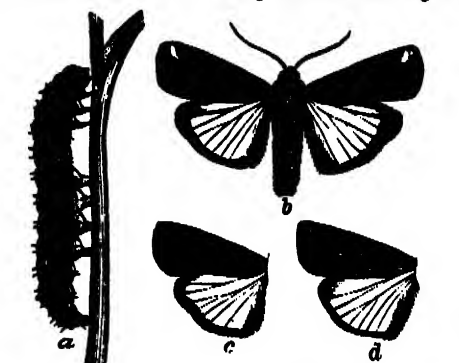
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laparosticta (lap'ā-rō-stikt'ij'), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr.* *lapāra*, the flank, loins, & *στικτός*, verbal adj. of

It is a variable form, and two varieties, *fulvacea* and *obscura*, have been described. The caterpillars often occur in great



Full Army-worm (*Laphygma frugiperda*).
a, larva; b, moth; c, wings of var. *obscura*; d, wings of var. *fulvacea*.
numbers and damage cereal crops and pastures, occasionally even vegetable-gardens. *Riley*, 7th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 49.

lapicide (lap'i-sid), *n.* [*L. lapitoida*, prop. (*L.L.*) *lapidicida*, a stone-cutter, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *-cida*, < *cedere*, cut.] A stone-cutter. *Coles*, 1717.

lapidable (lap'i-də-bl), *a.* [*L. lapid* (ate) + *-able*.] That may be stoned. *Bailey*, 1731.

lapidarian (lap-i-dā-ri-an), *a.* [*As lapidary* + *-an*.] Same as *lapidary*. *Crocker*. [Rare.]

lapidarians (lap-i-dā-ri-us), *n.* [*L. lapidarius*, belonging to stones: see *lapidary*.] Consisting of stones; stony. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

lapidarist (lap'i-dā-ris-t), *n.* [*As lapidar* (y) + *-ist*.] A person versed in the lapidary art; a connoisseur of fine stones or gems; a lapidist.

The stone called sapphire by Pliny is now known to *lapidarius* as *lapis lazuli*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV, 84.

lapidary (lap'i-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*From F. lapidare* = *Sp. Pg. It. lapidiario*, < *L. lapidarius*, of or belonging to stones or stone; as a noun, a stone-cutter; < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*.] *L. a.* 1. Pertaining to a stone or stones; having relation to stones: as, the *lapidary* bee (which see, below).—2. Pertaining or relating to, or used in, the working of stone or stones, especially of fine stones or gems, as cutting, polishing, engraving, etc.: as, the *lapidary* art; a *lapidary* wheel.—3. Engraved or inscribed upon stone: as, *lapidary* verses.

The *lapidary* alphabet, used for inscriptions and coins, is square and angular, the letters being of equal height, and composed largely of vertical and horizontal lines. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, II, 147.

Both styles of capital writing were obviously borrowed from the *lapidary* alphabets employed under the empire. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 152.

4. Of or pertaining to inscriptions cut in stone, or to any formal inscriptions; monumental: as, the *lapidary* style of composition or of lettering.

A nobler eulogium than all the *lapidary* adulation of modern epitaphs. *Omniomiser*, No. 121. (*Latham*.)

Lapidary bee, *Bombus lapidarius*, a bumblebee with a black body and red end of the abdomen. It nests in stony places.—**Lapidary mill**, (*a*) A lapidaries' grinding, cutting, and polishing-apparatus, including the bench and the machinery for the wheels or laps, the sifting, roughing, smoothing, and polishing-mills, and the sifting and grinding-wheels. (*b*) A lapidary wheel.—**Lapidary style**, in *lit.*, a style appropriate for monumental and other inscriptions, or characteristic of inscriptions.—**Lapidary wheel**, a wheel for cutting and polishing, used by lapidaries. There are two kinds of these wheels: (1) the *elbow*, a thin iron wheel edged with diamond-dust, used like a saw; (2) the *lap* or *mill*, used for grinding and polishing, usually working horizontally and performing its function by means of its upper face or disk, which is faced with metal, wood, leather, or other material, and is strewn with polishing or abrading powder of different degrees of hardness and fineness. *E. H. Knight*.

II. n.; pl. lapidaries (-riz). 1. A stone-cutter; one who cuts and prepares and inscribes tombstones.—2. Specifically, a workman in fine and hard stones; one who does any kind of skilled work on precious or semi-precious stones, as cutting, polishing, engraving, the formation of useful or decorative articles, etc.

The *lapidaries* now shall learn to set
Their diamonds in gold, and not in jet.
Brome, To his Mistress.

When practicable, the *lapidary* avails himself of the natural cleavages in the mineral upon which he is going to operate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 224.

3. A virtuoso of lapidary work; a lapidarist. [Rare.]—**Lapidaries' cloth-mill**, a lapidary wheel, about 2 inches thick, consisting of a center of wood about 6 inches in diameter, upon which a spiral coil of list or cloth is wound closely until the diameter of the wheel is about 10 inches. The cloth or list face is dressed true and even with an iron heated to a dull red. This mill is used generally with pumice-stone and water, and by reason of

its elasticity is well adapted to operate upon curved surfaces of shells and stones.

lapidate (lap'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lapidated*, ppr. *lapidating*. [*L. lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare* (> *It. lapidare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. lapidar* = *F. lapider*), throw stones at, stone, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*. Cf. *dilapidate*.] 1. To stone; throw stones at; hit with stones. [Rare.]

I have been in the catacombs—caves very curious indeed—we were *lapidated* by the natives—pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word. *Scott*, St. Roman's Well, xxi.

The season for *lapidating* the professors is now at hand; keep him quiet at Holland House till all is over.

Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

2. To cut and polish, as a stone by a lapidary.

The ruby-colored ones [tourmalines] when *lapidated* being easily mistaken for rubies.

Eng. Consul at Bahia, quoted in *Phila. Times*, May 2, 1886.

lapidation (lap-i-dā'shən), *n.* [*From F. lapidation* = *Fr. lapidatio* = *Sp. lapidacion* = *Pg. lapidacio* = *It. lapidazione*, < *L. lapidatio* (n-), a stoning, < *lapidare*, stone: see *lapidate*.] The act of throwing stones at a person or of striking a person with stones; punishment or execution by stoning.

All adulterers should be executed by *lapidation*; the ancient punishment was burning: death always, though in divers forms.

Sp. Hall, Contemplations, IV, 15.

Adultery, if detected, would be punished by *lapidation* according to the rigor of the Koranic law.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 284.

lapidator (lap'i-dā-tor), *n.* [*From It. lapidatore*, < *L. lapidator*, a stoner, < *lapidare*, stone: see *lapidate*.] One who stones. [Rare.]

lapideon (lā-pid'ē-on), *n.* [*L. lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *-eon*, as in *melodeon*, etc.] A musical instrument, invented by M. Baudry, consisting of a graduated series of flints so suspended on a frame that they can be sounded by blows from wooden or stone hammers.

lapideous (lā-pid'ē-us), *a.* [*From Sp. lapideo* = *Pg. lapideo*, < *L. lapideus*, stony, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*. Cf. *lapidose*.] Of the nature of stone; consisting of stone; stony. [Rare.]

A chylifactory menstruum or digestive preparation, drawn from species or individuals whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve *lapideous* bodies.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II, 5.

lapides, *n.* Plural of *lapis*.

lapidescent (lap-i-des'ens), *n.* [*From lapidescent* (t) + *-ce*.] The state of being lapidescent, or the process of petrifying.

They [chemists] do with much confidence entirely ascribe the induration and especially the *lapidescence* of bodies to a certain secret internal principle, lurking for the most part in some liquid vehicle. *Boyle*, Works, I, 434.

lapidescenty (lap-i-des'ens-i), *n.* Same as *lapidescence*.

The *lapidescenties* and petrificative mutations of hard bodies.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 23.

lapidescent (lap-i-des'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*From F. lapidescent* = *It. lapidescente*, < *L. lapidescent* (t)s, ppr. of *lapidescere*, become stone, petrify, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*.] *L. a.* 1. Turning to stone; petrifying.

A spring within the bowels of y^e earth, very deepe, & so excessive cold that the drops meeting with some *lapidescent* matter converts them into an hard stone, which hangs about it like icicles. *Keelyn*, Diary, June 20, 1664.

2. Petrificative; lapidific; having the power of converting to stone.

Beneath the surface of the Earth there may be sulphureous and other steams, that may be plentifully mixed with water, and there, in likelihood, with *lapidescent* liquors.

Boyle, Works, III, 557.

II. n. A substance which has the quality of petrifying another substance, or converting it to stone.

lapidific (lap-i-dif'ik), *a.* [*From F. lapidifique* = *Sp. lapidifico* = *It. lapidifico*, < *L. lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *facere*, make.] Forming or converting into stone.

Arguing that the atoms of the *lapidific*, as well as of the saline principle, being regular, do therefore concur in producing regular stones. *N. Greve*, Cosmologia Sacra, I, 2.

But have we any better proof of such an effort of nature than of her shooting a *lapidific* juice into the form of a shell?

Jefferson, Correspondence, I, 451.

lapidifical (lap-i-dif'ik-al), *a.* [*From lapidifico* + *-al*.] Same as *lapidific*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II, 5.

lapidification (lā-pid'i-fī-kā'shən), *n.* [*From F. lapidification* = *Sp. lapidificacion* = *It. lapidificazione*, < *NL. *lapidificatio* (n-), the act of turning substances into stone, < **lapidificare*, lapidify: see *lapidify*.] Petrification; the process of conversion into stone.

Induration, or *lapidification* of substances more soft, is likewise another degree of condensation.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 82.

We must suppose that an interval of time elapsed before the commencement of *lapidification*, during which the cellular tissue was obliterated.

Sir C. Lyell, Elem. of Geol. (6th ed.), p. 43.

lapidify (lā-pid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lapidified*, ppr. *lapidifying*. [*From F. lapidifier* = *Sp. Pg. lapidificar*, < *NL. *lapidificare*, make stone, turn into stone, < *L. lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *facere*, make. Cf. *lapidific*.] To convert into stone; petrify. [Rare.]

lapidist (lap'i-dist), *n.* [*L. lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone (see *lapis*), + *-ist*.] 1. A lapidary.

The factitious stones of chymists in imitation [of adamant] being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*.

Rap, Works of Creation, I.

2. An expert in precious and semi-precious stones; a student of mineralogy, especially in relation to stones used for decoration.

lapidose (lap'i-dōs), *a.* [*From F. lapidose* = *F. lapideus* = *Sp. It. lapidoso*, < *L. lapidosus*, stony, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*. Cf. *lapidous*.] 1. Stony.

Ther [where] cleyl landes are & *lapidose*; With dounge is good to help hem.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

2. In bot., growing in stony places.

lapilliform (lā-pil'i-form), *a.* [*L. lapillus*, a little stone (see *lapillus*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of small stones.

lapillus (lā-pil'us), *n.*; pl. *lapilli* (-i). [*L.*, dim. of *lapis*, a stone: see *lapis*.] 1. A small stone; specifically, in the plural, fragmentary materials ejected from volcanoes in eruption, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a walnut.

They are sometimes so cellular in structure as to float on the surface of water.—2. In anat., an ear-stone; an otolith; one of the hard concretions found in the fluid of the labyrinth of the ear of many animals. See *otolith*.

lapis (lā'pis), *n.*; pl. *lapides* (-pī-dēs). [*L.*, a

stone; akin to *Gr. λίπας*, a bare rock, *λεπίς*, a flake, scale, < *λεπναι*, peel, scale off: see *lapis*.] 1. A stone: used only as a Latin word. See phrases below.—2. A kind of calico-printing with indigo in which the resists are so composed that they act as a mordant for other dyes, those parts of the cloth which by the resist are protected from the action of the indigo, and are thus left white, being dyed in turn by madder or quercitron-bark. The patterns so produced were thought to bear some resemblance to *lapis lazuli*; hence the name.—**Lapis causticus** (caustic stone), caustic potash.—**Lapis divinus** (divine stone), a preparation of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, and alum, 10 parts each, and camphor one part, fused together.—**Lapis infernalis** (infernal stone), fused nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.—**Lapis lazuli** (azure stone), a silicate of sodium, calcium, and aluminum with a sulphur compound of sodium, allied in composition to halcyne and nosen. It occurs massive, and has usually a rich ultramarine-blue color, which makes it highly esteemed as an ornamental stone. It is hard enough to be engraved and cut into cameos, but large masses cannot be used in this way, because of flaws. That which comes from Persia and China is finest in color. By isolating and powdering the blue coloring matter the pigment called native or real ultramarine is obtained. See *ultramarine*.—**Lapis lazuli blue**, a deep blue used in decoration, especially in Oriental porcelain and in the porcelain of Sévres. The Sévres blue is deeper in color than that which bears the same name in Oriental porcelain, and is commonly clouded or mottled, and sometimes veined with gold.—**Lapis lazuli ware**, a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to a variety of his blue-ware which was veined with gold upon blue. See *pebbleware*.—**Lapis lydius** (Lydian stone), touchstone or basanite, a variety of siliceous slate.—**Lapis ollaris** (pot-stone), soapstone, potstone, or talc, a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

Lapith (lap'ith), *n.*; pl. *Lapithae* or *Lapithae* (-i-thē, -iths). [*L. Lapitha*, < *Gr. Λαπίθαι*: see *Lapitha*.] One of the Lapithae.

The *Lapithae* [Parthenon] are youthful, beardless, slim, but firmly knit. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II, 55.

Lapithae (lap'i-thē), *n.* pl. [*L.*, < *Gr. Λαπίθαι*.] In *Gr. myth.*, a people of Thessaly, held to be



Lapith Fighting with Centaur.—Metope of the Parthenon.

the descendants of Lapithes, son of Apollo, celebrated for their wars with the Centaurs, and especially for their chastisement, with the aid of Theseus, of the Centaurs for an attempt to carry off Hippodamia and other women from the feast at her marriage with Pirithous, ruler of the Lapiths. The word is of frequent occurrence in treatises on Greek art, combats between Lapiths and Centaurs having been a favorite subject with Greek artists.

lap-joint (lap'joint), *n.* A joint in which one edge of a board, plank, or plate overlaps the edge of another piece, the edges being partly cut away so that the pieces are in parallel relation with each other. The term is used in contradistinction to *butting joint*. The joints of weather-boarding in house-building and the so-called "clinker build" of boats are familiar examples. Also *lapped joint*. — **Half-lap joint**, a joint formed by making the ends of shafts semi-cylindrical and putting them together so that the tongue of one fits into the recess of the other. The joint is then covered with a thimble or ring in which it is secured by a key. See *cut under coupling*.

lap-jointed (lap'joint'ed), *a.* Having joints formed by edges (as of plates) overlapping, as steam-bollers, iron ships, etc. — **Lap-jointed work**. Same as *clinker-work*.

Laplace's coefficients, equation, function, theorem, etc. See *coefficient*, etc.

Laplacian (lă-plă'si-ăn), *a.* [*Laplace* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Pierre Simon de Laplace, a great French astronomer and mathematician (1749-1827).

This primitive Kantian and *Laplacian* evolutionism, this nebular theory of such exquisite conceit, . . . has received many hard knocks from astronomers.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 640.

Laplander (lap'lan-dër), *n.* [= *Sw. Lappländer* = *Dan. Laplander*; as *Lapland* (see *def.*) + *-er*.] A native of Lapland, a region forming the northernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula, and divided between Norway, Sweden, and Russia. See *Lapp*.

Lapland finch. See *finch*.

Laplandish (lap'lan-dish), *a.* [*Lapland* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to Lapland or the Laplanders; Lappish.

Lapland rose-bay. See *rose-bay*.

lapping (lap'ing), *n.* [*lap* + *-ing*.] One who is nursed, as it were, in the lap of ease and luxury; a term of contempt. [Rare.]

You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapping* to the milk and dainties.

Rever. Sermons (1668), p. 7.

Laportea (lă-pôr'tē-ă), *n.* [NL. (Gaudichaud-Beaupré, 1826), named after M. Laporte, of whom the author gives no account.] A genus of urticaceous plants of the tribe *Urticeae* and subtribe *Urticeae*. They much resemble nettles, and, like them, are provided with stinging hairs. They differ, however, from the genus *Urtica* in the oblique achenium, connate stipules, and alternate leaves. There are about 25 species, widely dispersed throughout the warmer regions of both hemispheres, especially in the Old World, but also in Mexico and further northward, being absent in South America. They are perennial herbs, shrubs, or even trees, with simple, usually toothed, leaves and minute monoclous or dioecious flowers clustered in loose cymes or glomerules. *L. canadensis*, the wood-nettle, is a common plant throughout the eastern United States. *L. gigas* of Australia is a large tree 80 feet in height, with extremely light, open-grained wood, and leaves from 12 to 15 inches broad. Its native name is *goo-moo-ma*, and its colonial name *nettle-tree*. It yields a valuable fiber.

Lapp (lap), *n.* [*Sw. Lapp* = *Dan. Lap*, a Lapp; a name of Lappish origin.] A member of the race from which Lapland takes its name, but which forms only a portion of its population. The Lapps are an inferior branch of the Finnic race, physically dwarfish and weak, and low in the scale of civilization.

lappaceous (la-pă'shi-us), *a.* [*L. lappaceus*, bur-like, *lappa*, a bur.] In bot., pertaining to or resembling a bur.

lapper, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *lap*.

lapper, *n.* See *lapet*.

lapper (lap'er), *n.* [*lap* + *-er*.] 1. One who laps with the tongue. *Johnson*. — 2. In *entom.*, one of the trophi or mouth-organs which are used for lapping honey or other food, as the tongue of a bee. *Kirby*.

lapper (lap'er), *n.* [*lap* + *-er*.] 1. One who laps. Specifically — (a) One who wraps or folds, as a cloth-lapper.

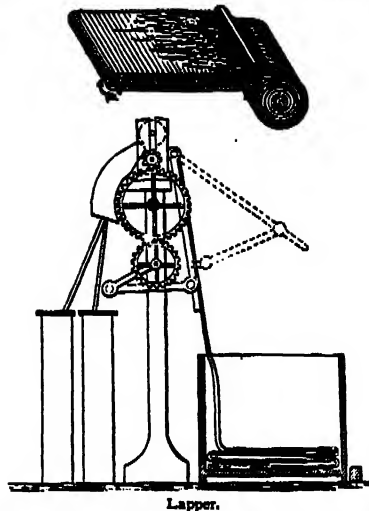
They may be *lappers* of linen, and balliffs of the manor. *Swift*.

(b) One who uses a lap, as in a lapidary's work.

The *lapper* produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel. *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 178.

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which receives the scouted cotton from the batting- and blowing-machine, and compacts it into a lap or

fleece upon the surface of a roller called a lap-roller. This lap or fleece, when it acquires the proper thickness, is torn across, and removed from the lap-roller.



Lapper.

to be fed to a carding-machine, into which it is carried by the action of feed-rolls and the first card-roller or flicker-in. Also called *spreader* or *blower*, and *lap-machine* or *lapping-machine*.

lapper (lap'er), *v. t.* and *i.* A Scotch form of *lapper*.

lapper-milk (lap'er-milk), *n.* Loppered milk; elabber. [Scotch.]

There's a soup parritch for ye—it will set ye better to be slaistering at them and the *lapper-milk*.

Scott. Antiquary, x.

lappet (lap'et), *n.* [*ME. lappet*; *< lap* + *-et*.] 1. A little lap, flap, or pendant, especially on a coat or a head-dress.

When I cut-off this *lappet* from thy Coat,
Could I not then as well have cut thy throat?
Sylvestor, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Trophies.

Half a dozen squeezed plaits of linen, to which dangled behind two unmeaning pendants, called *lappets*, not half covering their strait-drawn hair.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. 1.

The dalmatic . . . has full sleeves reaching only to the elbows, but prolonged in broad *lappets* of moderate length.

Ensaye. Brit., VI. 467.

2. In *ornith.*, a wattle or other fleshy process hanging from a bird's head. — 3. One of certain bombycid moths, as *Lasiocampa quercifolia*; an English book-name. The small lappet is *L. iliofolia*.

lappet (lap'et), *v. t.* [*< lappet, n.*] To cover with or as with a lappet. *Landor*.

lappeted (lap'et-ed), *a.* [*< lappet* + *-ed*.] In *ornith.*, wattled; having fleshy lappets at the base of the beak; as, the *lappeted lapwing*, *Euplopterus tectus* or *Sarcophorus pileatus*.

lappet-end (lap'et-end), *n.* 1. The free end of a lappet, as of fine lawn or lace, frequently very rich in decoration. Hence — 2. A piece of lace or embroidery suitable for making a lappet. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XIX. 8.

lappet-frame (lap'et-frām), *n.* In *lappet-weaving*, a sliding bar carrying needles, each with a separate thread, for producing the pattern. The bar is raised and lowered as required by the action on it of a wheel grooved according to the pattern to be produced. Sometimes two or more such bars are employed simultaneously. The device is a somewhat old one, still much used in Scotland. *A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 188.

lappet-head (lap'et-hed), *n.* A head-dress made with lappets or lace pendants.

He beheld his . . . friend dressed up in a *lappet-head* and petticoat.

Goldsmith, Voltaire.

And sails with *lappet-head* and miming airs
Duly at chink of bell to morning pray'r.

Congreg. Truth, I. 189.

lappet-moth (lap'et-môth), *n.* Same as *lappet*, 3.

lappet-weaving (lap'et-wē'ving), *n.* A system of weaving used for producing figures on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame. *A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 188.

Lappie (lap'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Lapp* + *-ie*.] Same as *Lappish*.

lapping (lap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lap*, *v.*] 1. The act of licking up with the tongue. — 2. The motion and sound of rippling water.

lapping (lap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lap*, *v.*] 1. The act of wrapping or folding. — 2. The act of superimposing the margin of a piece of any material upon the margin of another piece, as in making a lap-joint. — 3. In *textile manuf.*, the

process of forming a lap or fleece of fibrous material suitable for presentation or delivery to the carding-machine. In cotton-manufacture the laps are formed by compacting the cotton upon rollers, whence the fleece is detached after it has acquired the proper thickness. Laps are also formed by unling silvers, as in the preparation of tow for spinning.

4. In *ordnance*, a process for slightly increasing the bore of a rifled gun by wearing away the lands, or metal between the rifle-grooves. — 5. In *metal-working*, the smoothing of metal surfaces by rubbing them with a plate of metal rendered abrasive by the application of oil and powdered corundum, or by the application of a revolving disk similarly prepared. — 6. That which is lapped; a flap or pendant.

As those casual *lappings* and flowing streamers were imitated from nothing, they seldom have any folds or chiaro scuro. *Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, IV. 1.

lapping-engine (lap'ing-en'jin), *n.* In *metal-working*, a machine for turning over the two laps which are later joined by the operation of welding.

lapping-machine (lap'ing-mă-shēn'), *n.* Same as *lapper*, 2.

Lappish (lap'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sw. Lappsk* = *Dan. Lappisk*; as *Lapp* + *-isk*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps.

II. *n.* The language of the Lapps, which is akin to the Finnic.

Also *Lappic*.

lap-plate (lap'plăt), *n.* In *metal-working*, a plate which covers the line or joint where two other plates abut against each other, and is soldered, riveted, or bolted to both, thus connecting them.

Lapponian (la-pô'ni-ăn), *a.* [*< ML. Lapponia*, Lapland; see *Lapp*.] Same as *Lappish*.

lapp-owl (lap'oul), *n.* The great gray owl, *Strix lapponica*, of Lapland and other northerly regions.

lappy (lap'i), *a.* [*< lap* + *-y*.] In liquor; drunk. *Bailey*, 1781. [Cant.]

lap-ring (lap'ring), *n.* An open ring in which the ends overlap each other without touching. It is analogous to a split-ring, and, like it, is used to form a convenient connecting-link. The lap-ring, however, is made of such heavy material that it cannot, like the split-ring, be elastic. *E. H. Knight*.

lap-robe (lap'rôb), *n.* A fur robe or a blanket used to protect the feet and legs when riding in a carriage or sleigh. [U. S.]

lap-roller (lap'rô'ler), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the roller of a lapping-machine which receives the fiber after the processes of batting and scutching, and upon which the lap or fleece is built up and compacted to a thickness suitable for delivery to the carding-machine.

lapsable (lap'să-bl), *a.* [*< laps* + *-able*.] Capable of lapsing, falling, or relapsing.

Lapsana, **Lampsana** (lap'-, lamp'să-nă), *n.* [NL. *Lapsana* (Linnaeus), *Lampsana* (Tournefort); *< L. lapsana*, *lampsana*, *< Gr. λᾱψάνη, λᾱψάνη*, the charlock.] A genus of composite plants of the liguliferous tribe *Ochortaceae*, type of the subtribe *Lapsanoeae*, having a glabrous involucre and naked receptacle, oblong, somewhat compressed, many-ribbed achenes, small, loosely pinnated heads, and yellow corollas. Nine very closely related species, perhaps reducible to three or four, occur, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere in the Old World, one of them also occurring in North America. They are annual erect, branching herbs, sometimes hairy or glandular-viscid, with coarsely toothed or pinnatifid leaves, and long-peduncled heads. *L. communis*, the nipplewort, is a common hedge-weed in Europe, and occurs in the United States and Canada, perhaps only naturalized.

Lapsanese, **Lapsanese** (lap-, lamp'să'nē-sē), *n.* pl. [NL.; *< Lapsana*, *Lampsana*, + *-ae*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Ochortaceae*, typified by the genus *Lapsana*, and containing also the genera *Hesperidella* and *Apogon*, annual leafy herbs with chiefly naked involucre of nearly equal scales, and glabrous achenes, obtuse or rounded at the apex.

lap-scale (lap'skāl), *n.* An apparatus used in weighing out the quantity of wool or cotton which is to be spread upon the feeding-apron of a lapper or a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

lapse (laps), *n.* [= *F. laps* = *Sp. Pg. lapso* = *It. lasso*, *< L. lapsus*, a falling, slipping, *< labi*, slip; see *labent*, *lap*.] 1. A falling; a continued falling off or away; a passing or gliding along or away; as, the *lapse* of flowing water; the *lapse* of time.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And languid *lapses* of murmuring streams.

Milton, P. L., viii. 282.

Through the still *lapse* of ages.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A gradual fall or descent; passage downward, physical or moral; a passing from a higher to a lower place, state, or condition: as, a lapse from integrity; a lapse into sin.

Since thy original lapse, true liberty
Is lost. *Milton, P. L., xii. 83.*

The lapse to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult. *Johnson, Rambler.*

With soft and silent lapses came down
The glory that the world receives,
At sunset, in its golden leaves.
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnislunk.

3. A failure or miscarriage through some fault, slip, or negligence; hence, a slip or fault in general; a mistake from carelessness or inattention: as, a lapse of justice; a lapse of title to an estate; a lapse of the tongue or of grammar.

His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restoration of all the lapses and decays of former times.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 78.

Let us stand never so much upon our guard, there will be lapses, there will be inadvertencies, there will be surprises.

By. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

4. In Eng. eccles. law, the failure or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within the time allowed him, six months from avoidance, in which event the benefice is said to be lapsed or in lapse, and the right of presentation passes to the bishop.

The canon was made for presentation within six months, and title of lapses given to the bishop.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, viii.

lapse (laps), v.; pret. and pp. lapsed, ppr. lapsing. [*L. lapsare, fall, slip, stumble, freq. of labi, pp. lapsus, fall, slip; see lapse, n.* Cf. *col-lapse, clapse, ilapse, relapse.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To fall; slip; slide; glide; sink; pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels is nothing else but a tendency to lapse into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended.

Swift, To the Lord Treasurer.

2. To slip in conduct; fail in duty; deviate from rectitude; commit a fault; slip or fall into error or sin.

To lapse in fullness

Is sorer than to lie for need.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 6. 12.

3. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, etc.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it lapses to the king.

Ayliffe, Paragon.

4. To pass or fall away; fail; specifically, in law, to become ineffectual or void: as, the benefice lapsed; the legacy lapsed.

Until in time his history shall lapse and be forgotten.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 277.

The lapsed, in early church hist., those who, having professed Christianity, denied the faith in time of persecution or fell into some other kind of sin, such as offering sacrifice or incense to idols, etc. On profession of contrition they were allowed to hope for restoration to the church, but, before being again admitted to communion, had to pass a long probation, and submit to special penances, sometimes lasting till the approach of death.

II. trans. To cause or suffer to slide; suffer to fall or become void or ineffectual; let slip. [*Rare.*]

He counts the living his to dispose, not to make profit of. He fears more to lapse his conscience than his living.

Fuller.

lap-shaver (lap'shā'vér), n. A machine for reducing leather-hides to a uniform thickness by shaving away inequalities by means of a set knife. The name comes from the old practice of shaving hides by hand while held on a board in the lap. *E. H. Knight.*

lap-sided (lap'sid'ed), a. Same as *lap-sided*.

lap-stone (lap'stōn), n. A stone held in the lap on which shoemakers hammer leather to make it more solid.

lapstreak (lap'strēk), a. and n. **I. a.** Built with each streak or course of planking overlapping the one below it like clapboards on a house; clincher-built; applied to boats.

II. n. A boat built in this way. Lapstreaks are not so strong as smooth-seamed boats, and are much more easily strained.

This boat . . . was a lapstreak, some thirty-seven feet long.

The Boston Globe, Nov. 7, 1886.

lapstreaked (lap'strēkt), a. Same as *lapstreak*.

lapstreaker (lap'strē-kér), n. A fisherman who uses a lapstreak boat. [*New England.*]

lappus (lap'sus), n.; pl. lappus. [*L., a fall, slip; see lapse, n.*] A fall or slide; a slip; only as a Latin word.—*Lappus calami*, a slip of the pen; a mistake in writing.—*Lappus linguae*, a slip of the tongue; a mistake of a word in utterance.—*Lappus memoriae*, a slip of the memory.

lap-table (lap'tā'bl), n. Same as *lap-board*.
lap-tea (lap'tē), n. A tea at which refreshments are served to the guests in their laps, instead of at table. *Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int. [Local, U. S.]*

Laputan (la-pū'tan), a. and n. [*Laputa* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Laputa, an imaginary flying island described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," whose inhabitants were engaged in all sorts of ridiculous projects; hence, chimerical; absurd; ridiculous; impossible.

After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his Laputan philosophers, may not be so very absurd.

Str. J. Herschel, Pop. Lects., p. 62.

II. n. An inhabitant of Laputa; a visionary.
lap-weld (lap'weld), n. A welding or weld made by lapping one piece of metal over another before hammering; distinguished from *butt-weld*.

lapweld (lap'weld), v. t. To weld together by the lapping of one edge over the other.

lapwing (lap'wing), n. [*Early mod. E. lappwing*, < *ME. lapwing*, a corrupt form, simulating *wing* ("because he laps or claps the wings so often"—*Minsheu*), of *lapwink, lapwynke, lappwink, lapwynke*, prop. **lepwink, lepwynke*, < *AS. hleppwince*, a lapwing, < *hlepian*, leap, run, + **wince*, < **wincan*, move aside, turn: see *wink, wince*. The name appar. refers to the bird's irregular, twitching mode of flight.] A plover-like bird with four toes, a crest, and lustrous plumage, belonging to the genus *Vanellus* and family *Charadriidae*. The best-known lapwing is *V. cristatus*, a common European bird, also called *pe-*



Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).

wit, from its cry. The adult male has the upper parts iridescent with green, violet, and purplish tints, the under parts white, a large area on the breast and the top of the head and the long crest black, the tail-coverts chestnut or orange-brown, the tail black and white, the bill black, and the feet red. It is about as large as a pigeon. The eggs are esteemed a great luxury, and many are annually sent to the London markets from the marshy districts of England, under the name of *plover's eggs*. There are other species. Also called *lapwing*.

For none after he was changed,
And from his own kind strangled,
A lapwink made he was.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Wherein you resemble the lapwing, who crieth most where her nest is not. *Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, II. 2.*

lapwink, n. An obsolete form of *lapwing*.

lapwork (lap'wérk), n. In metal-working, work in which parts are fastened together by being lapped one over the other and then riveted, lapwelded, or the like.

laquay, laquey, n. Obsolete forms of *lackey*. *Minsheu, 1617.*

laquair (lak'wā'ér), n. [*L., also laquaire*, a paneled ceiling; cf. *laquair*, of same sense: see *laquair*.] A ceiling which consists of sunk or hollowed compartments having bands or spaces between. See *laquair*.

Lari (lār), n.; pl. Lares (lā'rēz), or, as English, Lurs (lārz). [*L. Lar*, usually in pl. *Lares*, OL. *Lases* (Etruscan *Laran, Lalan*, perhaps akin to *Skt. √ las*, shine.) **I. In Rom. antiq.**, one of a class of infernal deities whose cult was of primitive origin. They were looked upon as natural protectors of the state and family, and also as powerful for evil if not duly respected and propitiated. The public *Lares*, originally two in number, were the guardians of the unity of the state, and were honored with temples and an

elaborate public ceremonial. After the time of Augustus, at least, each division of the city had also its own public *Lares* (*Lares compites*). The private *Lares* differed for each family, and were worshipped daily in the house, being domiciled either on the family hearth or in a special shrine. They received also special recognition upon every occasion of festivity, public or private, and on certain days devoted particularly to them, and claimed tribute alike from the bride upon entering the family and from the youth upon attaining his majority. The chief of the private *Lares* in each family, the domestic or household *Lar* (*Lar familiaris*) in the fullest sense, was the spirit of the founder of the family. To the family spirits were often added in later times, among the household *Lares*, the shades of heroes, or other personalities who were looked upon with admiration or awe. In their character as malignant divinities, the *Lares* were commonly classed under the titles of *lemures* or *larvae*.

In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The *Lars* and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 181.

Hence—**2.** One of the most cherished possessions of a family or household; one of the household gods. Compare *Penates*, in a like use.

So shall each youth, assisted by our eyes, . . .
Be rich in ancient brass (coins), though not in gold,
And keep his *Lares*, though his house be sold.
Pope, Dunciad, IV. 366.

You were my wonders, you my *Lars*,
In darkling days my sun and stars.
Lowell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

3. [i. e.] The white-handed gibbon, *Hylobates lar*. See *Hylobates*.—**4. pl. [NL.]** A group of lepidopterous insects.—**5. [NL.]** A genus of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, type of the family *Hydrolariidae*.

Lar² (lār), n. [*L. Lar* or *Lars* (*Lart*), < Etruscan *Larth*, lord.] Lord: a title prefixed to Etruscan names, properly distinctive of the eldest son, and often mistaken for an integral part of the name. Also *Lars*.

Appraised the Lycian custom, spoke of those
That lay at wine with *Lar* and *Lucumo*.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

Lars Persons of Clunium,
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more.
Macaulay, Horatius.

Laramie group. See *group* 1.

lararium (lā-rā'ri-um), n.; pl. lararia (-ā). [*L., < Lar*, a household deity: see *Lar* 1.] Among the ancient Romans, a small shrine in private houses where the *Lares* were kept and worshipped.

larboard (lār'bōrd; by sailors, lab'erd), n. and a. [*Early mod. E. also larboord* (also *leereboord*, in connection with and accommodated to *steerboord*, starboard); prob. with irreg. alteration of *d* to *b* by assimilation of the form to that of the associated *starboard*, < *ME. laddeboord* (found only once), perhaps for **laddeboord*, lit. the 'lading-side' (the side on which, in the absence of any reason to the contrary, the cargo is received), < *lade*, a load, lit. a carrying (confused with the unrelated verb *lade*, < *AS. hladen*, lade), + *bord*, board, side: see *lade* 2, *lade* 1, *load* 1, *load* 2, and *board*. The *AS.* term was *bacboord*: see *etym.* of *backboard*. It is not clear why this term, which remains in other Teut. tongues, gave way in *E.* to *larboard*. Cf. *starboard* (ult. < *AS. stædbōrd*, < *stædr*, steer, rudder, + *bord*, side). The supposition that *larboard* stands for **lower-board*, i. e. left side (*D. laager*, lower, left; cf. *E. obs. higher*, right), is untenable; and the statement that *larboard* and *starboard* are derived, respectively, from the (supposed) *It.* terms *quella borda*, 'that side,' *questa borda*, 'this side,' is gross nonsense.] **I. n.** *Naut.*, that side of a ship which is on the left hand of a person facing the bow: opposed to *starboard*, the right-hand side. The term is now obsolete, the word *port* having been officially substituted in order to avoid confusion, in heaving orders, with the opposite but like-sounding *starboard*.

They layden in on *laddeboorde* and the lofe wyndes.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 106.

All the way vpon his *leereboord* was the maine ocean.

Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 5.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we
Roll'd to starboard, roll'd to larboard, when the surge was
seeking free. *Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters* (Chorus Song).

II. a. Of or pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship; port: as, the *larboard* quarter.—*Larboard* boat, or *larboard* quarter-boat, the mate's boat of a whaler.

larbowlines (lār'bō'lines or -līns), n. [*< lar* (board) + *bowlines*.] *Naut.*, the men of the larboard watch. See *watch*.

larconer (lār'sq-nér), n. [*< larcon-y* + *-er* 1.] One who commits larceny; a thief.

larconist (lār'sq-nist), n. [*< larcon-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *larconer*.

larceous (lär'-sū-nus), *a.* [*< larceus + -ous.*] Thievish; pertaining to, characterized by, or tainted with larceny.

The acquittal of any noble and official thief will not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the *larceous* and burglarious world.

Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, iv.

larceously (lär'-sū-nus-ly), *adv.* In a larceous or thievish manner; thievishly.

larceny (lär'-sū-ni), *n.* [Formerly also *larciny*; with added suffix *-y*, prob. to conform the word to *burglary, felony*, etc.; earlier **larcon, laron*, *< OF. larrocin, larcin, F. larcin = Sp. Pg. It. latrocinio, < L. latrocinium (> E. latrocinio)*, robbery, *< latrocinari*, practise freebooting or highway robbery, *< latro*, a hired servant, a mercenary, a freebooter, robber. Cf. Gr. *lāropē*, a hired servant.] In law, the wrongful or fraudulent taking and carrying away, by any person and from any place, of the mere personal goods of another, with a felonious intent to convert them to the taker's own use, and make them his own property, without the consent of the owner; theft. *East*. According to some recent authorities, conversion with felonious intent may be larceny although there was no intent to appropriate the thing to the use of the thief himself. At common law appropriation by an employee or bailee already in lawful possession was not larceny, but at most embezzlement. By modern statute, in several jurisdictions acts formerly amounting only to embezzlement have been made larceny.

Larceny, or theft, by contraction for latrocinio, latrocinium, is distinguished by the law into two sorts.

Blackstone, Com. IV. xvii.

Compound larceny. See *simple larceny*.—Grand larceny, larceny of property having a value equal to or more than a certain amount, which the common law in England fixes at 12*d.*, and which is fixed in some parts of the United States at \$25, in others at \$50.—Petty larceny, larceny of property having a value less than that fixed in the case of grand larceny.—Simple larceny, larceny uncombined with any circumstances of aggravation, such as being committed by the owner's clerk or servant, or from the person: when so combined, it is called *compound larceny*. Robbery is larceny combined with assault, and is thus compound larceny.

Larch (lärch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *larche*, *< OF. larege, larice = Sp. larice = Pg. laricu = It. larice = MD. larken (boom), D. larken (boom) = OHG. *larhha, MHG. larcho, lërche, G. leroche, lërche (lerchenbaum) = Dan. lørke, lørket (træ) = Sw. lårk (träd), < L. larix (laric), < Gr. λάρξ (lárux), larch. The W. *llars-wyddon, llar-wyddon (gwydden, tree)* is after E. The mod. F. name is *mélèze*.] Any coniferous tree of the genus *Larix*. The common larch of Europe, *L. Europaea*, is native in the Alps and their vicinity, and is frequently cultivated in England*



American Larch, or Tamarack (*Larix Americana*).

1, branch with leaves; 2, branch with cones; 3, branch with male flowers; 4, branch with a young cone; 5, cone; 6, scale of cone with the two seeds; 7, seed.

and the United States. It is of an elegant, conical growth, and its wood is tough, buoyant, elastic, and extremely durable. The tree yields Venetian turpentine, and its bark is used in tanning and dyeing. The American or black larch is *L. Americana*, the tamarack or hackmatack. The larch of northwestern America is *L. occidentalis*. The Chinese or golden larch is *L. (Pseudolarix) Kamforti*. The Himalayan larch, *L. Griffithii*, yields a soft but durable timber. The Corsican larch is *Pinus Laricina*.

When rosy plumelets tuft the larch.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

Larch-bark (lärch'bärk), *n.* The bark of *Larix Europaea*: the larchis cortex of the British Pharmacopoeia. It has been used in hemorrhagic, bronchitic, and cutaneous affections.

Larchen (lär'chen), *a.* [*< larch + -en.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of larch.

Larch-tree (lärch'trē), *n.* Same as *larch*.

lard (lär'd), *n.* [*< ME. larde, < OF. lard, F. lard, bacon, fat of swine, blubber of whales, etc., = Sp. Pg. It. lardo = NGr. λάρδι, < L. lardum, lardidum, larida, the fat of bacon. Cf. Gr. λάρδος, fat, λάρδι, sweet, pleasant, nice.*] 1. The fat of swine; bacon; pork.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoking lard;
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A savoury bit that serv'd to relish wine.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Baucis and Philemon, l. 107.

2. The fat of swine after being separated from the flesh and membranes by the process of rendering; the clarified semi-solid oil of hogs' fat. It is a very important article of commerce, being used for many culinary and industrial purposes. In pharmacy as the basis of ointments and cerates, etc. See *lard-oil*.

Lard (lär'd), *v.* [*< ME. larden, < F. larder = Sp. lardar = Pg. lardar = It. lardare, lard; from the noun.*] 1. To stuff with bacon or pork; introduce thin pieces of salt pork, ham, or bacon into the substance of (a joint of meat) before cooking, in order to improve its flavor. He is also good at *larding* of Meat after the Mode of France. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.*

Hence—2. To intersperse with something by way of improvement or ornamentation; enrich; garnish; interlard. They say, the Lirick is larded with passionate Sonnets. *Shr P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

White his shroud as the mountain snow, . . .
Larded with sweet flowers. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 87.*

They lard their lean books with the fat of others' works. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 19.*

A vocabulary larded with the words humanity and philanthropy. *R. Choate, Addresses, p. 237.*

3. To pierce as in the operation of larding.

Thy Barbed dart heer at a Chaldee flies,
And in an instant lardeth both his thighs. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Vocation.*

4. To apply lard or grease to; baste; grease; besmear. Falstaff sweats to death,
And lards the lean earth. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2. 116.*

As meat and larded loaves can make him. *Cowper, Task, iv. 642.*

5. To fatten. And mocheil mast to the husband did yeilde,
And with his nute larded many swine. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.*

Live by meat! *Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 2.*

By larding up your bodies! 'tis lewd and lary. *Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 2.*

II. *intrans.* To grow fat. In the furrow by, where Ceres lies much spill'd,
The unwieldy larding swine his maw then having fill'd,
Lies wallowing in the mire. *Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 108.*

lardacein (lär-dä'sē-in), *n.* [*< lardace (ous) + -in.*] A proteid substance found as a deposit in certain diseased organs and tissues of the body. It differs from other proteids in resisting the action of digestive fluids, and in coloring red with iodine alone, and violet or blue with iodine and sulphuric acid.

lardaceous (lär-dä'shi-us), *a.* [*< lard, n., + -aceous.*] Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of lard or lardacein; of the nature of lard; resembling lard.—*Lardaceous disease*, a morbid condition in which lardacein is deposited or formed in various tissues. Also called *albuminoid, waxy, or amyloid disease or degeneration*.—*Lardaceous tissues*, tissues containing lardacein.

Lard-boiler (lär'd'boi'lér), *n.* A steam-heated pan in which the fat of hogs is boiled to separate the lard from the membranes. *E. H. Knight.*

Lard-cooler (lär'd'kō'lér), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial cooling of rendered lard. It consists of a vessel surrounded by a stream of cold water, which passes in and out by means of pipes, while air is forced into the inner vessel through a tubular shaft in the middle. The contents of the vessel are agitated by the action of movable wooden slats revolving between fixed slats, while scrapers prevent accumulation of the lard on the sides of the vessel. *E. H. Knight.*

Larder (lär'dér), *n.* [*< ME. larder, < OF. lardier, a tub for bacon, larder, a room for meats, < ML. lardarium (also larderium, after OF.), a room for meats, < L. lardum, laridum, fat of bacon: see lard, n.* Cf. OF. *lardoir, lardouer, a larder, F. lardoir, a larding-pin, < ML. lardatorium, a larding-pin, < lardare, lard, spit: see lard, v.*]

1. A room in which bacon and other meats are kept or salted; hence, a depository of provisions in general for a household; a pantry. Good master porter, I belong to the larder. *Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 5.*

The larders of Savona were filled with the choicest game. *Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 30.*

2. The stock of provisions in a house; provisions as served.

larder, **lardure**, *n.* [*ME., also lardre; < OF. lardure, slaughter (?) (not found in this sense); cf. lardure, a piece of bacon or fat; < larder, lard, stick, spit: see lard, v.*] Slaughter.

Ther dide Han gret mervelles, for he remounted Arthur a-monge his ennies with fin force, and made so grette lardre of the Gesantes, that noon durste of hym a-bide a stroke. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 333.*

Larder-beetle (lär'dér-bē'tl), *n.* The bacon-beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*: so called from its depredations upon stored animal foods. See *Dermestes*, and cut under *bacon-beetle*.

Larderelite (lär-dér-el'it), *n.* [Named after one *Lardere*, connected with the borax industry of Tuscany.] A hydrous ammonium borate occurring in white crystalline masses about the Tuscan lagoons.

Larderer (lär'dér-ér), *n.* [*< ME. larderere, < larder + -er.*] One who has charge of a larder.

John Fitz-John, by Reason of his Mannor of S. in Norfolk, was admitted to be chief Lardere. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.*

Larder-house (lär'dér-hous), *n.* [*ME. lardry-hous.*] Same as *larder*, 1.

Lardry (lär'dér-i), *n.* [Formerly also *larderie, lardury, lardry, lardrie; < ML. lardarium, a larder: see larder*.] Cf. OF. *larderie*, the art of larding meats.] Same as *larder*.

Carnado, carnario (It.), a *lardrie* or place to hang and keepe meate in. *Florio.*

The citizens of Winchester had overnight of the kitchen and larderie. *Littell, Hen. III., an. 1235.*

Lardiner (lär'di-nér), *n.* [*< ME. lardiner, < OF. lardinter, < ML. lardenarius, equiv. to lardarius, a steward, one in charge of the larder, < L. lardum, lard: see lard, larder*.] Hence the surname *Lardner*.] A steward.

Hoo so maykyst at crystynmas a dogge lardiner and yn March a sowe gardiner, . . . he schall neuer hane goode larder ne fyre gardyn. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.*

Larding-needle (lär'ding-nē'dl), *n.* An instrument with which to insert the strips of pork used in larding meat.

Larding-pin (lär'ding-pin), *n.* Same as *larding-needle*.

Larding-stick, *n.* Same as *larding-needle*.

A *larding-stick*, wherewith cookes use to drawe lard through flesh. *Nomenclator.*

Lardocain (lär-dō'sē-in), *n.* Same as *lardacein*.

Lard-oil (lär'd'oil), *n.* An oil expressed from hogs' lard. It is colorless and limpid, and is used for greasing wool, for the lubrication of machinery, for adulterating olive- and sperm-oils, and to some extent for burning in lamps. It is largely used in the United States for making soap.

Lardon, lardoon (lär'don, lär-dōn'), *n.* [*< F. lardon, a thin slice of bacon, < lard, bacon: see lard, n.*] A strip of bacon or salt pork used for larding.

Thrust the needle into the meat at one of the side lines, and when it is about half way through to the top of the piece, press the steel slightly with the thumb and forefinger, to hold the lardon in place until it has entered the meat. *Parole, New Cook Book, p. 367.*

Lard-press (lär'd'pres), *n.* A press used for separating cooked lard from the cracklings.

Lard-renderer (lär'd'ren'dér-ér), *n.* A tank-boiler or vessel in which cut lard is cooked to separate the clear fat from the membranes and watery parts. *E. H. Knight.*

Lardry, *n.* A contraction of *lardery*.

Lardstone (lär'd'stōn), *n.* A kind of soft stone found in China. See *agamatolite*.

Lardure, *n.* See *larder*.

Lardy (lär'di), *a.* [*< lard + -y.*] Containing lard; full of lard; of the nature of lard.

lare, *n.* An obsolete form of *lard*.

lare, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lard*.

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Larentia (lä-ren'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), *< L. Larentia*, in Roman legend the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.] A genus of geometrid moths giving name to the *Larentidae*, having the palpi reaching beyond the front and their joints indistinct. The larvae are slender and cylindric, and live on low plants. Representatives occur in all parts of the world; nearly 100 species are described, about 40 of them European.

Larentidae, Larentiidae (lä-ren'ti-dä, lä-ren-ti'-i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), *< Larentia + -idae*.] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Larentia*, containing such forms as the pug, carpet-moths, high-fliers, etc. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members have the palpi compressed like a beak, the wings not angulate, rarely dentate, with moderate fringes, and the areola oftenest double. The larvae are elongate, without tubercles, usually green, and with distinct lines.

Larentina, Larentinae (lä-ren-ti-nä, lä-ren-ti'-i-nä), *n.* [NL., *< Larentia + -inae*.] The *Larentidae* regarded as a subfamily.

larceover (lär'ö'vër), *n.* See *layer-over*.

When children are over inquisitive as to the meaning or use of any articles, it is sometimes the custom to rebuke them by saying they are *larceovers* for meddling. *Hall's*.

Lares, *n.* The Latin plural of *Lari*.

largamente (lär-gä-men'te), *adv.* [*It.*, < *largo*, large; see *large*.] In music, largely; broadly; in a manner characterized by breadth of style without change of time. *Grove*.

large (lärj), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *large*, < *OF.* *large*, *F.* *large* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *largo*, < *L.* *largus*, abundant, plentiful, copious, large, much.] *I. a.* 1. Ample in dimensions, quantity, or number; having much size, bulk, volume, extent, capacity, scope, length, breadth, etc., absolutely or relatively; being of more than common measure; wide; broad; spacious; great; big; bulky; opposed to *small* or *little*, and used of both corporeal and incorporeal subjects: as, a *large* house, man, or ox; a *large* plain or river; a *large* supply, assembly, or number of people; to deal on a *large* scale or with *large* subjects; to seek a *larger* sphere; a man of *large* mind or heart; a *large* manner in painting; the *largest* liberty of action; to confer *large* powers upon an agent; *large* views.

Large or the london, that his oldre wonnen.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 144.

They buried him in Legate's Den,

A *large* mile frae Harlaw.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 312).

When ye go, ye shall come . . . to a *large* land.

Judges xviii. 10.

I pray God bless us both, and send us, after this *large* Distance, a joyful Meeting.

Hovell, Letters, I. i. 5.

From this place we had a *large* prospect of the Plain of Badrason, which is of a vast extent, and very fertile.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

In all seasons there will be some instances of persons who have souls too *large* to be taken with popular prejudices.

Steele, Spectator, No. 204.

2*t.* Full; complete.

They aleepen til that it was pryme *large*.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 352.

"Smyle on boldly," said Robyn,

"I give the *large* lya."

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

3*t.* Ample or free in expenditure; liberal; lavish; prodigal; extravagant.

But by thy lye ne be namore so *large*;

Kepe bet our good, that geve I thee in charge.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 451.

Large of his treasures, of a soul so great

As fills and crowds his universal seat [Innocent XI.].

Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 68.

4*t.* Ample or liberal in words; diffuse; free; full; extended; applied to language.

The declarations we have sent inclosed, the one more briefe & general, which we thinke y^e fitter to be presented; the other something more *large*.

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 34.

If I shall be *large*, or unwonted in justifying my selfe to those who know me not, for else it would be needless, let them consider that a short slander will oft times reach farther then a long apology.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

5*t.* Free from restraint; being at large.

Of burdens all he set the Paynims *large*.

Fairfax.

6*t.* Free from moral restraint; broad; licentious.

The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him by some *large* jests he will make. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, II. 3. 304.

7*t.* Clamorous; boisterous; blatant.

Some men seyn he was of tonge *large*.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 804.

8*t.* Free; favorable as regards direction; fair; applied to the wind. See *large*, *adv.*, 3.

The same night about midnight arose another great storme, but the winde was large with v^e, untill the 27 of the same moneth, which then grew somewhat contrary.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 222.

=*Syn.* 1. *Big*, etc. (see *great*); capacious, expansive, spacious.

II. *n.* 1. Freedom; unrestraint: in the phrase at *large* (which see, below).—2*t.* In old musical notation, a note properly equivalent in value either to three or to two longs, according to the rhythm used. Also called a *maxima* or *maxim*. It was variously made, as when used at the end of a piece its time value was often indefinite.

A *large*, a long, a breve, a semibreve.

A *minim*, a crotche, a quaver, a semiquaver.

Middleton, More Dissemblers Bewildered Women, v. 1.

3*t.* Bounty; largesse.

It bloometh to a kynge to kepe and to defende, And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his *large*.

Pierre Plowman (B), xix. 42.

At *large* (formerly also at *his large*, etc.). (a) At liberty; without restraint or confinement: as, to go at *large*; to be left at *large*.

Alwey they seke upward on highte,

While eche of hem is at *his large*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 745.

A byrd in hand, as some men say, is worth ten [that] flye at *large*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

The will

And high permission of all-ruling Heaven

Left him at *large* to his own dark designs.

Milton, P. L., l. 218.

In prison I expected greater satisfactions than I had enjoyed at *large*.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvii.

(b) At length; in or to the full extent; fully: as, to discourse on a subject at *large*.

I will now declare at *large* why, in mine opinion, love is fitter than feare.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

This is more at *large* describ'd in the Gazette of that day.

Boslyn, Diary, June 2, 1672.

(c) In general; as a whole; altogether.

The nation at *large* gained greatly by the revolution.

Frederick, Verd. and Isa., II. 1.

(d) For the whole; free from the customary limitation. In the United States a congressman at *large* is one elected by the voters of a whole State instead of those of a single district, which is done when the existing apportionment by districts does not provide for all the representatives to which the State is entitled. In some places an alderman or a supervisor at *large* is elected by a whole city or county, in addition to those elected by wards or townships.—Common at *large*. See *common*, *n.*, 4.

large, *v. i.* [*ME.* *largen*; < *large*, *a.* Cf. *enlarge*, of which *large* in part an aphetic form.] To get free. [Rare.]

And most especially by the power and wyll of Almyghty God, with meruaylous dyfficultye, we *larged* from the shore.

Str. R. Guylford, Pylgrimage, p. 100.

large (lärj), *adv.* [*ME.* *large*; < *large*, *a.*] 1*t.* Largely; broadly; freely; with license.

Al speke he nevere so rudelyche and *large*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 734.

2*t.* Fully; at large.

A greter payne, as more *large* apperth in for-sayde autoryte.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 24.

3. *Naut.*, before the wind; with the wind free or on the quarter, or in such a direction that studding-sails will draw: as, to go or sail *large*.

We continued running *large* before the northeast trade-winds for several days.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 20.

4*t.* Full; at full; in all.

My selfe, with many good freinds in y^e south-colonie of Virginia, have received such a blow that 400. persons *large* will not make good our losses.

J. Hudson, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, [p. 125].

5. "Big"; boastfully. [Colloq.].—By and *large*. See *by*, *adv.*

large-acred (lärj'ä'kërd), *a.* Possessing much land.

Heathcote himself, and such *large-acred* men, Lords of fat Esham, or of Lincoln-fen, Buy every stick of wood that lends them heat.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. li. 240.

large-handed (lärj'hän'ded), *a.* Having large hands. Hence:—(a) Rapacious; grasping; greedy.

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,

And pill by law! *Shak.*, T. of A., IV. i. 11.

(b) Profuse; generous: as, *large-handed* charity.

large-hearted (lärj'här'ted), *a.* Having a large heart or liberal disposition; sympathetic; generous; liberal; magnanimous.

Such as made Sheba's curious queen resort To the *large-hearted* Hebrew's famous court.

Waller, To the Countess of Carlisle.

large-heartedness (lärj'här'ted-nes), *n.* Largeness of heart; generosity.

In regard of reasonable and spiritual desires, the effects of this affection are *large-heartedness* and liberality.

Ep. Reynolds, The Passions, xvii.

largely (lärj'li), *adv.* [*ME.* *largely*; < *large*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] In a large manner; to a great extent; copiously; diffusely; amply; liberally; bountifully; abundantly; fully: as, the subject was *largely* discussed.

large-minded (lärj'min'ded), *a.* Liberal; not narrow in ideas; characterized by breadth of view.

I fear we shall find that, instead of training our girls to be *large-minded*, useful, agreeable women, we shall have trained them to have little or no real interest in anything.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 223.

large-mindedness (lärj'min'ded-nes), *n.* Liberality of ideas; freedom from narrowness; magnanimity.

largen (lär'jn), *v.* [*ME.* *large* + *-en*.] *I. intrans.* To become large or larger; wax. [Rare.]

And the one eye that meets my view, Lidless and strangely *largening*, too, Like that of conscience in the dark, Seems to make me its single mark.

Lowell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

II. *trans.* To make large or larger; enlarge; increase. [Rare.]

No more a vision, reddened, *largened*,

The moon dips toward her mountain nest.

Lowell, Appledore, vi.

largeness (lärj'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being large. (a) Bigness; bulk; magnitude; as, the *largeness* of an animal.

Circles are praise'd, not that abound In *largeness*, but th' exactly round.

Waller, Long and Short Life.

(b) Comprehension; scope; extensiveness: as, *largeness* of intellect or of a view.

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper.

Jeremy Collier, Friendship.

(c) Extension; amplitude; volume: as, the *largeness* of an offer.

The Umbrian champaign, breaking away into the valley of the Tiber, spreads in all the *largeness* of majestically converging mountain slopes.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 62.

(d) Freedom; breadth; latitude; unrestraint.

The captain was tried by a council of war, and acquitted by the *largeness* of his commission.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 225.

This *largeness* of style is the result of that long and profound study of nature which teaches the artist how to select and to give due prominence to the parts which are essential to the main idea, every detail not so essential being subordinated, or, if necessary, omitted.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 402.

(e) Magnanimity.

If the *largeness* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness.

Bacon.

(f) Liberality.

Loe! Laurence for hus *largenesses*! as holy lore telleth, That hus mede and hus man-hode for enere-more shal laste;

Pierre Plowman (C), xviii. 64.

largesse, *largesse* (lär'jes), *n.* [*ME.* *largesse*, < *OF.* *largesse*, *F.* *largesse* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *larguesa* = *It.* *larghezza*, a bounty, < *LL.* as if **largitia* (= *L.* *largitto*), a bestowing freely: see *largition*, < *L.* *largiri*, give freely, < *largus*, large, liberal: see *large*, *a.*] 1. Liberality; generosity; bounty. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Avarice maketh alwey mokereres to ben hated, and *largesse* maketh folk cler of rescoun.

Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose B.

I could not bear to see those eyes On all with wasteful *largesse* shine.

Lowell, The Protest.

2. A liberal gift or donation; a present; a bounty bestowed.

Ther mette I crynges many oon,— A *larges*! *larges*!

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1509.

The great donatives and *largesses*, upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courages.

Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

I have not lack'd thy mild reproof, Nor golden *largess* of thy praise.

Tennyson, Song.

To cry a *largess*, to ask for a gift or bounty, as was anciently the custom of the minstrels at feasts.

To crye a *largesse* by-fore oure lordes oure goode loos to shewe.

Pierre Plowman (C), viii. 108.

=*Syn.* 2. *Gratuity*, etc. See *present*, *n.*

larget (lär'jet), *n.* A length of iron cut from a bar and of proper size to roll into a sheet.

It usually has a weight of about 14 pounds. It is heated preparatory to rolling, and is rolled while hot.

larghetto (lär-jet'tō), *a.* and *n.* [*It.*, somewhat slow, < *large*, < *L.* *largus*, large; see *large*.] *I. a.* In music, somewhat slow: noting a passage to be rendered in somewhat slow tempo; not so slow as *largo*, but usually slower than *andante*.

II. *n.* A movement intended to be performed in somewhat slow tempo.

largifical (lär-jif'ī-kəl), *a.* [*L.* *largifluus*, bountiful, < *largus*, large, + *facere*, make.] Generous; bountiful; ample; liberal. *Blount*.

largifluous (lär-jif'lu-us), *a.* [*L.* *largifluus*, flowing copiously, < *largus*, copious, < *large*, copiously, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing copiously. *Bailey*, 1727.

largiloquent (lär-jil'ō-kwënt), *a.* [*L.* *large*, abundantly, + *loquens* (-t-s, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.) Speaking in a bombastic or boasting manner; grandiloquent. *Coles*, 1717.

Largina (lär-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Largus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of bugs of the family *Pyrrocororida*, typified by the genus *Largus*, having large prominent eyes placed obliquely, no ocelli, triangular face with prominent antenniferous tubercles, and five-jointed antennae. It is an American group, rich in species of varied forms and colors, extending from the southern United States through most of South America. It would be more regularly *Largina*.

largition (lär-jish'on), *n.* [*OF.* *largition* = *It.* *largitione*, < *L.* *largitto* (-n-), a giving freely, < *largiri*, give freely, < *largus*, abundant; see *large*. Cf. *largesse*.] The bestowment of a largess or gift; bounty.

This botanical illustration depicts the plant's morphology. The main figure is a branch with several smaller branches, bearing numerous small, five-petaled flowers and developing fruits. To the right, a single, dark, round fruit is shown with a short stem. Below the main branch, a single seed is illustrated, showing a symmetrical, winged shape. At the bottom right, a cross-section of the fruit reveals two seeds inside. The entire illustration is rendered in a detailed, engraved style.

fruit, and its bifoliate or abruptly pinnate leaves, the leaflets being often connate. There are four known species, natives of Texas, Mexico, southern Brazil, and the Andes. They are unpleasantly odorous balsamiferous shrubs, with knotty two-ranked branches, opposite leaves, persistent stipules, and yellow flowers solitary on short, terminated, interstipular peduncles. *L. nesocoma* is the croonote-bush of Mexico and the arid plains of the southwestern United States.

larriek (lar'ik), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Careless. [Prov. Eng.]
larrikin (lar'i-kin), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *larriek*.] A local origin is ascribed to the word in the first quotation. *I. a.* Rollicking; disorderly; rowdy. [Colloq.]

He [James Dalton, a Melbourne police-sergeant of Irish birth] will be best remembered as the originator of the now universally adopted word *larrikin*. "They were a-larrikin (larking) down the strait, your worship," said he one day, in describing the conduct of some youths, and the Bench had so much difficulty in understanding what he meant, and the expression was repeated so often, that it passed into a catch-word, and was soon applied universally to youthful roughs.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 345.

Such a *larrikin* phrase as "O crimini" is to be found at least once in his writings.
Literary Era, II. 165.

II. n. A rowdy; a rough; a blackguard; a "hoodlum." [Australia.]

A *larrikin* is a cross between the street Arab and the hoodlum, with a dash of the rough thrown in to improve the mixture. *Arch. Forbes*, quoted in *Echoes*, April 4, 1884.

larrikinism (lar'i-kin-izm), *n.* [*larrikin* + *-ism*.] The conduct of a *larrikin*. [Colloq.]

Larvina (lar-fi-nā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Larva* + *-ina*.] A small subfamily of fossorial hymenoptera of the family *Sphegidae*, typified by the genus *Larva* or *Larrada*. They are of small size and slender form with narrowly ovoid abdomen, concealed labrum, notched mandibles, and a spine at the base of the middle tibia.

larrup (lar'up), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *larruped* or *larrapped*, ppr. *larruping* or *larrapping*. [Prob. < *Larpen*, thresh with flails; cf. *larp*, a lash. The *E.* form *larrup* (for **larp*) may represent the strongly rolled *r* of the *D.*: so *larum*, *alarum*, for *alarm*.] To flog; thrash. [Colloq. slang.]

There was no rope-dancing for me; I danced on the bare ground, and was *larruped* with the rope.
Dickens, *Hard Times*, v.

larry (lar'i), *n.* Same as *lorry*.

Lars (lärz), *n.* Same as *Lar²*.

larsom, *n.* See *larceny*. *Bailey*, 1731.

larum (lar'um or lär'um), *n.* [Abbr. of *alarum* = *alarm*.] 1. Alarm; a warning sound; a noise giving notice of danger. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The wallflew warre in time doth yeelde to peace,
 The *larums* lowde and trumpetts sounde doth cease.
Turberville, After *Miscellaneous* come Good Haps.
 And the first larum of the cock's shrill throat
 May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear
 To horrid sounds of hostile feet within.
Cowper, *Task*, iv. 560.

24. An alarm-clock or alarm-watch.

Of this nature likewise was the *larum* mentioned by Valerius, which, though it were but two or three inches big, yet would both wake a man and of itself light a candle for him, at any set hour of the night.
Bp. Wicliffe, *Dedalus*, III.

larum (lar'um or lär'um), *r. t.* [*larum*, *n.*] To alarm, frighten, or warn with noise.

Down, down they *larum*, with impetuous whirl,
 The *findars* and the *millons* of a Curiol.
Pope, *Dunciad*, III. 163.

Larus (lä'rus), *n.* [NL., < *L. larus*, < *Gr. Lāros*, a ravenous sea-bird.] A genus of *Laridae*; the gulls proper. The name formerly covered most of the family; it is now usually restricted to species of large size, with square tail, hooked bill, normal hallux, and mostly white plumage, with a colored mantle and without a colored hood. *L. canus* is the common mew-gull or sea-mew of Europe, etc. *L. argentatus* is the herring-gull. *L. marinus* is the great black-backed gull. *L. glaucopterus* is the ice-gull or burgomaster. See *gull*, *mew-gull*, etc., and *cutt* under *gull*, *herring-gull*, and *burgomaster*.

larva (lär'vā), *n.*; pl. *larvæ* (-vē). [Also rarely *larve* (in def. 2); = *D. G. Dan. larve* = *Sw. larv* (< *F.*); = *F. larve* = *Sp. Pg. It. larva*, < *NL. larva*, *larvā*, < *L. larva*, a ghost, specter, mask, skeleton.] 1. In *Bom. myth.*, a ghost; a specter; a shade; generally in the plural. Compare *Lar¹*, 1.

The dead were powerful also to do harm, unless they were duly propitiated with all the proper rites; they were spirits of terror as well as of good: in this fearful sense the names *Lemures* and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them.
Ennys. Brit., XIV. 313.

2. In *zool.*: (a) The early form of any animal which during its development is unlike its parent: thus the tadpole, the larva of the frog, is unlike the frog. It is most familiar as the name for an insect in the caterpillar or grub state; the first stage after the egg in the metamorphoses of insects, preceding the pupa or chrysalis; the first condition of an insect at its issuing from the egg, when it is usually in the form of a grub, caterpillar, or maggot. The term was applied by *Linnæus* in the sense that the larval stage of an insect masks or hides the true character or image of the species. It was long only or chiefly an entomological term, but is now commonly extended to other animals than insects, and especially other arthropods which undergo transformation. See *pupa*, *imago*, and *cutt* under *Asteroides*, *Chiripedia*, *Diptera*, *Glaciorab*, *hay-moth*, *Holothuridae*, and *house-fly*. (b) [cap.] A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797. (c) [cap.] A genus of birds: same as *Aloca*. *Vieillot*, 1816.—*Corrupte larva*. See

corrupte.—*Larva* of *Loew*, or *Loew's larva*, the larval form of an oceanic archannelid worm, *Polygordius*: so called before the adult had been discovered. See *Polygordius*, *Archannelida*.—*Larva pupigera*, a puparium (which see).—*Painter's-easel larva*. See *Plutaria*.—*Bat-tailed larva*, the puparium of some dipterous insects, as a syrphid fly, with several pairs of hooked abdominal legs, and a long slim tail carried bent over the body.
larviform (lär'vê-form), *a.* An erroneous variant of *larviform*.

larval (lär'val), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. larval*, < *L. larvālis*, pertaining to a ghost (NL. pertaining to a larva); < *larva*, a ghost: see *larva*.] Of or pertaining to a larva; characteristic of larvæ: as, *larval* character; *larval* habits.

The magpie moth . . . attacks in its larval state plums, apricots, and even the alce and the blackthorn.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 381.

Larval generation, parthenogenesis.

Larvalia (lär-vā-lī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *larvālis*: see *larval*.] One of two classes of tunicates or ascidians (the other being *Saccata*), considered as a branch of vertebrates under the name *Urochorda* (which see). The *Larvalia* consist of the *Appendicularia*, or those ascidians which retain the urochord throughout life. *E. R. Lankester*.

larvarium (lär-vā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *larvaria*, *larvāria* (-umz, -ā). [NL., < *larva* + *-arium*.] 1. In *entom.*, a shelter of leaves, silk, or other material constructed by a caterpillar, into which it retreats when not feeding.—2. An entomological hatching-house; a place or appliance for rearing insects.

Larvarium, in which to hatch moths and butterflies.
Tutill, *New York Daily Times*, May, 1859.

larvate (lär'vāt), *a.* [= *F. larvé* = *Pg. larvato* = *It. larvato*, masked, < *NL. larvatus*, masked (cf. *L. larvatus*, pp. of *larvare*, bewitch), < *L. larva*, a ghost, mask: see *larva*.] Masked; clothed as with a mask.

larvated (lär'vāt-ed), *a.* [*larvato* + *-ed*.] Same as *larvate*: sometimes applied to certain diseases when their ordinary characters are masked or concealed, as typhoid fever. *Quain*.

larve (lärv), *n.* and *a.* [*F. larve*, *larva*: see *larva*.] 1. *n.* Same as *larva*. [Rare.]

II. a. Same as *larval*. [Rare.]

larviform (lär'vi-form), *a.* [*NL. larva*, a larva (see *larva*), < *L. forma*, form.] 1. Resembling a larva.—2. Larval in form or structure; being a larva, as a grub, maggot, or caterpillar.

larvigerous (lär-vij'g-rus), *a.* [*NL. larva*, a larva (see *larva*), < *L. gerere*, carry.] Bearing a larval skin, as the pupæ of *Diptera*.

When ready to change into the *larvigerous* pupæ they [maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves and crawl out or are ejected by the animal in conching.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 423.

Larvipara (lär-vip'g-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *larviparus*: see *larviparous*.] Insects which bring forth larvæ instead of eggs.

larviparous (lär-vip'g-rus), *a.* [*NL. larviparus*, < *larva*, larva, < *L. parere*, bring forth.] Bringing forth larvæ; giving birth to young which have already passed from the egg to the larval stage; producing maggots ovoviviparously, as the common blow-fly.

larvivorous (lär-viv'g-rus), *a.* [*NL. larva*, larva, < *L. vorare*, devour.] Devouring larvæ; feeding on grubs, caterpillars, and the like; erucivorous.

laryngeal (lä-rin'jē-äl), *a.* and *n.* [*larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the larynx: as, *laryngeal* vessels, nerves, muscles, etc.; *laryngeal* sounds.

II. n. A laryngeal nerve or artery.—*Inferior laryngeal recurrent laryngeal*, a branch of the pneumogastric nerve which reaches the larynx after winding around a large artery: on the right side of the body, around the subclavian; on the left, around the arch of the aorta.—*Superior laryngeal*, a branch of the pneumogastric nerve which passes direct through the thyrohyoid membrane to the larynx.

laryngean (lä-rin'jē-an), *a.* [*larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-an*.] Same as *laryngeal*. [Rare.]

laryngectomic (lar'in-jek-tom'ik), *a.* [*laryngectomia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to laryngectomy.

laryngectomy (lar-in-jek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. lāryngē* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out (< *εκ*, out, < *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *tapeiv*, cut).] The excision of the larynx.

larynges, *n.* Latin plural of *larynx*.

laryngismal (lar-in-jis'mäl), *a.* [*NL. laryngismus* (us) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by laryngismus.

Tracheotomy in laryngismal epilepsy.

laryngismus (lar-in-jis'mus), *n.* [NL., in form as if < *Gr. λάρυγξισμός*, a shouting (< *λάρυγξίζεν*, shout, bawl, < *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, but in

sense directly < *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-ismus*, *E. -ism*: see *larynx*.] Spasm of the glottis, causing contraction or closure of the opening.—*Laryngismus stridulus*, spasm of the glottis occurring independently of local trouble, usually associated with risk, etc., a disease for the most part of young children. Also called *thymic asthma*, *Kopp's asthma*, *Müller's asthma*.
laryngitic (lar-in-jit'ik), *a.* [*laryngitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis.

laryngitis (lar-in-jit'is), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *-itis*.] Inflammation of the larynx.

laryngo-fissure (lä-ring'gō-fish'ūr), *n.* [*Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *L. fissura*, a cleaving, fissure: see *fissure*.] In *surg.*, the division of the thyroid cartilage.

laryngological (lä-ring-gō-loj'ikāl), *a.* [*laryngology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to laryngology.

laryngologist (lar-ing-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [*laryngology* + *-ist*.] One versed in laryngology.

laryngology (lar-ing-gol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the larynx; a treatise on the larynx and its diseases.

laryngophony (lar-ing-gol'ō-nī), *n.* [*Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *φωνή*, sound.] The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx.

laryngophthisis (lä-ring-gō-ti'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *φθίσις*, consumption: see *phthisis*.] In *pathol.*, tuberculosis of the larynx.

laryngorrhea, laryngorrhœa (lä-ring-gō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ρεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, excessive secretion from the larynx.

laryngoscope (lä-ring-gō-skōp), *n.* [= *F. laryngoscope*, < *Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *σκοπεῖν*, see.] A contrivance for examining the larynx and trachea. It consists of a plane mirror introduced into the mouth, and placed at such an angle that the light thrown on it from a concave reflector, in the center of which is an aperture, is made to illuminate the larynx, the image of which is reflected back through the aperture in the reflector to the eye of the observer.

laryngoscopic (lä-ring-gō-skop'ik), *a.* [*laryngoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

laryngoscopical (lä-ring-gō-skop'ikāl), *a.* [*laryngoscope* + *-al*.] Same as *laryngoscopic*.

Laryngologists . . . have utilized this property [of osceination] only in making laryngoscopical examinations.
Therapeutic Gazette, VIII. 559.

laryngoscopically (lä-ring-gō-skop'ikāl-i), *adv.* By means of the laryngoscope.

On attempting to examine the throat laryngoscopically, a most frightful spasm came on. *Medical News*, XLVIII. 717.

laryngoscopist (lar-ing-gol'ō-pist), *n.* [*laryngoscope* + *-ist*.] One versed in the use of the laryngoscope; one who practises inspection of the larynx.

laryngoscopy (lar-ing-gol'ō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art of using the laryngoscope; inspection of the larynx.

laryngospasm (lä-ring-gō-spazm), *n.* [*Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *σπασμός*, spasm.] In *pathol.*, spasm of the constrictors of the glottis.

laryngostenosis (lä-ring-gō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *στενωσις*, a being straitened.] In *pathol.*, contraction of the passage through the larynx.

laryngotome (lä-ring-gō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *tapeiv*, cut.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

laryngotomic (lä-ring-gō-tom'ik), *a.* [*laryngotomia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy.

laryngotomy (lar-ing-gol'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *tapeiv*, cut.] The operation of making an incision into the larynx, to relieve respiration when obstructed, to remove foreign bodies, or for other reasons.

laryngotracheal (lä-ring-gō-trā'kē-äl), *a.* [*Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *τραχεία*, trachea: see *trachea*.] Of or pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea.

In all the Amphibia, a glottis, placed on the ventral wall of the oesophagus, opens into a short laryngo-tracheal chamber.
Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 163.

laryngotracheotomy (lä-ring-gō-trā'kē-ol'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, < *τραχεία*, trachea, < *τομή*, a cutting. Cf. *tracheotomy*.] Incision into the larynx and the trachea involv-

ing the cricoid and one or more of the upper tracheal rings.

larynx (lar'inks, n.; pl. *larynges*, rarely *larynges* (lā-rin'jēs, lar'ink-sez). [NL., < Gr. *larynx* (ἀρύνξ), the upper part of the windpipe, also the throat, gullet.] The part of the windpipe in which vocal sound is made and modulated; the organ of phonation. In man the larynx is the enlarged and modified upper end of the trachea, with some associated parts, as the epiglottis. It opens by the glottis into the pharynx; below, its cavity is directly continuous with that of the trachea or windpipe. It causes the protuberance of the throat called *Adam's apple* or *prominent Adam's*. The framework of the larynx is cartilaginous, and composed of nine cartilages—namely, the *thyroid*, the largest, in two symmetrical halves, forming most of the walls; the *cricoid*, the enlarged upper ring of the trachea; a pair of *arytenoids*, small pyramidal pieces; a pair of *cornicula laryngis* or *cartilages of Santorini*; a pair of *uncinate form cartilages* or *cartilages of Wrisberg*. From the ary-

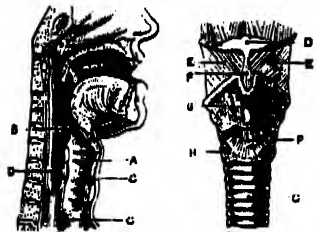


Fig. 1. Larynx, internally and externally.
Fig. 2. Larynx, internally and externally.
Fig. 1. A, larynx; B, epiglottis, situated above the glottis or entrance to the larynx; C, C, trachea; D, epiglottis or gullet; E, E, trachea; F, hyoid bone; G, G, thyrohyoid membrane; H, thyrohyoid ligament; I, I, thyrohyoid cartilage; J, cricoid cartilage; K, cricothyroid ligament.

tenoid cartilages, which sit on the posterior part of the cricoid ring, three folds of membrane pass forward on each side: above and from the tips of the arytenoids, inclosing the cornicula laryngis and cartilages of Wrisberg, the aryteno-epiglottic folds pass to the lateral margins of the epiglottis; next below, the false vocal cords run from the anterior surface of the arytenoids to the angle between the two halves of the thyroid, while below this again the true vocal cords are attached behind to the vocal processes of the arytenoid and in front are inserted close to the angle of the thyroid below the insertion of the false vocal cords. The true vocal cords bound the anterior two-thirds of the glottis, the posterior third lying between the arytenoid cartilages. Between the true and the false vocal cords on each side there is a recess called a ventricle or sinus of the larynx, which leads into a pouch, the *sacculus laryngis*. The nerves of the larynx are branches of the vagus. The larynx acts at once as a gate guarding the windpipe and as a vocal organ. It is closed by the approximation of the three mucous folds of one side to those of the other, the epiglottis contributing to the closing of the gap between the aryteno-epiglottic folds. In phonation the arytenoid cartilages are swung around so as to close the rima respiratoria and to bring the vocal cords close to one another and parallel. The vocal cords are drawn taut by intrinsic laryngeal muscles, according to the height of pitch desired. The larynx is larger in men than in women and boys by about one third. The average length of the vocal cords is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in men, $\frac{1}{5}$ in women; of the alt of the glottis, $\frac{1}{4}$ in men, $\frac{1}{5}$ in women. The cracking of the voice in boys at the approach of puberty is due to the rapid growth and change of shape of the larynx: the size is almost doubled in two or three years. In various animals the larynx may be situated anywhere along the windpipe, or even in the bronchial tube. It is generally at the top of the trachea. In birds there are two larynges, one at the top, the other at the bottom of the trachea. The latter is called the *syrix*. When the syrix is still more inferior in position it is wholly bronchial; then there are a pair, right and left, making, with the one at the top, three larynges. See out under *mouth*.

las¹, n. A Middle English form of *lace*.

las², a. An obsolete variant of *less¹*. Chaucer. **lascar** (las-kār', n. [Also *laskar*, *laskur*; < Hind. *laskar*, a regimental servant, a native sailor, prop. *laskari*, belonging to the army, < Pers. *laskari*, belonging to the army, military, a soldier, < *laskar* (> Hind. *laskar*), an army; cf. Ar. *laskar*, army.] 1. In the East Indies, a native tent-pitcher, camp-follower, or regimental servant. [A common name, but usually treated as a proper name.]

Some *Lascars* and *Bepoys* were now sent forward to clear the road.
Orme, Hist. Military Transac. in Indostan, I. 304.

2. An East Indian sailor. [The more common use.]

The ship's company numbered about two hundred, all told, one-fourth of whom were *Lascars* and Malays, employed as stokers and coal-trimmers.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 14.

lascaree (las-kā-rē'), n. [< Hind. *laskari*, belonging to the army, military; see *lascar*.] A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing.

lasche¹, n. and v. See *lash¹*.

lasche², a. See *lash²*.

lasciviate (la-siv'i-āt), v. i. [Irreg. < L. *lascivus*, wanton; see *lascivious*.] To be lascivious; play the wanton. Bailey, 1731.

lascivency (la-siv'i-qn-si), n. [< *lascivien* (t) + -cy.] Lasciviousness.

lascivient (la-siv'i-qn-t), a. [< L. *lascivien* (t)s, ppr. of *lascivire*, be wanton, sport, < *lascivus*,

wanton; playful; see *lascivious*, *lascivous*.] Lascivious.

lascivious (la-siv'i-us), a. [An altered form, after *lascivien* or L. *lascivus*, wantonness, of *lascivus*; see *lascivous*.] 1. Wanton; lewd; lustful: as, *lascivious man*; *lascivious desires*.

Chf. How do you like the song?

Lasciv. I like the air well;

But for the words, they are *lascivious*,

And over-light for ladies.

Fletcher, Valentinian, II. 4.

He on Eve

Began to cast *lascivious* eyes.

Milton, P. L., ix. 1014.

2. Tending to excite voluptuous emotions; luxurious.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber

To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 18.

=Syn. 1. Lecherous, libidinous, licentious, lewd, lustful, salacious, unchaste, incontinent. **lasciviously** (la-siv'i-us-li), adv. In a lascivious manner; loosely; wantonly; lowly. **lasciviousness** (la-siv'i-us-nes), n. 1. Lascivious desires or conduct; lewdness; wantonness; lustfulness; looseness of behavior.

Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over unto *lasciviousness*.

Eph. iv. 19.

2. Tendency to excite lust; lascivious or lewd character.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his Elegies and his Art of Love.

Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.

lascivous¹ (la-siv'us), a. [= F. *lascif* = Sp. Pg. It. *lascivo*, < L. *lascivus*, wanton, playful, sportive, loose, licentious; perhaps for **lascivus*, < *laxus*, loose, lax; see *lax* and *lax¹*. Less prob. akin to Skt. $\sqrt{\text{lash}}$, desire, $\sqrt{\text{lav}}$, be lively.] An obsolete variant of *lascivious*. [Rare.]

To depict *lascivous* (read *lascivous*) wantonness.

Holland.

laser¹, n. and v. An obsolete spelling of *lace*.

laser² (lā'sér), n. [< ME. *laser* = F. Pg. *laser* = Sp. *laser* = It. *lasero*, < L. *laser*, juice of *laserpitium*.] A gum-resin obtained from the north of Africa, and greatly esteemed by the ancients as an antispasmodic, deobstruent, and diuretic. It is supposed to have been produced by *Thapsia Garganica* or one of the varieties of that plant. Also called *asculic*.

Yf that be soure, eke stamppe a quantitee
Of *lasers* with wyne, hem two hemselve,
And helde it in the crotte.

Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 115.

laser³, n. An obsolete form of *leisure*.

Laserpitium (las'er-pi-ti'p-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Tausch, 1834), < *Laserpitium* + -ē.] A subtribe of plants (made by Bentham and Hooker a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*), of which *Laserpitium* is the type. It contains five genera of tall perennial herbs, distinguished by their subterrene fruit, the carpels often winged; they are native chiefly of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands.

Laserpitium (las'er-pish'i-um), n. [NL. (Sp. Pg. *laserpitium* = It. *laserpicio*, < L. *laserpitium*, a plant, also called *silphium*, from which *laser* was obtained.) A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferae*, type of the tribe *Laserpiticeae*, containing about 20 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia; the *laserwort*. They are tall perennial herbaceous plants, with pinnate leaves and compound many-rayed umbels of yellowish or white flowers, the fruit with 8 wing-like appendages. *L. latifolium*, the herb-frankincense or *laserwort*, is a native of mountainous districts of Europe, growing in dry and stony places. The root abounds with a gum-resin, which is acrid and bitter, and is said to be a violent purgative. *L. Siler* is a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe.

laserwort (lā'sér-wért), n. A plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, especially *L. latifolium*.

lash¹ (lash), n. [< ME. *lashe*, *lasche*, *lasche*, a stroke, the flexible end of a whip, = MD. *lasche*, *lasche*, a piece sewed on, a patch, D. *lasch*, a piece, joint, seam, notch, = MLG. *lasche*, *las*, LG. *lasche*, a flap, dag, = G. *lasche*, a flap, joint, scarf, = Sw. Dan. *lask*, a joint, scarf, groove for joining timber; cf. ML. *lascia*, a flap or dag; perhaps ult. (like *lash²* and *lash³*, q. v.) < L. *laxus*, loose, or from the same root; see *lax¹* and *lag¹*. The senses of the noun, and esp. of the verb, vary, indicating some mixture with other words; in the noun are prob. involved *lace* (ME. *las*) and *lash*. The fr. *lasg*, a lash, whip, whipping, is of E. origin.] 1. The flexible part of a whip, usually a cord of braided strips of leather; hence, anything flexible used for flogging; a whip; a scourge; as, to lay on the *lash*; punishment by the *lash*.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the *lash* of flim,

Her waggoner a small gray-coated gnat.

Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 63.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. Addison.

A scourge hung with *lashes* he bore.

Cooper, Morning Dream.

I believe that a blow from the cruel lash would have broken her [a mare's] heart. . . . The *lash* is hardly ever good for the sex.

C. D. Warner, Baddeck, Ill.

2. A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; hence, a stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

Many a stripe and many a grievous *lash*

She gave to them that wolden lours be.

Court of Love, I. 1207.

How smart a *lash* that speech doth give my conscience!

Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 80.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

Every one that sins with an high hand against the clear light of his conscience, although he may resist the checks of it at first, yet he will be sure to feel the *lashes* and reproaches of it afterwards.

Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

3. A beating or dashing, as of wind or water; a fluctuating impact.

The wat'ry stores that sleep

Beneath the smiling surface of the deep

Wait but the *lashes* of a wintry storm.

To frown and roar.

Cooper, Hope, I. 185.

4. In *weaving*, same as *lash*, 3.—5. An eye-lash.

Serene with argent-tipped eyes

Amorous, and *lashes* like to rays

Of darkness.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

lash¹ (lash), v. [< ME. *lashen*, *lasschen*, *lashen*, *lash*, whip; = MD. *lasschen*, sew a piece on, patch, join, D. *lasschen*, join, scarf (whence perhaps def. 7), = MLG. LG. *laschen*, furnish with flaps or dags, = G. *laschen*, furnish with flaps, scarf, join, = Sw. *laska* = Dan. *lask*, scarf, join; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a lash, whip, scourge, or other pliant thing, as a thong, rope, etc.; whip; scourge; flog; subject to the lash as a punishment.

To *lash* the Greeks to ground was her hertes joy.

The Nine Ladies Worth.

What, Cupid, must the world be *lash'd* so soon?
But made at morning, and be whipt at noon?

Quarles, Emblems, I. 5, Epig.

He's taen a whip into his hand,

And *lashed* them wondrous sair.

The Clerk's Two Sons o' Ouseford (Child's Ballads, II. 67).

We *lash* the pupil and defraud the ward.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, I. 57.

2. To satirize; censure with severity.

Juvenal was wholly employed in *lashing* vices, some of them the most enormous that can be imagined.

Dryden, Ded. to tr. of Juvenal.

If Satire knows its time and place,
You still may *lash* the greatest—in disgrace.

Pope, Epil. to Satires, I. 88.

"I have no name," he shouted, "a scourge am I,
To *lash* the treasons of the Table Round."

Tennyson, Pelleus and Ettarre.

3. To fling or throw recklessly or at random; with out or up. [Archaic.]

Which to have concealed had tended more to the opinion of virtue, than to *lash* out whatsoever his vintaged mind afforded.

Holmes, Rich. II., an. 1207.

He falls, and, *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws.

Dryden.

4. To spend recklessly.

When all new troubles or wars did grow or come upon him [Henry II. of England], then would he *lash* and pounce all that our he had in store or treasure, and libellically bestow that upon a roisterer or a soldier which ought to have been given unto the priest.

Holmes, Chron. (Conquest of Ireland, p. 30).

5. To beat or dash against.

The lightning flies, the Thunder roars;

And big Waves *lash* the frightened Shoals.

Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The solid reef increases only on the outer edge, which day and night is *lashed* by the breaker of an ocean never at rest.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 2.

6. To comb (the hair). [Prov. Eng.]—7. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; secure or fasten, as by cordage; as, to *lash* anything to a mast or to a yard; to *lash* a trunk on a coach.

An eel-skin sleeve *lashed* here and there with lace,

High collar *lashed* again.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, II. 2.

A fisherman stood aghast,
To see the form of a maiden fair,
Lashed close to a drifting mark.

Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

Lash and carry (*nasht*), *lash* or pack up and carry off the hammocks to the netting, where they are to be stowed.—To *lash* a hammock. See *hammock*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ply the whip; strike (at something); aim sarcasms; hit out.

And can her fresh assaye,

Heaping huge strokes as thick as showres of hays,

And *lashing* dreadfully at every part.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 15.

To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 22.

2. To strike or break out; burst up or out, as a wave or flame.

For *lyte* *lanchage* flame alle the londe over.

MS. Oct. C. 11. f. 111. (Halliwell.)

8. To strike out; plunge. [Rare.]

We know not what rich joys we lose when first we *lash* into a new offence.

Fellham, Resolves, II. 40.

To *lash* out. (a) To kick out, as a horse. (b) To break out or plunge recklessly.

I *lash'd* out larish, then began my ruth,

And then I felt the follies of my youth.

Greene, Song of a Country Swain.

A pious education . . . may lay such strong fetters, such powerful restrictions upon the heart, that it shall not be able to *lash* out into those excesses and enormities.

South, Sermons, X. 347.

lash² (lash), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. lasche, lache, slack, sluggish, = G. lasch, slack, weak (= Icel. laskr, weak, idle, OSw. lask, idle, prob. < L.), < OF. lasche, lache, slack, loose, weak, remiss, cowardly, F. lache, loose, cowardly, = Pr. lase, las = Sp. Pg. lazo = It. lasso, < L. lasus (ML. also prob. *lasous), slack, loose; see las¹. Cf. lusk.*] *I. a. 1.* Slack; slow; sluggish; inactive.

Yet he be slow and astonyed and *lache*, he lvyth as an asse.

Chaucer, Boethius, IV. prose 3.

2. Lax; loose; soft; hence, watery or insipid. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Fruits being unwholesome and *lash* before the fifth year.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, v.

3. Moist and cold, as the weather. [Prov. Eng.] *II. 1.* *n.* A sort of soft leather.

[A receipt for to make rede *lasche* or lether.

MS. Sloane, 1665, f. 8. (Halliwell.)

lash-comb (lash'kōm), *n.* A wide-toothed comb. [North. Eng.]

lasher¹ (lash'er), *n.* [*< lash¹, v., + -er¹.*] 1. One who lashes. (a) One who whips, or scourges with a lash; one who punishes by laying on the lash. (b) One who lashes or fastens a thing to something else with thongs, cords, etc.

2. A lashing; a thong or cord used as a lashing.

—3. A fish, the *Cottus bubalus*. See *father-lasher*.

lasher² (lash'er), *n.* [Appar. *< lash² + -er¹.*]

The slack water collected above a weir in a river; hence, a weir.

He sculled down to Sandford, [and] bathed in the *lasher*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. v.

lashing (lash'ing), *n.* and *a.* [*< lash¹, v.*] *I. n.*

1. The act of whipping or flogging; a scourging. —2. A rope or cord for binding or making fast one thing to another.

Torn from their planks the cracking ring-bolts drew,

And gripes and lashings all assunder flew.

Falconer, Shipwreck, II.

3. A profusion or great plenty; a bountiful or unstinted supply: usually in the plural: as, *lashings* of beer. [Scotch and Irish.]

A nate buffet before them set,

Where *lashings* of good drink there was.

Thackeray, Mr. Melony's Account of the Ball.

II. a. [Ppr. of *lash², v.*] Lavish. *Taylor. (Halliwell.)*

lashing-eye (lash'ing-ī), *n.* See *eye¹.*

lashing-ring (lash'ing-ring), *n.* One of the rings on the sides of a gun-carriage to which the tarpaulin, sponge, rammer, and worm are lashed or tied: generally used in the plural.

lashing-string (lash'ing-string), *n.* In the industrial arts, a cord used to secure anything in its place during the progress of the work, as in upholstery to hold the springs for a seat at a given height, preparatory to covering the seat.

lashness (lash'nes), *n.* [*< lash² + -ness.*] The quality of being *lash*; slackness; dullness. *Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]*

lash-rail (lash'ral), *n.* *Naut.*, a stout bar of wood extending along the sides of whaling-vessels inside the bulwarks. Its use is to secure water-casks and other heavy casks by lashings, hence the name.

Lasia (lā'si-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. lasios, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.*] 1. A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Aroceridae*. *L. ketti* is a golden-green species, with a proboscis half as long again as the body, found in Arizona. *Wiedemann, 1829.*

2. A genus of ladybirds: synonymous with *Suboccinella* of Hope (1840). —3. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Aroidae* (the arum family) and tribe *Oxontaceae*, the type of the subtribe *Lasiaceae*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary and thick style, the ovule pendent from the apex of the cell. Only two species are known, natives of the East Indies and Malay archipelago.

Lasiacae (lā'si-ā-si-ā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < Lasia + -ae.*] A subtribe of plants of the order *Aroidae*, tribe *Oxontaceae* (tribe *Lasioidae* of the De Candolle), typified by the genus *Lasia*. It embraces 6 or 7 genera, with elongated twisted spathe and densely flowered spadices.

Lasiocampa (lā'si-ō-kam-pā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. lasios, hairy, woolly, + kampā, a caterpillar.*]

A genus of bombycid moths, giving name to the family *Lasiocampidae*. See *Gastropacha*.

Lasiocampidae (lā'si-ō-kam-pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Lasiocampa + -idae.*] A family of bombycid moths named from the genus *Lasiocampa*, containing a number of stout hairy forms, among them those known as *eggars* or *egger-moths*.

Lasioderma (lā'si-ō-dēr-mā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. lasios, hairy, woolly, + derma, skin.*] A genus of beetles of the family *Psephenidae*, of wide distribution. *L. serripennis* and *L. lani* are among the few insects which eat tobacco. Their larvae feed upon the weed in its dried state, doing much damage.

Lasioidae (lā'si-ō-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (A. and C. de Candolle), < Lasia + -oidae.*] A tribe of plants of the *Aroidae*, or arum family, embracing 19 genera. It includes the subtribes *Lasiaceae*, *Amorphophallaceae*, *Nepenthydeae*, and *Montrichardiaceae*.

Lasiopetalaceae (lā'si-ō-pe-tā-lē-sē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Jacques Gay, 1831), < Lasiopetalum + -aceae.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Sterculiaceae*, typified by the genus *Lasiopetalum*. It embraces, in modern systems, 8 genera, having hermaphrodite flowers destitute of petals (or with the petals reduced to mere scales), five anther-bearing stamens lightly united at the base and alternate with the sepals, the anthers two-celled with the cells parallel, and five or fewer non-anther-bearing stamens opposite the sepals.

Lasiopetalum (lā'si-ō-pe-tā-lūm), *n.* [*< NL. (James Edward Smith, 1798), < Gr. lasios, hairy, woolly, + petalon, a leaf (petal); see petal.*] A genus of sterculiaceae plants, the type of the tribe *Lasiopetalaceae*, distinguished from related genera by having the sepals united without a median nerve. There are about 30 species, growing in extratropical Australia. They are stellately pubescent shrubs, with flowers in racemes or branching cymes opposite the leaves or in their axils. Several species (as *L. parviflorum*, *L. ferrugineum*, *L. macrophyllum*) are cultivated as greenhouse-plants.

Lasiurus (las-i-ū-rus), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. lasios, hairy, woolly, + oura, tail.*] A genus of American chiropters of the family *Vesperilionidae*; the red bats. In typical species the back of the interfemoral membrane is densely furry. The common New York or red bat is *L. novboracensis*; the hoary bat is *L. cinereus* or *pruinaceus*. See *cut* under *bat*.

Lasius (lā'si-us), *n.* [*< NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. lasios, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.*] 1. A genus of ants of the family *Formicidae*, having the abdomen not prolonged anteriorly, and the ocelli of the workers very small, indistinct, or wanting. It is widely distributed, with 12 European and 6 North American species; 4 are common to both continents. *L. niger* is an example.

2. A genus of bees of the family *Apidae*. *Jurine, 1807.* [Not in use.] —3. Same as *Lasia*, 1. *Latreille, 1829.* —4. A genus of beetles of the family *Malacodermidae*; synonymous with *Dasytes* of Paykull, 1798. *Motschulsky, 1845.*

lash¹ (lash), *n.* [A transposed form of *lash², n.*] Looseness; flux; diarrhoea. [Prov. Eng.]

A grave and learned minister was one day, as he walked in the fields for his recreation, suddenly taken with a *lash* or looseness.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 99.

lash¹ (lash), *v. i.* [*< lash¹, n.*] To suffer from diarrhoea.

So soft childhood pining
Is wrung with worms begot of crudity,
Are [and] apt to *lash* through much humidity.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Furies.

lash² (lash), *v. i.* [Appar. a transposed form of *lash¹, a.*, used as a verb. Cf. *lash¹.*] *Naut.*, to sail large, or with a quartering wind—that is, with a wind about 45° abaft the beam.

The Java came down in a *lashing* course on her adversary's weather quarter.

Quoted in T. Roosevelt's Naval War of 1812, p. 120.

lash³, *v. t.* [*< ME. lasken; appar. < las, lasso, less; see less¹, a.; cf. less², v.* But such a use of the rare verb-formative *-k* is doubtful.] To shorten; bring to an end.

High heene king to gode heene me sende,
Other *lash* mi liff daywes with-inne a litel terme.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 570.

lash⁴ (lash), *n.* [Var. of *lesh*.] Same as *last⁷.*

Mud worms, mussels, shrimps, and *lash* cut out of mackerel are also used as baits for bass.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 251.

lash⁵ lasque (lash), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A thin flat diamond with a simple facet at the side: used occasionally to cover small miniatures, and then called *portrait-stone*.

lasket (las'ket), *n.* [*< lash¹, n.*] Small lines sewed in loops to the bottom of a sail to secure a bonnet.

laspring (las'pring), *n.* [*< lash².*] The smolt or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

The smolt, or young salmon, is by the fishermen of some rivers called a *laspring*.

Yarrell, British Fishes.

lasque, *n.* See *lash⁵.*

lass¹ (lās), *n.* [*< ME. *lasse, lyase (rare); perhaps contr. < W. lloes, fem. of llawd, a lad; see last¹.*] The word is usually explained, in its mod. form (the ME. form being hitherto unnoticed), as a contr. of *laddess*; but *laddess* is an affected form, rare, and not found before the 18th century. *Lass* is now regarded as simply the fem. of *lad¹.*] 1. A girl: in familiar language often applied to a woman of any age.

The last of those left children was a *lass* faire,
Fulexena the port, price of all other.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1499.

And with your piteous *lasses* have learned to breed
Compassion in a country *lass* hart.

Spenser, Astrophel, Prol.

This is the prettiest low-born *lass* that ever
Ran on the greensward. *Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 156.*

Her pretence han' she tried on man,
An' then she made the *lasses*, O.

Burns, Green Grow the Rashens.

2. A sweetheart.

It was a lover and his *lass*,
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3 (song).

Hemp-seed, I saw thee,
An' her that is to be my *lass*,
Come after me, an' draw thee.

Burns, Halloween.

3. A maid-servant; a servant-girl. [Scotch.]

It will may-be no be as weel to speak about it while
that lang-lugged limmer o' a *lass* is gaun flisking in and
out o' the room. *Scott, Guy Mannering, xiv.*

lass² (lās), *a.* [See *lasy*.] Lazy. [Prov. Eng.]

lasset, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *less¹.*

lassie (las'ī), *n.* [*< Dim. of lass¹.*] A little *lass*; a young girl.

My love, she's but a *lassie* yet.
Burns, My Love, she's but a Lassie yet.

Come lead me, *lassie*, to the shade,
Where willows grow beside the brook. *Crabbe.*

lassitude (las'i-tūd), *n.* [*< F. lassitude = Sp. lastid = Pg. lassidão = It. lassitudine, < L. lassitudo, faintness, weariness, < lassus, faint, weary, perhaps for *ludius, and thus akin to E. late; see late¹. Cf. alas.*] The state of having the energies weakened; weakness; weariness; languor of body or mind.

The animal spirits being spent, the soul can hardly move
the body any longer, the sense whereof we call *lassitude*.

Dr. H. More, Immortality of Soul, III. 8.

The heat of the summer months is sufficiently oppressive
to occasion considerable *lassitude*.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

—*Syn. Weariness, etc. See fatigue.*

lass-lorn (las'lōrn), *a.* Forsaken by one's *lass* or mistress.

Thy broom-groves,
Whose shadow the dismised bachelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 68.*

lasso (las'ō), *n.*; *pl. lassos or lassoes (-ōz).* [*< Pg. laço, a snare, trick, = Sp. lazo, a snare, slip-knot, = F. lace, a snare, < L. laqueus, a snare; see lace.*] A long rope or cord of hide (from 60 to 100 feet), having a running noose at one end, used especially in the Spanish (or originally Spanish or Portuguese) parts of America for catching horses and wild cattle. The noose is thrown with a whirl from horseback over the head or horns of the chased animal while in full career. See *lasset*.

They [the *larist* and the *lasso*] are the same, with a very great difference. The *lasso* may be used for picketing a horse, but the rope with which a horse is ordinarily picketed would never be of use as a *lasso*.

R. I. Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 251.

lasso (las'ō), *v. t.* [*< lasso, n.*] To catch or capture by means of a *lasso*.

lasso-cell (las'ō-sel), *n.* One of the peculiar filiferous cell-like structures of coelenterates, endowed with ability to throw out with astonishing rapidity the contained thread, which has the property of exciting a stinging or pricking feeling on sentient surfaces; an urticating organ; a nematocyst or thread-cell; a cnidocyst or cnida; a netting-cell. See *cut* under *cnida*.

lassock (las'ok), *n.* [*< lass¹ + -ock.*] A little *lass*; a *lassie*. [Scotch.]

I mind, when I was a gillyp of a *lassock*, seeing the Duke.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

last¹ (lāst), *n.* [*< ME. last, last, < AS. lāst, lāst, m., a footstep, track, footprint, trace; also, in glosses, lāst, f., a boot, lāste, a shoemakers' last; = D. laest, a last, form, = OHG. MHG. leist, G. leisten, a last, = Icel. leistr, the foot below the ankle, a short sock, = Sw. lāt = Dan. læst, a last, = Goth. laista, a foot-track; cf. OHG. leisa, MHG. leise, leie, track, furrow; prob. < Goth. leisan, find out, pret. pres. laie, I know; see lear¹, learn, lorn. Hence last².*] A wooden pattern or model of the human foot, on which shoes are formed.

Har! be ye outlives [outlives] with your mani lates.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), xxiv, 3.

Should the big *Lasts* extend the shoe too wide,
Each Stone will wrench th' unwary Step aside.
Gay, Trivia, l.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last* (a free rendering of the Latin proverb "Ne sutor ultra crepidam").
Sir R. L'Esperance.

last¹ (last), *v. t.* [*< last¹, n.*] To form on or by a last; fit to a last, as the materials for a boot or shoe.

last² (last), *v.* [*< ME. lasten, lasten, < AS. lētan, follow, accompany, attend, observe, perform, continue, last (= OS. lētan = OFries. lasta, lasta = OHG. MHG. G. leiten, follow out, = Goth. laisjan, follow after), lit. 'track', < lēst, a track, footprint: see last¹, n.*] *I. trans.* To follow out; carry out; perform; do.

That is haue hoten wel,
Is it al lasten euerich del.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2906.
And then be false and traitorous and lasten not that
thel bihothen [promise]. *Manderiville, Travels*, p. 232.

II. intrans. 1. To extend; reach.

He hath made a Duchesse that lasteth unto the Lond of
Nydan, and marcheth to Pruyasse.
Manderiville, Travels, p. 7.

2. To continue to be; remain in existence; continue in progress.

And throwe thy grace I am nat A-gast,
What sorowe or sykenes to me thou sende,
To suffer whylye my lyffe wole laste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 176.

They bothe were in battell while the battell last,
And euther sawte & assembly see with thee en.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

Two days this Feast lasteth, in which they clonse their
grauces and glue presents to the Honny.
Purcheas, Pilgrimage, p. 522.

Generations pass while some trees stand, and old families
last not three oaks. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial*, v.

The rock for ever laste, the tears for ever flow.
Pope, Iliad, xiv, 772.

That man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives but nothing gives.
T. Gibbons, When Jesus Dwelt.

3. To hold out; continue unexhausted or unconsumed; escape failure or loss.

I beg of you to know me, good my lord,
To accept my grief, and whilst this poor wealth lasts,
To entertain me as your steward still.
Shak., T. of A., iv, 2, 426.

I pray my legs
Will last that pace that I will carry them.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii, 2.
Can the burning coal
Of thy affection last without the fuel
(if counter love)? *Quarles, Emblems*, v, 8.

The days of childhood are too sweet to last! Cities, like
men, grow out of them in time, and are doomed alike to
grow into the bustle, the cares, and miseries of the world.
Ivings, Knickerbocker, p. 177.

4. To continue unimpaired; remain fresh, unfaded, or unspotted; continue to be available or serviceable; wear well: as, this color will last.

Ham. How long will a man lie i' the earth ere he rot?
1st Clown. . . He will last you some eight year, or nine year.
Shak., Hamlet, v, 1, 183.

And love will last as pure and whole
As when he loved me here in Time.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

Love to God and love to man are the only motives which will last.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 354.

last³ (last), *n.* [*< last³, v.*] Power of holding out; endurance; stamina. [Rare.]

What one has always felt about the masters is, that it's a fair trial of skill and last between us and them—like a match at foot-ball, or a battle.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii, 7.

Space is nothing to a traveller [the antelope] with such speed and such last. *T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips*, p. 204.

last⁴ (last), *n.* [*< ME. last, < AS. lāst, a load (= OFries. lāst = D. last = MLG. LG. last = OHG. lāst, last, MHG. G. last, a load, = Icel. lāss = Dan. læs = Sw. lās, a cart-load, also Icel. last, a load (< Sw. Dan.), = Dan. Sw. last, a load), < lādan, lade, load: see lade¹. Hence in comp. ballast. The E. last⁴, ballast, is of LG. origin.] 1. A burden; a load; a cargo.*

God yewe this monk a thousand last quod year [carries of bad years]. *Chaucer, Prologue to Priores's Tale*, l. 4.

2. A load of some commodity with reference to its weight and commercial value; hence, a particular weight or measure, varying in amount in different localities and for different commodities. As an absolute measure, a last is generally reckoned at 4,000 pounds; but the word is now rarely met with, and only in local or technical use. A last of flax or feathers is 1,700 pounds; of wool, 12 sacks; of corn, 10 quarters or 80 bushels; of meal or ashes, 12 barrels; of gunpowder, 24 barrels; of codfish or white herring, 12 barrels; of red herring, 20 cades (of 500 or 750 fishes each); of pitch or tar, 14 barrels. A last of leather is given

as 20 cadders of 10 hides each; but a last of hides is 12 dozen.

They will pay . . . for a last of hides to be carried out of our realm and dominion half a mark above that which heretofore was paid. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, l. 187.

Even as in ships of war, whose lasts of powder
Are laid, men think, to make them last.
Chapman, Bussy D'Amboise, v, 1.

These fishing ships doe take yearly two hundred thousand last of fish, twelve barrels to a last, which amounts to 300,000 pounds by the fishermen's price.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II, 217.

last⁴ (last), *n.* [*< ME. last, last, < Icel. lāstr (last-), fault, = Dan. Sw. last, vice; cf. OS. lastar = OHG. lastar, MHG. G. laster, blame, abuse; AS. leahtor, blame; from a verb represented by AS. lēdn = OHG. lahan, blame.] Fault.*

last⁴ (last), *v. t.* [*< ME. lasten = OHG. lantaron, MHG. lastoren, lastern, G. lāstern = Icel. lasta = Dan. laste = Sw. lasta, blame; from the noun.] To find fault with; blame.*

last⁵ (last), *a. and n.* [*< ME. last, last, contr. form of latest (= OS. letisto, latest, lasto, last, = OFries. letast = D. last = LG. laste, last = OHG. lastest, latest, latest, locist, MHG. letsest, letist, letst, G. letst, last, = Icel. latastr, superl. of late: see late¹, I. a. 1. That comes or remains after all the others; latest; hindmost; closing; final; ultimate.*

Now, our joy [Cordelia],
Although the last, not least.

Bear them unto their last beds, whilst I study
A tomb to speak their loves whilst old Time lasteth.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v, 2.

Your last to me was in French of the first Current.
Howell, Letters, i, vi, 15.

My latest found,
Heaven's last, best gift, my ever new delight!
Milton, P. L., v, 19.

If I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree.
G. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. Next before the present: as, last week; on the last occasion.

Last morning you could not see to wipe my shoes.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii, 1, 86.

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay.
Byron, Child Harold, iii, 22.

A merry song we sang with him
Last year. *Tennyson, In Memoriam*, xxx.

3. Utmost; extreme.

To see vain fools ambitiously contend
For wit and power: their last endeavours bend,
T' outshine each other.
Dryden, tr. of Lucilius, ii, 12.

This city, remarkable in ancient times for its defence against Hannibal, was of the last importance.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii, 10.

The Lord of all the landscape round
Er'n to its last horizon. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

4. Lowest; meanest.

But many that are first shall be last; and the last shall be first.

Antiochus . . .
Takes the last prize.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii, 923.

5. Furthest of all from inclusion or consideration; most improbable or unlikely.

She was the last person to be approached with undue familiarity.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii, 16.

In his house I saw—the last thing one would have expected to find in the heart of Lapland—a piano.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 129.

Last not, in peripatetic and scholastic metaphysics, positive existence, which, after it is otherwise determined what a thing shall be, determines that it shall be. Also called *second energy*.—Last day, yesterday. [Scotch.]

Last day I grāt wī spite and teen . . .
That to a bard I should be seen
Wī half my channel dry.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Last extreme of a syllogism, the minor term.—Last heir, in Eng. law, he to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs. In some cases the last heir is the lord of whom the lands were held; but in others, the sovereign.—Last honor or honors. See honor.—Last multiplier, a certain quantity used in the integration of the equations of motion.—On one's last legs, on the verge of failure or exhaustion; almost ruined in health, ability, or resources; also said of things.

The first lies like the fox's scent when on his last legs, increasing every moment; the other is a back-scent, growing colder the longer you follow it.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxv.

The last east. See east.—The last day, the day of judgment.—The last days, the last times, in Scrip., the period when the end of the world draws near.—The last gasp. See gasp.—To breathe one's last, to die.—To die in the last ditch. See die.—To put the last hand to. See hand.

II. n. The end; conclusion; termination: in phrases.—At last, or at the last, at the end; in the conclusion; finally.

To the here he cleued fast.
And to Petr he criede after the last.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.
And gif he fynde such defaute that ge with fals holden,
Hit schal bi-sitten oure soules sore ake laste.

Piers Plowman (A), ii, 110.
Gad, a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome
at the last.

Virtue preserved from fall destruction's blast,
Led on by heaven, and crown'd with joy at last.
Shak., Pericles, v, 2, 20.

At the long last. See long.—Looked at last. See look.—To the last, to the end: till the conclusion; especially, till the near approach or the moment of death.

She preserved her wit, judgment, and vivacity to the last, but often used to complain of her memory.
Swift, Death of Stella.

last⁵ (last), *adv.* [*< last⁵, a.*] 1. At the end of the series; after all others.

God hath set forth us the apostles last. *1 Cor. iv. 9.*

Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that hate thee.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii, 2, 443.

2. In conclusion; finally; lastly.

First my fear; then my courtesy; last my speech.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Epil.

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and last, the thing adored desires.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

3. For the last time; on the last occasion before the present time.

When saw you my father last? *Shak., Lear*, i, 2, 167.

Declare when last Olivia came
To sport beneath thy boughs.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

4. Lately.

And yet I was last chidden for being too slow.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii, 1, 12.

First and last, first or last. See first, *adv.*

last⁶ (last), *n.* In law, same as last-court.

last⁷ (last), *n.* [Also last (see last⁷); var. of last⁴, last, last.] A piece cut from a fish and used as bait. In pollack-fishing, for example, such a piece is cut from the under or bright part of the pollack.

lastage (lās'tāj), *n.* [= F. lestage; as last⁸ + -age.] 1. The lading of a ship.

By charter of Queen Elizabeth in the 36th year of her reign, the lastage and ballastage and office of lastage and ballastage of all ships and other vessels betwixt the bridge of the City of London and the main sea, was granted to the Master Wardens and Assistants of Trinity House.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III, 278.

2. Ballast.

Ballese or lastage for shippes, sayburra.
Hulst, 1552. (Halliwell.)

3. A duty formerly paid (a) in some markets for the right to carry things where one chooses; (b) on wares sold by the last; (c) for freight or transportation; (d) for the right of taking ballast from the sea-shore, between high- and low-water mark.

They shall be free from all toll, and from all customs: that is to say, from all lastage, tallage, passage, carriage, riunge, asponage, and from all wrecks.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 117.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of passage, pontage and stallage, and of leve, and damage, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I, 28.

4. Stowage-room for goods.

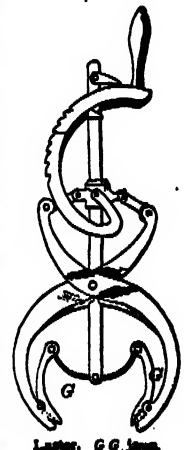
last-court (lās'tkōrt), *n.* A court held by the twenty-four jurors in the marshes of Kent, England, and summoned by the bailiffs, wherein orders are made to lay and levy taxes, impose penalties, etc., for the preservation of the said marshes. Also last.

laster. An obsolete preterit of last².

laster (lās'ter), *n.* [*< last¹ + -er¹. In shoemaking:* (a) One who fits the parts of shoes to lasts preparatory to the subsequent operations, especially in a shoe-factory.

The sole . . . is now taken in hand by the laster, who secures it by a few tacks to the upper.
Ure, Dict., IV, 151.

(b) A tool like a pair of pincers used in stretching the upper-leather of a boot or shoe on the last. The jaws are curved and serrated so as to grasp the leather firmly, and an angular boss is formed on one of the tongues of the pincers. The



does acts against the last as a fulcrum in stretching the leather, and is also used as a hammer for pegging the stretched leather to the last to hold it in place during the process of soiling.

laster (lās'tēr-i), *n.* [Appar. < *last*² + *-ory*.] A red color.

Fair vermilion or pure *laster*. *Spenser*.

lasting (lās'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *last*², *v.*] 1. Continuance; endurance.

Thou art made for ever, as thou hast made me, if this felicity have *lasting*. *B. Johnson*, *Epicoene*, II. 3.

Nothing procureth the *lasting* of trees, bushes, and herbs so much as often cutting. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 583.

If any true Briton maintains that beef and beer are essentials to develop a man in stature, or strength, or *lasting*, let him look at our camp-servants. *W. H. Russell*.

2. A strong and durable woolen or worsted fabric; also called *overlasting*, and formerly *durance*. It is usually black, and is used for buttons and for the uppers of women's shoes. It is woven either with a double twill or with a satin-twill (then called *Denmark satin*). Draw-bays, prunella, and *serge de berry* are varieties of *lasting*.

lasting (lās'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *last*², *v.*] Continuing in time; durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure: as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color.

Lord! with a *lasting* luf we loue the allone.

York Plays, p. 3.

O fleeting joys

Of Paradise, dear-bought with *lasting* woes!

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 742.

Diligence makes more *lasting* acquisitions than valour.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 2.

May children of our children say

"She wrought her people *lasting* good."

Tennyson, *To the Queen*.

=*Syn.* *Lasting*, *Durable*, *Permanent*, *Stable*, *enduring*, *abiding*, *undecaying*, *perpetual*, *unending*. *Lasting* means resisting the effects of time or other influences tending to produce decay; continuing for a long time, or as long as the nature of the object admits. It is the proper word for abstract things: as, a *lasting* impression; sudden reformations are seldom *lasting*. *Durable* is preferable for tangible objects, and means capable of resisting wear and tear: as, *durable* material. *Permanent*, remaining to the end, abiding for ever, applies equally to physical and abstract objects: as, a *permanent* dye; a *permanent* situation; the grave is a *permanent* resting-place. *Permanent* and *stable* imply less of resistance than the others. *Stable* means permanent in its place, *lasting* upon its foundations, able to stand indefinitely: as, a *stable* form of government; a *stable* character.

Death, only death, can break the *lasting* chain.

Pope, *Epistle* to Abellard, l. 173.

With pins of adamant

And chains they made all fast; too fast they made

And *durable*! *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 820.

Was anything *permanent*? anything *stable*? Nothing but truth.

J. F. Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, IV. 3.

The mutability in the public councils, arising from a rapid succession of new members, however qualified they may be, points out, in the strongest manner, the necessity of some *stable* institution in the government.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 62.

lasting-sawl (lās'ting-āl), *n.* A shoemakers'awl having an eye near the point and carrying a bobbin for thread in the handle. It is used in sewing by hand to pass the thread through the leather and to assist in forming a lock-stitch with a second thread.

lasting-jack (lās'ting-jak), *n.* An implement for holding a last while the shoe-upper is strained and secured upon it, and for adjusting the in-sole and out-sole so as to prepare them for the pegging- or sewing-machine. *J. H. Knight*.

lastingly (lās'ting-ly), *adv.* In a *lasting* manner; so as to last; durably.

And covenants betwixt them surely seal'd,
Each to the other *lastingly* to bind.

Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, III.

It was not therefore till the Turk had been driven out, not until southern Italy had been more thoroughly but not much more *lastingly* overrun by the armies of France, that *Oranto* passed for a while under the rule of Venice.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 322.

lasting-machine, **lasting-pincers**, **lasting-tool**. Same as *laster* (b).

lastingness (lās'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of *lasting*; durability; permanence; long continuance.

All (was) more *lasting* than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *St. P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, I.

The ancients depicted friendship in the bearings and strength of a young man, bare-headed, rudely clothed, to signify the activity, and *lastingness*, readiness of action, and aptness to do service. *Jer. Taylor*, *Friendship*.

lastly (lās'tl), *adv.* 1. In the last place.

Then does he say, he lent me
Some shipping unrestored; *lastly*, he frets
That *Lepidus* of the triumvirate
Should be deposed. *Shak.*, A. and C., III. 6. 27.

2. At last; finally; in the end.

Then take my final doom pronounced *lastly*, this;
That Lady like allied to Wales and England is.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, v. 79.

I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely put off, and for him *lastly* die.

Milton, *P. L.*, III. 240.

Lastrea (las-trē'ā), *n.* [NL.; origin not ascertained.] A genus of ferns belonging to the tribe *Aspidieae*, containing the marsh-fern, sweet mountain-fern, male-fern, etc. It is characterized by having the veins distinct after leaving the midrib, not uniting with those of the adjoining lobe. It is now more usually considered a section of *Aspidium*.

lasty (lās'ti), *a.* [< *last*², *v.*, + *-y*.] Lasting; durable. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

If you be hasty, you'll never be *lasty*.

Scotch proverb. (*Jamieson*.)

lat¹ (lat), *n.* [Also *latti*; earlier form of *lath¹*, *q. v.*] A lath. [Prov. Eng.]

lat² (lat), *a.* [An earlier and dial. form of *late¹*, *q. v.*] 1. Slow; tedious. [Prov. Eng.]

Lat adoot, slow in moving.

Walraham, p. 53. (*Halliwel*.)

2. Unseasonable; wet (of weather). *Ray*, 1674; *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

lat³, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *let¹*.

lat⁴, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *let²*.

lat⁵, *v.* A Middle English form of *loadeth*, third person singular present indicative of *load¹*.

lat⁶ (lat), *n.* [Hind. *lat*.] In *Indian arch.*, an isolated shaft or pillar, serving for various purposes, as for bearing inscriptions or religious emblems, or a statue or image, for supporting a lamp, or even for a flagstaff. *Lats* are always original, and often elegant in design. Also called *stambha*.

The oldest authentic examples of these *lats* that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up in the twenty-seventh year after his consecration—the thirty-first of his reign—to bear inscriptions conveying to his subjects the leading doctrines of the new faith he had adopted.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 52.

Lat—Asoka's Pillar, Allahabad.

Lat. An abbreviation (a) of *Latin*; (b) [*l. c.*] of *latitude*.

latakia (lat-a-kē'ā), *n.* [So named from *Latakia* (anciently *Laodicea ad Mare*) in Syria, near which it is produced and from which it is shipped.] A fine variety of Turkish tobacco.

After my sleep, which was allowed to last until a pipe or two of *latakia* had gone round the party, we remounted our animals.

J. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 255.

Latania (lā-tā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Commerson, 1789), < *lataniar*, the Gallicized native name of the plants in the Isle of Bourbon.]

A genus of fan-palms, confined to the Mascarene Islands. They belong to the tribe *Boerhaavia*, and are distinguished from *Boerhaavia* and *Hyphomayor* by their numerous stamens, and from *Lodicea*, the only other genus of the tribe, by having the male flowers solitary in the depressions of the spadix. There are only three species, tall unarmed palms with single, stout, annulated trunks, broad, terminal, long-petioled leaves of rounded outline, and spikes several feet in length sheathed by incomplete spathe. All the species are very ornamental, and much cultivated in hothouses.

L. Borbonica, the common *Latania* (lat-a-ni-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Massalongo, 1858), < *Latania* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil palms, more or less closely related to *Latania*. Massalongo has described sixteen species from the Lower Tertiary of Italy, but the number is probably too large, and will be reduced by the discovery of connecting forms.

Latex (lā'taks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *laxaf*, some water-quadruped, supposed to be a beaver.] A

name under which two genera of otters have been formed: (a) The sea-otter, of the subfamily *Enhydryna*. *C. L. Gloger*, 1827. See *Enhydryna*, 2. (b) Certain land-otters of the subfamily *Lutrina*, as the North American *Lutra canadensis*. *J. E. Gray*.

latch¹ (lach), *v.* [< ME. *latchen*, *laochen* (pret. *lauhite*, *laugie*, *lagte*, also *laochide*, pp. *lauht*, *lagt*, also *latchid*), < AS. *læccan*, *læccan*, *gelæccan*, seize, catch hold of. Cf. *clutch*, as supposed to be ult. < AS. *gelæccan*.] I. *trans.* 1. To seize; lay hold of; snatch; catch.

"Certes, sire, that is soth," sede William thanne, & lepes listil him to & latches him in armes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4585.

Andromace, for drede of the derf kyng,

Lamydon hir hilt sun light in hir armes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13722.

But I have words

That would be howl'd out in the desert air,

Where hearing should not latch them.

Shak., *Macbeth*, IV. 3. 195.

2. To take; snatch up or off.

And then latches his leue & his loue kyst,

Past furth priuily and that pert leuyt.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 511.

Thay ledde hym furthe in the rowte, and latched of his wedes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1515.

3. To receive; obtain.

And if thou wilt be graciously to God do as the gospel teacheth.

And biloue the amonges low men, so shalw *latche* grace.

Piers Plowman (B), vi. 230.

And that no tale may be told in tyme for to come,
No witness in writting by weghes hereafter,
That any lord of our londe shuld latches soche a skorne
Vnvrokyu with wondis.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4194.

He stopped between the blow and us, and latched it in his own body and soul.

Sp. Andrews, *On the Passion*.

4. To hold; support; retain. [Prov. Eng.]—

5. To close or fasten with a latch: as, to *latch* a gate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To snatch; with *at*.

Lyttly lepes he hym to, & lach at his honde;

Then forsy that other freke vpon fote lyttis.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 328.

2. To light or fall. [Prov. Eng.]

The golden-crested wren is . . . often caught by the hand while *latching* in the rigging or among the gear, during the North Sea fishery.

C. Swainson, *British Birds* (1855), p. 25.

3. To tarry; loiter; lag. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He's eye latching 'at' a wark, and eye ahin'. *Jamieson*.

latch¹ (lach), *n.* [< ME. *latche*, a latch, < *laochen*, latch, catch: see *latch¹, v.*] A device for catching or retaining something; a catch. Specifically—

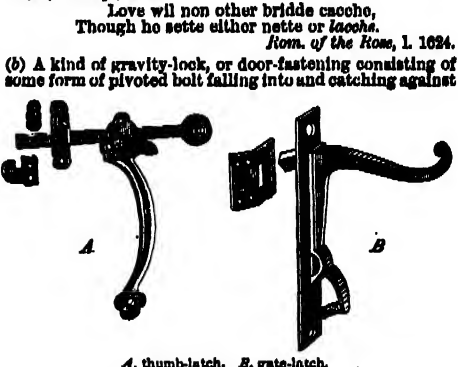
(a) A trap; snare.

Love will non other bridle cacchoe,

Though he sette either netts or latches.

Item of the Rose, l. 1624.

(b) A kind of gravity-lock, or door-fastening consisting of some form of pivoted bolt falling into and catching against



A, thumb-latch. B, gate-latch.

a catch or stop. Latches are usually made with a lifter or lever for raising the bar from either side of the door.

Some simple forms consist merely of a wooden bar on the inside, which is raised by a string passed through a hole in the door. Door- and gate-latches are made in many forms, and are described by their names, *rim*, *night*, *thumb-latches*, etc. This said, his gully hand pluck'd up the latch,

And with his knee the door he opens wide.

Shak., *Laureate*, l. 358.

He swung the heavy door shut and put down the wooden latch—relic of the pioneer period.

E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xxi.

(c) *Neut*, a small line like a loop, used to fasten a bonnet on the foot of a nail. Also *latching*. (d) The trigger of a crossbow; hence, the crossbow itself when it is of the

Group of *Latania Borbonica*.

L. Borbonica, the common

Latania (lat-a-ni-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Massalongo, 1858), < *Latania* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil palms, more or less closely related to *Latania*. Massalongo has described sixteen species from the Lower Tertiary of Italy, but the number is probably too large, and will be reduced by the discovery of connecting forms.

Latex (lā'taks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *laxaf*, some water-quadruped, supposed to be a beaver.] A

kind discharged by a latch. (e) In a knitting-machine, same as *let*, 8 (d).—Dead latch. See *dead-latch*.—On the latch, not locked, but fastened only by a latch; hence, easy to be opened; inviting entrance.

They found the door on the latch.

Dickens.

latch² (lach), *v. t.* [*A* var. of *latch*¹, *leach*¹, < *ME.* *leochen*, < *AS.* *leocan*, moisten, wet; see *leak*, of which *latch*², *leth*¹, *leach*¹ is ult. the causal form. Cf. *Sw.* *laka*, distil, fall by drops, *laka på*, pour on, as with water on mash, = *Dan.* *lage*, lay in brine. Hence *latch-pan*.] 1. To pour or drip (water); dribble. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To drip a liquid upon; moisten.

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love-juice, as I did bid thee do?

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 2. 35.

3. See *leach*².

The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, *latched*, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 352.

latch³ (lach), *n.* [*< ME.* *lache*, *leche*, a pit, hole; perhaps an assimilated form of *lake*¹, in similar sense; see *lake*¹.] A miry place. [*Scotch.*]

"If we were once by Witherin's *latch*, the road's no ne'er see saft." . . . They soon came to the place he named, a narrow channel through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxiii.

latch-drawer (lach'dra'er), *n.* [*ME.*, < *latch*¹, *n.*, + *drawer*.] A lifter of the latch; one who sneaks into houses to steal; a thief. *Skeat*.

Al that holy eromytes hateden and dispised,
As rycheses and reuerences and ryche mennes almesse,
These lollers, *latchedrawers*, lewde eromytes,
Couneten the contrarie; as cotiers the lybhen.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 192.

latchet (lach'et), *n.* [*< ME.* *lachel*, < *OF.* *lacet*, *lasnet* (also **lachel*?), dim. of *las*, *laz*, *F.* *lacs*, a string, lace; see *lace*. The word is now appar. regarded as < *latch*¹ + *-et*.] The strap or thong by which a shoe or sandal is fastened.

One mightier than I cometh, the *latchet* of whose shoes
I am not worthy to unlouche.

Luke III. 16.

Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and evening stooped down to unlouche the *latches* of his sandal-shoon.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, iv. 5.

latching (lach'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *latch*¹, *v.*] *Naut.*, same as *latch*¹ (c).

latch-key (lach'kē), *n.* A key used to raise or throw back the latch of a door and allow one to enter from the side on which the knob does not control the latch. See *night-key*.

What would our grandmothers . . . think . . . now,
when husbands stay at home, and wives go abroad with the *latch-key*? *Thackeray*, *Our Street*, Jolly Newboy, Rag.

latch-lock (lach'lok), *n.* Same as *spring-lock*.

latch-pan (lach'pan), *n.* [*< latch*², *v.*, 2, + *pan*.] A dripping-pan. [*Prov. Eng.*]

latch-string (lach'string), *n.* A string passed outward through a hole in a door for the purpose of raising a latch on the inside.

Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the *latch-string* of which had been drawn in to lock it.

E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xxiv.

The *latch-string* is out, the door is ready to be opened: an expression of invitation and welcome.

late¹ (lāt), *a.*; compar. *later*, superl. *latest*, also, in somewhat different use, compar. *latter*, superl. *last* (see *latter*, *last*). [*< ME.* *lat* (usually inflected, *late*, etc.), < *AS.* *lat*, slow, late, = *OS.* *lat* = *OFries.* *let* = *D.* *lat* = *MLG.* *lat*, *LG.* *lāt* = *OHG.* *lag*, *MHG.* *laz*, *G.* *lass*, slow, weary, = *Ice.* *lāt* = *Dan.* *lad* = *Sw.* *lat*, late, slow, tardy, = *Goth.* *lats*, slothful; prob. from the root of *let*¹, *AS.* *lātan*, etc., and akin to *L.* *lassus* (for **ladius*, orig. pp.), weary (see *lassitude*, *alas*). The verb *let*², hinder, is from *late*¹.] 1. Coming, appearing, or continuing after the usual or proper time; slow or tardy; long delayed; prolonged; behind time: opposed to *early*: as, a *late* arrival; a *late* summer; a *late* embryo.

After *Milce* (mercy) wel georne [yearningly] he criede,
theig hit *late* were.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Come, temperate nymphs, and help to celebrate
A contract of true love; be not too *late*.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 133.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such *late* wassailors.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 179.

Garden-herbs and fruit,
The *late* and early roses from his wall.

Tempsong, *Enoch Arden*.

2. Being or coming near the end or close; far advanced in time; last: as, a *late* hour of the day; a *late* period of life; set the *latest* time you can.

Come: it grows *late*; we'll to bed.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 230.

You need not bid me fly; I came to part,
To take my *latest* leave. Farewell for ever.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, III. 2.

He pour'd his *latest* blood in manly fight,
And fell a hero in his country's right.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxiv. 268.

3. Recent; of recent origin or existence; not of old date: as, the *latest* fashion; *late* news.

After her Noble husbands *late* decease.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. x. 11.

Our *late* edict shall strongly stand in force.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, I. 1. 11.

III matching words, and deeds long past or *late*.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 113.

The ground of the city [*Laodicea*] is risen very much, having been often destroyed by earthquakes, which of *late* years have been greater here than at Antioch.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 197.

4. Comparatively recent (with reference to something older); of a comparatively recent date or period: as, *late* (medieval) glass; *late* (Greek) sculpture or epigraphy.

The Dome, or last judgment, is shown in *late* but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. l. 194, note.

5. Recently existing, but not now; not long past: as, the *late* rains.

Now was not fit time to offer Battell, while his men were scarce recover'd of so *late* a fear.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

6. Recently acting; in a series, immediately preceding that which now exists: as, the *late* administration.—7. Deceased.

Of which disease
Our *late* King, Richard, being infected, died.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 1. 58.

The *late* lord came to London with four postchaises and sixteen horses. . . . The present lord travels with five bagmen in a railway carriage.

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, lxviii.

late Greek, *Latin*, etc. See the nouns.—To keep *late* hours. See *keep*—*Byn.* 3. Recent, *Fresh*, etc. See *new*.

late¹ (lāt), *adv.* [*< ME.* *late*; < *late*¹, *a.*] 1. After the usual time or the time appointed; after delay: as, fruits that ripen *late*.

How couldst thou in a mile confound an hour,
And bring thy news so *late*?

Shak., *Cor.*, I. 6. 12.

Go; while thou may'st, avoid the threaten'd fate;
Fools stay to feel it, and are wise too *late*.

Pope, *Iliad*, xx. 239.

2. Not long since; recently; of late.

Where is the life that *late* I led?

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, v. 2. 140.

In this room where so *late*

You dealt out law adroitly.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 819.

3. Beyond the usual or proper time: as, to lie abed *late*.

Late [let] him *late* & erli where him liked wende.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4062.

So, we'll go no more a roving
So *late* into the night.

Byron, 80, we'll go no more a roving.

Of *late*, *lately*: in time not long past or near the present: as, the practice is of *late* uncommon.

Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead of *late*.

Spenser, *Tears of the Muses*, l. 208.

It is no shame to be a poet, though it is to be a bad one. Augustus Caesar of old, and Cardinal Richelieu of *late*, would willingly have been such.

Dryden, *Orig.* and *Prog.* of *Satire*.

late², *v. t.* See *late*².

late³, *v.* A Middle English form of *let*¹.

late⁴, *n.* [*ME.*, < *Ice.* *lāt*, in pl. manners, *latti*, manner;] Manner; behavior.

Rot thou in this perille put of the bettise,

Thow sille be my proserne for alle thy prowde *lates*!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2396.

late⁵, *n.* [*ME.*, < *Ice.* *latti*, sound; cf. *late*⁴.] A sound; voice.

Than have we liking to lithe the *lates* of the foules.

King Alexander, p. 149.

latebra (lat'e-brā), *n.*; pl. *latebras* (-brē). [*NL.*, < *L.* *latebra*, a hiding-place, < *latere*, lie hid; see *latent*.] The so-called yolk-cavity of a meroblastic ovum; the central space in the yellow food-yolk of such an egg, as a bird's, where there is an interior ball of white yolk, connected by a thread of the same substance with the tread or cicatrula on the surface of the yolk.

latebricole (lat'e-brik'ō-lē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *L.L.* *latebricola*, one who dwells in lurking-places.] The name applied by Walckenaer to a group of spiders which live in holes. The division included the "theraphoses" of his system, all of which have eight eyes. The tarantulas (*Mysgalidae*) are examples.

latebricole (lā-teb'ri-kōl), *a.* [*< L.L.* *latebricola*, one who dwells in lurking-places, < *L.* *latebra*, a hiding-place (see *latebra*), + *colere*, dwell.] Living or hiding in holes, as a spider.

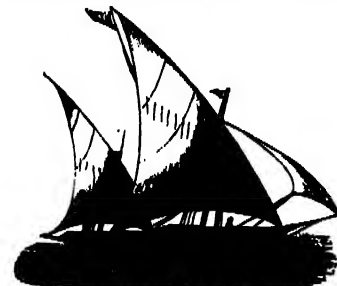
latebrous (lat'e-brūs), *a.* [*< L.* *latebrosus*, full of hiding-places, < *latebra*, a hiding-place, lurking-hole; see *latebra*.] Full of lurking-places. *Bayley*, 1731.

lated (lā'ted), *a.* [*< late*¹ + *-ed*. Cf. *belated*.] Belated; kept too late.

Now spurs the *lated* traveller space
To gain the timely inn. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, III. 2. 6.
Cupid abroad was *lated* in the night.

Greene, *Sonnet*.

lateen (la-tēn'), *a.* [*A* 'phonetic' spelling of *F.* *latine* (*voile latine*, lit. 'Latin sail', alluding to its use in the Mediterranean), fem. of *latin*, < *L.* *Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] Literally, Latin: a word used only in *lateen* sail, *lateen* yard, *lateen* rig. Also spelled *latteen*.—*Lateen* sail, a triangular sail extended by a long tapering yard, slung at about



Lateen Sail.

one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack, causing the yard to stand at an angle of 45° or more: used in zebecs, feluccas, etc., on the Mediterranean, in boats on the Lake of Geneva, etc.

On before the freshening gale,
That fills the snow-white *lateen* sail,
Swiftly our light felucca flies.

Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, v.

We set two huge triangular *lateen* sails on our low masts, which raked forwards instead of backwards.

R. Curzon, *Monast.* in the *Levant*, p. 18.

Lateen yard, a yard on which a *lateen* sail is spread.

lateener (la-tē'nēr), *n.* A *lateen*-rigged boat.

A two-masted *lateener*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 463.

lately (lāt'li), *adv.* Recently; of late; not long ago; not long before.

The Marquis of Northampton and Sir Henry Gates, *lately* before condemned to die, were now pardon'd, and set at liberty.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 317.

Many a fair cheek was blanched with woe, which had *lately* mantled with secret admiration.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 101.

latent, *n.* An early form of *latten*.

latence (lāt'ens), *n.* [*< laten* (t) + *-ce*.] Same as *latency*.

Infinite Love,

Whose *latence* is the plenitude of all.

Coleridge, *Destiny of Nations*.

latency (lāt'ens), *n.* [*< laten* (t) + *-cy*.] The state of being latent or concealed; unobserved or undeveloped existence.

Algae, seeds of phanerogamic plants, infusoria, and even Molluscs and leeches, were found to be thrown into a condition of sleep, or *latency*.

Solomon, IV. 310.

With minor criminals, what society ought to aim at is the reduction of the criminal anomaly to *latency*.

Mind, XIII. 453.

In disinfecting filth, the work . . . ought to be repeated several times, remembering the law of *latency* in connection with disease-germs.

Seminarium, XIV. 145.

lateness (lāt'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being late or tardy, or of coming or appearing after the usual or proper time: as, the *lateness* of harvest.—2. Time far advanced in any particular period: as, *lateness* in the season.

Your *lateness* in life . . . might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court.

Swift, *To Gay*, Nov. 25, 1737.

3. Recency, absolute or comparative; recent origin, discovery, etc.

latent (lāt'ent), *a.* [= *F.* *latent* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *latente*, < *L.* *laten* (t)-s, ppr. of *latere*, lurk, lie hidden, be concealed; cf. *Gr.* *λαινάσκειν*, *laínēskēin*, be hidden.] 1. Hidden; concealed; not visible or apparent; not manifested: as, *latent* motives; *latent* germs of disease.

They are shut and *latent* in dead bodies, though they be open and manifest in life.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 194.

The glittering helm by moonlight will proclaim

The *latent* robber, and prevent his game.

Dryden, *Speeches of Ajax and Ulysses*, l. 173.

Every branch of veracity indicates some *latent* vice, or some criminal intention, which an individual is ashamed to avow.

D. Stewart, *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*.

To evoke the *latent* genius of the nation, and to direct it to the spheres in which it is most fitted to excel, is one of the highest ends of enlightened statesmanship.

Locky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., III.

2. In bot., dormant or undeveloped: said of buds which are not externally manifest until stimulated to growth.—*Latent* ambiguity, a doubt

as to the meaning of a document, not apparent on the face of the document, but raised by evidence of some extrinsic fact. Thus, a legacy "to my cousin John Doe" is not ambiguous until it appears that the testator had two cousins of the same name; and the doubt raised by this fact is called a *latent ambiguity*, as distinguished from one that is patent or obvious on the mere reading of the document.—*Latent fault*, in law, a blemish or defect in goods purchased which was concealed from or not observable by the buyer before acceptance of the goods.—*Latent function*, a function formed by subtracting the same variable from every constituent of the principal diagonal of a matrix, and then forming the determinant of the resulting matrix.—*Latent heat*. See *heat*.—*Latent hypermetropia*. See *hypermetropia*.—*Latent idea*, in psychol., an unconscious mental modification, as an idea having a tendency to reproduce itself in consciousness.—*Latent period* of a disease, the period that elapses before the presence of the disease is manifested by symptoms. Thus, the latent period of smallpox, measles, etc., is the time that elapses from the moment of infection to the appearance of the symptoms. Also called *period of incubation*.—*Latent roots of a matrix*, in math., the roots of the equation formed by subtracting an unknown quantity from each of the constituents of the principal diagonal of the matrix, and then regarding it as a determinant.—*Sym. 1. Covert, Occult*, etc. See *secret*.

latently (lā'tent-lī), *adv.* In a latent manner.
later (lā'tēr), *adv.* At a subsequent time or period; afterward; hereafter: also used with (redundant) *on*: as, I will see you *later*; it may be done *later on*.

But when the wreath of March has blossom'd, . . .
Or *later*, pay one visit here.
Tennyson, To F. D. Maurice.

latera, *n.* Plural of *latus*.

lateral (lat'ē-rad), *adv.* [*L. latus* (*later-*) + *-ad*]. In *soil.*, to or toward the side; laterally in direction.

Caudal cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and *lateral* they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 492.

lateral (lat'ē-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. latéral* = *Pg. Sp. lateral* = *It. laterale*, < *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side, < *latus* (*later-*), a side. Cf. *collateral*, *bilateral*, *trilateral*, *quadrilateral*, etc.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, proceeding from, or directed to a side: as, a *lateral projection*; *lateral shoots* or branches; a *lateral view*.

Thwart of these, as fierce,
Forth rush the Levant and the Pontic winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise.
Milton, P. L., x. 706.

I at length found my way to a *lateral* portal, which was the every-day entrance to the mansion.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 334.

The central aisle is twice the width, and more than twice the height, of the lateral aisles, and has a well-defined clerestory.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 508.

2. In *anat.* and *soil.*, situated on either side of the median vertical longitudinal plane of the body; lying lateral of the meson: as, the *lateral ventricles* of the brain; the *lateral line* of a fish; the *lateral margin* of a thorax, elytrium, or abdomen.—*3.* In *conch.*, specifically, situated on either side of the hinge: contrasted with *cardinal*: as, the *lateral tooth* of a bivalve. Also *admedian*.—*4.* In *bot.*, belonging to or borne upon the side of any organ: sometimes contrasted with *terminal* (as, *lateral buds*), sometimes with *medial* (as, *lateral ribs* or nerves of a leaf or glume).—*5.* In *physics* and *mech.*, at right angles to a line of motion or of strain. *Lateral* is also sometimes inaccurately used for *transverse*, or at right angles to the longest axis of a body: thus, *lateral* (in place of *transverse*) pressure and strength are spoken of.

The *lateral* expansion of the ice from internal pressure explains in a clear and satisfactory manner how rock-basins may be excavated by means of land-ice.

J. Croft, Climate and Cosmology, p. 254.

Lateral axes of a crystal, those axes situated in a plane parallel to the base.—*Lateral callosities* of the mesothorax, more or less inflated spaces on the sides of the metathorax, seen in many *Diptera*.—*Lateral conjugation*. See *conjugation*.—*Lateral concave function*. Same as *functus* of *Rolando* (which see, under *functus*).—*Lateral curvature* of the spine. See *curvature*.—*Lateral equation*, a linear equation.—*Lateral eyes*, eyes on the outer sides of the head, as in bees.—*Lateral fin*, one of the paired side fins of a fish, as the pectoral and ventral: opposed to *vertical fin*.—*Lateral force*, a force at right angles to the direction of the motion of the particle to which the force is applied.—*Lateral foveola*. See *foveola*.—*Lateral summation*. See *summation*.—*Lateral cingulum*. Same as *apophyseal*.—*Lateral line*, in *zool.*, See *line*.—*Lateral lobe*. See *lobe*.—*Lateral lobes*, in the *Hemiptera*, two divisions of the anterior part of the head, one on each side of the tylus or central lobe.—*Lateral moraine*, motion, etc. See *moraine*.—*Lateral operation*, in *surg.*, a mode of cutting for stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. See *lithotomy*.—*Lateral sclerosis* of the spinal cord, primary spastic paraplegia. See *paraplegia*.—*Lateral stress*, a stress at right angles to the strain which produces it.—*Lateral sulcus*, a groove on the outer side of the crus cerebri, marking the boundary between the crus and tegmentum.—*Lateral ventricle*, one of the two ventricles

of the cerebral hemisphere.—*Lateral vibration*, in acoustics, a vibration in a plane at right angles to the length of the vibrating body, as in a violin-string; a transverse vibration: opposed to *longitudinal vibration*.

II. n. 1. In *conch.*: (a) A lateral or admedian tooth of a bivalve, as distinguished from a cardinal tooth. See *cut under bivalve*. (b) One of the uncini, or uncinial teeth of the radula.

For the uncinial he [E. B. Lankester] adopts the term *lat-er-als*, which I venture to think is undesirable.

W. H. Dall, Science, IV. 81.

2. A side branch or division of anything; a part projecting from one side; specifically, in a grape-vine, one of the side shoots which spring from the axils of the leaves of a main shoot.

These stocks were budded in the main stem, not on *lat-erals* as now.

Quarterly Rev., XLIV. 359.

A symmetric pair of perfect *laterals* spring from its [the moraine's] graceful curve like the tangent from its chord.

Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 338.

laterality (lat'ē-rāl'i-tī), *n.* [*L. later* + *-ity*]. 1. The quality of being lateral.—*2.* The state or condition of having sides.

We may as reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark or naval edifice of Noah.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 8.

laterally (lat'ē-rāl-i), *adv.* In a lateral manner, direction, or position; laterad; sideways.
lateral-temporal (lat'ē-rāl-tem'pō-rāl), *a.* An epithet applied to one of three principal fossae of the skull of *Lacertilia*, situated between the squamosal and the postfrontal above, the jugal and quadrate in front and behind, and the quadratojugal ligament below. *Huxley*.

Lateran (lat'ē-rān), *a.* [*L. Lateranus*, a Roman family name: see *def.*] Pertaining to or connected with a locality in Rome called the *Lateran*: as, the *Lateran palace* or basilica; the *Lateran councils*. The site so named belonged in the first century to the family of the *Laterani*, was confiscated by Nero, and given by Constantine to the Bishop of Rome, together with the palace and the basilica built upon it. This *Lateran basilica*, originally called the Church of Christ the Saviour, has since the tenth century borne the name of St. John *Lateran*, from the adjoining monastery of St. John, and is the Pope's cathedral church, officially styled "mother and head of all churches of the City [Rome] and the world." It was consecrated in A. D. 324, and has been rebuilt several times, the present structure, which dates from the fourteenth century, having been modernized in the seventeenth. The *Lateran palace* was the residence of the popes for nearly a thousand years (till 1309), was afterward burned and rebuilt, and is now used as a museum, containing both classical and Christian antiquities. Adjoining the basilica is the ancient baptistery in which, according to tradition, Constantine was baptized.—*Lateran councils*, eleven councils held in the *Lateran basilica*, including an important synod convened against the Monothelites in 649, and five general councils of the Western Church (1123, 1129, 1179, 1215, and 1512-1517), regarded by Roman Catholics as oecumenical, the fourth being the most important.

latered, *a.* [*ME.*, < *AS. lātrāde*, slow of counsel, < *lat*, slow, late, + *rād*, counsel: see *read*, *role*, *-red*.] Given to procrastination; inclined to delay or postpone.

Thanne comth the symne that men clepen tarditas, as when a man is to *latered* or tarynge or he wol turne to God.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

latericeous (lat'ē-rish'us), *a.* [Also *lateritious*; < *L. latericinus*, *lateritius*, consisting of bricks, < *later*, a brick, tile.] Like bricks; of the color of bricks.—*Latericeous sediment*, a sediment in urine resembling brick-dust, consisting of uric acid.

latericorn (lat'ē-rī-kōrn), *n.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] In *ornith.*, the lateral one of the several horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided.

latericumbent (lat'ē-rī-kum'bent), *a.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *cumbere*, lie: see *cumbent*.] Lying on the side.

Latericumbent, with a block transversely under the neck.

Wider and Gage, Anat. Tech.

lateriflection, *lateriflexion* (lat'ē-rī-flek'-shon), *n.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *flectio* (*-n*), a bending: see *flection*, *flexion*.] A bending laterad or sideways; curvature to either side, right or left: as, *lateriflection* of the spine. Also *lateroflection*, *lateroflexion*.

laterifolious (lat'ē-rī-fō'li-us), *a.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliage*.] In *bot.*, growing by the side of a leaf at its base: as, a *laterifolious* flower.

Laterigrade (lat'ē-rī-grād), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *laterigrade*.] A group of spiders which for the most part run sideways or backward, and make no web, but stitch leaves together to form a nest or retreat. The group has been rated as a family, tribe, and suborder of araneids. It includes the family *Thomisidae*. Also *Laterigrada*.

laterigrade (lat'ē-rī-grād), *a.* and *n.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *grad*, step: see *grade*.] *I. a.*

Bunning sidewise, as a spider; pertaining to the *Laterigrada*, or having their characters.

The *Thomisidae*, or *laterigrade* spiders.

Amer. Nat., XXI. 900.

II. n. A spider of the group *Laterigrada*, as a *thomisid*.

laterinerved (lat'ē-rī-nērvd), *a.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *nervus*, nerve, + *E. -ed*.] In *bot.*, having lateral nerves: applied to leaves.

laterite (lat'ē-rīt), *n.* [*L. later*, a brick, a tile, + *-ite*.] A rock of peculiar character, found in India and some parts of southwestern Asia.

Its essential features are that it is highly ferruginous and that it forms the superficial covering of the country. In its normal form it is a porous argillaceous rock, largely impregnated with the peroxid of iron, some kinds containing as much as 25 or 30 per cent of metallic iron. Although the laterite is in process of formation at the present time, some of it dates back to the Tertiary, and perhaps as far back as the Eocene. There are two rather distinct forms of this rock. One is extensively developed on the west coast of India, where it forms the surface-rock of the country over wide tracts of the low lands near the sea. This, which is called the *low-level laterite*, is clearly of detrital origin, and it rests indifferently on various older rocks. The iron it contains appears to be due to the fact that it is formed, in part at least, from the debris of the high-level laterite, and in part to the large quantity of iron ore present in the old volcanic rocks of the region. The origin of the *high-level laterite*, which is found extensively on the highlands of central and western India, is more difficult to explain. It appears, beyond doubt, to have resulted in considerable part from the decomposition in situ, by atmospheric agencies, of the volcanic rock which it overlies.

lateritic (lat'ē-rīt'ik), *a.* [*L. laterite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by laterite.

The *lateritic* deposits of Madras.

Nature.

lateritious (lat'ē-rish'us), *a.* See *latericeous*.

lateritypic (lat'ē-rī-tīp'ik), *a.* [*L. lateritipus* + *-ic*.] Characterized by lateritipity; bilaterally symmetrical.

lateritipity (lat'ē-rī-tī-pī), *n.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *Gr. trōs*, type.] Same as *bilateral symmetry* (which see, under *bilateral*).

laterimoret, *a.* [*L. later* + *-more*.] Secondary; of less importance. Also *laterimore*.

Is it mete that the carnal be first, & that thing to be *laterimore* which is spiritual & gostly?

J. Udal, On Mark i.

Laterinaria (lat'ē-rī-nā-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. laterina*, another form of *lanterna*, a lantern (see *lantern*), + *-aria*.] A Linnean genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoridae*; the lantern-flies. See *cut under lantern-fly*.

laterocaudal (lat'ē-rō-kā'dal), *a.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] In *zool.*, lateral and hinder; situated on the side posteriorly; posterolateral.

Latero-caudal angles of the head unarmed.

Comstock, Introd. to Entom. (1893), p. 219.

laterodorsal (lat'ē-rō-dōr'sal), *a.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *dorsum*, back: see *dorsal*.] In *soil.* and *bot.*, situated on the side of the upper surface: as, a *laterodorsal* spot or line on an insect, or the upper rows of leaves in the foliose *Jungermanniaceae*.

lateroflection, *lateroflexion* (lat'ē-rō-flek'-shon), *n.* Same as *lateriflection*.

laterofrontal (lat'ē-rō-frōn'tal), *a.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *frons* (*front*), front: see *frontal*.] Situated on the side in front. *Encyc. Brit.*

lateromarginal (lat'ē-rō-mār'jī-nal), *a.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *margo* (*margin*), edge: see *marginal*.] Situated on the lateral margin or side edge.

A few postero-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of *lateromarginal* setae.

W. S. Kent, Man. Insecta, II. 792.

lateronuchal (lat'ē-rō-nū'chal), *a.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *ML. nucha*, nape: see *nuchal*.] Situated on the side of the nape.

Lateronuchal feathers elongated, rigid, with long disconnected fibrilla.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 734.

laterostigmatal (lat'ē-rō-stīg'ma-tal), *a.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *NL. stigmata*.] In *entom.*, situated on the side, just above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, *laterostigmatal* spines: used principally in describing larvae. Also *laterostigmatic*.

lateroversion (lat'ē-rō-vēr'shon), *n.* [*L. latus* (*later-*), side, + (*ML.*) *versio* (*-n*), a turning: see *version*.] A turning to one side.

Lates (lā'tēs), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. λάτος*, a fish of the Nile.] 1. A genus of serranoid fishes. *Lates nilotica* is known as the *Nile perch*.—*2.* [*L. c.*] A fish of this genus; the Nile perch. It sometimes grows to the length of 3 feet.

latescence (lā'tes-ens), *n.* [*L. latescens* (*-t*) + *-ce*.] The quality or condition of being latent; the state of becoming obscured or lost to view.

This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree between incipient latescence and irrecoverable latency.
Sir W. Hamilton.

latescence (lā'tes'ent), *a.* [*L. latescere* (*-t-je*, ppr. of *latere*, to hide, *< latere*, lurk, he hidden; see *latent*.] Becoming latent or obscure; not obvious to perception or cognizance.

It is too familiar to be notorious, lying, in fact, unexpressed and *latescence* in every concrete application.
Sir W. Hamilton.

latesome¹ (lāt'sum), *a.* [*ME. latosome*, *< AS. latsum*, slow, late, *< lat*, late: see *late*¹ and *-some*.] Somewhat late; backward. [*Rare.*]

latesome² (lāt'sum), *a.* [*ME. latasom*, *layt-som*, *latasome*, *< AS. wlatsum*, hateful, *< wlatian*, be disgusted. In the first sense now merged in *loathsome*; in the second confused with *late-some*.] 1. Loathsome; hateful.

But to here of Christa passion,
To many a man it is full latency.
MS. Ashmole, 60, 2. 5. (Halliwell.)

2. Tiresome; tedious. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He es swyft to speke on hys manere,
And latasome and slawe for to here;
He prayes awide men and halides thaim wyse.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 25. (Halliwell.)

latest (lā'test), *a.* [*Superl. of late*: see *late*¹ and *late*².] Last; final.

Even he who long the House of Com-na led,
That hydra dire, with many a gaping head,
Found by experience, to his latest breath,
Envy could only be subdu'd by death.
Jenyns, Imit. of Horace's Epistle, l. 1.

latewake (lāt'wāk), *n.* A corruption of *Uke-wake*.

lateward (lāt'wārd), *a.* [*< late*¹ + *-ward*.] Somewhat late; belated; backward.

Lateward fruit. *Hulst.*

They deserve much more to be reprehended than I will
vouchsafe to attempt in this my *lateward* treatise.
Holmshed, Descrip. of Scotland, xiii.

If it should fall out so *lateward* a breaking up of the river.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 455.

latex (lā'teks), *n.* [*L., a liquid, fluid, juice.*] A milk-like liquid occurring in many plants in special vessels (called *laticiferous*, or sometimes *cinchymatous*), and exuding when the plant is wounded. It may be white, like that of the milkweeds and many species of *Euphorbia*; or yellow, as in the prickly poppy, *Argemone*; or orange, as in *Celandine*, *Chelidonium*. It consists of a watery fluid holding in solution small quantities of sugar, gum, alkaloid and acid matters, etc., and, suspended in this, numerous minute granules (giving the milky appearance) which coagulate when exposed to the air. It has sometimes an economic importance, as in the case of opium (the dried latex of the poppy) and of India-rubber. — *Latex-cells*, *latex-tubes*, the vessels which contain latex. See *laticiferous*.

lathe¹ (lāth), *n.* [*ME. lathe*, *latthe*, *latthe*, prob. *< AS. *laththa*, found only in the altered form *latth*, pl. *lattha*, *ME. latte*, *E. dial. lat* = *MD. latte*, *D. lat*, a lathe, = *OHG. latta*, *lata*, *MHG. latte*, *late*, *lat*, *G. latte*, *lath*, thin plate, = *Sp. Pg. lata* = *F. latte*, a lathe, = *It. latta* = *Pg. lata*, tin-plate (see *latten*); akin to *MHG. lade*, *laden*, *G. laden*, a board, plank, sash, shutter (but prob. not to *lathe*¹ or *lathe*²). Hence ult. *latten* and *latice*.] 1. A thin narrow strip of wood, used in building to form the groundwork for a roof or for the plastering of walls and ceilings. For the former purpose the laths are nailed to the rafters to support the tiling, slating, or other roof-covering. Laths for walls and ceilings much narrower and thinner, are nailed to the studs, with small spaces between them, into which a part of the plaster sinks when applied, forming a key or hold for the remainder. Iron laths have been used in fire-proof buildings. See *lathings*.

Come and get thee a sword, though made of a *lath*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 2.

2. The bow-part of a crossbow.

Their bows are for form and length not unlike the *lath* of a large cross-bow, made of the horns of Buffoloes.
Sandys, Travels, p. 50.

Dagger of lath. See *dagger*¹. — *Lath and plaster*, a wall-surface formed of laths plastered over; a slight partition formed of laths and plaster.

I traced the blood [of the rats] . . . through the openings in the *lath and plaster*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 21.

Lath floated and set fair, three-coat plaster-work in which the first coat is termed *pricking up*, the second *floating*, the third *finishing*. The last is done with fine stuff. — *Lath laid and set*, two-coat plaster-work, in which the first coat is called *laying*, and is often scratched with a broom. — *Lath-sawing machine*, a machine for sawing laths on the board, or directly from the bolt. The cylindrical log is mounted upon journals on gravitating guide-bars and is rotated by rollers. The laths are saved from its periphery by saws cutting rectangularly to each other. *E. H. Knight*. — *Lath-shaped crystals*. See *ophite structure*, under *ophite*. — *Metallic lath*. See *lathings*.

lathe² (lāth), *v. t.* [*< lathe*¹, *n.*] To cover or line with or as with laths.

A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathe*d on every side.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

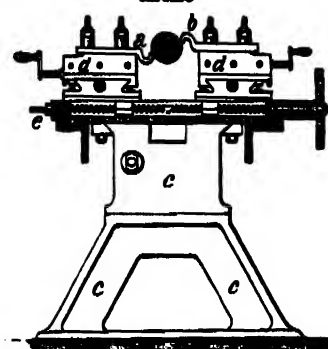
lathe² (lāth), *n.* See *lathe*³.
lathe-brick (lāth'brīk), *n.* A kind of brick, 22 inches long and 6 inches broad, used in kilns to dry malt on. Lath-bricks are so named from being used as a substitute for laths.

lathe-coop (lāth'kōp), *n.* Same as *lathe-pot*.
lathe-cutter (lāth'kut'er), *n.* A power-machine for cutting laths from a plank or bolt.

lathe¹ (lāth), *n.* [*Isel. lōdh* (*ladh*), pl. *ladhar*, = *Dan. lad*, a smith's lathe. Connection with *lathe*² is improbable, unless *Isel. lōdh* stands for orig. **lōdh*; see *lathe*².] 1. A machine for working wood, metals, or other substances by causing the material to turn with greater or less speed, according to the nature of the material and the work to be performed, before a tool which is held at rest relatively to the peripheral motion of the object operated upon. Lathes are used for turning, cutting, chasing, filing, polishing, screw-cutting, engraving, and shaping, as in metal-spinning. They range in size from a jeweller's lathe for polishing the finest metal-work, through the various wood-turning lathes, to the large machine-lathes for turning locomotive-wheels, and the heavy machines for polishing stone and marble columns for architectural purposes. The ancient potter's wheel is probably the prototype of the modern lathe. The common wood-turning lathe may be taken as a type of these machines. It consists essentially of the bed or main horizontal frame, the poppet, and the rest or support of the tool used in operating the lathe. The poppet can be moved into different positions and clamped on the bed, and form at the left the live or moving head-stock, connected directly with the source of power, and at the right the dead or stationary head-stock, sometimes called *tail-stock*. The work or material is placed between these, and is supported by a live center in the live head-stock and a dead center in the dead head-stock; and in the ordinary lathe the cutting is performed concentrically with the axis joining these centers, the material being rotated by the live head-stock. By the adjustment of the poppet on the bed the lathe may be adapted to receive different lengths of material. Usually the dead head-stock only is moved toward or away from the live head-stock in making this adjustment. Facing the work, and clamped to the bed between the poppet, is the tool-rest, on which, in hand-turning, the tool rests as on a fulcrum at a point very near the work, being held in the working position by the hands of the turner, which grasp the outwardly projecting handle of the tool. Such a lathe is driven at high speed, and the amount and character of the turning are controlled by the workman who holds the tool on the tool-rest and before the work. The side-rest is a movable tool-rest carrying an adjustable tool-stock or tool-post in which the tool is rigidly clamped. It slides on longitudinal guideways formed on the bed of the lathe, this movement being controlled by a screw and sometimes being automatic. The tool-rest may be double, presenting two tools, one on each side of the work, as in the duplex lathe. The tool may also be controlled by a template or model, and shift its position automatically, as in the lathe for turning irregular forms, the milled-work lathe, spoke-lathe, and last-lathe, of which the Blanchard lathe is the original type. Iron-turning requires a much slower speed than brass-turning, and wood-turning a higher speed than brass. Large metal-lathes are said to be of large *swing*; that is, the space between the centers and the bed is great, to admit of turning large objects. In one form of these machine-lathes an opening is made in the bed to permit the work to turn or to give large swing, as in the gap-bed lathe. In many kinds of turning the dead head-stock is not used, the material to be turned being attached to a lathe-chuck, or to a face-plate carried by the live head-stock. Lathes are nearly all described by their names, as *bed-work-lathe*, *button-lathe*, *foot-lathe*, *spoke-lathe*, etc., the names sometimes referring to some feature of the construction, as the *hollow-mandrel lathe*, and sometimes to the material or work, as the *hat-forming lathe*.

Could turn his word, and oath, and faith,
As many ways as in a *lathe*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 576.

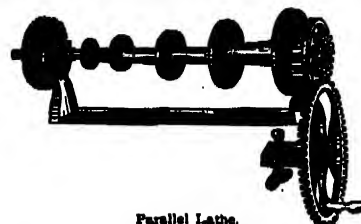
2. That part of a loom in which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft-threads are laid parallel to each other, shot after shot, in the process of weaving. According to the greater or less impulse of the lath, the weft is laid more or less closely together in the plane of the web. Also called *batten* and *lay*. — *Bed-work-lathe*, a lathe specially adapted or devoted to turning bed-work. — *Blanchard lathe*, a lathe in which the tool-position is shifted by a pattern or model to turn irregular forms. Gun-stocks, or yokes, wagon-wheel spokes, shoe-laths, certain styles of carvings, columns, etc., are made in lathes working on this principle, the lathes taking their special names from the kind of work they perform, as *spoke-lathe*, *last-lathe*, *gun-stock lathe*, etc. This lathe is named from its original inventor, Thomas Blanchard of Massachusetts (1788-1864), who patented it in 1819, and subsequently, with others, adapted it to a great variety of uses. — *Button-lathe*, a kind of chuck-lathe used in manufacturing buttons. — *Car-wheel lathe*, a double lathe for turning of the rims of locomotive driving-wheels or car-wheels. It is so arranged that two wheels fitted on one axle may be turned together, or, when desirable, two wheels may be turned independently, as each face-plate can be driven separately. — *Compound lathe*, a lathe for turning or engraving geometric forms; a geometric lathe or rose-engine. — *Copying lathe*, a form of lathe adapted for turning articles from a pattern on the principle of the Blanchard lathe. — *Cutting-off lathe*, a lathe for cutting rods, bars, and pipes to length. The object to be cut is passed through a collet at the rear end of the spindle, a concentric chuck holding it in front. — *Duplex lathe*, a lathe with two or more cutting-tools, so distributed



Duplex Lathe.

a, tool in front; *b*, inverted tool at back; *c*, bed and standard; *d*, *e*, two compound slide-rests; *f*, a right-and-left screw for moving the two slide-rests simultaneously to and from the center of the lathe.

about the work as to balance the transverse pressure and avoid springing it. — *Eccentric lathe*, a lathe having a compound face-plate or sliding frame, and guides which present the object in such a way that the tool works an oval upon it. — *Gap-bed lathe*, a lathe having an opening in its bed to admit of turning objects of larger radius than would be possible with a continuous bed. Also called *gap-lathe*, *break-lathe*. — *Geometrical lathe*, an instrument used by bank-note engravers, watch-case manufacturers, etc., to make complicated patterns of fine lines. It forms the stars, rosettes, ornamental borders, etc., on plates for bank-notes, designed as a precaution against counterfeiting. Also called *rose-engine*. — *Gun-stock lathe*. See *Blanchard lathe*. — *Hat-forming lathe*, a lathe used for ironing hats. The hat-block is clamped in the lathe, and the heated iron is held against the nap while the block is turned. — *Hollow-mandrel lathe*, a lathe in which the mandrel of the live head-stock is hollow. It is much used for cutting screws upon, or for turning off the ends of long and slender rods, which are thrust through the hollow mandrel with the end of the rod which is to be turned projecting from the nose of the mandrel, and held in position for turning by universal chuck or other suitable holder. See *chuck* and *mandrel*. — *Parallel lathe*, a small hand-machine for jewellers', watchmakers',



Parallel Lathe.

or dentists' use. It is arranged to run simultaneously, if desired, several grinding-wheels of different sizes, a brush, a drill, etc. — *Roughing-lathe*, a lathe used by electrotypers as a substitute for a planer in "surfacing up" the backings of electrotypes preparatory to mounting them on wooden blocks. The plates are clamped upon a true face-plate attached to the mandrel of the lathe, with their printing-faces against the face-plate, and the backing-metal is turned off by a sharp cutting-tool controlled by a gage. The back surface is thus made parallel with the printing-surface, and the plate is reduced to the required thickness. — *Screw-cutting lathe*, a lathe especially planned for cutting screws. Some examples of this type of lathe are adapted also for boring cylinders, for turning shafting, and for miscellaneous work. Same as *screw-cutting machine*. See *screw*. — *Sphere-turning lathe*, a lathe adapted for turning objects to a true spherical shape. — *Wood-turning lathe*, a high-speed lathe the construction of which is specially adapted to wood-turning. It is the simplest form of lathe. The tools consist of a great variety of chisels and gouges of different widths, with long wooden handles, by which leverage is obtained upon the tool-rest as a fulcrum, for holding the tools firmly yet delicately with their cutting edges in proper relation with the material in the lathe. The same kind of lathe is also used for turning ivory, horn, bone, etc., the speed being regulated and the forms of the tools being varied to suit the nature of the materials. (See also *bench-lathe*, *carving-lathe*, *center-lathe*, *chuck-lathe*, *column-lathe*, *gap-lathe*.)

lathe² (lāth), *n.* [*Also latth*; *< ME. lathe*, *< Isel. lōdh* = *Dan. lade* = *Sw. lada*, a barn, shed (in comp. *Dan. bog-lade* = *Sw. bok-lada*, bookstore), = *G. laden*, a booth, shop, stall, orig. store, prob. from the verb represented by *Isel. lōdh* = *AS. ladan*, *E. lade*, etc., load; see *lade*¹. In this case the word is not connected with *E. lathe*¹, and *G. laden*, a plank, board, sash, shutter, etc., *lade*, a box, chest, etc.; see *lathe*¹.] A barn or granary. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Al mot out, other late or ratha,

Alle the shaves in the *lathe*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2140.

The northern man writing to his neighbour may say
My *lathe* standeth neere the kirke garth, for My barns
standeth neere the church-yard.

Cool, English Schoolmaster (1688).

T' maister's down t' t' fowld. Go round by th' end o' t'
lathe, if ye want to spake to him.

Smiddy Brown, Wuthering Heights, II.

lathe³ (lāth), *n.* [*Also latth*; *< ME. *lathe* (f), *< AS. lōth*, *lōth*, a district; cf. *Isel. lōth*, a levy;

or (a diff. word) Dan. *lagd*, a levying district, *lagd*, a situation, site, prob. from the root of *lag*.] In England, a part or large division of a county, comprising several hundreds; a term now confined to the county of Kent, in which there are five of these *lathes* or divisions. See *rape*.³

lathe⁴ (lāw'h, v. t.; pret. and pp. *lathed*, ppr. *lathing*. [Also *lath*; < ME. *lathen*, < AS. *lathian* = OS. *lathian*, *lathian* = OFries. *lathia*, *lathia* = OHG. *lathōn*, MHG. *G. lathen* = Icel. *lathia* = Goth. *lathōn*, invite, call.] To invite; bid; ask. [Prov. Eng.]

For all are *lathed* lustily, the luther & the botter,
That euer were fulged in font that fest to haue.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 138.

lathe⁵, a. A Middle English form of *loath*.

lathe⁶, v. A Middle English form of *loathe*.

lathe-bearer (lāw'h bār'er), n. Same as *lathe-carrier*.

The grinder is laid upon the *lathe-bearers* or other support.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 140.

lathe-carrier (lāw'h 'kar' i-er), n. An appliance fastened to an object under operation in a lathe. It causes the object to rotate with the mandrel and face-plate of the live head by means of a projection which collides with the stud or pin on the latter. Also called *lathe-dog*, *lathe-bearer*.

lathe-center (lāw'h 'sen' tēr), n. A piece of hardened steel, round and tapered, having the smaller end out off squarely and the larger end of the form of a cone. One of these centers is fitted to a socket in the nose of the mandrel of the live head-stock, and the other into a socket in the spindle of the dead head-stock. The former is called the *live-center*; the latter, the *dead-center*. The piece to be turned (for example, a piece of shafting) is prepared for placing in the lathe by centrally countersinking the ends. The conical ends of the lathe-centers are made to engage the countersunk ends of the piece in the counterlamps, and the spindle of the dead head-stock is then clamped in position. The piece to be turned is then clamped to the mandrel by means of a chuck or a lathe-carrier. The spindle of the dead head-stock is usually provided with an adjusting screw and a clamping-screw by which the dead-center is adjusted to and firmly held in position.

lathe-chuck (lāw'h 'chuk), n. A device screwed to the mandrel of a lathe and grasping the object to be turned, bored, ground, polished, or the like. *E. H. Knight*.

lathe-cords (lāw'h 'kōrds), n. pl. Cords used to turn lathes. They are made of the intestines of horses, cleaned and prepared by the separation of the mucous membrane.

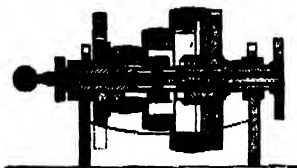
lathe-dog (lāw'h 'dog), n. Same as *lathe-carrier*.

lathe-drill (lāw'h 'dril), n. A horizontal lathe used for drilling.

lathee, **lathi** (lāt' ē), n. [Hind. *lathi*, a stick, club; cf. *lath*, a staff, pillar.] In India, a stick; a bludgeon, usually of bamboo and often loaded with iron. Also *lattice*.

The natives use a very dangerous weapon, which they have been forbidden by Government to carry. . . . It is a very heavy *lathi*, a solid male bamboo, 5 feet 5 inches long, headed with iron in a most formidable manner.
Fanny Parkes, Wanderings in Search of the Picturesque, [I. 133.]

lathe-head (lāw'h 'hed), n. 1. The poppet, poppet-head, or head-stock of a lathe. — 2. A small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench. It carries a single spindle on two curved arms, and is used by fitting laps, grinding-wheels, small brushes, and other



Lathe-head (def. 1).

or light circular tools to the ends of the spindle. It is operated by a treadle and a light belt.

lathe-hoist (lāw'h 'hoist), n. A device for raising work in the lathe to the height of the lathe-centers.

lathen (lāth' en), a. [*lath* + -en².] Made of lath. [Rare.]

Lathen daggers. Ainsworth, Lancashire Witches, III. 9.

lather¹ (lāw'h 'er), n. [*ME. lather*, < AS. *lathor*, a kind of niter used for soap, *lather*, = Icel. *lauthr*, mod. *lauthr*, froth, foam, a kind of niter or soap used in washing, = Sw. *ladder*, soap.] 1. Foam, froth, or suds made from

soap moistened with water, as by a brush for shaving.

Soap containing small proportions of glycerin . . . forms a very tenacious *lather*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 304.

2. Foam or froth formed in profuse sweating, as of a horse.

He made the round of the hill and came back, his horse covered with *lather* and its tail trembling.

C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

lather¹ (lāw'h 'er), v. [*ME. *lathren*, < AS. *lathrian*, *lithrian*, *lather*, smear (= Icel. *lauthra*, foam, be dripping wet with salt water, *lauthra*, wash), < *lathor*, *lather*: see *lather*¹, n.] I, *intrans*. To form a foam or suds, as soap and water; become froth or frothy matter.

Choose water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. Baynard.

It is said that soap thus made has a beautifully mottled appearance, *lathers* freely, and has a smooth surface.
Watt, Soap-making, p. 123.

II. trans. 1. To spread lather on or over; apply lather to, as the face in shaving.

The damsel with the soap-ball *lathered* him with great expedition, raising flakes of snow.

Smollett, tr. of Don Quixote, III. 281.

'Tis waste of soap to *lather* an ass.

Macmillan's Mag., July, 1860, p. 210.

2. To flog; leather. [Vulgar.]

Do you think that to *lather* a man all through eleven pages, and then tell him he isn't to hemo after all, is treating yourself right?
New Princeton Rev., V. 53.

lather² (lāth' er), n. [*lath* + -er¹.] A workman who puts up laths for plaster-work.

The *lathers* and shoemakers want ten hours' pay and eight hours' work.
Philadelphia Times, May 1, 1890.

lather³, n. A dialectal variant of *ladder*. *Pala-grave*; *Collier's Old Ballads*, pp. 33, 105. (*Hallivell*.)

lathe-reever, n. [No AS. term is found.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an officer who presided over a lathe. See *lathe*².

These [counties] had formerly their *lathe-reeves* and *repe-reeves*, acting in subordination to the *shire-reeve*.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § 4.

lathe-saw (lāw'h 'sā), n. A small circular saw or fret-saw which can be fitted upon an ordinary lathe and operated by its mechanism.

lathe-tool (lāw'h 'tūl), n. Any one of the various turning-tools used in tool-posts of lathes. — *Lathe-tool holder*, a socket or holder for a lathe-tool. The shank is held by a set-screw on the post of the slide-rest. *E. H. Knight*.

lath-hammer (lāth 'ham' er), n. Same as *lathing-hammer*.

lathi, n. See *lathee*.

lathing¹ (lāth' ing), n. [Verbal n. of *lath*¹, v.] A foundation of lath or other material on a wall or ceiling, under the plaster; also, the material used for such a foundation. Metallic lathing is now used in the form of perforated and corrugated sheet-metal, rods, bars, and wire netting. The last form, under the name of *woven-wire lathing*, is the most usual kind. Such lathing is used in constructing fire-proof walls and ceilings, and in general to take the place of the common and dangerous wooden lathing for the support of plastering.

lathing² (lāth' ing), n. [*ME. lathing* = AS. *lathung* = OFries. *lathonge*, *lathing* = OHG. *lathing*, MHG. *lathing*, G. *lathing*, a calling, invitation; verbal n. of *lath*⁴, v.] An invitation. *Bailey*, 1731; *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lathing-clamp (lāth' ing 'klamp), n. A clamp to hold a set of spaced laths while they are being nailed to the studding. *E. H. Knight*.

lathing-hammer (lāth' ing 'ham' er), n. In carp., a hammer which has a small hatchet-face on the side opposite the hammer-head and in line with it, the hatchet being used for cutting laths, and the hammer for nailing them to the studs. The hatchet has usually a small lateral nick for drawing out nails. Also called *lath-hammer*.

lath-mill (lāth 'mil), n. A gang-saw for cutting laths from the log.

lath-nail (lāth 'nāl), n. A small cut nail used for fastening laths to studding. *E. H. Knight*.

lath-pot (lāth 'pot), n. In U. S. fisheries, a coop or trap made of laths or thin strips of wood.

The term *lath-pot* is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed lobster traps, whether semi-cylindrical or rectangular in shape, providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "stink-pots," and "lath-coops."
Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 668.

Lathraea (lath-rē' ē), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), so called as growing in concealed places, < Gr. *lathraios*, secret, hidden; cf. *lathra*, *lathra*, secret, < *lathraios*, *lathra*, hide: see *latent*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Orobanchaceae*, or broom-rape family, with a bell-shaped, broadly

4-lobed calyx, and short dense spike or somewhat longer loose racemes of white, yellowish, or bluish flowers, sometimes tinged with pink. Three species are known, one of which is chiefly confined to western Europe, while another is widely distributed throughout Europe and Asia, and the third is restricted to Japan. *L. squamaria*, or toothwort, is a parasitical plant, growing on the roots of trees and shrubs. It has a simple fleshy erect stem, a foot or less in height, with fleshy scale-like bracts in place of leaves, and drooping flesh-colored flowers. It occurs throughout Europe and in Asia.

lathridiid (lath-rid' i-id), n. A beetle of the family *Lathridiidae*.

Lathridiidae (lath-ri-dī' i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lathridius* + -idae.] A family of clavicorn coleopters having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free and nearly equal, tarsi three-jointed with second joint not dilated, wings not fringed with hairs, and elytra entire. See *Lathridius*.

Lathridius (lath-rid' i-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *lathridios*, poet. for *lathraios*, later form of *lathraios*, secret, hidden: see *Lathraea*.] The typical genus of *Lathridiidae*, having the antennal club three-jointed. They are small beetles, living under bark and stones. More than 100 species are known, mainly European and Asiatic, but 15 are North American, as *L. tenebrioides*. Usually *Lathridius*, as Herbst, 1793.

Lathrobium (lath-rō' bi' i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lathrobium* + -idae.] A family of brachypterous coleopters, taking name from the genus *Lathrobium*, or merged in *Staphylinidae*. Also written *Lathrobidae*, *Lathrobidae*.

lathrobiform (lath-rō' bi' i-tōr'm), a. [*NL. Lathrobium* + L. form, form.] Having the form of the *Lathrobium*; pertaining to the *Lathrobiformes*.

Lathrobiformes (lath-rō' bi' i-tōr' mēz), n. pl. [NL.: see *lathrobiform*.] A group of beetles. See *Lathrobium*.

Lathrobium (lath-rō' bi-um), n. [NL., for **Lathrobium*, < Gr. *lathraios*, hidden (see *Lathraea*), + *bios*, life.] The typical genus of *Lathrobidae*. Also written *Lathrobium*. *Hilberg*, 1820.

lathwork (lāth' wērk), n. Lathing; any work in laths, or resembling lathing.

lathy (lāth' i), a. [*lath*¹ + -y¹.] Long and slender, like a lath.

The which he tossed to and fro again,
And oft his lathy falchion brandished.
West, Abuse of Travelling.

A lathy young man, bent sideways over a spar, was struggling, with a very red face, to right himself.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 204.

lathyrism (lath' i-riz-m), n. [*NL. Lathyrus* + -ism.] A condition produced by the use of the seeds of *Lathyrus* (*Nocera* and other species as food. It is characterized by formication, tremors, and paraplegia.

Lathyrus (lath' i-rus), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), < Gr. *lathraios*, a kind of pulse.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Vicieae*, or vetch family, agreeing in the structure of the flowers with *Pisum*, the true pea, except that its style is not grooved on the back. See *Pisum*. There are probably about 120 species of these plants, inhabiting the northern hemisphere and South America. They are



Flowering Branch of Everlasting Pea (*Lathyrus venosus*).
a, flower; b, fruit.

vines creeping or climbing by tendrils, often with large and handsome flowers. Several species are known in cultivation, and the wild species are generally known as peas, with qualifying names, that of *everlasting pea* being applicable to the genus in general. *L. macrorrhizus*, a European species, is the bitter-vetch, caramele, heath-pea, or mouse-pea; *L. maritimus*, of wide distribution on the sea-coast, is the beach-pea; *L. odoratus*, a native of Sicily, is the common sweet pea of the gardens; *L. latifolius*, the everlasting pea of the gardens, is a cultivated variety of the European species *L. silvestris*. Thirteen species are native in the United States, several of which, as *L. ornatus* and *L. venosus* (see cut), have broad leaflets and handsome, showy flowers.

latialite (lā'shāl-īt), *n.* [*< L. Latialis*, Latin (*< Latium*, a country of Italy: see *Latin*), + *-ite*²; or for **latiolite* (*l*), *< L. Latium* + *Gr. λίθος*, a stone (see *-lite*). The mineral is so called because found in the volcanic rocks of that part of Italy corresponding to the ancient Latium.] Same as *hadynite*.

Latian (lā'shān), *a.* [*< Latium* (see def.) + *-an*.] Belonging or relating to Latium, one of the districts or countries of ancient Italy; Latin. [Rare.]

By the right wheel rode Mamilius,
Prince of the Latian name.

Macaulay, *Horatius*.

latibulize (lā-tib'ū-līz), *v. t. & i.*; pret. and pp. *latibulized*, ppr. *latibulizing*. [*< latibulum* + *-ize*.] To hibernate; retreat and lie hidden. [Rare.]

The tortoise latibulizes in October. Shaw.

latibulum (lā-tib'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *latibula* (-lī). [*L.*, a lurking-place, *< latere*, lurk: see *latent*.] A hiding-place; a cave; a burrow.

laticiferous (lat-i-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. latex* (*latic*), a liquid, + *ferro* = *E. bear*.] In bot., bearing or containing latex.

The liber or "inner bark" on the other hand, usually contains woody fibre in addition to the cellular tissue and laticiferous canals of the preceding.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 372.

Laticiferous cells, tubes, or vessels, a kind of vegetable tissue, consisting of soft-walled cells, containing latex. They are usually distributed throughout the plant to which they belong. The tubes are either *articulate* (see *articulate*), composed of long cells, freely branching, and anastomosing with others into a complex reticulated system, or *non-articulate*, consisting of single cells, elongating with the growth of the plant, much branched, but little if at all confluent with others. — **Laticiferous tissue**, laticiferous vessels taken collectively.

In many orders of Phanerogams tissues are found whose component elements contain a milky or colored fluid — the latex. To these, although varying greatly in structure and position, the general name of *Laticiferous tissues* has been given.

Bessey, *Botany*, p. 76.

Laticiferous hyphae, latex-yielding filaments occurring in the sporophores of *Lactarius* and other fungi of the order *Agaricales*.

lati-clave (lat'i-kī-āv), *n.* [*< LL. latellavus*, a broad stripe, *< L. latius*, broad, + *clavus*, a stripe.] 1. One of two broad stripes of purple woven in the stuff of the tunic worn by Roman senators and persons of senatorial rank, extending vertically from the neck down the front, and serving as a badge of their dignity. See *angusticlavus*. Hence — 2. The tunic ornamented with these bands or stripes, or the dignity of which it was a mark.

laticostate (lat-i-kos'tāt), *a.* [*< L. latius*, broad, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costa*.] Broad-ribbed.

latidentate (lat-i-don'tāt), *a.* [*< L. latius*, broad, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] Broad-toothed.

latifoliate (lat-i-fō'lī-āt), *a.* [*< L. latius*, broad, + *foliatus*, leafy, *< folium*, a leaf.] Broad-leaved, as a plant.

latifolious (lat-i-fō'lī-us), *a.* [*< L. latifolius*, broad-leaved, *< latius*, broad, + *folium*, a leaf.] Same as *latifoliate*.

latifundium (lat-i-fun'di-um), *n.*; pl. *latifundia* (-dī). [*L.*, a large landed estate, *< latius*, broad, + *fundus*, estate: see *fund*.] In *Rom. hist.*, a great estate. In their origin through conquest or military reward, and in the organization of serf or peasant labor upon them, the latifundia resembled the early English baronial manors. In the plural, the term is used to designate the resulting system of aggrandizement, tending to concentration of the land in the hands of a few and to excessive poverty of the masses.

For the small properties of the earlier period were substituted the vast estates — the *latifundia* — which, in the judgment of Pliny, were the ruin of Italy.

Bryce, *Brit.*, XIX, 350.

latigo-strap (lat'i-gō-strap), *n.* [*< Sp. latigo*, a thong (origin uncertain), + *E. strap*.] A strong tapering leather strap used for tightening the cinch or girth in packing. See *pack-saddle*. [Western U. S.]

latilid (lat'i-līd), *n.* A fish of the family *Latilidae*.

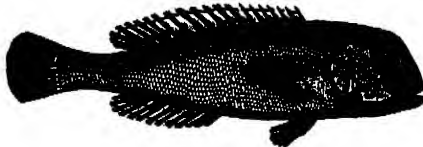
Latilidae (lā-tīl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Latilus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Latilus*, with an elongated compressed body, compressed head, a very long dorsal fin whose foremost rays only are spinose, an elongated anal fin, normal pectorals with branched rays, and thoracic or sub-jugular perfect ventral fins. The species are about 10 in number, referred to about 6 genera. They inhabit tropical and temperate seas, some of them reaching a large size, but have little economic importance.

Latillines (lat-i-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Latilus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes of the family *Latilidae*, including the genera *Latilus*, *Caulolatilus*, and *Lopholatilus*. They have the dorsal fin continuous,

the body scaly, and the upper jaw usually provided with posterior canines. These fishes form in Günther's classification a group called *Pinguetia*, referred to the *Tetraodontidae*. Species of *Caulolatilus* are called *blanquette* or *whitfish*, and *yellowtail*. (See out under *Mangrove*.) *Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps* is known as the *sea fish*.

latiloid (lat'i-lōid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Latilus* + *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Latilidae*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A fish of the family *Latilidae*; a latilid. **Latilus** (lat'i-lus), *n.* [NL., *< L. latius*, broad.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Latilidae*.



Latilus argentatus.

and subfamily *Latillinae*. Cuvier and Valenciennes.

latimer (lat'i-mēr), *n.* [*< ME. latimer*, *latmyer*, *< AF. latmyer*, a corruption of *latiner*: see *Latiner*.] A corrupt form of *latiner*.

Latimer is the corruption of *Latiner*; it signifies he that interprets Latin: and though he interpreted French, Spanish, or Italian, he was called the King's Latimer — that is, the King's interpreter. Seiden, *Table-Talk*, p. 179.

Latimer-Clark battery. See *battery*.

Latin (lat'in), *a. and n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *Latino*, *Latyn*; *< ME. Latyn*, *Latyn* (cf. *AS. læden*, *leden*, Latin, language, speech, *ME. leden*, speech: see *laden*); *< OF. latin*, *F. latin* = *Sp. Pg. It. latino* = *D. latijn* = *G. latein* = *Dan. Sw. latin* = *Ir. Gael. laideann*, *n.* (cf. *D. latijnisch* = *G. lateinisch* = *Dan. Sw. latinsk*, *a.*), = *Old Eng. latini* = *Pol. lacina* = *Russ. latinski* = *Gr. Λατινός*, Latin (*ἡ Λατινὴ γῆ* or *διλέκτρος*, the Latin language), *< L. Latinius*, belonging to Latium (*lingua Latina*, as a noun, *Latium*, the Latin language), *< Latium*, a country of Italy. A popular etym. connected the name with *latere*, he hid (see *latent*), and made Saturn 'he hid' here from his son.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from ancient Latium or its inhabitants: as, the *Latin* cities; the *Latin* wars; the *Latin* language. — 2. Pertaining to or having affinity with the ancient Latins in the wider sense of the word: so applied from the spread of the language and civilization of the people of Latium throughout Italy and the Roman empire: as, the *Latin* races of southern Europe; the *Latin* arts.

But Turkish force and *Latin* fraud

Would break your shield, however broad.

Byron, *Don Juan*, III. (song).

3. Relating or pertaining to, or composed in, the language of the ancient Latins or Romans: as, a *Latin* idiom; a *Latin* poem. See II., 3.

Remuneration! O, that's the *Latin* word for three farthings.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, III. 1, 138.

It is an unjust way of compute to magnify a weak head for some *Latin* abilities, and to undervalue a solid judgment because he knows not the genealogy of Hector.

St. T. Brown, *Christ. Morals*.

John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, founded (St. Paul's school) in the year 1510 . . . for free education of children of all nations and countries. . . . They were to be instructed. . . . "in good and clean *Latin* literature." . . . to the exclusion of all which he terms "barbarous and corruption, and *Latin* adulterate," and such as he says "may rather be called blotterature than literature." *Blackwood's Mag.*, II, 406.

Dog Latin. See *dog-Latin*. — **Latin Christianity**, that form of Christian doctrine and church life which grew up among and was dominated by the Latin race: used in ecclesiastical history generally in contradistinction from Greek and sometimes from *Teutonic Christianity*. — **Latin Church**. (a) The Western Church, which from very early times down to the Reformation everywhere used Latin as its official language, whether among Latin, Celtic, or Teutonic races, as distinguished from the Greek or Oriental Church. (b) The Roman Catholic Church. — **Latin cross**. See *cross*. — **Latin empire**, the name given to the empire of Constantinople while under the rule of Latin (chiefly French) emperors, from 1204 to 1261. — **Latin kingdom**, the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem under the French or Latin kings, from 1099 to 1187, when the Christians were expelled, though the title "King of Jerusalem" was maintained long afterward. — **Latin league**, a confederation of the cities of Latium existing in Italy in the earliest historic times, and continuing till 338 B. C., when the Latin towns were finally incorporated in the dominion of Rome. According to the earliest tradition, the league included thirty cities, among which Alba Longa held the preeminent place. After the fall of Alba, Aricia, Lanuvium, and Tusculum, with other important communities not originally included, were united with the league. The confederation held assemblies in the grove of Ferentina, below Marino in the Alban hills, and had a common religious sanctuary in the temple of Jupiter Latialis on the summit of the Alban Mount (Monte Cavo), where annual sacrifices were celebrated. — **Latin Union**, a monetary alliance of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, formed by convention December 23d, 1865, and joined by Greece in 1868. Its object was the maintenance and regulation of a uni-

form interchangeable gold and silver coinage, based on the French franc. Its limited term was continued by two renewals (1875 and 1885), Belgium withdrawing on the latter occasion and adopting the single gold standard. — *Syn. See Roman*.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the race that inhabited ancient Latium in central Italy, including Rome; afterward, one to whom the Latin language was vernacular; an ancient Roman, Italian, etc. — 2. In modern application, a member of one of the races ethnically and linguistically related to the ancient Romans or Italians, by descent or intermixture: as, the *Latins* of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal. — 3. The language of ancient Rome; the language originally spoken in Latium, and afterward extended over all the integral parts of the Roman empire in Europe, which is the basis of the modern Romance languages (see *Romance*), and has supplied the greater part in bulk of the vocabulary of modern English (see *English*). Latin belongs to the Italian branch of the Indo-European or Aryan family, together with Occitan, Umbrian, and other dialects of which hardly any remains are extant. Its nearer relations with the other branches of the family are matters of doubt and dispute. It was formerly, on insufficient grounds, believed especially akin with Greek; more recently, it has been thought closer to Celtic. Latin, with its literature, is divided chronologically into several periods. — In this dictionary, in the etymologies, into five, namely *Old Latin*, *Classical Latin*, *Late Latin*, *Middle Latin*, and *New Latin*. See below.

Seynt Jerome, that was a Preat and a Cardynall, that translated the bible and the Psalms from Ebrew in to *Latyn*.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 71.

The King of France . . . shall name your highness . . . thus in *Latin*, *Frœolariusimus filius noster Henricus*.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2, 300.

I love the language, that soft bastard *Latin* [Italian], Which melts like kisses from a female mouth.

Byron, *Beppo*, st. 44.

4. A member of the Latin or Roman Catholic Church: the designation most frequently used by Greek Catholics and other Oriental Christians for Roman Catholics.

The *Latins* in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church.

Bryce, *Brit.*, XIII, 644.

5. A member of a civil community in Turkey composed of such subjects of the Sultan as are of foreign ancestry and of the Roman Catholic faith. — 6. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin.

By mine advice, he shall not use the common order in common schools, for making of *latines*.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 25.

The divisions and periods of the Latin vary more or less with different writers. As generally adopted, and as somewhat more precisely discriminated in this dictionary and systematically followed in the etymologies, they are here defined in chronological order: **Old Latin**, Latin before the classical period, including *Plautus*, *Ennius*, *Terence*, *Cato*, and other early Latin authors (so far as they retain traces of the older language), and inscriptions of early date. — **Classical Latin**, the Latin of the writers commonly called classical (*Lucretius*, *Catullus*, *Cicero*, *Caesar*, *Sallust*, *Virgil*, *Nepos*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, *Livy*, *Tibullus*, *Propertius*, *Persius*, *Petroneus*, *Seneca*, the *Pliny*, *Statius*, *Tacitus*, *Juvenal*, *Suetonius*, etc.), from about 70 B. C. to about A. D. 275 or 300; the standard Latin of the grammars and dictionaries. — **Late Latin**, Latin immediately following the classical period, from about A. D. 275 or 300 to about 600, including the writings of *Aurelius*, *Claudian*, *Prudentius*, *Oronius*, *Cassiodorus*, *Boethius*, etc., and the early church fathers, *Tertullian*, *Lactantius*, *Jerome*, *Augustine*, etc. — **Middle Latin**, or **Medieval Latin**, the Latin of the middle ages, from about A. D. 600 to 1500. During this period the Latin vocabulary received enormous accessions from the Greek and Teutonic and Oriental tongues, as well as from the Romance tongues, the vernacular representatives of the ancient Latin, such accessions being fully accommodated to the Latin, or merely provided with Latin terminations, or received unchanged. Also called *Low Latin*, sometimes *Barbarous Latin*, especially with reference to its foreign elements. — **New Latin**, or **Modern Latin**, Latin as written in modern times, from about A. D. 1500 to the present time. It now includes especially the Latin used by scientific writers in description and classification. **New Latin**, like **Middle Latin**, possesses a huge literature, but the language in this form is now used almost exclusively in theological, philological, and scientific works. Its main use is to serve, with the Greek vocabulary, now in large part incorporated in **New Latin**, as the common vocabulary of civilization, the tendency being in each civilized tongue to form the terms required by the progress of science upon an actual or potential **New Latin** type.

Law Latin. See *law*. — **Low Latin**. See *Middle Latin*. — **Thieves' Latin**, thieves' language; thieves' cant or slang.

A very learned man, I promise you, and can vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can *Thieves' Latin*.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xxix.

Abbreviated *L.* or *Lat.*

Latini (lat'in), *v.* [*< Latini*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To turn into Latin; interlard with Latin.

The well *latined* apology in his behalf.

Fuller.

Such fellows will so *Latine* their tongues that the simple cannot but wonder at their talk, and think surely they speak by some revelation.

St. T. Warton, *Art of Rhetoric* (1658), III.

II. *intrans.* To use Latin words or phrases.

Latiner (lat'in-er), *n.* [*< ME. latiner, latynere* (also *latmer*, *q. v.*) = *Dan. latiner* = *Sw. latnare*, *< OF. latiner*, *< ML. latinarus*, a speaker or user of Latin, an interpreter, *< L. Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] 1. One skilled in the Latin language; a Latinist.

"The pity is, Daniel," replied Guy, "that Rowland Dixon is no *latiner*, any more than those who go to see his performances."

Southey, Doctor, xlii.

2. An interpreter.

And alle weys fynden Men *Latyners* to go with hem in the Contrees, and fetherre besonde, in to tyme that Men conne the Langaue.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 128.

Latini-form (lat'in-i-form), *a.* [*< L. Latinus*, Latin, + *forma*, form.] Latin in form; Latinized, as a word. Compare *Romanti-form*.

The English neonym has a Latin form: it is *Latini-form*; but it presents for the time an English face and dress.

H. G. Weller, Jour. Nervous Diseases, xii, 1885.

Latinisation, Latinise. See *Latinization, Latinize*.

Latinism (lat'in-izm), *n.* [= *F. Latinisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. Latinismo*, *< ML. *Latinismus*, *< L. Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] A Latin idiom; a mode of expression peculiar to the Latin language; use of Latin forms or derivatives.

I owe also to Fenton the participle meandered, and to Sir W. D'Avenant the *latinism* of his ill-fated.

Harte, Religious Melancholy, Advertisement.

He (the author of "Pura Plowman") disdained their exotic fancies, their *Latinisms*, their Gallicisms, and their Italianisms.

J. D'Ivack, Amen. of Lit., I, 214.

Milton's *Latinism* was so pronounced as to be un-English.

Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 101.

Latinist (lat'in-ist), *n.* [= *F. Latiniste* = *Sp. Pg. It. Latinista*, *< ML. Latinista*, one who speaks Latin, *< Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.

This interpretation also do both the most name and the best lorned of the *latinistes* hunt allow.

Bible of 1561, Pa. iv., note.

Every *Latinist* cannot understand them [words].

Coryat, Crudities, I, 6.

Possibly Lander was a more ready *Latinist*, but no Englishman has written Greek elegiac to equal the dedication of "Atalanta."

Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 398.

Latinistic (lat'in-ist'ik), *a.* [*< Latinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Latinism; having a Latin style or idiom. *Coleridge*.

Latinitaster (lat'in-i-tas'ter), *n.* [*< L. Latinitas*, Latinity, + *-aster*, a pejorative suffix.] One who has a smattering of Latin. *Walker*. [Humorous and rare.]

Latinity (lat'in-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. latinité* = *Sp. latinidad* = *Pg. latinidad* = *It. latinità*, *< L. latinitas* (-s), Latinity, the Latin language, *< Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] Use of the Latin language; method of speaking or writing Latin; Latin style or idiom.

If the author's (Lyly's) *Latinity* is not always perfect, it rises with a readiness which might excite the envy of modern University senate-houses, had not Latin ceased to be familiar even to their venerable walls.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I, 155.

The poems of Leo XIII. are remarkable for their exquisite *Latinity*.

The Century, XXX, 92.

English writers who were composing in French, and the more learned who displayed their clerkship by their *Latinity*.

J. D'Ivack, Amen. of Lit., I, 134.

Latinization (lat'in-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. latinisation*; as *Latinise* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering into Latin. Also spelled *Latinisation*.

Latinize (lat'in-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Latinized*, pp. *Latinizing*. [= *F. latiniser* = *Sp. latinizar* = *Pg. latinizar* = *It. latinizzare*, *< LL. latinizare*, translate into Latin, *< L. Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To translate into Latin.—2. To convert into Latin forms, as words; adapt to Latin spelling or inflection; intermix with Latin elements, as a style of writing.

The macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue *latinized*, and Latin words modernized.

Cambridge, Scribner, II, note 18.

II. intrans. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

He *latinizes* less in the poems which follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., III, 18.

Also spelled *Latinise*.

Latinly (lat'in-li), *adv.* With purity of Latin style.

You shall hardly find a man amongst them [the French] which can make a shift to express himself in that [the Latin] language, nor one amongst an hundred that can do it *Latinly*.

Heylin, Voyage of France, p. 295.

latation (lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. latō(n)*, a bearing, *< latus*, used as pp. of *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Cf. *ablation*, *collation*, *legislation*, etc.] The act

of bearing or carrying from one place to another; transportation; translation.

Make me a heaven; and make me there
Many a lesser and greater sphere;
Make me the straight and oblique lines,
The motions, latōns, and the signs.

Herrick, Hesperides, p. 48.

latipennate (lat-i-pen'āt), *a.* [*< L. latus*, broad, + *pennatus*, winged; see *pennate*.] In ornith., broad-winged.

latipennine (lat-i-pen'in), *a.* [*< L. latus*, broad, + *penna*, wing, + *-ine*.] Same as *latipennate*.

latirostral (lat-i-rostr'al), *a.* [*< L. latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] In ornith., broad-billed; of or pertaining to the *Latirostres*.

latirostrate (lat-i-rostr'āl), *a.* Same as *latirostral*.

Latirostres (lat-i-rostr'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] 1. In Sundevall's classification of birds, the fifth phalanx of the cohort *Cheleomorpha*, embracing seven families more or less nearly related to the true flycatchers of the Old World (*Muscicapidae*).—2. In Selater's system of 1880, a group of lamniplatar oesine *Passeres*, embracing the *Hirundinidae* or swallows: equivalent to the *Cheleonomorpha* of Sundevall.

latirostrous (lat-i-rostr'us), *a.* [*< L. latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] Same as *latirostral*.

Latirostros or flat-billed birds.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 1.

latiseptae (lat-i-sep'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. latus*, broad, + *septum*, septum, a partition.] In bot., cruciferous plants having the dissepiment broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

latissimus (lā-tis'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *latissimi* (-mī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), superl. of *L. latus*, broad, wide; see *latitude*.] The broadest muscle which lies upon the back; one of the muscles of the anterior extremity, arising from the spines of numerous vertebrae, and some other parts, and inserted into the upper part of the humerus; commonly called more fully *latissimus dorsi*. See *cut under muscle*.—*Latissimus colli*, a former name of the broadest muscle of the neck, now called *platysma myoides*. See *platysma*.

latisternal (lat-i-stēr'nal), *a.* [*< L. latus*, broad, + *NL. sternum*, *< Gr. sternon*, the breast, chest.] Having a broad and flat breast-bone; as, a *latisternal* ape. The anthropoid or anthropomorphic apes agree with man in this respect, whence the term is specially applied to them.

latitancy (lat'i-tan-si), *n.* [*< latitan* (t) + *-cy*.] The state of lying concealed; latency; hibernation.

It cannot be denied [the chameleon] is (if not most of any) a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frugality, paucity of blood, and *latitancy* in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible sustentation.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 21.

latitant (lat'i-tant), *a.* [*< L. latitan* (-s), pp. of *latitare*, freq. of *latere*, lie hidden, lurk; see *latent*.] Lying hidden; latent; hibernating.

Snakes, lizards, snails, and divers other innoct *latitant* many months in the year . . . do long subside without nutrition.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 21.

latitat (lat'i-tat), *n.* [L., he lies hidden, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *latitare*, lie hidden; see *latitant*.] In Eng. law, an old writ by which a person was summoned to the King's Bench to answer, as on the supposition that he lay concealed.

I desire him also to conceal himself as he can, if he cannot get a special pardon, to wear a *latitat* about his neck.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 72.

latitation (lat-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. latitatio* (n.), a hiding, *< latitare*, lie hidden; see *latitant*.] The act of skulking or lying concealed. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Latitores (lat-i-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. latitare*, lie hidden; see *latitant*.] In Blyth's system (1849), the skulkers; an order of birds corresponding to the *Macrodactylus* of Cuvier. [Not in use.]

latitude (lat'i-tūd), *n.* [*< ME. latitude*, *< OF. latitude*, *F. latitude* = *Sp. latitud* = *Pg. latitude* = *It. latitudine*, *< L. latitudo*, breadth, width, *< latus*, broad, OL. *stlatus* (appearing in fem. *stlata*, a broad strip), ult. a var. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, spread out, strew; see *stratum*, *strew*.] 1. Extent from side to side, or distance side-wise from a given point or line; breadth; width. Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Sir H. Wotton* Elem. of Architecture.

Thy yet close-folded *latitude* of boughs.

Cooper, Yardley Oak.

2. Extent within limits of any kind; scope; range; comprehensiveness; as, to be allowed

great *latitude* of motion or action; *latitude* of meaning or of application.

This doctrine of *elenches* hath a more ample *latitude* and extent than is perceived.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II, 235.

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard pinching cords.

South, Sermons.

The nation was less governed by laws than by customs, which admitted a great *latitude* of interpretation.

Hume, Hist. Eng., I, App. 1.

Latitude of action should not be given to a relief party who on a known coast are searching for men who know their plans and orders.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 23.

Hence—3. Extent of deviation from a standard; freedom from rules or limits: as, *latitude* of conduct.

In human actions, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged.

Jer. Taylor.

Augustus . . . reproved his daughter for her excess in apparel, and both rebuked and imprisoned her for her immodest *latitudes*.

Penn. No Cross, No Crown, II.

4. The elevation of the pole of the heavens at a station, or the angle at which the plane of the horizon is cut by the earth's axis; the total curvature or bending of a meridian between the equator and a station; the angle which the plumb-line at any place makes with the plumb-line at the equator in the same plane; on a map, the angular distance of a point on the earth's surface from the equator, measured on the meridian of the point: as, St. Paul's, London, is in lat. 51° 30' 48" N.; Cape Horn is in lat. 55° 59' S. *Latitude* is determined by different methods, according as circumstances may require. At sea the instrument exclusively used is the quadrant or sextant, the latter being simply a more accurately constructed and therefore more expensively form of the instrument. With the *latitude* of the sun is observed when the meridian, and from this altitude, with the aid of the declination taken from the Nautical Almanac, with certain corrections for dip, refraction, etc., the *latitude* is obtained. The same method is used on land (with the aid of an artificial horizon in place of the natural) in cases where no great accuracy is required, as in ordinary geographical reconnaissances. More accurate results are secured by increasing the number of observations by the method of circummeridian altitudes, several observations being taken just before and just after noon (or, if a fixed star is observed, before and after its culmination), from which, with suitable corrections, a mean result is obtained more accurate than that furnished by a single observation. A much higher degree of accuracy is reached by the use of the zenith-telescope, which is a portable instrument, but considerably less so than the sextant, which the observer holds in his hand. With this instrument the *latitude* is determined by measuring microscopically the difference of the meridional zenith-distances of two stars near the zenith, one north and the other south of it. The zenith-telescope is used for *latitude* determinations by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at the stations belonging to the primary triangulation. The most accurate method of determining the *latitude* in a fixed observatory is by observing, with the meridian circle, the altitude of a circumpolar star at its transits above and below the pole. This method is independent of the declination of the star, and not necessarily liable to great errors of refraction. Another method sometimes employed in fixed observatories is to observe the transit of a star with a transit-instrument in the prime vertical, the time of the transit being observed with the instrument pointing east, and again with the same instrument pointing west, whence the altitude of the pole may be deduced. There are other methods of determining the *latitude*, but they are much less important than those mentioned.

5. In *astron.*, the angular distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on that secondary to the ecliptic which passes through the body. Secondaries to the ecliptic are called *circles of celestial latitude*, and parallels to the ecliptic are called *parallels of celestial latitude*. *Latitude* is geocentric or heliocentric according as the earth or the sun is taken as the center from which the angle is measured.

6. The quantity of the interval between two latitudes, either in the geographical or the astronomical sense: as, to sail through 30° of *latitude*.

The zodiac in heaven is imagined to be a superface containing a *latitude* of 12 degrees.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, I, 21.

7. A place or region as marked by parallels of *latitude*: as, to fish in high *latitudes* (that is, in places where the *latitude* is a high number); the orange will not ripen in this *latitude* (that is, it will not do so in any place on the same parallel of *latitude* as the place spoken of); you are out of your *latitude* (that is, literally or figuratively, you have committed an error of navigation, so that the *latitude* you have assigned to the ship's place is not the true one).

Those *latitudes* and altitudes where no crops will grow.

W. R. Grey, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 108.

Argument of the latitude. See *argument*.—**Ascending latitude.** See *ascending*.—**Calm latitudes.** See *calm*.—**Celestial latitude.** See *cel.* 5, above.—**Circles of latitude.** See *circles*.—**Geocentric, reduced, or equatorial latitude,** the angle, measured at the center of the earth, between a straight line to any place and the line

to the equator in the same meridian.—*Heliocentric latitude*. See *Heliocentric*.—*Heliographic latitude*. See *Heliographic*.—*Latitude by account* (*nav.*), the latitude deduced from the course and distance sailed since the last observation.—*Latitude by observation* (*nav.*), the latitude deduced from an observation of some heavenly body.—*Middle latitude*, in *nav.*, the latitude of the parallel midway between two places situated in the same hemisphere. It is equal to half the sum of the latitudes of the two places when they are on the same side of the equator; when they are on opposite sides, it is equal to half the difference of their latitudes.—*Middle-latitude sailing*, a combination of plane and parallel sailing, so named from the use of the middle latitude—that is, the latitude of the parallel which is equally distant from the parallel left and the one arrived at. See *sailing*.—*Parallel of latitude*. Same as *circle of latitude* (b).

latitudinal (lat-i-tū'di-nal), *a.* [= *Sp. latitudinal*, < *L. latitudo* (-din-), breadth, + *-al*.] Pertaining to latitude; being in the direction of latitude.

latitudinarian (lat-i-tū'di-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*OE. F. latitudinarius*; < *NL. latitudinarius*, < *L. latitudo* (-din-), breadth: see *latitude*.] 1. *a.* Embracing a wide circle or range; having free scope; not conforming to a strict code of morals; roving; libertine.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it.

Jeremy Collier, *Kindness*.

2. Characterized by latitude or independence of thought, or by forbearance from strict insistence upon the usual standards of belief or opinion; especially, not rigidly strict in religious principles or views; tolerant of free-thinking or heresy: as, *latitudinarian* opinions or doctrines. The word is generally used opprobriously. It is specifically applied in church history to certain Episcopal divines of the seventeenth century (see below), but in later time to all who regard specific creeds, methods of church government, and forms of worship with comparative indifference.

A man bred among Dutch Presbyterians, and well known to hold latitudinarian opinions about rubrics, ceremonies, and bishops.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

Men of broad views, of tolerant, if not latitudinarian, temper.

H. N. Ozenham, *Short Studies*, p. 9.

Locke . . . was a theologian, and a sincere if latitudinarian Christian.

Leslie Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, i. § 21.

II. *n.* 1. In *Eng. church hist.*, one of a school of Episcopal divines who in the seventeenth century strove to unite the dissenters with the Episcopal Church by insisting only on those doctrines which were held in common by both, and who, while they maintained the wisdom of the episcopal form of government and ritual, denied their divine origin and authority.

They wished that things might have been carried with more moderation, and they continued to keep up a good correspondence with those who differed from them in opinion, and allowed a great freedom both in philosophy and in divinity; from whence they were called "men of latitude"; and upon this men of narrow thoughts fastened upon them the name of latitudinarians.

Sp. Burnet.

2. Hence, in later times, one who regards with comparative indifference specific creeds, methods of church government, and forms of public worship; generally used opprobriously.

latitudinarianism (lat-i-tū'di-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*latitudinarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of a latitudinarian or of the latitudinarians; freedom or liberality of opinion in religion, philosophy, politics, etc.; laxity or indifference in regard to doctrines and forms.

He [Jortin] was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of latitudinarianism.

Perr, *Tracts by a Warburtonian*.

Flourie sectarianism bred fierce latitudinarianism.

De Quincey.

Extreme contrasts of doctrine have come to be openly treated as simply differences of opinion, sacerdotalism and latitudinarianism finding a common home in an undivided Church.

Contemporary Rev., i. 21.

latitudinous (lat-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [*L. latitudo* (-din-), breadth: see *latitude*.] Very broad; having a wide extent or scope.

laton, *n.* A Middle English form of *latten*.

Latona (lā-tō'nā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. Λατώ*, Doric *Λατώ*; see *def.*] 1. In *classical myth.*, the Roman name of the Greek goddess Leto, mother by Jupiter of Apollo and Diana. See *Leto*.

Mygale, the symbol of *Latona* or Night.

Knight, *Anc. Art and Myth.* (1876), p. 87.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of mollusks. (b) A genus of cladocerous crustaceans of the family *Sikidae*. (c) A genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidae* having the anterior tarsi dilated. There are two species, both from the United States of Colombia. *Guérin*, 1844. (d) A genus of spiders. C. Koch, 1866.

latonery, *n.* A Middle English form of *latterer*.

York Plays.

latoun, *n.* A Middle English form of *latten*.

latrant (lā'trant), *a.* [= *It. latrante*, < *L. latrans* (-s), pp. of *latrare*, bark.] Barking; clamorous noisily.

Whose latrant stomachs oft molest
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest.

M. Green, *The Spleen*.

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the latrant race.

Tobias, *Hunting*.

latratet (lā'trāt), *v. i.* [*L. latratu*, pp. of *latrare*, bark.] To bark, as a dog.

latration (lā'trā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **latratio* (-n), < *latrare*, bark: see *latrate*.] A barking, as of a dog.

Latreillean (lā-trā'lē-an), *a.* [*Latreille* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the French naturalist Pierre André Latreille (1762-1833).

Latreillia (lā-trā'lī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, named after *Latreille*, the French naturalist.] 1. A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1827.—2. A genus of *Muscidæ*. *Darwidy*, 1830.

latreutical (la-trō'ti-kal), *a.* [*MGr. λατρευτικός*, of or for divine service, < *Gr. λατρεύω*, serve, work for hire, < *λατρεῖν*, a hired servant: see *latra*.] 1. Acting in the capacity of a servant; ministering; serving. [*Rare.*]

That in this sacred supper there is a sacrifice in that sense wherein the fathers spoke, none of us ever doubted: but that is then either *latreutical*, as Bellarmine distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical.

Sp. Hall, *No Peace with Rome*, § 4.

2. Relating to or in the nature of *latra*.

latra (lā-trā'), *n.* [= *F. latra* = *Sp. latra* = *It. latra*, < *L. latra*, < *Gr. λατρεῖν*, service, divine worship, < *λατρεῖν*, serve for hire, serve God with prayers, etc., < *λατρεῖν*, a hired servant; cf. *L. latro* (-n-), a mercenary, a robber: see *ladrone*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a technical term for that supreme worship which is allowed to be offered to God only: distinguished from *dulia* and *hyperdulia*.

Latrididæ (lā-trid'ī-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] The usual but an irregular form of *Latridiidae*.

Latridius, *n.* See *Latridiidae*.

latrine (la-trēn'), *n.* [= *F. latrine* = *Sp. Pg. It. latrina*, < *L. latrina* (also neut. *latrinum*), contr. of *lavatrinu*, a bath, a water-closet, < *lavare*, wash: see *lavac*, *lotion*.] A privy; a water-closet; especially, a water-closet in a public place, as in factories, schools, barracks, hospitals, etc.

Across the gardens were the latrines for the domestics, and, some distance away from these on the same side, the laundries.

Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV, 847.

Latris (lā'tris), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. Latris*, a female proper name, < *Gr. Λάτρε*, a workman for hire, in fem. a handmaid.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cyrtidae*. *L. heuletti* is a New Zealand species, known as the *trumpeter*, and highly esteemed for its flesh. J. Richardson.

latrobe (la-trōb'), *n.* [Short for *Latrobe stove*; so called from its inventor, J. H. B. Latrobe of Baltimore.] A form of stove which is set into a fireplace, has a projecting ornamental front, and is arranged for heating floors above by means of a hot-air flue fitted with a damper and register. E. H. Knight. Also called *Baltimore heater*.

latrobeite (la-trō'bīt), *n.* [Named after O. T. Latrobe.] A pink or rose-red variety of orthite, or lime feldspar, from Labrador.

latrocinary (lat'rō-si-nā-ri), *a.* [*Latrocin* + *-ary*.] Practising highway robbery.

In our vitiatorial progression we were now opposite the Portobello, where latrocinary homicides went to lurk.

Campbell, *Lexiphanes* (ed. 1877), p. 50.

latrocinatio (lat'rō-si-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. latrocinatio* (-n), < *latrocinare*, to rob, < *latrocinari*, be a hired servant, practise freebooting: see *latrocinium*.] The act of robbing; a depredation. E. Phillips, 1706.

latrocinium (lat'rō-si-ni-um), *n.* [*L.*: see *latrocin*, *latrocin*.] 1. Larceny; theft.—2. [cap.] In *church hist.*, a council held at Ephesus (A. D. 449), at which action was taken in favor of the heretic Eutyches (see *Eutychian*): so called because its measures were carried by force and intimidation. All its acts were reversed at the ecumenical council of Chalcedon, two years later. Also called the *Ephesian Latrocinium*, and the *robber council* or *synod*. St. The prerogative of sitting in judgment upon and executing thieves.

latrociny (lat'rō-si-ni), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. latrocinio*, < *L. latrocinium*, military service, robbery, < *latrocinari*, be a hired servant, practise freebooting, < *latro* (-n-), a mercenary, a robber; cf. *Gr. λατρεῖν*, a hired servant: see *la-*

tria, *ladrone*, and cf. *latrocy*, a reduced form of the same word.] Larceny; theft. *Stackhouse*.

Latrodectus (lat'rō-dek'tus), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of reticularian spiders, of the family *Therididae*. See *Malmignat*.

lattice (lat'aj), *n.* [*A dial. var. of 'lattice*, < *lat* + *-age*.] An impediment: generally applied to a defect in speech. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

latteen, *a.* See *latten*.

latten (lat'en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *latton*, *laton*, *laten*; < *ME. laton*, *latoun*, *latun* (= *Russ. latun*), < *OF. laton*, *F. lation*, *latten*, = *Sp. laton* = *Pg. latão*, brass, metal in thin plates, < *Sp. lata*, *lath*, = *Pg. lata*, tin-plate, < *G. latte*, a lath, a thin plate: see *lath*.] 1. A mixed metal, made of copper and zinc and not practically distinguishable from brass. Such a metal was used throughout the middle ages and later, commonly in thin sheets, for the manufacture of various utensils, and for the bases of sepulchral monuments. The term appears to be now restricted to kinds of brass that are worked into articles for ecclesiastical use.

He hadde a croye of latoun ful of stones.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 600.

The doors or gates are covered with fine *latten* of Corinth: one of which (they imagine) was made of the wood of Noah's Ark.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 298.

The candlestick was seven-branched, made of *latton* or brass, so that it could be easily set up or taken to pieces again.

Roek, *Church of our Fathers*, III, l. 244.

2. Same as *latten-brass*.—*Black latten*, a dark-colored *latton* in milled sheets, sometimes beaten into wire.—*Gold latten*. See *gold*.—*Latten wire*, wire made from strips of *latton* beaten with a mallet until round. Such wire was made before the introduction of wire-drawing machines.—*Roll latten*, *latton* polished on both sides ready for use. *Simmonds*.—*Shaven latten*, a thinner kind of *latton*.

latten-brass (lat'en-brās), *n.* A metallic compound into which scrap-brass and other ingredients enter, and which is rolled in thin plates.

latterer (lat'er-er), *n.* A worker in *latton*.

latter (lat'er), *a.* [*A var. of later* (= *OFries. letora*, *letera*, *littera*, worse, later, = *MHG. laszer*, later, = *Isrl. latari*, comp. of *latr*, lassy), compar. of *late*, now partly differentiated in use: see *late*.] 1. Later; more advanced or more recent; nearer to the close or to the present time: as, the *latter* part of the day, or of one's life; in these *latter* days.

Hear counsel, and receive instruction, that thou mayest be wise in thy *latter* end.

Prov. xix. 20.

2. Coming after another person or thing in consideration or relation; being the second of two or of a dual division in order of existence or of mention: opposed to *former*: as, I prefer the *latter* proposition to the former.

I hold it ever,

Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches: careless heirs
May the two *latter* darken and expend.

Shak., *Pericles*, III, 2. 20.

This was the opinion and practice of the *latter* Cato.

Swift, *Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man*, i. 1.

3. Last; latest; final.

Direct mine arms, I may embrace his neck,
And in his bosom spend my *latter* gasp.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, II, 5. 98.

Latter end, *Lammas*, etc. See the nouns.—*The former and the latter rain*. See *rain*.

latter-born (lat'er-bōrn), *a.* Born later; younger.

My wife, more careful for the *latter-born*,
Had fasten'd him unto a small spare mast.

Shak., *C. of E.*, i. 1. 79.

latter-day (lat'er-dā), *a.* Belonging to recent or present times, as opposed to early or former periods.

Two charming expressions of another of Mr. Lang's *latter-day* moods.

The Academy, Dec. 29, 1888, p. 306.

Abraham, wandering off and founding a clan which becomes in time as distinct as any that ever existed, fore-shadows our *latter-day* divergences.

Contemporary Rev., LIII, 408.

Latter-day Saints, *Mormons*: so called by themselves.

See *Mormon*.

latter-kin (lat'er-kin), *n.* A pointed piece of hard wood used for clearing out the grooves of the camers or leaden frames in fretwork-glassing. E. H. Knight.

latterly (lat'er-lī), *adv.* Of late; lately; at a late or recent time.

It was by crushing a formidable resistance of this kind that Talco acquired his ascendancy *latterly*.

Brougham.

lattermath (lat'er-math), *n.* [*latter* + *math*.] The *latter* mowing; aftermath. [*Rare.*]

The *latter-math* has less substance, succulence, and fragrance than the summer crop.

Lander.

latter-mint (lat'er-mint), *n.* A late kind of mint.

Savory, *latter-mint*, and columbine.

Koest, *Botany*, iv.

lattermore (lat'ér-môr), *a.* See *lattermore*.
latterm (lat'ern), *n.* [See *latterm*.] Same as *latterm*.

lattice (lat'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lattice*, *latis*; < ME. *latis*, < OF. *latis*, *F. latis*, a lattice, < *latie*, a lath: see *lat*.] 1. Work with open spaces formed by crossing, interlacing, or joining laths, bars, or rods of wood or metal.

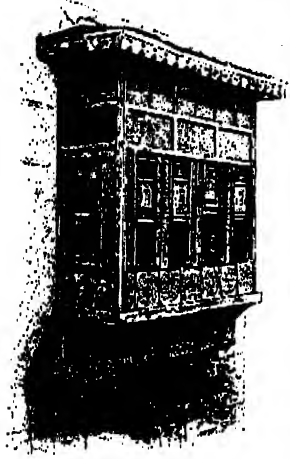
So, my good window of lattice, fare thee well: thy case-moment need not open, for I look through thee.

Shak., All's Well, II. 3, 225.

The upper part of the window, which is most commonly shut, is made of glass or lattice.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 50.

2. Anything made of or covered with strips interwoven so as to form a sort of network; specifically, a window, window-blind, or screen made of



Lattice-window.

laths or strips which cross one another like network, so as to leave open interstices. Lattices are used especially when air rather than light is to be admitted. They were once general in England. Also *lattice-blind*, *lattice-window*.

Holding a lattice still before his face, Through which he still did peep as forward he did pace.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 15.

The mother of Siera looked out at a window and cried through the lattice, Why is his chariot so long in coming?

Judges v. 28.

Backward the lattice-blind she flung.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a series of perpendicular and horizontal strips crossing one another over the field or a part of it. These strips may be interlaced or not, and if interlaced should be so bisected. A lattice differs from a surface fretty in being palewise and barwise, while fretty is always bendwise. According to some writers, the lattice should never be interlaced, and it is allowed by them that the strips may be bendwise, dexter and sinister, the difference between this and a surface fretty being in the circumstance that they do not interlace.—Red lattice, a frame of lattice-work painted bright-red, formerly used to fill the windows of an ale-house: considered a sign or mark of a tavern.

His Saint Valerio,

That knows not of what fashion dice are made, Not ever yet look'd towards a red lattice.

Chapman, All Fools, v. 1.

A calls me e'en now, my lord, through a red lattice, and I could discern no part of his face from the window.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 2, 82.

lattice (lat'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lattice*, *lattice*. [*lattice*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a lattice.

The windows were lattice with small panes.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

2. To give the form or appearance of a lattice to.

O'er their heads

Huge alders weave their canopies, and shed Disparted moonlight through the lattice boughs.

Glover, Athenalud, xxvii.

Every morning when the sun peeps through The dim, leaf-lattice windows of the grove.

Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

Lattice cells, in bot., same as *camboform cells*. See *camboform*.—**Lattice** leaves, in bot., cancellate leaves. See *cancellate*.—To *lattice* up, to hide from the light of day; render obscure; eclipse.

Alexander was adorned with most excellent virtues. . . . Therein it seemeth he hath lattice up Caesar.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 621.

lattice-blind (lat'is-blind), *n.* Same as *lattice*. 2. **lattice-braid** (lat'is-bräd), *n.* A narrow braid made on the lace-pillow and having the appearance of a fine lattice, all the principal openings being of the same size.

lattice-bridge (lat'is-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the web between the chords, or the combination of the main compression and tension members, is formed so as to resemble lattice-work. It is a frequent form of construction in Europe, where bridges of this kind have been built of more than 200 feet span. In these bridges the tendency to lateral deflection, due to the lightness of the web, is counteracted by making the trusses double and properly connected, thus forming a kind of openwork box-girder. See *cut* under *bridge*.

lattice-girder (lat'is-ger'dér), *n.* A girder of which the web consists of diagonal pieces arranged like lattice-work.

latticeleaf (lat'is-léf), *n.* A name of the Madagascar water-plants *Aponogeton* (*Ouvirandra*) *fenestratis* and *A. (O.) Bernierianus*. They are remarkable for their skeleton leaves, the cellular tissue be-



Latticeleaf (*Aponogeton fenestratis*).

tween the veins being wanting. The fleshy root is farinaceous and edible, resembling that of the yam. Also called *lattice-plant* and *laceleaf*.

lattice-moss (lat'is-môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Cinclidotus*: so called from the perforated membrane which unites the peristome with the columella.

lattice-plant (lat'is-plant), *n.* Same as *lattice-leaf*.

lattice-truss (lat'is-trus), *n.* In bridge-building, carp., etc., a truss consisting of upper and lower horizontal chords, connected by braces crossing each other, and generally stiffened by joining the trusses where they intersect.

lattice-window (lat'is-win'dô), *n.* Same as *lattice*.

They [galeries] are made with lattice windows all round, and have swivel cannon fasten'd towards the prow.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 10.

latticework (lat'is-wérk), *n.* 1. A grating formed of crossing strips with small openings. Compare *lattice*, 1.

These supplied

Of texture firm a lattice-work, that bras'd The new machine, and it became a chair.

Cowper, Task, I. 42.

2. In embroidery, the outline of a lattice, done in outline-stitch on solid material, and employed as a background.

lactinio (lâ-prôn, lâ-tê-chê-ni-ô), *n.* [It., < L. *lactinium*, milk food: see *lactinium*.] In *glass-manuf.*, a name given to opaque white glass used in decorative designs.

latus (lâ'tus), *n.*; pl. *lateræ* (lat'ê-rê). [L., side, flank: see *lateral*, etc.] Side: used in some mathematical terms designating a line or diameter.—**Latus** *primarium* of a conic section, a diameter of a circular section touching the vertex of the conic.—**Latus** *rectum*. (a) Originally, a straight line drawn between two curves so as to bisect all straight lines drawn from one to the other parallel to a given straight line. (b) A straight line drawn from the vertex of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, and having a length equal to the diameter of that circular section which is at the same distance from the vertex of the cone as is the plane of the conic.—**Latus** *transversum* of a conic, the transverse diameter.

laubanite (lâ-bân-î-t), *n.* [*Lauban* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A zeolitic mineral occurring in fibrous spherical forms of a snow-white color in basalt at Lauban in Silesia. It is near laumontite in composition.

lauch (lâth), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *laugh*.

lauch (lâth), *n.* A Scotch form of *law*.

Aweel, aweel, Maggie, like land has its ain lauch.

Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

laud (lâd), *n.* [= F. *los* (> ME. *los*, *look*, *lose*: see *lose*.) = Sp. *laude* = It. *laude*, *lude*, < L. *laus* (*laud*), praise, glory, fame, renown, prob. orig. **claus* (**claud*) (= W. *clod* = Ir. *clôth*, praise), akin to *clure*, hear, *inclutus*, famous, renowned: see *clent* and *loud*.] 1. Praise; commendation; honorable mention. [Now rare.]

Ho was, if I shal geven hym his laude.

A theef and celt a sonnour, and a baud.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 55.

Who sometimes rayseth vp his voice to the height of the heavens, in singing the laudes of the immortal God.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

War. 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord.

K. Hen. Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5, 230.

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.—3. Music or a song in praise or honor of any one.

She chanted snatches of old laude.

Shak., Hamlet (ed. Collier), iv. 7, 178.

4. pl. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., and in the Anglican Ch. as a monastic or devotional office, a religious service, forming, in combination with matins, the first of the seven canonical hours: so called from the reiterated ascriptions of praise to God in the last of the psalms (cxlviii.,

cxlix., cl.) which it contains. The usage in the Greek church is similar. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.

The bells of laudes ran to ryngs, And freres in the chancel donne syngs.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 459.

These nocturns should begin at such a time as to be ended just as morning's twilight broke, so that the next of her services, the *lauds*, or matins *laudes*, might come on immediately after, like gladness thankfulness for a new day then dawning, an emblem of Christ's second coming.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 9.

laud (lâd), *v. t.* [*ME. lauden* = *F. louer* = Sp. *laudar*, *loar* = Pg. *louvar* = It. *laudare*, *lodare*, < L. *laudare*, praise, < *laus* (*laud*), praise: see *laud*, *n.* Cf. *allow*.] To praise in words; speak or sing in praise of; especially, to extol or praise highly: as, to *laud* one to the skies.

Neither for lous laude it nought, ne lakke it for ennye.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 102.

Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and *laud* him, all ye people.

Rom. xv. 11.

In Egypt at funerals, and afterwards in tombs, the dead were *lauded* and sacrificed to as their deities were *lauded* and sacrificed to.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 145.

laudability (lâ-dâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *laudabilità*, < L. *laudabilitas* (< *laudare*), praiseworthiness, excellency, < L. *laudabilis*, praiseworthy: see *laudable*.] The character of being laudable; laudableness. [Rare.]

Names . . . instructive by the *laudability* of their characters and the persuasiveness of their precepts.

Memoirs of Alpi. Tension, p. 5. (Latham.)

laudable (lâ'dâ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *laudable* = Pg. *laudavel* = It. *laudabile*, < L. *laudabilis*, praiseworthy, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. To be lauded; praiseworthy; commendable: as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions.

I am in this earthly world, where to do harm Is often *laudable*, to do good sometime Accounted dangerous folly.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2, 76.

Even when I was at school, my mistress did ever extol me above the rest of the youth, in that I had a *laudable* voice.

Swift, Mem. of F. P.

2. In *pathol.*, healthy; salubrious; natural.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices.

Arbutnot, Alimenta.

If the aëreous has not been exposed to the air, its contents are *laudable* or healthy inodorous pus.

Quain, Med. Diet., p. 229.

laudableness (lâ'dâ-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness; *laudability*: as, the *laudableness* of designs, purposes, motives, or actions.

laudably (lâ'dâ-bli), *adv.* In a laudable manner.

laudanum (lâ'dâ-num), *n.* [A mod. irreg. var. of *ladanum*.] 1. Same as *ladanum*.—2. Tincture of opium. See *opium*.—Dutchman's *laudanum*. See *Dutchman's-laudanum*.

laudation (lâ-dâ-shn), *n.* [= It. *laudazione*, < L. *laudatio* (< *laudare*), praise, commendation, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] The act of lauding or praising; praise; commendation; especially, high or unstinted praise.

Butler deserves that one should regard him very attentively, both on his own account, and also because of the immense and confident *laudation* bestowed upon his writings.

M. Arnold, Last Essays, p. 64.

laudative (lâ'dâ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *laudatif* = Pg. *laudativo* = It. *laudativo*, *lodativo*, < L. *laudativus*, laudatory, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Bestowing laud or praise; laudatory.

A kind of lampoon, *laudative-vituperative* (as it ought to be).

Carlyle, in Froide.

II. *n.* A panegyric; a eulogy.

I have no purpose to enter into a *laudative* of learning, or to make a hymn to the muses.

Racon, Advancement of Learning, I. 61.

laudator (lâ-dâ-tôr), *n.* [*L. laudator*, a praiser, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. One who lauds; a lauder.—2. In *old law*, an arbitrator; an appraiser. *Imp. Lat.*

laudatory (lâ-dâ-tôr-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *laudatorio*, < L. *laudatorius*, belonging to praise, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Containing or expressing praise; praising highly; extolling.

This psalm . . . is *laudatory*, setting forth and celebrating the power and greatness of God, for which he is to be praised.

J. Ussher, Sermons (1648), p. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *laudatories* (-riz). That which contains or expresses praise.

I will not fail to give ye, Readers, a present taste of him from his own title: . . . not simply a confutation but a modest confutation with a *laudatory* of it self obtruded in the very first word. Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

lauder (lâ'dér), *n.* One who lauds or praises.

Landian (lâ'di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to William Laud, a member of government, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury under King Charles I. and a zealous persecutor of dissenters and nonconformists, born 1573, executed on charges of high treason by Parliament, January 10th, 1644.

lâuf (louf), *n.* [*G.*, a running, run, = *E.* *leap*.] 1. In music, a running passage; a rousade.— 2. The peg-box of the violin, guitar, and similar instruments. See *peg*.

laugh (lâf), *v.* [Also spelled (*dial.*) *laff*, *loff*; *Sc.* also *lauch* (*pret.* *laugh*, *leuch*); < *ME.* *laughen*, *laughen*, *lauchen*, *laghen* (*pret.* *loghe*, *logh*, *lughe*, etc.), < *AS.* *hlohhan*, *hlohhan*, *hlohhan*, *hlohhan*, *hlohhan* (*pret.* *hloh*) = *OS.* *hlahan* (*pret.* *hlog*) = *OFries.* *hlaaka* = *MD.* *lachen* (*pret.* *loech*, *loegh*, *loeg*), *D.* *lachen* = *MLG.* *lachen* = *OHG.* *hlahan*, *lahhan* (*pret.* *hloh*), *lachén*, *MHG.* *G.* *lachen* = *Ice.* *laja* (*pret.* *llo*) = *Dan.* *le* (*pret.* *lo*) = *Sw.* *le* (*pret.* *log*) = *Goth.* *hlahjan* (*pret.* *hloh*), *laugh*; orig. imitative. The original guttural *gh* (*h*) has changed in English (but not in Scotch use) to *f*, as also in *cough*, *enough*, *trough*, etc., though the change is not recognized by a change of spelling as in *dwaff*, *draff* for *drought*, etc.] *I. intrans.* 1. To express mirth or joy by an explosive inarticulate sound of the voice and a peculiar facial distortion; make a convulsive or chuckling noise excited by sudden merriment or pleasure. He is glad with all glad as guries that *laughen* alle, And wry when he seeth men wry as thow seest children *Laughen* ther men *lauchen* and ioure ther men *leureth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 300. The folk gan *laughen* at his fantasie. *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 652. And then the whole quire hold their hips, and *laugh*, And waxen in their mirth, and noose, and swear A merrier hour was neuer wasted there. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.* (fol. 1623), ll. 1. 55. *Laughing* consists essentially in an inspiration succeeded, not by one, but by a whole series often long continued, of short spasmodic expirations, the glottis being freely open during the whole time, and the vocal cords being thrown into characteristic vibrations. *M. Foster*, *Physiology*, II. ll. § 2. 2. To be or appear gay; appear cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant. [Poetical.] The fields did *laugh*, the flowers did frolicly spring. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 24. Then *laugh*s the childish year with flow'ers crown'd. *Dryden*.

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To *laugh* it out, or *laugh* it off, to pass off something with a laugh; make light of it.

Yet would he *laugh* it out, and proudly looks, And tell them that they greatly him mistook. *Spenser*, *Mother Hnb. Tale*, l. 703.

To *laugh* to scorn, to deride; treat with mockery, contempt, or scorn. They *laughed* us to scorn, and despised us. *Neh.* II. 19.

laugh (lâf), *n.* [*< laugh*, *v.*] 1. An expression of merriment by an explosive noise; an inarticulate expression of sudden mirth or joy. But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around, And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope*, *Spring*, l. 55.

The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whisp'ring wind, And the loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind. *Goldsmith*, *Des. VII.*, l. 122.

2. Mirth or merriment, particularly at the expense of some person or thing; ridicule: used with the definite article: as, the *laugh* was turned against him. He can be pleased to see his best friend out of countenance, while the *laugh* is loud in his own applause. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 422.

Canine laugh, in pathol. See *canine*.

laughable (lâ'f-a-bl), *a.* [*< laugh* + *-able*.] Exciting or fitted to excite laughter: as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene. The *laughable* peculiarities which contrasted so singularly with the gravity, energy, and harshness of his [Frederic's] character. *Macaulay*, *Frederic the Great*.

—*Syn.* *Ridiculous*, *Comical*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

laughableness (lâ'f-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being laughable.

laughably (lâ'f-a-bl), *adv.* In a laughable manner; so as to excite laughter.

laugher (lâ'f-er), *n.* 1. One who laughs or is given to merriment; rarely, a scoffer. The *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope*. You are of the *Laughers*, the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are magnificent and solemn. *Steele*, *Grief A-la-Mode*, l. 1.

2. A domestic pigeon of a breed so named from their notes.

laughing-bird (lâ'f-ing-bêrd), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. See *highbœc*. [*Eng.*]

laughing-crow (lâ'f-ing-kro), *n.* 1. See *crow*. 2. Same as *laughing-thrush*.

laughing-dove (lâ'f-ing-duv), *n.* A kind of pigeon. (a) The collared turtle- or ring-dove, *Turtur risorius*. (b) The cushat.

laughing-gas (lâ'f-ing-gôs), *n.* Nitrous oxid, or monoxid (N₂O): so called because when inhaled it usually produces exhilaration, which is followed by insensibility. It is prepared by carefully heating ammonium nitrate, and is evolved as a colorless gas with a pleasant smell and sweet taste. It may be liquefied by pressure, and in this condition stored for use. It is used as an anæsthetic agent in minor surgical operations, particularly in dentistry.

laughing-geese (lâ'f-ing-gôs), *n.* The white-fronted geese, *Anser albifrons*: so called from the conformation of the bill, which suggests the act of grinning or laughing. The American

laugh (lâf), *v.* [Also spelled (*dial.*) *laff*, *loff*; *Sc.* also *lauch* (*pret.* *laugh*, *leuch*); < *ME.* *laughen*, *laughen*, *lauchen*, *laghen* (*pret.* *loghe*, *logh*, *lughe*, etc.), < *AS.* *hlohhan*, *hlohhan*, *hlohhan*, *hlohhan*, *hlohhan* (*pret.* *hloh*) = *OS.* *hlahan* (*pret.* *hlog*) = *OFries.* *hlaaka* = *MD.* *lachen* (*pret.* *loech*, *loegh*, *loeg*), *D.* *lachen* = *MLG.* *lachen* = *OHG.* *hlahan*, *lahhan* (*pret.* *hloh*), *lachén*, *MHG.* *G.* *lachen* = *Ice.* *laja* (*pret.* *llo*) = *Dan.* *le* (*pret.* *lo*) = *Sw.* *le* (*pret.* *log*) = *Goth.* *hlahjan* (*pret.* *hloh*), *laugh*; orig. imitative. The original guttural *gh* (*h*) has changed in English (but not in Scotch use) to *f*, as also in *cough*, *enough*, *trough*, etc., though the change is not recognized by a change of spelling as in *dwaff*, *draff* for *drought*, etc.] *I. intrans.* 1. To express mirth or joy by an explosive inarticulate sound of the voice and a peculiar facial distortion; make a convulsive or chuckling noise excited by sudden merriment or pleasure. He is glad with all glad as guries that *laughen* alle, And wry when he seeth men wry as thow seest children *Laughen* ther men *lauchen* and ioure ther men *leureth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 300. The folk gan *laughen* at his fantasie. *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 652. And then the whole quire hold their hips, and *laugh*, And waxen in their mirth, and noose, and swear A merrier hour was neuer wasted there. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.* (fol. 1623), ll. 1. 55. *Laughing* consists essentially in an inspiration succeeded, not by one, but by a whole series often long continued, of short spasmodic expirations, the glottis being freely open during the whole time, and the vocal cords being thrown into characteristic vibrations. *M. Foster*, *Physiology*, II. ll. § 2. 2. To be or appear gay; appear cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant. [Poetical.] The fields did *laugh*, the flowers did frolicly spring. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 24. Then *laugh*s the childish year with flow'ers crown'd. *Dryden*.

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3. To scoff playfully; make merry; flout; jeer: with *at*. I also will *laugh* at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh. *Prov.* I. 26. No fool to *laugh* at, which he valued more. *Pope*, *Moral Essays*, III. 312. Profusion . . . hardens, blinds, And warps the consciences of public men, Till they can *laugh* at Virtue. *Cowper*, *Task*, II. 692.

Laugh and *lay* down, or *laugh* and *lie* down, an old game at cards, in which the one who holds a certain combination lays down his cards, and *laugh*s, or is supposed to *laugh*, at his luck. At *laugh* and *lie* down if they play, What awe against the sport can bray? *Lyly*, *Mother Bombie* (ed. 1633), sig. Dd. II.

To *laugh* in one's sleeve, to laugh inwardly, or so as not to be observed; be mirthful while maintaining a demure countenance. The phrase generally implies some degree of contempt, and is used rather of a state of feeling than of actual laughter. *Abn.* Indeed, sir, I never was in a worse humour for mirth in my life. *Sir A.* 'Tis false, sir, I know you are *laughing* in your sleeve; I know you'll grin when I am gone, sirrah! *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, III. 1.

To *laugh* out of or on the other side or corner of the mouth, to *laugh* on the wrong side of the mouth (or face), to weep or cry (figuratively); be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, especially after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit. II. *trans.* 1. To express laughingly; give out with jovial utterance or manner: as, he *laughed* his consent. The large Achilles, on his press'd bed loling, From his deep chest *laugh*s out a loud applause. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, I. 3. 162.

2. To affect in some way by laughter, or a laughing manner; act upon by exercise of risibility: as, to *laugh* one's self sick or into convulsions; to *laugh* one out of countenance. I have not been able yet to *laugh* him out of his long bid and beads. *Richardson*, *Clarissa*, Harlowe, II. 4. Whenever she touch'd on me This brother had *laugh'd* her down. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, xix.

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8. To move or cause to slide from the land into the water: as, to *launch* a ship.

They goe aboard,
And he effoones gan *launch* his barke forthright.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 4.

With staves and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And, roll'd on levers, *launch'd* her in the deep.
Pope, Odyssey, v. 382.

4. To send out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like: as, to *launch* one on the world.

And so, without this belauded prudence, . . . into that wide friendless . . . world the poor writer was *launched* again.
Forster, Goldsmith, II. 2.

5. *Naut.*: (a) To lower suddenly on the fid (a topmast or topgallantmast which has been awayed up). (b) To move (heavy bodies, as casks, spars, etc.) by pushing. — 6. To lay out or plant, as leeks, in trenches. *Halliw. [Prov. Eng.]*

II. *intrans.* 1. To leap; skip.
Who lukes to the lefts syde, whence his horse *launches*,
With the lyghte of the sunne men myghte see his lyvere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2560.

2. To move a ship from the land into the water.
He said unto them: Let us goe ouer vnto the other syde of the lake. And they *launched* forth.
Bible of 1551, Luke viii. 22.

For, *launching* on the nimble wings of thought,
Forthwith to her designed port she sails.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 170.

3. To move or come into new relations; enter upon a different course or career; make a transition: as, to *launch* into the world, or into a wide field of discussion: often with *out*: as, to *launch out* into extravagant expenditure.

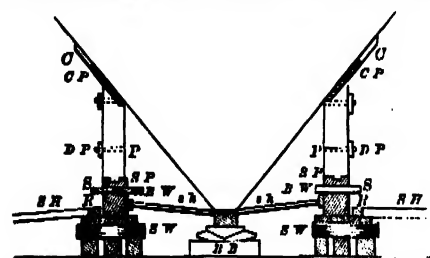
Our young poet *launched out* into all the excesses of refined debauchery.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.
He enjoys a great fortune handsomely, without *launching* out on expense.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

• *launch it out*, to flaunt.
When you love, *launch it out* in silks and velvets;
• *It love in serge, and will out-go your satins.*
Mitcher, Spanish Curate, II. 1.

3. *In* (lānch or lānch), *n.* [Also *lauch*; < ME. *launche*; < *lauch*, *v.*] 1. A sudden perpendicular skip.
one as
strips mis o[r] skyppe, saltua. *Prompt. Par., p. 290.*
be so blinding or movement of a boat or ves-
being pal the land into the water; more par-
wise. As the sliding of a newly built ship from
be interia into the water, on ways prepared
this and arpose. — 3. A large boat; specifically,
they do not boat carried by a man-of-war, gen-
work pain
of an ale-top-rigged and pulling from sixteen to
wo oars. A howitzer can be carried in
Thor the stern. — 4. A lancing. *DuVies.*
Nor
hart can feele least touch of so sore *launche*!
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 162.

A
I could trap used for taking oels, etc. [Prov.
— *Steam-launch*, a large boat propelled by steam-
lath, used principally for the transportation of passen-

latching-tube (lān'ching-tūb), *n.* A metal
lath fixed in a torpedo-boat or other vessel of
ar, through which automobile or locomotive
torpedoes may be launched against an enemy.
Also called *torpedo-tube*.
launching-ways (lān'ching-wāz), *n. pl.* Tim-



Launching-ways.

SW, slip-ways, or sliding-ways; R, R, rib-ways to act as guides;
BP, bilge-ways; P, poppets, posts rising from the sole-plates SP; S, S,
sloms; RP, building-blocks; DP, dagger-planks; SH, SH, outer and
inner shores, by which the ways are held in their places. The upper
ends of the poppets P rest against planks CP, which are prevented
from slipping by cleats C.

bers built up on each side of a ship, for the
bilge-ways to slide on in launching.

launchways (lānch'wāz), *n. pl.* Same as *launch-
ing-ways*.

laund (lānd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *laund*,
launde, *launde*, rarely *land*, *lande*; < ME. *launde*,
launde, < OF. *launde*, *launde*, F. *launde* = Sp. Pg.
It. *landa*, a heath, a waste; prob. not < Teut.
land, *land*, but rather of Celtic origin: cf. Ir.
land, later *laun*, a thorny or spiny bush. The

word is now used only in the corrupted form
laun (see *laun*), or, as mere F., in the form
lande: see *lande*.] A plain sprinkled with
trees or brush; an open space between woods;
a park.

In a *launde* upon a hill of flouris
Was set this noble goddesse Nature;
Of braunchis were hire hallis and hire bours.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 302.

Lee from the hill above on th' other side,
Through the wide *launde*, they gan to take their course.
Surrey, Aeneid, iv.

A Forest-Nymph, and one of chaaste Diana's charge,
Implay'd in woods and *launde* her deer to feed and kill.
Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 50.

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come.
Shak., 8 Hen. VI., III. 1. 2.

laund (lān' or lān'dér), *n.* [< ME. *launder*,
laundere, *lander*, a contr. of *lavander*, a wash-
erwoman: see *lavender*.] 1. One who washes;
a washerwoman or washerman.

A *launder*, a distaff, a spinner, or whatsoever other vile
occupation their idle heads can imagine and their weak
hands perform.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

2. A gutter or channel for conveying water;
specifically, a channel or trough, generally
made of wood, in which water is carried in any
desired direction.

launder (lān' or lān'dér), *v. t.* [Formerly also
laund; < *laund*, *n.*; but partly also < *laun-
dry*.] 1. To wash and iron, as clothes; to do up
by washing, starching, and ironing: now used
especially of laundry-work on a large scale.

It [a board] does your visage more adorn
Than if 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and *laund*ed.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. 1. 171.

2. To wet; wash.
Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne, . . .
*Laund*ing the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had pelleted in tears.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 17.

3. To cover, as a metal, with a thin wash or
film.

I'll bring thee, rogue, within
The statute of sorcery, . . . and perhaps thy neck
Within a noose, for *laund*ing gold and barbing it.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

launderer (lān' or lān'dér-ér), *n.* [Formerly
also *laund*; < ME. *laundere*; an extension of
laund.] Same as *laund*, 1.

Of ladies, chamberers, and *laund*ers, there were above
three hundred at the least. *Holme, Rich. II., an. 1399.*
Another sect . . . which are *Laund*ers, nor may they
or their posteritie be of other function.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 403.

laundress (lān' or lān'dres), *n.* [< *laund* +
-ess.] A woman whose employment is the wash-
ing and ironing of clothes; a washerwoman.

Go, take up these clothes here, quickly. . . Carry them
to the *laundress* in Datchet-moad.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3. 150.

laundress (lān' or lān'dres), *v. t.* [< *laun-
dress*, *n.*] To practise washing and ironing.

Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 26.
laundry (lān' or lān'dri), *n.*; *pl. laundries*
(-dri). [A contr., after *laund*, of ME. *la-
vendrie*, < *lavender*, *laund*, a washerwoman:
see *laund*, *n.*] 1. The act of washing; a
washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry*
of clothes, which wear out space. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A place, as a room or a building, where
clothes are washed and ironed; an establish-
ment where laundry-work is carried on.

When he is wery of that worke thanne will he some tyme
labory in a *laundrie* wot the lengthe of a myle.
Piers Plowman (B.), xv. 182.

[In the following passage the word is ludicrously put for
laund:]
There dwells one Mistress Quickly, which is in the man-
nor of his nurse, or his dry nurse, or his cook, or his *laun-
dry*.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 2. 6.]

Laundry blue. (a) Indigo blue. (b) Soluble Prussian
blue.

laundry (lān' or lān'dri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
laundried, ppr. *laundrying*. [< *laund*, *n.* Cf.
laund, *v.*] To *laund*. [Colloq., U. S.]

laundry-maid (lān'dri-māid), *n.* A female ser-
vant who works in a laundry.

laundryman (lān'dri-mān), *n.*; *pl. laundrymen*
(-men). A man employed in a laundry; a man
engaged in the business of washing and ironing
clothes: as, a Chinese *laundryman*.

laundry-stove (lān'dri-stōv), *n.* A stove adapt-
ed to the needs of a laundry, especially one de-
signed for the heating of flat-irons and polish-
ing-irons. In one kind there is a cone-shaped
top, against which the irons rest on fixed sup-
ports.

laup (lāp), *v.* A dialectal variant of *laup*, *leap*.
laure (lā-rē), *n.* [< Gr. *laurea*, an alley, lane,
later a cloister, hermitage, monastery; akin to
laurea, labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] In early
monachism, an aggregation of separate cells,
under the control of a superior, the inmates
meeting on the first and the last day of each week
for a common meal in the refectory, and for
common worship in the chapel, on other days
dwelling apart from one another, every one in
his cell, engaged in some light manual occupa-
tion. *Smith, Dict. Christ. Antiq.*

Laurea (lā-rē-sē-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley,
1838), < *Laurus* + -*aca*.] A synonym for the
Laurea, still much employed.

laureaceous (lā-rē'shūs), *a.* [< L. *laurus*, lau-
rel, + -*aceus*.] Of or pertaining to the laurel
family, *Laureaceae* (*Laureales*).

laurel, *n.* [ME., < OF. *laure* (= D. *lauwer* =
MLG. *lör(bere)* = OHG. *lor(per)*, MHG. *lör-
(bere)*, *lör(ber)*, G. *lor(bere)* = Dan. *laur(bær)* =
Sw. *lager(bär)*), laurel, < L. *laurus*, laurel. Cf.
laurel.] Laurel.

Take of the *laure* bayes feel and groete
And ripe.
Palladius, Rusticorum (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

laureate (lā-rē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laureated*,
ppr. *laureating*. [< L. *laureatus*, crowned with
laurel, as if pp. of **laureare* (> It. *laureare* =
Pg. Sp. *laurear*), < *laurea*, the laurel-tree, <
laureus, of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel: see *laurel*.]
1. To put a wreath of laurel upon the head of;
crown with laurel, as formerly in conferring a
degree in a university.

About the year 1470, one John Watson, a student in
grammar, obtained a concession to be graduated and *lau-
reated* in that science.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 129.
Overset, the bust of the king *laureated* and draped; in-
scription, "Georgius III. Dei Gratia Rex."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 288.

2. To invest with the office of poet laureate.
Pope.

laureate (lā-rē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also
laureat; < ME. *laureato* = OF. *laureé*, F. *lauréat* =
Sp. Pg. *laureado* = It. *laureato*, < L. *laurea-
tus*, crowned with laurel: see *laureate*, *v.*] I. a.
1. Crowned with laurel as a mark of distinc-
tion; decked with laurel.

Franciscus Petrarch, the *laureat* poet,
Highte this clerk, whose rethoryke swete
Enlumined all itaille of poetrye.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Clerk's Tale, l. 31.

Bid amaranthin all his beauty shed,
And dalliadillies till their cups with tears
To strew the *laureat* herse where Lycid lies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 151.

2. In numismatical descriptions, wearing a lau-
rel wreath; said of a human head, a bust, etc.:
as, the head of the emperor Nero, *laureate*. —
Poet laureate, formerly, a poet who had been publicly
crowned with laurel by a sovereign or some other eminent
person in recognition of his merits; also, a student in a
university who had been so crowned on receiving an hon-
orable degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric;
now, in Great Britain, a salaried officer of the royal house-
hold, of whom no special duty is required, but who formerly
was expected to furnish an ode annually for the sovereign's
birthday, and to celebrate in verse great national events.
The office of poet laureate seems to have existed with in-
terruptions from the time of Edward III. or IV., but was
first made permanent in 1630.

II. *n.* 1. One crowned with laurel; a poet
laureate; an officially appointed or recognized poet.

Ah think, what poet best may make them known!
Or choose, at least, some minister of grace,
Fit to bestow the *laureate's* weighty place.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 379.

2. In the musical conservatories of Paris and
Brussels, a pupil who gains the Prix de Rome.
laureateship (lā-rē-āt-ship), *n.* [< *laureate*, *n.*,
+ -*ship*.] 1. The dignity or office of a laure-
ate; the post of poet laureate. — 2. In the Eng-
lish universities, formerly, a degree in gram-
mar, including poetry and rhetoric: so called
because the person who graduated was pre-
sented with a wreath of laurel. *Halliw.*

laureation (lā-rē-āt-shon), *n.* [It. *laurea-
zione*; as *laureate*, *v.*, + -*ion*.] The act of
crowning with laurel; the act of conferring a
degree in a university, together with a wreath
of laurel—an honor formerly conferred for ex-
cellence in grammar, including poetry and rhet-
oric.

For a notice of Skelton's *laureation* at Oxford the Rev.
Dr. Hille obligingly searched the archives of that univer-
sity, but without success.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 203, note.

laurel (lā-rē or lor'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly
also *laurell*; < ME. **laurel*, *loral*, *loriel*, *laurail*,
loriel, var. of *lauwer*, *lorer*, *loriger* = D. *lauwer*,

< OF. *laurier*, F. *laurier* = Pr. Sp. *laurel* = Pg. *laureiro*, laurel, < ML. **laurarius*, prop. adj., < L. *laurus*, the bay-tree, laurel: see *laure*.] I. n.

1. The bay-tree or bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*. This is the true laurel of the ancients and the poets.

The bole [of a tree] was of bright gold, bred to the myddes. Larger than a laurel & longer with all.

Destruction of Troy (16. E. T. S.) [l. 4980.]

The antique Greeks used to lie along at their meals . . . upon beds that circled three parts of the table, . . . in their seatings crowned with chaplets of flowers and garlands of laurel.

Sandys, Traveller, [p. 61.]

2. Any species of the genus

Laurus.—3. Any one of many diverse plants whose leaves suggest those of the true laurel. In English gardens the common laurel, or cherry-laurel, more properly *laurel-cherry*, is *Prunus lauro-cerasus* (see *cherry*). The Portugal laurel is *P. Lusitanica*. The copae, spurge, or wood-laurel of England is *Daphne Laureola*. American laurel is the genus *Kalmia*, including the mountain-laurel of the eastern United States (*K. latifolia*), the lambkill or sheep-laurel (*K. angustifolia*), and the pale laurel or swamp-laurel (*K. glauca*). (See out under *Kalmia*.) The great laurel of the same region is the rosebay, *Rhododendron maximum*; and the ground-laurel is the trailing arbutus, *Epigaea repens*. (See out under *Epigaea*.) The white laurel, another swamp-laurel, of the Atlantic coast and the South, is *Magnolia glauca*, also called sweet-bay. Further south the big laurel, or bull-bay, is *Magnolia grandiflora*. The Carolina cherry-laurel is *Prunus caroliniana*. The California laurel or bay tree, the mountain-laurel of the West, is *Umbellularia Californica*. The West Indian laurel is *Prunus occidentalis*; the seaside laurel of the same locality comprises *Phyllanthus laefolius*, *P. fat-cactus*, and *P. linearis*. The Japanese laurel, cultivated in several varieties, is *Aucuba Japonica* of the dogwood family. The Tasmanian laurel is *Anopterus glandulosus*.

4. A crown of laurel; hence, honors acquired; claims to or tokens of distinction or glory: often in the plural: as, to win laurels in battle.

Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still renew; For deathless laurel is the victor's due.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 541.

No other fame can be compared with that of Jove. . . All other laurels wither before his.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 225.

The laurels of Miltiades would not suffer Themistocles to sleep.

Sumner, Fame and Glory.

5. An English gold coin worth 20 shillings, or about 5 dollars, first issued in 1819 by James I.: so called because the head of the king was wreathed with laurel, and not crowned, as on earlier English coins. It was also called *broad, unite*, and *jaconus*. See out under *broad*, n.—6. A salmon which has remained in fresh water during the summer.

II. a. Pertaining to or consisting of laurel: as, a laurel wreath.

laurel-bottle (lâ'el-bot'l), n. A bottle partly filled with crushed leaves of the common laurel, used by entomologists for killing insects. The fumes of the laurel-leaves are almost instantly fatal even to species of large size.

laurel-cherry (lâ'el-cher'i), n. See *cherry*, 1. **laureled**, **laurelled** (lâ'eld or lor'eld), a. [*laurel* + *-ed*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.

Those laurel'd chiefs were men of mighty fame.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 534.

laurel-oil (lâ'el-oil), n. Same as *bay-oil*.

laurel-shrub (lâ'el-shrub), n. The laurel.

Every spray flower Of the laurel-shrub that hedge it round.

Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

laurel-tree (lâ'el-trê), n. The laurel.

laurel-water (lâ'el-wâ'ter), n. A medicinal water distilled from the leaves of the cherry-laurel. It is employed in Europe as a sedative narcotic, identical in its properties with a dilute solution of hydrocyanic acid. U. S. Dispensatory.

Laurentian (lâ-ren'zhan), a. and n. [*Lawrence*, ML. *Laurentius* (see *def.*), + *-ian*.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to Laurentius or Lorenzo dei Medici, or to the Laurentian Library in Florence, named from him.—2. Of or pertaining to the river St. Lawrence: applied in geology, in 1854, by Sir W. E. Logan, to a series of rocks



Branch of Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), with male flowers.
a, male flower with base of the inflorescence, showing two involucral leaves; b, female flower; c, stamen, showing the dehiscence of the anther; d, fruit.

occupying an extensive area in the region of the Upper Lakes, and previously called by him the *metamorphic series*, and by Foster and Whitney the *azois series*. These rocks, which unquestionably underlie, unconformably, the oldest known fossiliferous strata, are now (following the lead of J. D. Dana) more generally denominated *arkosean*; and the same is true in regard to rocks of similar lithological character and of supposed similar stratigraphical position, which occur in other parts of the world, and which have been more or less vaguely and indiscriminately called *Laurentian*. Those who hold that the absence of traces of organic life is a matter of fundamental importance, and that the unavailing search for fossils in those rocks during half a century is at least a strong indication that none will be found, and that this fact should be recognized in the nomenclature, still adhere to the name *azois*, in preference to *arkosean*.—**Laurentian Library**, a celebrated library at Florence, founded by Pope Clement VII. (1523-34) from previous collections of the Medici family, to which he belonged, and named in honor of Lorenzo dei Medici. It contains many rare books, but is famous chiefly for its large collection of early and valuable manuscripts. Also called the *Medicean* or the *Mediceo-Laurentian Library*.

II. In *geol.*, the Laurentian series. **laureolet** (lâ-rê-ôl), n. [Early mod. E. *lauriol*, < MF. *lauriol*, < OF. *laureole*, < F. *laureole* = Sp. *laureola* = Pg. It. *laureola*, the laureole, < L. *laureola*, a little laurel garland, a laurel-branch, dim. of *laurea*, a laurel garland, fem. of *laurus*, of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel: see *laurel*.] Spurge-laurel, *Daphne Laureola*.

Laureol, centaure, and fumetere.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 143.

laurer, n. [ME., also *laurer*, *lorer*, var. of *laurel*, q. v.] The laurel.

laurer-crowned, a. Crowned with laurel.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1107.

laurestine (lâ-res-tin), n. Same as *laurustine*.

laurielf, n. See *laureole*.

lauriferous (lâ-rif'ê-rus), a. [= Sp. *laurifero* = It. *laurifero*, < L. *laurus*, laurel, + *ferro* = E. *beard*.] Producing or carrying laurel. *Colex*, 1717.

laurin (lâ-rin), n. [*L. laurus*, laurel, + *-in*.] A lustrous crystalline principle (C₂₀H₃₀O₃) contained in the berries of the laurel.

laurine (lâ-rin), a. [ME. *lauryno*, < OF. *laurin*, < L. *laurinus*, of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel: see *laure*, laurel.] Of laurel.

As oil *laurine* is lenticine of take,
Whose vigour hot water must underlake.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Laurine (lâ-rin'ê-s), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Laurus* + *-ine*.] A natural order of apetalous plants, the laurel family, typified by the genus *Laurus*. It embraces 42 genera and about 900 species of trees or shrubs, found for the most part in the warmer regions of America, Asia, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. It is divided by modern authors into four tribes, the *Persea*, *Litsea*, *Cassytha*, and *Hernandia*, the last two abnormal and consisting each of a single genus. The plants of this order have strong properties, usually aromatic or medicinal. To it belong, besides the laurel, the genera *Cinnamomum* (producing cinnamon and camphor) and *Sassafras*, as well as other plants of economic importance. Also *Laureae*.

Laurinum (lâ-rin'î-um), n. [NL. (Unger, 1850), < *Laurus* + *-inum*.] The generic name applied to fossil wood having an internal structure resembling that of *Laurus*.

Laurinoxylon (lâ-rin-ok'si-on), n. [NL. (Felix), < *Laurus* (Laurinum) + Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] Same as *Laurinum*. Also *Laurinoxylum*.

lauriol, n. See *laureole*.

laurionite (lâ-ri-on-î-t), n. [Irreg. < *Laurion* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] An oxychloride of lead occurring in prismatic crystals at Laurion (Laurion), Greece, and produced by the action of sea-water upon the ancient lead slags.

laurite (lâ'rit), n. [So called by Wöhler, a German chemist, after a lady whose Christian name was *Laura*.] A sulphid of osmium and ruthenium, a rare mineral, occurring in regular octahedrons, of an iron-black color and bright metallic luster, found in the platinum-washings of Borneo. It occurs also in Oregon.

lauriset (lâ'rîz), v. t. [*L. laurus*, laurel, + *-ice*.] To crown with laurel; laureate.

Our humble notes, though little noted now,
Lauris'd hereafter.

Sylvestor, Posthumous Sonnets, III.

Laurophyllum (lâ-rô-fil'um), n. [NL. (Göppert, 1848), < *Laurus* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf.] The generic name given to fossil leaves having the shape and nervation of those of *Laurus*, with which genus, however, their identity has not been established. Such leaves are found in the Tertiary of Italy, Java, and New Zealand, and in the Cretaceous of Kansas and the British Northwest Territories.

Laurus (lâ-rus), n. [NL. use of L. *laurus*, the laurel-tree, applied by Linnaeus to the genus:

see *laurel*.] A genus of apetalous trees, type of the natural order *Laurineae*, falling within the tribe *Litaeae*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers in clusters of four together in an involucre, a perianth of 4 segments, and usually 12 to 20 stamens. Only 2 species are known, one, *L. nobilis*, the true laurel, inhabiting the Mediterranean region, the other, *L. Canariensis*, confined to the Canary Islands. They are small trees having alternate, entire, evergreen leaves, with the flower-clusters borne in their axils. The fruit is an ovoid berry. (See *laurel*.) An immense number of fossil leaves agreeing in all essential respects with those of *Laurus* have been found, ranging from the Lower Cretaceous of the British Northwest Territory and the Middle Cretaceous of Kansas, Greenland, and Bohemia to the Pliocene and Quaternary of Europe, showing clearly that the plants of this genus and closely related types were much more abundant formerly than now. *L. Canariensis* is also thus proved to have existed on the continent of Europe in Pliocene time.

laurustine (lâ-rus-tin), n. [Also *laurestine*; < NL. *laurustinus*: see *laurustinus*.] Same as *laurustinus*.

laurustinus (lâ-rus-ti'nus), n. [NL., orig. *Laurus Tinus*: L. *laurus*, laurel; *tinus*, a plant, *Viburnum Tinus*.] A plant, *Viburnum Tinus*, a popular evergreen garden shrub or tree, native in southern Europe.

laure, a. A Middle English variant of *loose*. *Chaucer*.

laurel, v. A Middle English variant of *lovel*.

lautilious (lâ-ti'ah-us), a. [*L. lauitia*, elegance, splendor, magnificence, < *lautus*, neat, elegant, splendid, lit. washed, pp. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*.] Sumptuous.

To sup with thee thou did'st me home invite,
And mad'st a promise that mine appetite
Sho'd meet and tire on such lautilious meat,
The like not Helicogalus did eat.

Harriek, The Invitation.

lava (lâ'vâ), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *lava* = F. *lave* = Sp. Pg. *lava*, < It. *lava*, a stream, esp. of molten rock, < *lavare*, wash, < L. *lavare*, wash: see *lave*.] Molten rock which issues from a volcano during an eruption; the same when cooled and hardened. Lavas after hardening differ much in structure and texture. Some are entirely made up of an interlaced mass of crystals, others are entirely vitreous, as in the case of obsidian or volcanic glass. Others, again, have a partially glassy matrix, in which crystals are embedded—this last being the most common arrangement. Lavas also vary much in respect to compactness; some have an open cellular structure, while others are very compact. The specific gravity of lava varies in the different kinds from 2.87 to 3.22. The heavier or more basic kinds contain much magnetite or titaniferous iron, together with angles and olivine. These contain from 45 to 50 per cent. of silica, and to this class belong the basalts, dolerites, and nephelins and leucite lavas. The lighter or more acid varieties of lava contain from 60 to 80 per cent. or more of silica. In this class are included the trachytes and rhyolites, as well as most of the picrosthenes, obsidians, and pumices. There are also varieties intermediate between the acid and the basic, such as andesite and hornblende andesite. Many volcanoes—at least during certain stages of their existence—throw out fragmentary materials only, and these are sometimes ejected during the same period of activity in which molten lava is poured forth. Among these fragmentary materials, ash, sand, lapilli, and even large angular masses occur. Portions of the molten material within the pipe of the crater are sometimes hurled aloft, and fall in the form of bombs, or in rough irregular masses, like furnace-slugs. Some volcanoes consist entirely of these fragmentary materials; others are chiefly made up of lava which became consolidated after ejection; in many cases, however, the mass of the cone has been built up by alterations of fragmentary and fluid material, and the whole is frequently bound together by dikes and sheets of lava forced into cracks formed during the operation.—**Lava millstone**, a hard and coarse basaltic millstone, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine. *Simmonds*.—**Lava-ware**, a kind of coarse ware resembling lava, made from iron slag, cast into urns, tiles, table-tops, etc.

lavabo (lâ-vâ'bô), n. [*L. lavabo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*.] 1. *Ecceles*, in the Roman Catholic Church, and in many Anglican churches, the ritual act of washing the celebrant's hands after the offertory and before entering upon the more solemn part of the eucharistic service: so called from the priest's reciting at the time the last part of the 26th psalm, beginning with the sixth verse, "I will wash my hands in innocency," in Latin, "*Lavabo manus meas in innocentia*." In the Greek Church this takes place in the prothesis, before vesting.—2. In many monasteries of the middle ages, a large stone basin from which the water issued by a number of small orifices around the edge, for the convenient performance of ablutions before religious exercises or meals. The lavabo was usually placed in a room, itself called *lavabo*, adjoining the cloister, and sometimes, as at the Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay, was the occasion of noteworthy architectural disposition. Also known in medieval times as *lavatorium*. Hence—3. A convenience of similar object and arrangement in some modern schools or institutions: a lavatory.

lavage, a. An obsolete form of *lavish*. *Cass. Angl.*, p. 210.

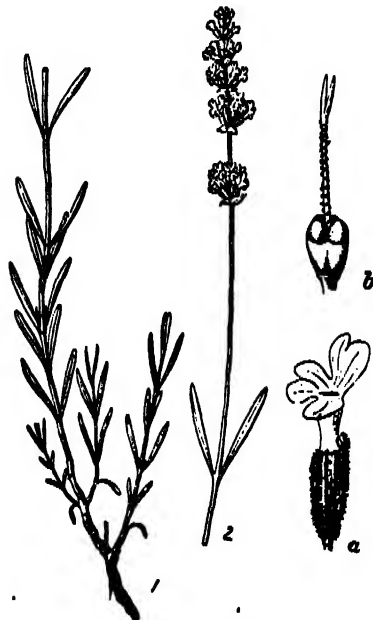
lavage (lā'vāj), *n.* [= F. *lavage* = Pg. *lavagem*; as *lave* + *-age*.] A laving or washing; in med., the process of cleansing by injection of fluids; specifically, the washing out of the stomach, as in gastritis.

Lavage of the stomach has accomplished . . . wonderful results in the treatment of gastric affections. *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII. 530.

lavaltot, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lavolta*.

lavandery, *n.* See *lavender*¹.

Lavandula (la-van'dj-lā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < ML. *lavandula*, *lavendula*, lavender: see *lavender*².] A genus of labiate plants, containing the lavenders, of the tribe *Ocimoideae*, and constituting the subtribe *Lavanduleae*. It is characterized by having the calyx tubular (with 15 to 18 striae) and 5-toothed, and small flowers in spikes. There are



Lavender (*Lavandula vera*).

1, lower part of branch; 2, inflorescence; 3, flower; 4, pistil.

about 20 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region, but ranging from the Canary Islands to India. They are perennial herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, with the leaves often crowded at the base, and whorls of flowers, blue or violet, arranged in cylindrical spikes, and subtended by bracts which are often large and colored. See *lavender*⁴.

Lavanduleae (lav-an-dū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lavandula* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Ocimoideae*. It is characterized by having the lobes of the corolla nearly equal, the upper lip twice cleft, the lower three cleft, and the stamens included within the tube of the corolla. It embraces the genus *Lavandula*, or lavender-plants, only.

lavange, *n.* [Cf. OF. *lavache*, *lavace*, *lavanne*, a heavy rain, an inundation, < *laver*, wash: see *lave*².] Same as *lavant*.

lavant (lā'vant), *n.* [Also *levant*; appar. < OF. *lavant* (applied to a spring), ppr. of *laver*, wash: see *lave*². Cf. *lavange*.] A shallow and more or less intermittent spring. [Prov. Eng.]

The land springs, which we call *lavants*, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, II. 19.

lavaret (lav'g-ret), *n.* [F.] A kind of white-fish, *Coregonus lavaretus*, found in European lakes, as of Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden. Also called *adelfisch*.

lavast, *a.* An obsolete form of *lavish*.

Lavatera (la-vā'tē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), dedicated to the two *Lavaters*, physicians and naturalists of Zurich.] A genus of malvaceous plants of the tribe *Malveae*, subtribe *Eumalveae*. It is closely related to *Malva*, the true mallow, but differs from that genus in having from 6 to 9 bractlets under the flowers (these being united at the base), and in the projecting and dilated carpels. There are over 20 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, but 2 occur on the Canary Islands, 1 in central Asia, and 1 in Australia. They are tomentose or hirsute herbs, shrubs, or small trees, with angled or lobed leaves, and variously colored flowers, either solitary in the axils or in terminal racemes. *L. arborea*, the best-known species, is the tree-mallow or sea-mallow of Europe, which grows wild on the rocky coasts from Spain to Scotland. In cultivation it attains a height of 8 or 10 feet. It has pale purple-red flowers in long racemes at the ends of the annually flowering branches. It contains an abundance of mucilaginous matter, and yields a poor fiber. In common with other soft-leaved malvaceous plants, it is sometimes called *velvetleaf*. Nearly all the species of this genus are sometimes cultivated.

lavatic (lā-vat'ik), *a.* [*lava* + *-atic*.] Consisting of or resembling lava; lavic.

lavation (lā-vā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *lavacion* = Sp. *lavacion* = It. *lavazione*, < L. *lavatio* (*n.*), a bath, < *lavare*, wash: see *lave*².] A washing or cleansing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lowd variets sung before her [Berecynthia's] chariot on the solemn day of her lavation. *Hakewell*, Apology, IV. 1. § 7.

Opposite to these are placed the appurtenances of lavation, richly wrought in frosted silver. *Cortelys*, Sartor Resartus, p. 107.

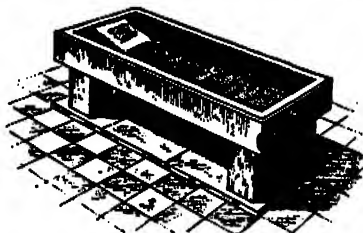
lavatory (lav'g-tō-rī), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. as if **lavatorius*, adj., < LL. *lavator*, a clothes-washer, < *lavare*, pp. *lavatus*, wash: see *lave*². II. *n.* < ME. *lavatory* = F. *lavatoire* = Sp. Pg. *lavatorio* = It. *lavatoio*, < LL. *lavatorium*, a place for bathing, neut. of **lavatorius*: see I.] I. *a.* Washing, or cleansing by washing.

II. *n.*; pl. *lavatories* (-rīz). 1. A room or place for washing, or where anything is washed.

They baptized in rivers or in lavatories, by dipping or by sprinkling. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 184.

We landed at a floating lavatory, where the washerwomen were still beating the clothes. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 201.

2. A sort of concave stone table upon which, in the middle ages, dead bodies were washed



Lavatory, Abbey of Cluny. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

before burial, in monasteries, hospitals, and elsewhere.—3. In med., a wash or lotion for a diseased part.

lavature (lav'g-tūr), *n.* [= It. *lavatura*, < L. *lavatus*, pp. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*².] A wash or lotion. *Holland*.

lave (lāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laved*, ppr. *laving*. [*ME. laven*, < AS. *lāfan*, *gelaflan* (rare), pour out or sprinkle water, = D. *laven* = OHG. *labōn*, *labēn*, MHG. *laben*, wash, G. *laben*, refresh; cf. Gr. *λαμβάνω*, *λαμβάνειν*, empty out. Connection with *lave*², < L. *lavare*, wash, is uncertain. The two words in E. seem to have become confused. Hence *lavish*.] I. *trans.* 1. To pour or throw out, as water; lade out; bail; ball out.

Pounding of water in a mortar, *laving* The sea dry with a nutshell. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 2.

And now, as we were weary with pumping and *laving* out the water, almost sinking, it pleased God on the sudden to appose the wind. *Swain*, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

A fourth with labour *laves* The intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xl. 448.

2. To draw, as water; drink in.

He [Orpheus] . . . sung in weeping all that ever he hadde roosevyd and *laved* [tr. L. *lauverat*] out of the noble welles of his modyr Calyope the goddess. *Chaucer*, Boethius, III. meter 12.

3. To give bountifully; lavish.

He *laveth* his gyfte as water of dyche. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 607.

II. *intrans.* 1. To run down or gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To hang or flap down. Compare *lave-eared*. [Prov. Eng.]

His ears hang *laving* like a new lugg'd swine. *Sp. Hall*, Satires, IV. 1. 72.

lave (lāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laved*, ppr. *laving*. [*ME. laven*, < OF. *laver*, F. *laver* = Sp. Pg. *lavar* = It. *lavare*, < L. *lavare* (pp. *lavatus*, *lotus*, *latus*), wash, bathe, akin to *luere*, wash, bathe, = Gr. *λούω*, wash, bathe. From L. *lavare* come also E. *lava*, *lavender*¹, *lavender*², *launder*, *laundry*, etc., *lotion*, etc., and from *luere*, E. *ablution*, *alluvium*, *deluge*, *diluvial*, *dilute*, etc.] I. *trans.* To wash; bathe.

My house within the city Is richly furnished with plate and gold; Basins, and ewers, to *lave* her dainty hands. *Shak.*, T. of the B., II. 1. 350.

The left presents a place of graves, Whose wall the silent water *laveth*. *Parnell*, A Night Piece, Death.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wash one's self; bathe.

Ever since I heedlessly did *lave* In thy deceitful stream. *Keats*, Endymion, II.

2. To serve for washing or bathing; wash or flow as against something.

But, as I rose out of the *laving* stream, Heaven open'd her eternal doors. *Milton*, P. R., l. 280.

These waters blue that round you *lave*. *Byron*.

lave (lāv), *n.* [*ME. lave*, *latf*, *lufe*, < AS. *lāf* (= OS. *lāba* = OFries. *lava* = OHG. *leiba*, *leipa*, MHG. *leibe* = Icel. *leif*, pl. *leifar* = Dan. *lev* (frequent in local names: Haderslev, Snoldelev, etc.) = Goth. *laiba*, what is left, < **līfan*, remain: see *lave*¹.] What is left; the remainder; the rest. [Scotch.]

We had better *lave* us than lose us the *lave*. *Archde of Ca'field* (Child's Ballads, VI. 93).

Weel pleased to think her bairn's respected like the *lave*. *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

lave-eared (lāv'ērd), *a.* Long-eared; flap-eared. [Prov. Eng.]

A *lave-eard* ass with gold may trapped be. *Sp. Hall*, Satires, II. II. 64.

laveer (la-vēr'), *v. t.* [= G. *lavieren*, *laviren*, < D. *laveeren*, now *lavoren*, tack, laveer, < OF. *lowier*, F. *lowoyer*, beat to windward, luff, < *louf*, *lof*, luff, luff: see *loaf*², *luff*.] *Naut.*, to sail back and forth; tack.

But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. *Dryden*, Astraea Redux, l. 65.

laveerer, *n.* One who tacks or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have caught the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary. *Clarendon*, Essays, I. 253.

lavel (lā'vel), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *label*.] The flap that covers the top of the windpipe. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lave-lugged (lāv'lugd), *a.* Same as *lave-eared*. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lavement (lāv'mēnt), *n.* [*F. lavement* = Pr. *lavament* = Sp. *lavamiento* = Pg. It. *lavamento*; as *lave*² + *-ment*.] 1. The act of laving; a washing or bathing.—2. A clyster.

lavender¹ (lav'en-dēr), *n.* [*ME. lavender*, *lavaynder*, *lavender*, *lavendre* (also contr. *launder*, *launderro*, *landar*, > mod. E. *launder*), < OF. *lavandier*, *lavandier*, m., *lavandiere*, *lavandiere*, f., = Sp. *lavandero*, *lavandera* = Pg. *lavandeira*, = It. *lavandajo*, m., *lavandaja*, *lavandara*, f., < ML. *lavandarius*, m., *lavandaria*, *lavandaria*, f., a washer, < L. *lavandus*, gerundive of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*².] A washer; a washerwoman; a laundress.

Envye ys *lavenders* of the court alway; For she no partheth neither night ne day Out of the house of Cesar, thus saith Daunte. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 387.

lavender² (lav'en-dēr), *v. t.* [*lavender*, *n.* Cf. *launder*, *v.*] To launder; wash. [An archaism.]

Conceiving that the smell of soap, from the *lavendering* in the back-yard, gave a stain to such flowers . . . as were born there. *N. P. Willis*, New Mirror (1848).

lavender³ (lav'en-dēr), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. lavendere*, *lavendro*, *lavandiro* = OF. **lavendre* = Sp. (obs.) *lavandula* = It. *lavandola* = D. *lavendel* = MHG. *lavendele*, *lavendel*, G. *lavendel* = Dan. Sw. *lavendel*, < ML. *lavandula*, *lavendula*, *lavender*; also F. *lavande*, < It. *lavanda*, *lavender*, < *lavanda*, a washing (so called, as variously stated, because used in washing, or because laid in freshly washed linen, or because its distilled water is used), < *lavare*, < L. *lavare*, wash: see *lave*².] I. *n.* 1. An aromatic plant of the genus *Lavandula*, primarily *L. vera*, the true lavender, which is used as a perfume. See *Lavandula*.

Here's flowers for you; Hot *lavender*, mints, savory, marjoram. *Shak.*, W. T., IV. 4. 104.

Crowned lilies, standing near Purple-spiked *lavender*. *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

2. The color of lavender-blossoms; a very pale lilac-color, which in consequence of its paleness appears less reddish. A mixture of color-disks of white + artificial ultramarine + a vermilion gives a lavender. A very pale lavender is called a lavender-gray; a still paler color a French white.—Oil of lavender, or lavender-oil, an essential oil obtained by distillation from the flowers and flower-stems of lavender. It is an aromatic stimulant and tonic. An inferior lavender-oil, called oil of *spice*, is yielded by *Lavandula Spica*, which, together with that from *L. Stoechas*, is used by porcelain-painters and artists in the preparation of their varnishes.—French lavender, *Lavandula Spica*.—Sea-lavender, the plant *Statice Limonium*.—To lay in lavender. (a) To lay by carefully, as clothes, with sprigs of lavender among them.

And a black satin suit of his own to go before her in; which suit (for the more sweetening) now lies in lavender. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 2.

Heave—(st) To put in pledge; pawn. [Old slang.]

To lay to pawn, as we say to lay in lavender. *Florida.*

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a rag more,
I'll lay my ladyship in lavender, if I knew where.
Merton, Jones, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

II. a. Of the color of lavender-blossoms; very pale lilac.

A pair of lavender gloves which fitted her exactly.
Faint, Land at Last, I. 319.

lavender² (lav'en-dér), *v. t.* [*< lavender², n.*] To sprinkle or scent with lavender.

The solemn clerk goes lavendered and shorn.
Hood, Two Peacocks of Bedford, st. 25.

It shall be all my study for one hour
To rose and lavender my horshness.
Templeton, Queen Mary, III. 5.

lavender-cotton (lav'en-dér-kot'n), *n.* See *cotton¹*.

lavender-drop (lav'en-dér-drop), *n.* Compound tincture of lavender.

lavender-oil (lav'en-dér-oil), *n.* See *lavender²*.

lavender-thrift (lav'en-dér-thrift), *n.* The sea-lavender, *Statice Limonium*.

lavender-water (lav'en-dér-wá'tér), *n.* A liquor used as a perfume, composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

lavendrayt, *n.* An obsolete form of *laundry*. *Hallwell.*

laventine (lav'en-tin), *n.* A thin silk, used especially for sleeve-linings.

laver¹ (lā'vēr), *n.* [Formerly also *lavor*; *< ME. laver, lavour* (= *D. lavar, > G. lavar*), *< OF. lavar, lavur, lavour, laveour, lavoir, F. laver*, *< LL. lavatorium*, a place for washing; see *lavatory*.] 1. A basin, bowl, trough, or cistern to wash in. The laver mentioned in the Old Testament was a large basin which stood upon a foot or pedestal in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, and subsequently in the temple, and contained water for the ablutions of the priests, and for the washing of the sacrifices in the temple service.

Basyns, lavours eek, or men hem bye.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 287.

Thou shalt also make a laver of brass. . . . Aaron and his sons shall wash their hands and their feet therein.
Ex. xxx. 18.

It gushes into three ample lavours rais'd about with stone.
 Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 13, 1644.

2. In *her.*, a colter or plowshare when used as a bearing.

laver² (lā'vēr), *n.* [*< L. laver*, a water-plant, also called *sium*.] 1. Either of two species of algae of the genus *Porphyra*, *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, known in Ireland and Scotland as *slake* or *sloukan*. They are used as food, either stewed or pickled, and eaten with pepper, vinegar, and oil; and they are said to be useful in scrofulous affections and glandular swellings. Also *laveroort*.

2. A dish composed of one of the above algae or of some similar seaweed. See *laver-bread*.—*Green laver*, *Uva lactissima* and *U. lactuca*, used for the same purposes as *Porphyra laciniata* or *P. vulgaris*, but inferior.—*Purple laver*, a general name in England for plants of the genus *Porphyra*.

laver³, *a.* [*< Cf. lavel¹, v. t., 2.*] Hanging.

Let his laver lip
Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.
Merton, Satires, v. 150.

laver-bread (lā'vēr-bred), *n.* A sort of food made from green laver (*Uva lactissima*): sometimes called *oyster-green*.

laveroock (lav'er-ok), *n.* [Also *laveroock*, *leverock*; see *lark¹*.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *lark¹*.

There might men see many flocks
Of turtles and laveroocks. *Rom. of Rose, l. 662.*

Now laveroocks wake the merry morn,
Alight on dewy wing.
Burns, Lament of Mary Queen of Scots.

Sandy laveroock, the sand-lark or ring-plover, *Agrostis Maculosa*; also, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucos*. Also called *water-laveroock*.

laver-pot (lā'vēr-pot), *n.* In *her.*, a ewer when used as a bearing.

laverwort (lā'vēr-wért), *n.* Same as *laver²*, 1.

lavis (lā'vīk), *a.* [= *F. lavique*; as *lava* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like lava.

lavish (lav'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also (apparently by corruption) *lavis*, *laves*, *lavas*; also in another formation *lavy¹*, *q. v.*; *< ME. *lavish, lavage*; *< lavel¹ + -ish¹*.] 1. Expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; prodigal: as, to be *lavish* of expense, of praise, or of blood.

She, of her favourite place the pride and joy,
Of charms at once most lavish and most coy.
Crabbe.

He was ambitious of acquisitions, but lavish in expenditure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Ism., l. 15.

2. Unrestrained; wild.

In all other things so light and loose [are they] of their tongue.
St. T. More, Works, p. 250.

When his headstrong riot hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and lavish manners meet together.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 64.

Lewd and lavish act of sin. *Milton, Comus, l. 465.*

3. Expended or bestowed with prodigality or in profuseness; existing in or characterized by profusion; superabundant.

Let her have needful, but not lavish, means.
Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 24.

For lavish grants suppose a monarch tame,
And more his goodness than his wit proclaim.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 385.

The eyes that smiled through lavish looks.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thetford.

4. Rank, as grass, etc. *Hallwell*, [Prov. Eng.] = *Syn. 1* and *2. Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

laviah (lav'ish), *v. t.* [*< laviah, a.*] To expend or bestow with profusion; give or lay out prodigally: as, to *laviah* encomiums on a person; to *laviah* money on a friend, or for gratification.

Where western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons *laviah* all their pride.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Even as a war minister, Pitt is scarcely entitled to all the praise which his contemporaries *laviah* on him.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

laviah¹ (lav'ish), *n.* [*< laviah, v.*] Waste; squandering.

Such *laviah* will I make of Turkish blood.
Martinez, Tamburlaine, II., l. 2.

World Atropos would cut my vital thread,
And so make *laviah* of my loathed life.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Dramas, III. 323).

lavisher (lav'ish-ér), *n.* One who lavishes; one who expends or bestows profusely or excessively; a prodigal.

God is not a *lavisher*, but a dispenser of his blessings.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 150.

lavishly (lav'ish-ly), *adv.* In a lavish manner; with profuse expense; prodigally.

lavishment (lav'ish-ment), *n.* [*< laviah + -ment*.] The act of lavishing; profuse bestowal or expenditure; prodigality.

Ah, happy realm the while
That by no officer's lewd *lavishment*,
With greedy lust and wrong, consumed art.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

laviahness (lav'ish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being lavish; profusion; prodigality.

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *laviahness*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12.

lavolta (la-volt'), *n.* [*< lavolta*.] Same as *lavolta*.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 88.

lavolta¹ (la-vol'tā), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *lavolto*; *< It. la volta*, the turn: *la*, the (*< L. illa*, that); *volta*, a turning round: see *vault*, *n.*] A lively round dance of Italian origin, popular in England in the time of Elizabeth and later. It probably resembled the polka or the waltz.

For lo! the lifeless Jacks *lavoltos* take
At that sweet music which themselves do make.
Brown's Songs (ed. 1601), p. 133. (*Hallwell*.)

They bid us to the English dancing-schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantos.
Shak., Hen. V., III. 5. 33.

lavolta² (la-vol'tā), *v. t.* [Also, erroneously, *lavolto*; *< lavolta, n.*] To spring or whirl as in the *lavolta*.

Do but make him on your walls, any morning at that season, how he sallies and *lavoltos*.
Naake, Lenten Staße (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

lavolteteret (la-vol'te-tér), *n.* [For *lavoltateer*, *< lavolta + -t* (a mere insertion) + *-er*.] One who dances the *lavolta*; a dancer.

The second, a *lavolteteret*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat.
Beau. and Fl., Fair Maid of the Inn, III. 1.

lavolto¹, *v. t.* See *lavolta*.

lavort, *lavourt*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *laver¹*.

lavrock (lav'rok), *n.* A variant of *laveroock*, for *lark¹*.

lavy¹ (lā'vi), *a.* [*< lavel¹ + -y*. See *laviah*.] Lavish; liberal. *Hallwell*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

lavy² (lā'vi), *n.*; pl. *lavies* (-viz). Same as *lavy¹* (lā), *n.* [*< ME. lavo, laghe, lage, lake*, *< AS. lagu* (rare, the usual words being *lag, L. fus*, and *dōm, L. decretum, statutum*) = *OS. lag = Icel. lög* (for *lagu*), law (cf. *lag*, a stratum, order) = *Sw. lag* = Dan. lov, a law (cf. *L. lex* (*leg-*), a law, from the same ult. root); lit. 'that which lies' or is fixed or set (cf. *G. gesetz*, *AS. gesetnes*, a law, *dōm*, a law, doom, *Gr. βεβήκε*, law, *L.*

statutum, a statute, all of similar etymological import), *< lagan* (pret. *lag*), lie: see *lail*.] 1. A rule of action prescribed by authority, especially by a sovereign or by the state: as, the laws of Manu; a law of God.

We must define *Laws* to be Rules of Conduct which we are morally bound to obey, . . . or, more briefly, Commands imposed by Rightful Authority.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 269.

Our human laws are but the copies, more or less imperfect, of the eternal laws so far as we can read them, and either succeed and promote our welfare, or fail and bring confusion and disaster, according as the legislator's insight has detected the true principle, or has been distorted by ignorance or selfishness. *Proctor.*

Specifically—(a) Any written or positive rule, or collection of rules, prescribed under the authority of the state or nation, whether by the people in its constitution, as the organic law, or by the legislature in its statute law, or by the treaty-making power, or by municipalities in their ordinances or by-laws.

It is essential to the idea of a law that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. *A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 18.*

(b) An act of the supreme legislative body of a state or nation, as distinguished from the constitution: as, the constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. (c) In a more general sense, the profession or vocation of attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, conveyancers, etc.: as, to practise law. (d) Litigation: as, to go to law.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust? *1 Cor. vi. 1.*

2. Collectively, a system or collection of such rules.

Specifically—(a) The principles and regulations of human government in their application to property and conduct; those general rules of external human action which are enforced by a sovereign political authority (*Holland*); the aggregate of rules set by men as politically superior or sovereign, to men as politically subject (*Austria*); rules of human conduct prescribed by established usage or custom, or by a constitution adopted by the people, or by statutes or ordinances prescribed by a legislative power, or by regulations of judicial procedure, or recognized and enforced by judicial decision. Modern difference of opinion as to the proper definition of law chiefly results from the fact that writers of the analytic school, proceeding by an analysis of the usual mental conception of law under monarchical government, have commonly defined it as in essence command by a superior to an inferior; and as perhaps the larger part of modern law—such, for instance, as the law of negotiable paper and of contracts generally—does not consist of commands or prohibitions, this definition is supported by the argument that what the sovereign permits he commands, or at least indirectly commands, shall not be prevented. Writers of the historical school, on the other hand, tracing government by law back to its early development, have defined law as essentially consisting of what is judicially ascertained to be usual and regular. In either view it is agreed that a true law in the sense of jurisprudence is one which deals with a class of things, acts or omissions, as distinguished from particular commands and awards. Law, as it actually exists in modern society, is the aggregate or system of rules by which a political community or congeries of communities regulates or professes to regulate the conduct and the rights and powers of its members and its own interference with their freedom; and any rule answering this description is, if authoritatively promulgated, a law. Every new judicial decision, also, is a part of the law in the sense that it actually regulates conduct, rights, or powers. (b) The system of law, often slightly personified: as, in the eye of the law; in the custody of the law; the law presumes or intends.

No man e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law.
J. Trumbull, McFingal, III. 490.

(c) The mosaic system of rules and ordinances.

Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.
Mat. v. 17.

Hence—(d) The books of the Bible containing this system; the books of the law.

After the reading of the law and the prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent unto them. *Acts xiii. 15.*

(e) The preceptive part of the Bible, especially of the New Testament, in contradistinction to its promises.

And worch one Myracle, and preche and teache the Feythe and the Love of Cristene Men unto his Children.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.
Gal. vi. 2.

3. A proposition which expresses the constant or regular order of certain phenomena, or the constant mode of action of a force; a general formula or rule to which all things, or all things or phenomena within the limits of a certain class or group, conform, precisely and without exception; a rule to which events really tend to conform. A mere empirical formula which satisfies a series of observations sufficiently, but would not hold in extreme cases, is not considered as a law. A special fact is not a law; but a subordinate principle, as that planets revolve in ellipses, is or is not a law according to the shade of meaning with which that word is used.

I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind. *Rom. vii. 23.*

The laws of nature are the rules according to which effects are produced; but there must be a cause which operates according to these rules. The rules of navigation never steered a ship, nor the law of gravity never moved a planet. *Shak.*

Law means a rule which we have always found to hold good, and which we expect always will hold good.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 340.

Thus the belief in an unchanging order—the belief in *law*, now spreading among the more cultivated throughout the civilized world, a belief of which the primitive man is absolutely incapable.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 484.

4. One of the rules or principles by which anything is regulated: as, the *laws* of the turf; the *laws* of versification. — 5. A rule according to which anything is produced: as, the mathematical *law* of a curve. — 6. An allowance in distance or time granted to an animal in a chase, or to a weaker competitor in a race or other contest; permission given to one competitor to start a certain distance ahead of, or a certain time before, another, in order to equalize the chances of winning.

These late years of our Civil Wars have been very destructive unto them; and no wonder if no *Law* hath been given to furies, when so little hath been offered toward men.

Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

Her Grace saw from a turret "sixteen bucks, all having fayne *lawes*, pulled downe with greyhounds in a laund or lawn."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.

Two well-known runners, chosen for the hares, started off. . . . Then the hounds clustered round Thorne, who explained shortly, "They're to have six minutes' *law*."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 7.

7. Custom; manner. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

—**Act and operation of law**, such a mode of the creation or transfer of rights as does not depend on the intention of the parties, but on rules of law, applied, it may be, irrespective of their intention. Thus, where an owner of land dies intestate, the title is cast upon the heir by *act and operation of law*; and where a man becomes bankrupt, his property may be divested by *act and operation of law*, as distinguished from a transfer by *devises or voluntary act*. — **Adjective law**, rules of procedure, as distinguished from *substantive law* (which see, below). — **Agrarian law**. See *agrarian*. — **Alien and sedition laws**. See *alien*. — **Avogadro's law**, in physics, the law that equal volumes of different gases, under like conditions of pressure and temperature, contain the same number of molecules. — **Bae's law**. [Named from Karl Ernst Bae, 1792–1876.] The doctrine that the evolution of an individual of a certain animal form is determined by two conditions: first, by a continuous perfecting of the animal body by means of an increasing histological and morphological differentiation, or an increasing number and diversity of tissues and organic forms; second (and at the same time), by the continual transition from a more general form of the type to one more specific. — **Bankrupt law, bankruptcy laws**. See *bankruptcy*. — **Bell's law**, the law that the anterior spinal nerve-roots are motor and the posterior sensory. — **Bode's law**, an empirical formula supposed to express approximately the distances of the planets from the sun in terms of the distance from the sun of the innermost two. The rule is that the distances of the third, fourth, fifth, etc., planets from the orbit of the first are respectively twice, four times, eight times, sixteen times, etc., that of the second planet. It holds very roughly for all the planets except Neptune, and for the satellites of Saturn and Uranus. — **Boyle's law**, in physics, the law that at any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely as the pressure which it bears. It was discovered by Robert Boyle, and published by him about 1682; but Edme Mariotte having published a book concerning it (about 1679), the law was for a long time called *Mariotte's law*. — **Brachon laws**. See *brachon*. — **Canon law**. See *canon*. — **Case law**, law established by judicial decision in particular cases, as distinguished from *statute law*. Thus, when the courts are applied to for redress under novel circumstances—as in certain instances of boycotting—for which no positive law exists, case law necessarily results whichever way the courts decide; for if they hold that the person aggrieved is entitled to injunction or damages, they establish the unlawfulness of the act complained of; and if they decide that the action cannot be maintained, because there is no positive law to sustain it, they establish the lawfulness of the act, and, as a consequence, the lawfulness of incidental agreements to combine or render services in the promotion of such an act. The great body of the common law has grown up thus as case law, constantly modified, however, by statutes, which in their turn commonly give rise to new developments of case law called forth by controversy as to the interpretation and application of the statutory provisions. — **Charles's law**, the law that equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas. It was discovered by the French physicist Jacques Alexandre César Charles (1746–1823), the inventor of the Charles or hydrogen balloon, but was formerly often attributed to Dalton and to Gay-Lussac.

Charles's law—that, if the temperature be varied while the pressure upon the gas remains the same, the gas increases by $\frac{1}{273}$ of its volume at zero centigrade for every degree of centigrade added to the temperature, or, which in combination with Boyle's law is the same thing, that if the density be constant, the pressure is directly proportional to the temperature measured from the point—273° centigrade, this point being called the zero of absolute temperature.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 611.

Claudian law, in *Rom. Hist.*, a law passed under the tribune M. Claudius Albinus, 304 B. C., forbidding an advocate to receive compensation for the pleading of a case, and restricting (ii) considered or unwise gifts of any nature by requiring certain legal forms of gift to be observed in almost all cases. The law was confirmed by a senatus consultum under Augustus, and so modified under Claudius as to permit a restricted compensation to lawyers. — **Civil, commercial, common, consuetudinary, criminal law**. See the adjectives. — **Conclusion of law**. See *conclusion*. — **Conflict of laws**. See *conflict*. — **Crown's quest law**. See *quest*. — **Crown law**. See

crown, a. — **Customary law**. Same as *consuetudinary law*. — **Dalton's law**, a law enunciated by John Dalton, that in a mixture of gases which do not enter into chemical reaction, but are in equilibrium, the total pressure is the same as the sum of the pressures which would be exerted by each constituent if the others were not present. The ordinary statement that each portion of gas behaves as a vacuum to all the rest is in a sense true, but tends to convey a wrong idea. — **Due process of law**. See *dual*. — **Dulong and Petit's law**, in physics, the law that the product of the specific heat of any element in the solid state multiplied by its atomic weight is (approximately) constant; or, in other words, that the different elementary substances have (nearly) the same atomic heat. — **Eccelesiastical law**. See *ecclesiastical*. — **Eight-hour law**. See *hour*. — **Empirical law**. See *empirical*. — **Enforcement law**, a United States statute of 1870 (16 Stat., 140) for enforcing the right of citizens to vote, and punishing offenses against the equal enjoyment of suffrage. It was specially directed to the protection of emancipated slaves recently admitted to citizenship. — **Exemptive law**. See *exemptive*. — **Ex post facto law**. See *ex post facto*. — **Falk laws**. Same as *May laws*. — **Faraday's laws**, in elect., certain principles established by Faraday governing the electrolysis of compounds. The most important are: (1) that the quantity of an electrolyte decomposed in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current; (2) that the weights of the elements separated are proportional to their chemical equivalents; and (3) that the strength of the electrolytic action is the same for cells in any part of the same circuit. — **Fechner's psychophysical law**, the law that as the physical force of excitation of a nerve increases geometrically the sensation increases arithmetically, so that the sensation is proportional to the logarithm of the excitation. Thus, if with a given degree of attention we just perceive the difference between the sensations of pressure produced by 1 pound and 1.1 pounds, we shall also just perceive the difference produced by 2 pounds and 2.2 pounds. The difference of sensation are thus the same in the two cases, and so are the differences of the logarithms of the pressures. According to Fechner, the total sensation varies directly with the logarithm of the stimulus divided by the stimulus just sufficient to give an appreciable sensation, or $s = k \log \frac{S}{S_0}$. This is *Fechner's formula*. — **Federal law**, that law which is prescribed by the supreme power in the United States, and regulates the organization of the federal government and its intercourse with the people, and that of the people with each other in matters of a national character, or with citizens of foreign states, as distinguished from *state law*, or that which is prescribed by the supreme power in any individual state, and regulates, in all matters not of a national character, the intercourse of such state with its own people, and that of its people among themselves. — **Robinson**. — **Forest law**, formal law. — **Galilean law**. See the adjectives. — **Four years' limitation law**. See *limitation*. — **Fugitive slave law**. See *fugitive*. — **Gay-Lussac's law**. Same as *Charles's law*. — **General law**, law not local, nor confined in application to particular persons; a statute so expressed as to be capable of application throughout the jurisdiction of the legislator. Some controversy has existed as to whether the test is in the form of the law or in the existence of the subject to which it applies; but it is now generally held that a law which in terms purports to apply to all persons or places of a specified class throughout the state is a general law, although at the time when it is passed there may be only one such person or one such place in the state. — **Gibbet law**. See *Halifax law*. — **Gothland sea law**. See *law of the Wistyr*. — **Greenham's law**, in *polit. econ.*, the tendency of the inferior of two forms or classes of currency in circulation together to circulate more freely than the superior; a law shortly stated in the maxim that "bad money drives out good." It results from the disposition of those who hold gold to get rid of the inferior by passing it, and to hoard the superior, or, if coin, to select it for exportation. The law was named from a former master of the English mint, who observed and commented on it. — **Grimm's law**, in *philol.*, a law announced by Jacob Grimm, a great German philologist, though previously stated in part by Erasmus Luth, a Danish philologist, formulating certain changes or differences which the mute consonants undergo or exhibit in corresponding words in the Germanic or Teutonic branches of the Aryan family of languages. According to this law, stated briefly, the labials p, b, f in Greek, Latin, or Sanskrit become k, g, g in Gothic (with which English and the other Low German languages agree), and t (v), f, p in Old High German; the dentals d, t, th in Greek, etc., become th, t, d in Gothic; and g, z, t in Old High German; and the gutturals k, g, g in Greek, etc., become a (not quite regularly), t, g in Gothic, and g, ch, k in Old High German. But the Old High German shifting (which is a second and much later shifting, beginning about A. D. 600, from the completed Low German shifting) is incomplete and not wholly regular; it is best exhibited among the dental mutes. The following table shows the changes and the usual correspondences: (1) Aryan (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, etc.). (2) Low German (Gothic, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, English, etc.). (3) High German (Old High German, Middle High German, New High German).

(1) p b (ph, bh) t d th(dh) k g ch(kh, gh)
(2) (b) p b (b) th t d h k g
(3) (b) f p d s(t) t g(h) ch k(g)

For example, *Goth. pitar* (pitar) = Gr. *pater* = L. *pater* = Goth. *fadar* = OHG. *fater* = E. *father*; *Mkt. tram* = Gr. *trō* = L. *trō* = Goth. *thru* = OHG. *tru* = E. *thru*; *Goth. fānu* (for *gānu*) = Gr. *gēvō* = L. *genū* = Goth. *knū* = OHG. *chūn*, *chūn* = E. *know*. In the application of Grimm's law numerous inconsistencies and anomalies appear, due to interference, conformation, particular position or sequence of sounds, variations of accent, and other causes explained by other philological laws, or remaining in small part occult. The most important of these other laws is Verner's law (which see, below). See also the articles on the separate letters. — **Haacke's law**, a concise statement of the fact that every individual organism, in its development from the ovum (or its ontogeny), goes through a series of evolutionary stages in each of which it represents a stage of the evolution of the class to which it belongs (the evolution of the class being phylogeny); and that every such organism

"breeds true" (or shows palingeny) in so far as it is influenced by heredity, and becomes modified (or shows kenogeny) in so far as it is influenced by conditions of environment. See *homogeny*, *ontogeny*, *palingeny*, and *phylogeny*. — **Halifax law** or *inquest*, a hasty trial followed by immediate punishment; an irrevocable punishment inflicted upon a summary trial without adequate opportunity of defense, so that subsequent proof of innocence becomes unavailing. The phrase originated from the so-called *gibbet law* or custom in the forest of Hardwick, coextensive with the parish of Halifax, England, under which the fifth burghers summarily tried any one charged with stealing goods to the value of 13s. 4d., and could condemn him to be beheaded on the market-day. — **Health laws**. See *health*. — **Heir at law**. See *heir*. — **Higher law**, a law paramount to human law or statute. This phrase was used by William H. Seward in a speech in the United States Senate, March 11th, 1850, on the admission of California as a State, and became celebrated in connection with the slavery question, as intimating that, if the Constitution and laws did not condemn it, the law of a common humanity and justice should be appealed to. — **Homestead law**. See *homestead*. — **Inheritance tax law**. See *inheritance*. — **Insolvent law**. See *insolvent*. — **International law**. See *international*. — **In the intentment of law**. See *intentment*. — **Issue of law**. See *issue*. — **Joule's law**, in elect., the law that the number of heat-units developed in a conductor is proportional to the product of the square of the strength of the current, the resistance of the conductor, and the time during which the current flows. — **Judiciary law**, that part of law the source and evidence of which is the adjudications of the courts, as distinguished from *statutes* or *positive law*. See *case law*, above. — **Jurin's law**, in physics, the law that the ascent of a given liquid in a capillary tube is inversely proportional to its diameter. — **Kepler's laws**, three laws of planetary motion, discovered by Johann Kepler (1571–1630), who announced the first two in his "De Motibus Stellæ Martis," in 1609, and discovered the third on March 6th, 1618. The three laws are as follows: (1) The orbits of the planets are ellipses having the sun at one focus. (2) The areas described by their radii vectores in equal times are equal. (3) The squares of their periodic times are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. — **Kirchhoff's laws**, in elect., two laws stated as follows: (a) At any junction-point in a network of conductors the sum of all the currents which flow toward the junction is equal to the sum of all the currents which flow away from the junction (called the *condition of continuity*). (b) In any complete electric circuit the sum of the electromotive forces, reckoned in order round the circuit, is equal to the sum of the products of the current through and the resistance of each conductor forming the circuit. — **Kopp's law of boiling-points**. See *boiling-point*. — **Law French**, the form of Old French (Norman French) used in all common-law proceedings from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward III., and to some extent long afterward in certain formal state proceedings. — **Law language**, the technical phraseology used in legal writings and forms. — **Law Latin**, Latin as used in law and in legal documents. It is a mixture of Latin with Old French and English words adapted to Latin inflections. — **Law merchant**, commercial law; the body of principles and rules, drawn chiefly from the customs of merchants, by which the rights and obligations arising in commercial transactions are determined. — **Law of absorption of light**, the law that the proportion of homogeneous light transmitted varies geometrically as the thickness of the absorbing medium varies arithmetically. — **Law of action and reaction**, law of causation, law of citations, law of color. See *action*, *causation*, *citation*, *color*. — **Law of continuity**. See *continuity*. — **Law of demand and supply**. See *equilibrium*. — **Law of demand. See *equilibrium*. — **Law of degradation**, the law that the work of degradation is proportional to the absolute temperature. — **Law of error**. See *error*. — **Law of evidence of facility**, of heterogeneity, of homogeneity, of integrity, of mortality, of nature. See *evidence*, *facility*, *heterogeneity*, *homogeneity*, *integrity*, *mortality*, *nature*. — **Law of independence**. See *independence*. — **Law of motion**, under *motion*. — **Law of nations**, international law. The phrase *law of nations*, originally adopted to designate those ethical principles of law deemed obligatory on all nations as the law of a particular nation is conceived as applicable to all persons within that nation, has been superseded by the more appropriate term *international law* (which see, under *international*), which includes the results of conventions and treaties. — **Law of paramountcy**, the logical principle that we ought not to suppose the existence of anything not necessary to account for admitted facts. — **Law of perseverance**. See *law of motion*, under *motion*. — **Law of reciprocity of prime numbers**, the proposition that if p and q are two prime numbers, then, if p is a quadratic residue of q, q is also a quadratic residue of p, unless both leave the remainder 3 when divided by 4, when, if p is a quadratic residue of q, then q is not a quadratic residue of p. — **Law of the unity of ideas**. See *unity*. — **Law of the Burgundians. See *Burgundians*, under *code*. — **Law of the flag**, the law of the country to which a ship belongs. — **Law of the forum**. See *forum*. — **Law of the land**. (a) In constitutional provisions securing its protection to persons and property, due process of law.****

By the *law of the land* is more clearly intended the general law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial. The meaning is that any citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property, and immunities under the protection of general rules which govern society. *D. Webster.*

(b) The established law of a country.

As soon as a nation has assumed the obligations of international law, they become a portion of the *law of the land* to govern the decisions of courts, the conduct of the rulers, and that of the people.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 92.

Law saliquet. See *Salic law*, under *Salic*. — **Laws of association**. See *association of ideas*, under *association*. — **Laws of honor**. See *honor*. — **Laws of Manu**, a Hindu code or compilation, partly of the laws administered in Hindustan, and partly of that which in the opinion of Brahmins ought to be the law. — **Laws of motion**. See *motion*. — **Laws of Oléron**, the oldest collection of modern maritime laws, said to be a code existing at Oléron, an island off the coast of France, about the middle of the twelfth century, which was compiled and put on record

by Eleanor, Duchess of Guenne, mother of Richard I. of England, and introduced into England with some additions in the reign of Richard I. (1189-99).—**Laws of the Deemvire.** See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.—**Laws of the Henne towns.** See *Henne*.—**Laws of thermodynamics.** See *thermodynamics*.—**Laws of Wisby** (or Wisby), a code or compilation of maritime customs and adjudications adopted in the island of Gotland in the Baltic sea, of which Wisby was the principal seaport. By the law-writers of the northern European nations it has been claimed that these laws were older than the laws of Oléron, but the better opinion seems to be that they were later, and in some respects an improvement. The code was not established by legislative authority, but its provisions attained the sanction of general use and observance among the mariners of northern Europe. Sometimes called the *Gotland sea laws*.—**Lea's law**, a law discovered by H. Y. K. Lea, according to which the currents induced in an electric circuit, by changes of the current in, or of the position of, an adjacent circuit through which a current is flowing, are always in such a direction as by their action on the inducing circuit to oppose the change.—**Levitical law.** See *Levitical*.—**Liard law**, a punishment without trial. Compare *Halfway law*.—**Local law.** See *statute*.—**Lynch law.** See *lynch-law*.—**Maine law**, a prohibitory liquor law passed by the legislature of Maine in 1851, and permanently established in 1853.—**Mallie in law.** See *malice*.—**Marlotte's law.** See *Boyle's law*.—**Maritime, martial, mercantile, military, etc., law.** See the adjectives.—**Matter of law.** See *matter*.—**May laws**, several Prussian statutes (1773-4), also called the *Pöhl laws* from the name of the introducer, restricting the action of the church, by forbidding it to impose civil penalties or pronounce against person, property, freedom, or good name of the citizen, or use its discipline against the law of the land, by extending state surveillance over monastic colleges, seminaries, etc., and removing hindrances to secessions from any church. They were considerably modified in 1807.—**Marsenne's laws.** [Named from their discoverer, Marin Marsenne (1588-1643), a Franciscan monk.] Three laws showing the dependence of the time of vibration of a string upon its length, tension, and density; namely, that the time varies directly as the length and as the square root of the density, and inversely as the square root of the tension.—**Mixed laws.**—**Mosaic law, municipal law, natural law, naval law.** See the adjectives.—**Moral law**, that portion of Old Testament law which relates to moral principles, especially the ten commandments.—**Myrmidons of the law.** See *myrmidon*.—**Newton's law of cooling**, the law that the quantity of heat lost by a body by radiation in a given time is proportional to the difference between its temperature and that of the surrounding medium. It holds very nearly true within certain narrow limits.—**Normative law**, a rule to which any process must conform in order to attain its end.—**Ohm's law**, in *elect.*, an important law propounded by G. S. Ohm, giving an expression for the strength of an electric current, or the quantity of electricity passing in a given time, under certain conditions. It may be expressed as follows: the strength of an electric current, or the quantity of electricity passing a section of the conductor in a unit of time, is directly proportional to the whole electromotive force in operation, and inversely proportional to the sum of all the resistances in the circuit.—**Organic law.** See *organia*.—**Periodic law**, in *chem.* See *periodia*.—**Policy of the law**, the general purpose and spirit of the law: a phrase used to designate certain prohibitions applied by the courts, without positive statute enactment. Thus, a contract to combine in bidding at a judicial sale, so as to diminish competition, is held void as against the *policy of the law*, or as against public policy.—**Political law.** See *political*.—**Poor law**, poor laws, laws providing for the support of paupers at public expense. The general policy of such laws in England and the United States has been to provide for the local care of such persons as are unable to support themselves and have no relatives bound to support them, under the supervision of local officers in each parish, town, or county, with restrictions intended to prevent vagrancy and imposture, and to forbid the removal of the burden of support of any pauper from the town where he properly belongs to some other not properly responsible for him. The act which is regarded as the foundation of the system was passed in 1601 (43 Eliz. c. 2).—**Positive law**, law ordained by legislative power; human law; law which owes its force to human sanctions, as distinguished from divine law.—**Presumption of law.** See *presumption*.—**Private law.** See *private*.—**Raines law**, a law (named from Senator John Raines, its chief promoter), enacted in 1890 and amended in 1897, governing the sale and taxation of liquors in the State of New York. Among its provisions are the abolition of the existing excise boards, the appointment of commissioners of excise, high taxation of the liquor-traffic, local option of towns, etc.—**Relief law**, in *U. S. Hist.*, a law for the relief of debtors.—**Revenue law.** (a) A law which provides for the assessment and collection of a tax to defray the expenses of the government. *Cooley*. (b) More specifically, a law relating directly to the raising of the income of the government, as distinguished from one incidentally imposing fees, etc.—**Roman law**, the system of law developed by the ancient Romans; often also termed the *civil law* (which see, under *civil*).—**Salic law.** See *Salic*.—**Sea laws**, the maritime codes which grew up in the commercial ports of Europe in the early period of development of modern commerce. See *laws of Oléron* and *laws of Wisby*, above.—**Special law.** See *general law*, above, and *statute*.—**State law.** See *federal law*.—**Statute law.** See *statute*.—**Substantive law**, the rules of right which courts are called on to administer, as distinguished from rules of procedure or administration, called *adjective law*.—**Sumptuary law**, a law made to restrain excess in apparel, food, or any luxuries. Laws having only this object are now generally deemed objectionable as beyond the true province of civil legislation. The opponents of statutes in restraint of the liquor-traffic frequently stigmatize such statutes as "sumptuary laws." On the other hand, they are defended as a proper exercise of the police power of the state for the preservation of order and prevention of crime.—**Ten-hour law.** See *hour*.—**Theological ceremonial law**, that portion of the Old Testament law which relates to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—**To have the law of or on**, to enforce the law against; go to law against. [Colloq.]

There's a hackney-coachman down stairs . . . vowing he'll have the law of you. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, vi.

To lay down the law. See *down*.—**Town-bonding laws.** See *bond*.—**Verner's law**, in *philol.*, a law announced by Karl Verner of Copenhagen, in 1875, stating the effect of the position of accent in the shifting of the original Aryan mute consonants, and a into Low German, and explaining the most important anomalies in the application of Grimm's law (see *Grimm's law*, above). Verner's law is in substance as follows: If the Aryan *p*, *t*, or *k*, or *s* immediately follows the position of the accent, it shifts regularly to the Low German *f*, *th*, or *h*, as stated in Grimm's law; but if it precedes the position of the accent, it becomes sonant—that is, *p*, *t*, *k*, change to *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*. The law explains the apparent irregularity of Goth. *fadar* = A.S. *fader* = L. *pater* = Gr. *pater* = Skt. *pitar*, etc., with the accent originally on the last syllable, and the Aryan *t* accordingly changed to Low German *d* by Verner's law, instead of Low German *th*, as Grimm's law would require, as against Goth. *bróðer* = A.S. *broðer* = Latin *frater* = Gr. *phrater* = Skt. *bhrātar*, with the accent originally on the first syllable, and the changes regular according to Grimm's law. It also explains the change of original *s* to *z*, from which, in Anglo-Saxon, etc., was developed *r* (as in *case, form, etc.*). See *rhodolaim*.—**Wager of law.** See *wager*.—**Weber's law**, in *psychophysics*, the statement that the variation of the stimulus which produces the least appreciable variation in the sensation maintains a fixed ratio to the total stimulus. It is only approximately accurate.—**Written law**, statute law, as distinguished from the common law, or law resting in usage, custom, and the decisions of the courts. (As to noted laws on particular subjects, such as *naturalization laws*, *presumption laws*, *reconstruction laws*, see the words characterizing the laws. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decrees*, *edict*, *ordinances*, *petition*, *provision*, *statute*.)—**Wyn. Right, Equity, etc. (see justice): Law, Common Law, Statute, Enactment, Edict, Decree, Ordinance, Regulation, Canon.** Law is the generic word, covering not only what is commanded by competent authority, but modes of action and orders of sequence: as, the *Salic law*; a law of rhetoric or logic; a law of nature; a law of character. *Common law* is that rule of action which has grown up from old usage and the decisions of judges. *Statutes and enactments* are laws made by legislative bodies; the slight difference between them is implied in their derivations. *Edicts and decrees*, on the other hand, are not legislative, but personal or executive acts, an edict being generally the command of a sovereign, and especially of an autocrat, while a decree is generally the order of an executive body or a court. *Ordinance* is very broad in its use, being applied to *statutes* (especially those of great importance: as, the *ordinances of 1787*), to *decrees*, to the local laws passed by city governments, etc. A *regulation* is a limited, subordinate, or temporary law or rule, perhaps applying to details of management or behavior, and often without expressed penalty for violation: as, *army regulations*; the *regulations* in a constitution. *Canon* is in this connection strictly an ecclesiastical term.

Law¹ (lā), v. [*ME. ¹laven, lāhen*, < A.S. *lagian*, make a law, ordain, < *lagu*, law; see *law¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1†. To make a law; ordain.—2†. To apply the law to; enforce the law against. [Colloq.]

I've got a regular hotel license. . . . There's been folks *laid* in this town for sellin' a meal of victuals and not having one. *C. D. Warner*, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 144.

3. To give law to; regulate; determine. [Rare.]

But for how long the file may stand,
Let Inclination law that.

Thurns, *Jolly Beggars*.

4†. In old English forest usage, to cut off the claws and balls of the fore feet of (a dog); mutilate the feet of, as a dog; expediate.

And he whose dogge is not *laved* and so founde, shalbe amerced, and shall pay for the same. *Hl. c.*
Rastall, *Collect. of Statutes*, fol. 138, *Charta de Foresta*.

II. *intrins.* 1. To go to law; litigate. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Sir Samuel Bernardiston brought a writ of error of this Exchequer chamber judgment into the House of Lords, and there the Knight *laved* by himself, for no person opposed him. *Hoag North*, *Lord Guilford*, I. 108.

Your husband's . . . so given to *lawing*, they say, I doubt he'll leave you poorly off, when he dies.
George Eliot, *Mil on the Flies*, I. 9.

2†. To study law.

Let him *law* there: long as his ducats last, boy,
I'll grace him, and prefer him.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, II. 2.

law² (lā), a. and v. An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *low²*.

law³ (lā), n. A dialectal form of *low³*.

law⁴ (lā), interj. A variation of *la¹*, or often of *lord*. Also *laws*.

law-abiding (lā'ā-bī'ding), a. Abiding or standing by the law; obedient to law: as, *law-abiding citizens*.

law-binding (lā'bīn'ding), n. In *bookbinding*, a binding in smooth sheep or calf of pale-brown color. Also known as *law-sheep*, *law-calf*.

law-blank (lā'blangk), n. A printed form of a legal paper, as a summons, affidavit, writ, lease, etc., having blanks to be filled according to the circumstances of the case.

law-book (lā'būk), n. [*ME. ¹laghebooc*; < *law¹* + *book*.] A book relating to law, or containing laws or reports of cases.

lawbreaker (lā'brā'kēr), n. One who breaks or violates the law.

law-burrows (lā'bur'z), n. In *Scots law*, a writ requiring one to give security against offering violence to another.

law-calf (lā'kalf), n. See *law-binding*.

law-court (lā'kōrt), n. A court of law.

law-daughter, n. A daughter-in-law. [Rare.]

Heeche . . . with an hundred
Law-daughters. *Stanhurst*, *Revid*, II. 530.

law-day (lā'dā), n. [*ME. ¹lawdays*; < *law¹* + *day¹*.] 1. A day of open court.—2†. Aleet or sheriff's court.

That the Bailles put in execution alle ordinances of the . . . said yulde and of the *lawdays*.

English Gilds (E. T. S.), p. 370.

3. A day appointed for the discharge of a bond, after which the debtor could not at common law be relieved from the forfeiture except by applying to a court of equity.

lawed, a. An obsolete form of *lowed*.

lawer¹ (lā'ēr), n. [*ME. ¹lawer* (also *lawyer*, *q. v.*); < *law¹* + *-er¹*.] An obsolete form of *lawyer*.

Lawers haunynge greates deyr to confyrme and establishe theyr opinions by the laws of man, say that it is shame to speake without lawe. *Bible of 1551*, *Ed.*, Pref.

lawet (lā'et), n. [*Javanese*.] The salangane or esculent swift, *Collocalia esculenta*.

law-father, n. A father-in-law. [Rare.]

Next comes the lusty Choroobus, . . .

Soon to king Priamus by law: thus he *lawfather* helping.
Stanhurst, *Revid*, II. 584.

lawful (lā'fūl), a. [*ME. ¹lawful*; < *law¹* + *-ful*.] 1. Allowed by law; legitimate; not contrary to law; free from legal objection: as, that is deemed *lawful* which no law forbids; many things are *lawful* which are not expedient.

It shall not be *lawfull* . . . to carry and transport . . . any commoditie of this Realme . . . but onely in English ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 371.

Behold, thy disciples do that which is not *lawful* to do upon the sabbath day.

Mat. xii. 2.

2. Constituted or supported by law; capable of being enforced by law; rightful: as, *lawful demands*; the *lawful* owner of lands.

Burn, bonfire, clear and bright;
To entertain great England's *lawful* King.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 4.

3. Possessing full legal rights.—*Lawful age.* See *age*, 3.—***Lawful days.*** See *day*.—***Lawful man or woman***, in *law*, a man or woman free and capable of bearing oath. *Stimson*.—***Lawful money***, that money which is a legal tender in payment of debts.—*Syn.* 1. Allowable, permissible, regular.—1 and 2. *Lawful, Legal, Legitimate, Licit*, legalised, authorized, constitutional, just. Between *lawful* and *legal* there is really the same difference in breadth that there is between *law* and *legislation* or *statute*. (See *law¹*.) *Legal* is exact, meaning conformed to the law of the land, and having little figurative use: as, *legal interest*; a *legal act*. *Lawful* means not opposed to law, primarily to the law of the land, but with a good deal of freedom in figurative extension: it is unlike *law*, however, in always seeming figurative when carried beyond its primary meaning. *Legitimate* has as one of its primary meanings the idea of being born under law: as, a *legitimate child*; its other meanings are kindred. A *legitimate* inference is one that is drawn in conformity with the laws of truth or thought. That which is *legitimate* is generally something made or done in conformity to law, principle, justice, fairness, or propriety. *Licit* is rarely used except in the phrase *licit or illicit*; these words apply to that which is lawful or unlawful, or perhaps only legal or illegal, in trade, relations, or especially intercourse, *licit* expressing much more opposition than *unlawful* or *illegal*. See *criminal*.

lawfully (lā'fūl-i), adv. [*ME. ¹lawfully*; < *lawful* + *-ly*.] In a lawful manner; in accordance with law; without violating law; legally: as, *we may lawfully* do what the laws do not forbid. **lawfulness (lā'fūl-nes), n.** [*ME. ¹lawfulness*; < *lawful* + *-ness*.] The character of being lawful or conformable to law; legality; rightfulness: as, the *lawfulness* of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience.

lawgiver (lā'giv'ēr), n. [= Isrl. *haggiafari* = Dan. *lovgiver*.] One who makes or enacts a law or a code of laws; a legislator.

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a *lawgiver* from between his feet, until Shiloh come.
Gen. xlix. 10.

Let papal Rome, as the *lawgiver* of the medieval church, have all the credit of her great achievements.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 516.

lawgiving (lā'giv'ing), a. Making or enacting laws; legislating.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes.
Walker.

lawing (lā'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *law¹*, *v.* In def. 3, cf. equiv. D. *gelag*, lit. 'that which is laid down'.] 1. A going to law; litigation. [New colloq.]

Ammanius Marcellinus ascribeth to the Egyptians 1 contentious humour, addicted to *lawing* and quarrelling.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 300.

24. The practice or act of cutting off the claws and balls of the feet of an animal, as of the fore feet of a dog, to incapacitate it from following game. See *law¹*, v. t., 4.

And such *lawing* shall be done by the assize commonly used: that is to say, that ill claws of the forefeet shall be cut off by the skin.

Rastall, Collect. of Statutes, fol. 185, iv.

The cruel mutilation, the *lawing* as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.

R. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 108.

3. A reckoning at a public house; a tavern-bill. Also *lawin*. [*Scotch.*]

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the *lawing*,
They set a combat between them,
To fight it in the dawning.

The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 65).

lawk (lâk), *interj.* [Also *lawk, lawks* (cf. *law⁴*); a trivial euphemism for *lord*.] An exclamation expressing wonder or surprise.

Lawk, Mr. Weller, . . . how you do frighten one!
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxix.

Lawk help me, I don't know where to look.
Hood, The Lost Hair.

lawk-a-day (lâk'g-dâ), *interj.* A variant of *lackaday*. *Miss Hawkins*, The Countess and Gertrude, III. 196.

lawks (lâks), *interj.* A variant of *lawk*.
"Lawks!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "what monsters these master-builders must be!"

The Pioneer (New York), Oct., 1896.

lawland (lâ'land), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lowland*.

lawless (lâ'les), *a.* [*ME. laweles, lagelasse* (= *leel. liglause* = *Sw. laglös* = *Dan. loeløs*); < *law¹* + *-less*.] 1. Not subject or not submissive to law; uncontrolled by law, whether natural, human, or divine; licentious; unruly; ungoverned; as, *lawless* passions; a *lawless* tyrant or brigand.

And wrong repressed, and establish right,
Which *lawless* men had formerly forborne.

Spenser, F. Q., V. l. 2.

To be worse than worst
Of those that *lawless* and uncertain thought
Imagine howling! *Shak.*, M. for M., III. 1. 127.
For him Antea burn'd with *lawless* flame,
And strove to tempt him from the paths of fame.

Pope, Illad, vi. 301.

2. Contrary to law; opposed to the laws of the land or of order; illegal; disorderly: as, a *lawless* claim; *lawless* proceedings.

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 4. 234.

3. Destitute of law; not conformable to rule or reason; abnormal; anomalous: as, *lawless* eccentricities; *lawless* prosody.

Mastering the *lawless* science of our law.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. Deprived of legal rights; beyond the pale of the law.—*Lawless* churches, formerly, in England, churches and chapels exempted from the visitation of the ordinary, the ministers of which usually celebrated marriage without license or banns.—*Lawless* court. See court.—*Lawless* man, a man who is deprived of the benefit or protection of the law; an outlaw. Compare *lawful* man, under *lawful*.

lawlessly (lâ'les-ly), *adv.* In a lawless manner, or in a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; without regard for law.

lawlessness (lâ'les-ness), *n.* The condition or quality of being lawless, or of being unrestrained, unauthorized, or uncontrolled by law; want of legality or legitimacy.

But Burton is not so much fanciful as capricious; his motion is not the motion of freedom, but of *lawlessness*.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

lawlike, *a.* [*< law¹ + like²*. Cf. the older form *lawly*.] 1. Lawful; allowed by law.

To affirm the giving of any law or *lawlike* dispense to sin for hardness of heart is a doctrine of extravagance from the sage principles of piety. *Milton*, Divorce, II. 7.

2. Regulated as by law; characterized by respect for law and order.

Let not my verse your *lawlike* minds displease.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

law-list (lâ'list), *n.* An annual publication in England containing matters of information regarding the administration of law and the legal profession, such as lists of the judges, queen's counsel, sergeants at law, benchers, barristers, attorneys, magistrates, law-officers, sheriffs, etc. A similar publication is issued for Scotland.

"Can you give a fellow anything to read in the mean time?" . . . Smallweed suggests the *Law List*.
Dickens, Black House, xx.

law-lord (lâ'lôrd), *n.* 1. A peer in the British Parliament who holds or has held high judicial office, or has been distinguished in the legal profession. Since 1876 all cases appealed to the House

of Lords are brought for decision before a specially constituted court. See *lord of appeal in ordinary*.

They (the Peers) sit only during half the year. The *law-lords*, whose advice is required to guide the unlearned majority, are employed daily in administering justice elsewhere. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. A judge of the Court of Session, the supreme court of Scotland.

lawly (lâ'li), *a.* [*ME. lawelyche*, < *AS. lahllic* (= *leel. lighligr* = *Sw. laglig* = *Dan. loelig*), lawfully, < *lagu*, law: see *law¹* and *-ly¹*.] Lawful.

lawly (lâ'li), *adv.* [*ME. lawelicche, lagelice*, < *AS. lahllice* (= *leel. lighligr*), lawfully, < *lahlta*, lawfully: see *lawly*, *a.*] Lawfully.

lawmaker (lâ'mâ'kër), *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

lawman (lâ'man), *n.* [*ME. lawman, lagamon* (as a man's name, *lagamon*, *lagamon*, the author of the "Brut") (ML. *lagamannus*, *lagemannes*), < *AS. lahmman*, a man acquainted with the law, and whose duty it was to declare it, prop. a Scand. term (= *leel. ligmadr*, OSw. *lagman*), < *lagu*, law, + *mann*, man.] 1. A man authorized to declare the law. Specifically—(a) The chief citizen or first commoner of an ancient Scandinavian community or state, who was the spokesman of the people against the king and court at public assemblies, etc., the guardian of the law, and president both of the legislative body and of the law-courts. (b) The president of the supreme court of Orkney and Shetland while the islands remained under Norse rule.

The Odaller [of Orkney and Shetland] owned no vassalage to king, earl, *lawman* (chief judge), or holding, but, with characteristic love of system and deference to lawful authority, he yielded to each in his degree the obedience of a subject. *Memorial for Orkney*, quoted in Westminster Rev., CXV. 658.

2. One of a body of aristocrats who held magisterial office in towns of Danish origin in early England.

A member, doubtless the foremost member, of the Danish civil Confederation, it [Lincoln] still retained a Danish patriote of twelve hereditary *Lawmen*. . . . The *Lawmen* of Lincoln enjoyed the rights of territorial lords. All twelve were clothed with the judicial powers of sac and soc. . . . And it is to be noticed that three of these great officers were men in holy orders. *R. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 208.

lawmonger (lâ'mung'gër), *n.* A low practitioner of law; a pettifogger.

Though this chattering *lawmonger* be bold to call it wicked.
Milton, Colastation.

lawmpast, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lampast*. *Fairholt*.

lawn¹ (lân), *n.* [A corruption of *lawnd¹*, *lawnd¹*: see *lawnd¹*.] 1. An open space in a forest or between or among woods; a glade.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm; . . . Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 252.

Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland *lawn*.

Gray, Elegy.

Those long, rank, dark wood-walks drench'd in dew,
Leading from *lawn* to *lawn*. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. An open space of ground of some size, covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, as near a dwelling or in a pleasure-ground.

Four courts I made, East, West, and South and North.
In each a squared *lawn*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

lawn¹ (lân), *v. t.* [*< lawnd¹*, *n.*] To make into lawn; lay down in grass as a lawn. [Rare.]

Give me taste to improve an old family seat
By *lawning* an hundred good acres of wheat.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, Conclusion.

lawn² (lân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lawne*, *lawne*, < *ME. lawnde, lawnde*; origin uncertain; by some regarded as a peculiar use of *lawn¹*, either "because from its fineness it was bleached on a lawn or smooth grassy sward" (Imp. Dict.) (whereas the word existed in the form *lawnd*, *lawnd*, at a time when the other word *lawn*, earlier *lawnd*, *lawnd*, had not the sense of "a bleaching-lawn"), or because, as "a transparent covering," it might be derived from the sense of "a vista through trees" (Wedgwood). The probable source is that pointed out by Skeat, namely, F. *Laon* (formerly also *Lan*), a town near Rheims. *Lawn* was formerly also called "cloth of Rheims," and Rheims is not far from *Cambray* and *Tournay*, which have given *cambric* and *dornick* respectively (Skeat). For the form, cf. *fawn*, < F. *faon*.] 1. *n.* 1. Fine linen cambric, used for various purposes: also applied in the trade to various sheer muslins. *Lawn* is notably used for the sleeves and other parts of the dress of bishops of the Anglican Church. The word is hence much used in allusion to bishops, like *ermine* in allusion to judges.

In that chamber ther was an hanged bedde,
Of sylk and gold full curiously wrought,
And ther typon a shete of *lawnde* was spredde,
As cleyn dressed as it coude be thought.
Geomeyde (E. E. T. S.), I. 73.

The next to it in goodness is the line called *Byssus*, the fine *lawns* or *tiffans* whereof our wives and dames at home set so much store by far to trim and deck themselves.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

They threw off their doublets both,
And stood up in their sarks of *lawn*.

Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 285).
An awful period for those who ventured to maintain liberal opinions; and who were too honest to sell them for the crimes of the judge or the *lawn* of the prelate.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, II.

2. *In ceram.*, a fine sieve, generally of silk, through which slip for glazing is passed to bring it to uniform fineness and fluidity.—*Bishop's lawn*, cobweb *lawn*, cypress *lawn*, etc. See the qualifying words.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of lawn.—*Lawn sleeves*, sleeves of lawn; the sleeves of an Anglican bishop. See *bishop-sleeve*.

Suppose the Church, your present mistress, dressed in *lawn* sleeves, on one hand, and Miss Sophia, with no lawn about her, on the other, which would you be for?

Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

For you, right reverend Osnaburg,
Name sets the *lawn-sleeves* sweeter.

Burns, A Dream.

My lords of the *lawn-sleeves* have lost half their honours now.
Thackeray, Virginians, lviii.

lawnd¹, *n.* An earlier form of *lawn¹*.

lawnd², *n.* An earlier form of *lawn²*.

lawn-mower (lân'mô'ër), *n.* One who or that which mows a lawn; specifically, a machine, either pushed over the ground by hand or drawn by a horse, according to its size, for cutting the grass on a lawn. The lawn-mower consists essentially of a double-edged spiral knife, or a series of spiral knives, set in the periphery of a cylinder, which is caused by gearing to rotate in contact with the edge of a stationary rectangular knife placed tangentially to the cylinder at the height from the ground at which the grass is to be cut. The knives thus clip off the grass upon the principle of scissors.

lawn-sprinkler (lân'springk'lër), *n.* A contrivance for irrigating a lawn or garden gently and evenly. A common form consists of a vertical pipe supported on a stand, and having an attachment for a hose at the lower end and a swivel collar at the upper end. From the swivel collar project one or more short branches with small perforations, and all turned laterally in the same direction with reference to the center. When the water is turned on, its escape from these holes causes the swivel collar to revolve rapidly, and the water is by centrifugal force spread in fine drops over a circle of moderate diameter.

lawn-tennis (lân'ten'is), *n.* A game played with a ball and rackets on a lawn or other smooth surface by two, three, or four persons. A space, 78 by 27 feet if two play, 78 by 36 if three or four play (called a court), is laid off, and is divided lengthwise into two equal parts by the line *L F*, and crosswise by a net, *C I*, 3 feet high in the middle, and 3 feet 6 inches



at the ends *C* and *I*; service-lines *B J* and *D H* are also drawn on each side 21 feet from the net. A player standing on the base-line *L F* must serve (that is, knock) the ball with his racket over the net into that part of the court lettered *C N O D*, and his opponent must return the ball on the first bound into any part of the court on the side of the net opposite to him; the original player or his partner must return the ball again, striking it on the fly or the first bound; and thus the ball is driven back and forth over the net until one side fails to return it or knocks it out of the opponent's court. Failure to serve the ball (known as a *fault*), on two trials, into the proper part of the court, or failure to return a ball at any time during play, counts 15 for the opposing side, a second such failure makes the opposing score 30, a third 40, and a fourth game. Should both sides, however, attain a score of 40, such a situation in the game being known as *deuce*, one side to win must secure two points in succession: or, if one side has an *advantage* or *pace*—that is, the first point gained after *deuce*—the other side must make three points in succession in order to win.

Lawn-tennis is a modern adaptation of the first principle of tennis, in the simplest form, to a ball-game played on grass with rackets. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 181.

lawny¹ (lâ'nî), *a.* [*< lawnd¹ + -y¹*.] Like a lawn; level, and covered with smooth turf.

Thro' forests, mountains, or the *lawny* ground
If 't happ you see a maid.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 1.

lawny² (lâ'nî), *a.* [*< lawnd² + -y¹*.] Made of or resembling the fabric called lawn.

It was as angry with her *lawny* veil,
That from his sight it enviously should hide her.

Dryden, Moses, i.

That undefou'd and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel—not she herself, for that would never be, but a false-whited, a *lawny* resemblance of her.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 2.

law-officer (lā'of'f-er), *n.* An officer of the law; one vested with legal authority in respect to the administration of justice.

law-piece (lā'pēs), *n.* In *fishery*, an addition to the leader of a pound. [Local, U. S.]

Some fishermen had an excess of 25 feet to the end of the leader, which addition was known as the *law-piece*, and, when it was braided up, it left the leader as complete and effectual for guiding the fish into the pound as before.

Conn. Rep., 1871, p. 30.

law-puddering (lā'pud'ér-ing), *n.* Meddling or "pottering" in the law. [Rare.]

Declaring his capacity nothing refined since his *law-puddering*, but still the same it was in the pantry and at the dresser.

Milton, Colaristion.

lawrencite (lā'ren-sit), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. Lawrence Smith (1818-83) of Louisville, Kentucky.] Native iron protochloride, a substance not uncommon in meteoric irons.

laws (lāz), *interj.* See *law*⁴.

law-sheep (lā'shēp), *n.* See *law-binding*.

lawson-evil, *n.* An obsolete form of *Low Sunday* *ev.* See *low*². *Hallucoll*.

Lawsonia (lā-sō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after John Lawson, M. D., author of "A New Voyage to Carolina" (1709).] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, consisting of a single species, *L. inornata*, the celebrated henna-plant of the East. See *henna*. The genus belongs to the natural order *Lythraceae*, or *Lythrales*, the loosestrife family, and to the tribe *Lythrales*, being closely related to the crane-fly. (See *Lagerstræmia*.) It has a 4-parted calyx, 4 petals, 8 stamens, a globose 4-celled capsule bursting irregularly, opposite, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, entire leaves, and white flowers crowded in fascicles or short axillary corymbis. The plant is probably indigenous to northern Africa, Arabia, and the East Indies, but is cultivated and naturalized throughout the tropics. In England it is often called *Egyptian plect*, and in the West Indies it goes by the name of *Jamaica magnonetta*.

Lawson's cypress, *n.* See *cypress*, 1 (b).

law-stationer (lā'stā'shōn-er), *n.* In England, one who takes in drafts or writings to be either fair copied or engrossed for lawyers, and who sometimes keeps on sale the articles, as parchment, brief-paper, etc., required by lawyers. In the latter sense the word is in use in the United States.

lawsuit (lā'sūt), *n.* A suit at law or in equity; an action or a proceeding in a civil court; a process in law instituted by one party to compel another to do him justice.

law-worth (lā'wérth), *a.* Law-worthy.

We therefore command you, . . . upon the oath of good and law-worth men of your bailiwick.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 243.

law-worthy (lā'wér'thi), *a.* Possessing full legal rights.

The law-worthy man could give evidence in a court of justice, in his own favour or that of another, and could call upon his neighbour and his friends to justify him.

Lafite, Hist. London.

law-writer (lā'ri'ter), *n.* 1. A writer on law; one who writes law-books.—2. A copier or engrosser of legal papers.

lawyer (lā'yér), *n.* [ME. *lawyer* (also *lawer*, *lawere*; see *lawer*); < *law*¹ + *-er*¹, *-yer*.] 1. One who is versed in the law, or is a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to prosecute or defend suits in courts, or advise clients as to their legal rights, and aid them in securing those rights. It is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, proctors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

ge legistes and lawyeres holdeth this for treuthe, That gif I lye Mathew is to blame.

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 55.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddities now, his quillies, his cases, his tennures, and his tricks?

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 107.

2. In the New Testament, an interpreter or expounder of the Mosaic law.

And Jesus answering spake unto the lawyers and Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath day?

Luke xiv. 8.

3. The mudfish or bowfin, *Amia calva*; also, the burbot, *Lota maculosa*; both more fully called *lake-lawyer*. [Local, U. S.]—4. The black-necked stilt, *Himantopus nigricollis*. *De Kay*. [Local, U. S.]—5. An old thorny stem of a briar or bramble, as of *Rosa canina* or *Rubus fruticosus*. [Provincial.]—6. Canon lawyer, crown lawyer, etc. See the qualifying words.—High lawyer; a mounted robber or highwayman. Also called *highway lawyer*. [Thieves' cant.]

The legerdemaine of . . . High Lawyers.

lawyerly (lā'yér-lī), *a.* [< *lawyer* + *-ly*.] Like a lawyer; befitting a lawyer.

To which and other Law-tractates I refer the more *lawyerly* mooting of this point.

Milton, Ilkonoelastes, v.

lax¹ (lāk), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *lasche*, F. *lache*, loose, slack, lax, sluggish, cowardly, = Sp. Pg.

lazo = It. *lasso*, slack, lax, loose, *lasco*, lazy, idle, sluggish, < L. *laxus* (ML. also transposed **lasus*, > OF. *lasche*, F. *lache*, etc., > E. *lask*², *lask*³, wide, open, loose, lax, slack; akin to *languere*, be languid (see *languid*², *languish*), and to E. *lag*¹ and *lack*¹. Hence ult. *lask*², *lask*³, *lask*⁴, *laches*, etc., *lease*², *release*, *relax*, etc.] I. a. 1. Slack; loose; soft; not firm in texture, consistency, or tension; readily yielding to touch or pressure: as, *lax* flesh or fiber; a *lax* cord.

The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax*, and spongy, and nothing so firm, solid, and weighty as that of the bony fishes.

Ray, Works of Creation, II.

And think, if his lot were now thine own, To grope with terrors nor named nor known, How *laxer* muscle and weaker nerve And a feebler faith thy need might serve.

Whittier, Double-Headed Snake.

2. Loose; free; being at ease.

Meanwhile inhabit *lax* [that is, dwell at ease], ye powers of heaven.

Milton, P. L., vii. 162.

3. Relaxed; not retentive: as, *lax* bowels.—

4. Loose as regards force or energy; wanting vigor; weak; remiss; lacking in strictness: as, *lax* discipline; he is *lax* in his duty.

Under his *lax* administration, abuses of every kind had multiplied to an alarming extent.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 8.

It was a prejudice against a man of *lax* principle and *lax* life.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 12.

5. Loose in construction or application; not rigidly exact or precise; vague; equivocal.

The word "eternum" itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification.

Fortin, Christian Religion, vi.

The conventuals had been countenanced in their *lax* interpretation of the rules of their order by many of their own superiors.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 8.

6. In bot., loose or open; not compact: said of some panicles.

II. *n.* 1. A loosing; relief.

O wharfore should I tell my grief,

Since *lax* I cannot find?

Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 41).

2. A looseness; diarrhoea.

lax¹ (laks), *v.* t. [L. *laxare*, loosen, relax, < *laxus*, loose; see *lax*², *a.* Cf. *loose*², ult. the same word.] To relax.

An extrem fear and an extrem ardour of courage do equally trouble and *lax* the belly.

Ordon, tr. of Montaigne, xli.

lax² (laks), *n.* [Formerly also *lacks* (Kilian); < ME. *lax*, < AS. *leax* = MD. *lacks*, *lacks*, *lusche*, *lack* = OHG. MHG. *lahs*, G. *lacks* = Icel. Sw. *lax* = Dan. *lake*, a salmon, = Pol. *losos*, a salmon, = Russ. *losos* = Lith. *lascia* = Lett. *lascie*, a salmon-trout.] A salmon. *Ash*.

laxative, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *laxative*.

laxation (lak-sā'shōn), *n.* [= It. *laxazione*, weariness, weakness, < L. *laxatio* (*n.*), a widening, LL. a mitigation, < *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, widen, open, unloose, relax, < *laxus*, wide, loose; see *lax*¹ and *loose*².] A loosing or slackening up; relaxation.

So all I wish must settle in this sum, That more strength from *laxations* come.

W. Cartwright, A New Year's Gift to a Noble Lord.

laxative (lak-sā'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *laxatif*, < F. *laxatif* = Fr. *laxatif* = Sp. Pg. *laxativo* = It. *laxativo*, < L. *laxativus*, loosening, < *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, loosen: see *laxation*.] I. *a.* 1. Loose; soft; easy.

I am of such a *laxative* laughter that if the devil himself stood by I should laugh in his face.

Middleton (?), The Puritan, III. 6.

Fellows of practised and most *laxative* tongues.

B. Jonson, Postmaster, Apol.

2. In med., having the power or quality of relieving from constipation by relaxing or opening the intestines. Compare *cathartic*, 1.

II. *n.* A medicine that relieves from constiveness by relaxing the intestines; a gentle purgative.

For Goddess love, as tak some *laxatif*.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 123.

laxativeness (lak-sā'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being laxative.

laxator (lak-sā'tor), *n.*; pl. *laxatores* (lak-sā'tō-rēs). [NL., < L. *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, loosen: see *laxation*.] In anat., that which relaxes or loosens: the opposite of *tensor*.—*Laxator* tympani, the relaxer of the tympanum, a part of the anterior ligament of the malleus, once supposed to be muscular.

laxiflorous (lak-si-fō'rūs), *a.* [L. *laxus*, lax, + *flos* (*flor*-), flower, + *-ous*.] Having loose or scattered flowers. [Rare.]

laxifolious (lak-si-fō'l-i-ūs), *a.* [L. *laxus*, lax, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] Having the leaves loosely disposed. [Rare.]

laxist (lak'sist), *n.* [Lax¹ + *-ist*.] One who favors or allows a lax or loose interpretation

or application of moral law; specifically, one of a school of casuists who hold that even slightly probable opinions may be followed. The laxists were condemned by Pope Innocent XI. (1679), and they form no avowed school. See *probabilist*.

laxity (lak'si-ti), *n.* [F. *laxité* (in older form *laxeté*) = Sp. *laxidad* = It. *laxità*, *lascità*, < L. *laxitas* (*-t*), laxity, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*¹, *a.*] 1. The quality of being lax; looseness; slackness; want of material firmness, tension, or coherence.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness.

Bentley.

2. Relaxedness; want of retentiveness: as, *laxity* of the bowels.—3. Slackness of force or energy; lack of vigor or strictness; weakness; remissness.

Nothing can be more improper than ease and *laxity* of expression, when the importance of the subject impresses solicitude, or the dignity of the person exacts reverence.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 152.

Fixed a deep stain on it by the careless *laxity* of their morals.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

4. Openness; roominess. [Rare.]

The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such *laxity* and receipt that ours in England are but conny-boroughs, if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.

Fuller, Pilgrimage, II. v. 4.

laxly (laks'li), *adv.* In a lax manner; loosely; without exactness.

laxmannite (laks'man-it), *n.* [Named after E. Laxmann, a Swedish chemist.] In mineral, same as *vaughanite*.

laxness (laks'nes), *n.* A lax condition.

lay¹ (lā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laid* (formerly also *layed*), ppr. *laying*. [ME. *leyen*, *leien*, *leggen* (pret. *leide*, *leyde*, *legde*, pp. *leid*, *leyd*, *laid*, *leied*, etc.), < AS. *leggan* (pret. *legde*, rarely contr. *lode*, pp. *go-legged*, rarely contr. *go-lode*) (= OS. *leggian* = OFries. *lega*, *leta*, *ledna*, *ledia* = D. MLG. *leggen* = OHG. *leggan*, *lekan*, *legen*, MHG. G. *legen* = Icel. *leggja* = Dan. *lægge* = Sw. *lägga* = Goth. *lagjan*), lay, cause to lie, a causal verb, < *ligan* (pret. *lagh*), lie: see *lie*¹. *Lay* is thus the causal verb of *lie* (pret. *lay*). The two verbs, entirely distinct in AS., began to be confused in ME., and the admission of intrans. uses of the orig. trans. *lay*, the general freedom of change from intrans. to trans. uses of verbs, and the instability of E. diphthongs containing, as in *lay* and *lie*, an absorbed guttural, have made the distinction difficult to keep. Uneducated speakers very commonly, and in certain uses even educated speakers, use *lay*, *v.* and *n.*, for *lie*; but rarely *lie* for *lay*.] I. trans. 1. To cause to lie or rest; put or place in a position or situation, or as a deposit or a burden; deposit; place; impose: as, to *lay* a thing down; to *lay* one's hands on a thing; to *lay* a submarine cable; to *lay* an embargo on something; to *lay* a tax on land.

And in a chare they hym *layne*,

And laid hym home into Almayne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 88, l. 77. (*Hallucoll*.)

There dorme no wight bond upon hym *layne*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 17.

Come, now bait your hook again, and *lay* it into the water, for it runs again; and we will even retire to the sycamore-tree, and there I will give you more directions concerning fishing.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 116.

Her arms across her breast she *laid*.

Tennyson, Beggar Maid.

2. To put or place in some situation, state, or condition expressed by a qualifying adjunct, such as *aside*, *away*, *by*, *down*, *up*, etc. (see the phrases below): as, to *lay* by money; to *lay* away one's clothes in lavender.

The successful candidate being he who could *lay* his bowl the nearest to the mark.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

Specifically—3. To cause to lie in a prostrate, reclining, or recumbent position, as in or on a bed or on the ground.

Whanne he came ther he *layde* hym on his bedd.

Geoffrey Chaucer (E. E. T. S.), l. 768.

Forwarder with my sportes, I did alight

From loftie stood, and downe to sleepe me *layde*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 12.

4. To strike down; beat prostrate; overthrow and make prostrate or level.

Many a lifeless *layed* to the ground,

That he stirred of the stede strife for to make.

Alvander of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.), l. 303.

That speere enchanted was which *layde* thee on the ground.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 7.

Shall we knit our powers,

And *lay* this Angler even with the ground?

Shak., E. John, II. 1. 388.

Yield with that hard message went; it fell,
Like flaws in summer *laying* luscious corn.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

5. To cause to lie quiet or still; bring to a state of rest or quietness; put down; *allay*.

Where are my tears? rain, to *lay* this wind, or my heart will be blown up by the root. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 55.
Alas! the devil's sooner raised than *laid*.

Garrick, *Fool to School for Scandal*.

6. To place in contiguity or near relation; juxtapose; annex; conjoin.

Woe unto them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field. *Isa.* v. 8.

7. To place in an orderly fashion, as in courses or layers; dispose serially or in courses; put together in proper position; as, to *lay* bricks; to *lay* the timbers of a ship.—8. To form or construct by arranging and placing in order the serial parts or elements of: as, to *lay* a foundation; to *lay* a mine in besieging a town; to *lay* a floor.

Or that the broader way
Gives Danger room more ambushes to *lay*.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, ii. 8.

It is reported, that when the workmen began to *lay* the platform at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the Strait.

Sandys, *Traveller*, p. 23.

9. To put into shape or form mentally; settle or determine upon; fix; arrange; contrive; often with *out*: as, to *lay* plans; to *lay out* a course of action.

He had his liking *laid* that *Ladie* too wedde.
Aliaunder of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.), i. 203.

God had *laid* it so that Moses should be settled this way, by having so able a man, and then a man in whom he might be so confident as a brother, joined in commission with him.

Donne, *Sermons*, v.

You may guess how ill *laid* his schemes were, when he [Lord Bath] durst not indulge both his ambition and avarice!

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 7.

10. To direct by planning; mark out; order: as, the captain *laid* his course toward the land.
—11. To put down or deposit as a stake or wager; stake; risk as a bet on a contingency; wager; bet; venture.

I will *lay* with the, Litel John, twenty pound so read.
Plays of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

I'll *lay* my life this is my husband's dotage.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 1.

12. To place on or over a surface; apply or fix superficially; superpose: as, to *lay* on paint or plaster; to *lay* one fabric over another in sewing.

I will *lay* sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you.

Beak, xxxvii. 6.

13. To cover wholly or in part with something else; coat or mark with something affixed: as, to *lay* a rope with sennit, or a garment with braid.

For it [the robe] ful wel
With ortrays *loyd* was every del.
Rom. of the *Rose*, l. 1076.

Ye shall every one have a velvet coat,
Laid down with golden laces three.
John de Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI. 42).

A building of stone . . . being not finished, and *laid* with clay for want of lime, two sides of it were washed down to the ground. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 74.

14. To deposit the proper things on or in: in certain special uses: as, to *lay* a table (with cloth, dishes, etc.); to *lay* printers' cases (with new types).

When she woke up she heard Mrs. Bolton *laying* the table for her one o'clock dinner.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 142.

15. To bring forth and deposit, as eggs: said specifically of any oviparous animal.

Wot thou that [hens] often halche and eyron grete
That *layge*? Half boiled brayd thou hem bring.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

The flies of latter spring.

That *lay* their eggs, and sting and sting.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, l.

16. To put or place to one's account or credit; charge; impute.

Men groan from out of the city: . . . yet God *layeth* not folly to them.

Job xiv. 12.

So prepare the poison
As you may *lay* the subtle operation
Upon some natural disease of his.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, ii. 1.

17. To present or prefer: as, to *lay* claim to something.

She shows you, Curius,
What claim your country *lays* to you, and what duty
You owe to it.
B. Jonson, *Cadelline*, iii. 2.

John Earl of Mountford *laid* claim to the Duchy of Brittain, but in the Quarrel was taken Prisoner by the King of France.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 190.

Specifically, in law: (a) To present or bring before a court of justice: as, to *lay* an indictment. (b) To allege; state: as, to *lay* the venue; to *lay* damages.

18. To search; haunt.

I have been *laying* all the town for thee.

Middleton, *Trick to Catch the Old One*, i. 2.

19. Same as to *lay* for (which see, under II.).

Master Primerio was robbed of a carkanet upon Monday last; *laid* the goldsmiths, and found it.

Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, iv. 8.

Laid *aback*. See *about*.—*Laid* *embroidery*. (a) Gimped or raised embroidery. (b) Church embroidery in general. *Dict. of Needlework*.—*Laid* *gold*, in embroidery, heavy gold thread laid flat upon the surface and held down, as in couched work, by stitches.—*Laid* *on*, in carp., said of moldings made in strips nailed to any surface.—*Laid* *ropes*. See *ropes*.—*Laid* *work*, in embroidery, same as *laid* embroidery.—*Laid* *laid* and *set*. See *laid*.—To *lay* *aboard*. See *about*.—To *lay* a cable or rope, to unite and twist the strands.—To *lay* a course, to lie or sail in a certain direction without being obliged to tack.—To *lay* a *dak*. See *dak*.—To *lay* *along*, to prostrate; knock down; overthrow.

To overthrow, *lay* *along*, and destroy, sterno.

W'hale, *Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 202.

In one place the walls of cities are *laid* *along*.

Quelland.

The leaders first he *laid* *along*. *Dryden*, *Amleth*, i. 284.

To *lay* *aside*. (a) To put on one side or out of the way for a time or for a purpose; reserve from present use: as, to *lay aside* one's work, or part of one's earnings. (b) To put away permanently; give up; abandon; discard: as, to *lay aside* a bad habit.—To *lay* *away*. (a) To put aside; give up; discard.

Such the sight
Of fowle Duesasa, when her borrowed light
Is *laid* away, and counterfeits knownes.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. viii. 49.

(b) To lay by or aside for preservation; place in store for safe keeping or future use: as, to *lay* away a hundred dollars a year.—To *lay* *before*, to exhibit or submit to; present for inspection or consideration to: as, he *laid* his papers, or his opinions, before the committee.—To *lay* *by*. (a) To put aside or away; put off; dismiss; discard. And she arose, and went away, and *laid* by her veil from her.

Gen. xxxviii. 10.

Lay by all needy and profligate blunche.

Shak., *M.* for *M.*, ii. 4. 102.

They would *lay* by their animosities implicitly, if he bid them be friends.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 497.

(b) To put aside for future use; lay up; reserve: as, to *lay* by a part of one's income.—To *lay* by the heels. See *heel*.—To *lay* by the heels, to bring by the heels. See *bring*.—To *lay* *claim* to. See *claim*, and *dot*, 17. above.—To *lay* *down*. (a) To relinquish; abandon; resign; give up: as, to *lay down* an office or commission. (b) To stake or deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction: as, *lay down* your money.

Next day he writ to me that eight pounds would discharge him, and that Mr. Selden would *lay down* half.

Donne, *Letters*, lxiii.

(c) To fasten down or apply as embroidery; embroider; decorate.

A scarlet cloak, *laid down* with silver lace three inches broad.

Scott, *Monastery*, xiv.

(d) To set down, as a plan on paper; delineate: as, to *lay down* a chart of a shore or sea; in ship-building, to lay off (see below). (e) To set down as a basis for argument or action; in general, to affirm; assert: as, to *lay down* a proposition or principle; especially, to assert magistratically or dictatorially: as, to *lay down* the law.

Hee *laid* you *down* a hundred wild plots, all impossible things, which you must be ruled by perforce.

Bp. Barle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Medling Man.

Plato *lays* it *down* as a maxim that men ought to worship the gods according to the laws of the country.

Swift, *Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, i.

(f) To store away for future use, as wine or provisions in a cellar.

Mr. Jinkinwater had only been here twenty year, Sir, when that pipe of double-diamond was *laid down*.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xxxvii.

To *lay* *forth*, to lay or set out; expend; set forth.—To *lay* *hands on*. See *hand*.—To *lay* or put *heads together*, to confer; consult.—To *lay* *hold* of or on, to grasp; seize; catch.—To *lay* *in*, to provide or procure and place in store: as, to *lay in* provisions.—To *lay* *in* *balance*. See *balance*.—To *lay* *in* *lavender*. See *lavender*.—To *lay* *in* *one's* *dish*, to urge as an objection; make a subject of accusation, or an occasion of faultfinding with one.

Last night you *lay* it, madam, in *our* *dish*
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg.

Sir J. Harrington, *Epigrams*, i. 27.

Think'st thou 'twill not be *laid* *in* *th'* *dish*
Thou turn'st thy back? quoth Echo, plish.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, i. iii. 309.

To *lay* *it on*, to do anything to excess, as to be lavish in expenditure, to charge an exorbitant price, to flatter or denounce extravagantly, etc.

My father hath made her mistress of the feast, and she *lays* *it on*.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 3. 41.

For inconstancy I'll suffer:
Lay *it on*, justice, till my soul melt in me.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *King and No King*, iv. 2.

To *lay* *off*. (a) To remove and lay aside; rid one's self of: as, to *lay off* an outer garment; to *lay off* a burden. (b) To dismiss, as a workman, usually temporarily. (*Colloq.*, U. S.) (c) To measure or mark off; delineate on paper, as the details of a survey or plan. (d) In ship-building, to transfer (the plans of a ship) from the paper to the full size on

the floor of the mold-loft. (e) To turn from any point or object, as the head of a boat.—To *lay on*. (a) To apply with force; indite: as, to *lay on* blows. (b) To supply, as water, gas, etc., to houses by means of pipes leading from a main reservoir: sometimes used figuratively in this sense. (c) To turn toward any point or object, as the head of a boat.—To *lay* *one open*, to expose one to.—To *lay* *one's* *self* *forth*, to exert one's self vigorously or earnestly.—To *lay* *one's* *self* *out*, to make vigorous or earnest effort; exert one's self; take special pains.—To *lay* *on* *load*, to lay load on, to hit hard; attack fiercely or with vigor; belabor.

They fell from words to sharpe, and *laid* on load amaine,
Untill at length in fight light Ireglas was alaine.

M. for M., p. 134. (*Nares*.)

Britomart and gentle Scudamour . . .
So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive,
And *laid* on load with all their might and powre.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 22.

To *lay* on the table. See *table*.—To *lay* *open*. (a) To open; make bare; uncover; show; expose; reveal: as, to *lay open* the designs of an enemy.

Their smoothness, like a goodly champaign plain,
Lays open all the little worms that creep.

Shak., *Lucres*, l. 1243.

(b) To make an opening in; wound; out in such a way as to expose what is inside or underneath.

Its edge *laid* the rapparee's face open in a bright scarlet gash extending from eyebrow to chin.

Lawrence, *Guy Livingston*, p. 130.

To *lay out*. (a) To expend; dispend; lavish. (b) To display; show or exhibit.

Live and *lay out* your triumphs, gild your glories.

Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, iii. 4.

(c) To show or set forth; expose.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry and false confidence in all its colours.

Bp. Atterbury.

(d) To plan; dispose in order the several parts of: as, to *lay out* a garden. (e) To dress in grave-clothes and place in a recumbent and extended posture for burial: said of a corpse. (f) To disable; place hors de combat: as, he *laid* him out with a single blow or shot. (*Vulgar*.—To *lay over*, to spread over; incur; cover the surface of; overlay: as, to *lay over* with gold or silver.—To *lay* *siege* to. (a) To besiege; encompass with an army.

After this it was concluded that the King should *lay* *Siege* to the City of Tournay.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 259.

(b) Figuratively, to importune; besiege with constant solicitations.—To *lay* *the* *land* (*navel*), to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower by sailing from it, the distance diminishing the elevation.—To *lay* *the* *venue*, in law, to specify a certain place as the venue.—To *lay* *to*. (a) To apply with vigor.

Lay to your fingers; help to bear this away.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 251.

(b) To attack or harass. (c) *Navel*, to check the motion of, as a ship, and cause her to be stationary.—To *lay* *to* *gaget*. See *gaget*.—To *lay* *to* *heart*. See *heart*.—To *lay* *to* *one's* *charge*, to accuse one of; hold one responsible for.—To *lay* *up*. (a) To store away or lay aside, as for future use; deposit; store up.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. *Mat.* vi. 20.

(b) To reserve; hold in reserve.

There were forty or fifty acres of grass *laid up* for hay.

Froude, *Sketches*, p. 74.

(c) To confine to the bed or one's room, as by illness; incapacitate or lay aside for a time.

You'll drink, doctor,

If there be any good meat, as much good wine now

As would *lay up* a Dutch ambassador.

H. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iii. 1.

(d) *Navel*, to dismantle, as a ship, and put in a dock or other place of security. (e) To lay together and secure, as the strands of a rope by twisting, or the wires of a wire cable by twisting or binding.—To *lay* *wait*, to lie in wait, or in ambush.

Than cum tidings how the kynge Arthur hadde *leide* *a-waite* *a-guin* hym.

Martin (R. E. T. S.), iii. 659.

Even mine own familiar friend . . . hath *laid* *great* *wait* for me.

Hook of Common Prayer, Psalter, xli. 9.

To *lay* *waste*, to devastate; desolate; make a waste or desert of by destruction.

Nineveh's turn comes to drink deep of this Cup of Fury, and she was *laid* *wast* for returning to her sins after Repentance.

Stillington, *Sermons*, II. iv.

Cities *laid* *waste*, they storm'd the dens and caves.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 49.

= *lay*. *Set*, *Place*, etc. See *put*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bring forth or produce eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

2. To contrive; form a scheme; lay plans; take steps. [*Rare*.]

I owe him money for sweetmeats, and he has *laid* to arrest me, I hear.

B. Jonson, *Postaster*, iii. 1.

Scarce are their consorts old, ere they are *laying* for a second match.

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*.

3. To wager; bet; stake money: as, to *lay* on a race-horse.—4. *Navel*, to put or place one's self in a certain position; go or come as indicated: as, *lay* aloft; *lay* down from aloft; *lay* aft. [This nautical use of *lay*, supposed by some to be an error for *lie*, is of the same nature as in the preceding cases and in the phrases below. In all of them *lay* is the transitive verb used intransitively, an object being always implied. Thus, *lay* *aloft* means put or place yourself aloft; *lay* *about* you, lay your weapon (for instance) on the persons or objects around you.]

5. To lie (in most uses). See *lie*. [A common erroneous use. See remarks in etymology.]

Send't him, shivering in thy playful spray,
And dashest him again to earth: there let him lay.
Byron, *Child Harold*, iv. 180.

Laugh and lay down. See *laugh*.—To lay about one, to strike on all sides; act with vigor.—To lay at, to strike or endeavor to strike.

The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold.
Job xli. 20.

To lay for, to lay wait or lie in wait for. [Now only slang.]
To. Where are they? let's go presently and lay for 'em.
Go. I have done that already, sir, both by constables and other officers.
Marston, *Johnson and Chayman*, Eastward Ho, iv. 1.

To lay in, to lay about one.

The kyng Carados com in freshe with xii men and leide in a-monge hem ferocely. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

To lay in fort, to make overtures for; engage or secure the possession of.

I have laid in for these. *Dryden*.

To lay into, to beat or drub thoroughly. [Colloq.]

I shall be very happy, . . . if you contemplate horse-whipping any body, to go and hold the door, while you lay into the ruffian.
D. *Jerrild*, Men of Character, John Applejohn, xiii.

To lay on, to strike; beat; deal blows.

A noon as Wifyn was vp he smote in to the preece, and tolde on so harde that he brake the preece.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 157.

And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, enough!"
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 83.

To lay out. (a) To purpose; intend; as, to lay out to make a journey. [Colloq.] (b) To take measures; seek.

There hardly has been a time since the Apostles' day, in which men were more likely than in this age to do their good deeds to be seen of men, to lay out for human praise, and therefore to shape their actions by the world's rule rather than God's will.
J. H. *Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

To lay over, to surpass; excel. [Slang.]

They've a street up there in "Roaring," that would lay over any street in Red Dog.

Bret Harte, Luck of Boaring Camp.

To lay to, erroneous use for *lie to*.—To lay upon, to importune.—*Byn. Lte. Lay*. See *lie*, 2. t.

lay¹ (lā), n. [*lay*, v. Cf. OS. *laga* = OFries. *laga* = D. *laag* = MLG. *lage* = OHG. *laga*, MHG. *lage*, G. *lage* = Icel. *Dan. lag* = Sw. *lag*, *läga*, *layer*, *lier*, etc.: from the verb cognate with *lie*. In some uses an erroneous use of *lie*, n.] 1. That which lies or is laid; a layer or stratum.

First they layed a lay of Bricks, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Bricks, and in stead of lime they daubed it with earth.
Hakluyt's Voyages, ii. 214.

2. In wool-manuf., a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine. *E. H. Knight*.—3. A bet; a wager; an obligation.

Chf. My soul and body on the action both!
York. A dreadful lay!—address thee instantly!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

They bound themselves by a sacred lay and oath.

Holland.

4. Relative position, direction, arrangement, situation, etc.; the way or manner in which a thing lies in relation to something else: as, the lay of the land; the lay of a rope (that is, the direction in which the different strands are twisted). [*Lay* in this sense is much more common than *lie*, but the latter is regarded as more correct. See *lie*, n., 1.]

5. Station; rank.

Welcome unto thee, renowned Turk,
Not for thy lay, but for thy worth in arms.
Eyd (7), *Boltman and Perseda*.

6. A share of profit; specifically, in whaling and sealing, the proportionate share of the profits of a voyage which each officer and member of the crew receives. These lays are known as a short lay and a long lay, according to the position and experience of the recipient, and are agreed upon between the owners of the vessel and the crew before sailing.

7. A field or method of operations; special kind of theft or roguery: as, his lay is pocket-picking, or the drop game. [*Thieves' slang*.]

I have found you,

Your lays, and out-leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges.
Fletcher, *Bondswoman*, i. 2.

Our people have moved this boy on, and he's not to be found on his old lay.
Dickens, *Bleak House*.

8. A certain quantity of thread or worsted. It is usually 800 yards, being 200 threads on a reel of 4 yards; but in some places it is less. Also *lea*.—*Kinchin lay*. See *kinchin*.—On a lay, on shares: as, officers and crew are shipped on a lay, instead of receiving wages. See def. 6.—To ship on a lay, to hire a crew on shares, not on wages.—*Welsh lay*, a slate measuring 8 by 2 feet.

lay² (lā), n. Preterit of *lie*.

lay³ (lā), n. [*lay*, v. Cf. ME. *laye*, *lat*, *lat*, F. *lat* = Fr. *lays*, *late*, a song, lay; prob. of Celtic origin, from a Bret. form not recorded, = Ir.

laot, *laoidh* = Gael. *laoidh*, a song, poem, = W. *lais*, a sound, note, tone, voice. It is not clear that these forms are akin to AS. *leoth* = OHG. *liod*, *leod*, MHG. *liet*, G. *lied* = Icel. *ljóð* = Goth. **liuth* (in verb *liuthōn*, sing), a song, strophe.] A song; a lyrical utterance, either in words or in musical tones; specifically, a lyric poem.

If ge wyl lysten this laye bot on litle quille,
I schal telle hit, as tit is I in town herde with tonge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 81.
So chaunte the mounting lark her gladsome lay
When night gives place to the delightful day.
Beaumont, To Viscount Perbeck.

I love the old melodious lays
Which softly melt the ages through.
Whittier, *Proem*.

lay⁴ (lā), a. [*lay*, v. Cf. ME. *lay*, *lat*, F. *lat* (also *latque*) = Sp. *latco* = Pg. *latco* (cf. OFries. *leka*, *leis* = D. *leek* = MLG. *lēc* = OHG. *leigo*, MHG. *leigo*, *leis*, G. *late* = Dan. *læg*, partly < F., partly < L.), < LL. *ML. laicus*, lay (in LL. only as a noun), < Gr. *laikos*, belonging to the people, < *laos*, Attic *laos*, the people. Also in more mod. form *laic*, directly from the LL.] 1. Of or pertaining to the people or laity, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical: as, a lay person; a lay preacher.

'Tis a meddling friar;
I do not like the man; had he been lay, my lord,
. . . I had swinged him soundly.
Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 128.

The lay part of his majesty's subjects . . . may be divided into three distinct states, the civil, the military, and the maritime.
Blackstone, *Comm.*, i. xli.

2. Not belonging to, connected with, or proceeding from the profession or occupation concerned; unprofessional: as, a lay judge; a lay opinion of a legal question.—3. Uneducated; unlearned; ignorant.

Lered men & lay, fre & bond of tounne.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 171.

For then all mouths will judge, and their own way,
The leard have no more privilege than the lay.
B. Jonson, *Epigrams*, 181.

4. In card-playing, not trumps; as, a lay suit; a lay card.—Lay baptism, baptism administered by a layman.—Lay brother. (a) A layman.

Neither did the first Nicene council, as great and learned as it was, think it any robbery to receive in, and require the help and presence of many learned lay brethren, as they were then called.
Milton, *Church-Government*, ii. 3.

(b) A man under the vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves the monks in a monastery, chiefly in manual labor, but is exempt from the studies and religious services required of the monks.

This retreat, so suited to the genius of a Gray, or a Milton, is now occupied by a lay-brother, who resides in it merely to keep it clean.
Estace, *Italy*, III. x.

Lay communion, the state of being in the communion of the church as a layman, in distinction from the possession of the additional powers and privileges of a clergyman: as, to reduce a priest or clergyman to lay communion as a punishment for offense.—Lay corporation. See *corporation*.—Lay delegate, a layman chosen to represent his own order in an ecclesiastical convention, council, or conference.—Lay fee. (a) Lands held in fee of a lay lord, as distinguished from those lands which belong to the church. (b) A fee held in consideration of secular service.—Lay impropriator, an impropriator who is a layman; a layman to whom the emoluments of an ecclesiastical living were given.—Lay investiture. See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—Lay judge. See *judge*.—Lay lord, a civil lord of the British admiralty.—Lay reader, a layman licensed to read the prayers in church.—Lay sister, a woman who occupies a position in a nunnery analogous to that of a lay brother in a monastery. Also called *altera consue*.—Lay vicar, in the *Eng. Ch.* officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing so much of the service as may be performed by laymen or by those in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation; in some they were persons in holy orders. In most now cathedrals they are merely paid singers. They are also called *clerk vicars*, *secular vicars*, *lay clerks*, *secular clerks*, *chanters*, *singers*, and *secundarii*.

lay⁵ (lā), n. [ME., < OF. *lai*, *lay*, also *loi*, F. *loi* = Sp. *ley* = Pg. *lei* = It. *legge*, < L. *leg-* (leg-), law, ult. kin to E. *law*: see *law*.] Hence also (from L. *lex* (leg-), law) E. *leal*, *loyal*, *legal*, *legate*, *allege*, etc.: see *lie*.] 1. Law.

Son, thou lyst ought here To lyt by Moyses lay.
Fort Plays, p. 168.

'Tis churchman's lay and verity
To live in love and charity.
Poole, *Edward I.*

2. Faith; creed; religious profession.
She . . . seyde him that she wolde reneye her lay
And cristenedom of prestes handes fonge,
Repenting hir she chawen so longe.
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 278.

3. Faithfulness; fidelity. *Piers Plowman*.—4. Liberty; leisure; latitude; opportunity.
[North. Eng.]—5. A poor-rate. [Prov. Eng.]

lay⁶ (lā), n. and a. An obsolete or dialectal form of *laid*.

lay⁷ (lā), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *leel*.

We returned to our quarter some foure myles downe the River, which was only the open woods under the lay of a hill.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, i. 304.

lay⁸, n. [*lay*, v. Cf. ME. *lay*, *leye*, *loic*, *lege*, *le*, *lige*, < AS. *lēg*, *lēg* = Icel. *lægr*, flame, lighting; from the root of *leht*, light: see *light*. Cf. *law* and *laith*.] A flame.

And as wex and weyke and hote fyre togyderes
Foetren forth a flambe and a feyre leye,
So doth the sirc and the sone and also spiritus sanctus
Foetren forth amonges folke love and bileue.
Piers Plowman (1), xvii. 207.

lay⁹ (lā), n. [*lay*, v. Cf. ME. *lai*, *late*, *lele*, *leye*, *lawe*, < AS. *lagu* = OS. *lagu* = Icel. *lög*, etc., a lake: see *lake*.] A lake.

He made alle a valaye,
Al so it were a brod leye.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 250. (*Halliwel*.)

lay¹⁰ (lā), n. [By apheresis from *allay*.] The standard of metals. [Prov. Eng.]

lay¹¹ (lā), n. Same as *lathe*, 2, of which it is a corruption.

Two or more ends are passed through each slit of the reed, which is fixed in a lay or "batten," a suspended frame for moving the reed backward in beating up the web.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 464.

Each stroke of the lay advances the web the distance required.
Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 237.

lay-cap (lā'kap), n. In weaving, a wooden bar which is adapted to lie upon the top of and assist in holding the reed in the lathe or batten, and also formed to afford a convenient hold for the weaver in working the lathe. See *lathe*, 2.

layd (lād), An obsolete preterit and past participle of *lay*.

lay-day (lā'dā), n. One of a stipulated number of days allowed to a freighter or charterer of a vessel for shipping or unshipping cargo. In the absence of contrary custom, Sundays are to be computed in the calculation of lay-days at the port of discharge.

layer (lā'ēr), n. [*layer*, v. Cf. ME. *leyer*, *leyare*, a layer (of stones or bricks); < *lay*, v., + *-er*. In defs. 2-6 used in a passive sense, 'that which lies,' as if equiv. to *lier*, and its variants *ligger*, *lodger*, and in part another spelling of *lair*: see *lair*, *lier*, *ligger*, *lodger*.] 1. One who or that which lays, in any sense of the verb *lay*: as, a bricklayer; specifically, a hen that lays eggs: as, she is a good layer.

The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters, and the youngest the best layers.
Mortimer.

2. A thickness of some material laid or resting upon or spread over a surface of any kind; a stratum of moderate thickness: as, a layer of paint; successive layers of clay, shale, and slate; a cake made in layers; the five layers of the muscles of the back.

A layer of rich mould beneath and about his natural earth to nourish the fibers.

S Evelyn, *Calendarium Hortense*.

A cedar spread his dark-green layers of shade.
Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

3. In masonry and bricklaying: (a) Same as *course*, 16 (a). (b) A bed of mortar or cement. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In leather-manuf., a welt or strengthening strip. *E. H. Knight*.—5. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, partly laid under ground for growth or propagation.—6. In tanning, a pit or vat containing a strong solution of tannin, in which hides are laid near the end of the tanning process. Also called *bloomer-pit*.

The hides are next put into large vats called layers, in which they are smoothly stratified, with more bark and a stronger infusion.
Ure, *Dict.*, III. 64.

Basillary layer. See *basillary*.—Boundary layer of Henle, the outer layer of the medullary portion of the kidney.—Cortical, gonidial, gonimic, granular, hyaline, etc. layer. See the adjectives.—Hymenial layer. Same as *hymenium*.—Layer of rods and cones. See *retina*.—Woody layers, the rings of wood which surround the pith in exogenous trees, one being produced for every period of growth which the tree passes through. See *exogen*.

layer (lā'ēr), v. t. [*layer*, n.] In hort., to propagate by bending the shoot of a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while still fed by the parent plant.

layer-board, layer-boarding (lā'ēr-bōrd, -bōrd-ing), n. Boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead. Also called *leat-board*, *gutter-boarding*.

layering (lā'ēr-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *layer*, v.] The operation of propagating plants by layers. See *layer*, v. t. The figure shows the layered shoot bent down and kept in the ground by a hooked peg, the young rootlets, and a stick supporting the extremity of the shoot in an upright position.



layer-on (lā'er-on'), *n.* One who lays on. Specifically—(a) in printing, the operator who feeds sheets, etc., to a printing-machine. [Eng.] (b) In *meek*, *engla*, an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press.

layer-out (lā'er-out'), *n.* One who expends money; a steward. [Rare.]

layer-over (lā'er-ō-ver'), *n.* [Also *larcover*.] A whip; any instrument of chastisement. *Hallwell*. [Prov. King. and U. S.]—**layer-overs** for meddlers, a punishment for meddlers; hence, something not to be meddled with.

layer-up (lā'er-up'), *n.* One who lays or treasures up.

Old age, that ill *layer-up* of beauty, can do no more spoil upon my face. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 243.

lavery (lā'er-l), *a.* [*layer* + *-y*.] Growing in layers. [Rare.]

From hedge to lavery beech. *Leigh Hunt*, *Foliage*.

layette (lā-yet'), *n.* [F.] 1. A complete outfit for a new-born child, including garments, toilet articles, cradle or bassinet, and bedding.—2. A three-sided tray or box without a cover, used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills. *Farrow*, *Mill. Encyc.*

lay-figure (lā'fig'ūr), *n.* [*lay*—as in *layman* + *figure*.] Now appar. regarded as *lay¹*, *v. i.*, as if a figure that is 'laid' or that 'lies' in a particular pose. 1. A jointed figure used by painters, made of wood, cork, etc., in imitation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves when clothed as a model for draperies, etc. Formerly also called *layman*.

Hence—2. A living person or a character in fiction who lacks individuality, or who is treated merely as a foil or puppet.

laying (lā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lay¹*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which lays; the act of depositing or dropping, as eggs: said of birds, etc.—2. The number of eggs laid, as by a flock of hens in one day or other period.—3. In *rope-making*, the twisting of three or more yarns together to form a strand, or of three strands to form a rope. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In *plaster-work*, the first coat on lathing of two-coat work, the surface of which is usually roughed by sweeping it with a broom.—**Laying on of hands**. See *hand*.

laying-down (lā'ing-doun'), *n.* In *ship-building*, the delineation of the parts of a ship in their full size on the floor of the mold-loft.

laying-hook (lā'ing-hūk), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of a series of iron hooks on the poles on which a rope is hung while it is twisted by the rope-maker.

laying-in (lā'ing-in'), *n.* 1. The first painting upon any object which is to be decorated in color.—2. In *seal-engraving*, the drawing of the outline of a design to be cut.

laying-machine (lā'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *rope-making*, a machine for "laying up" or twisting strands to form a rope. A variety of improved machines are in use for this purpose. The general principles upon which they operate are the same as in spinning, doubling, and twisting-machines used in the textile arts, the parts, however, being stronger, and otherwise adapted to the heavier work of rope-making.

laying-on (lā'ing-on'), *n.* In *printing*, same as *feeding*, 4. [Eng.]

laying-press (lā'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a small screw-press in which books are tightly held while their edges are cut by a plow-knife.

laying-top (lā'ing-top), *n.* In *rope-making*, a wooden cone or top-shaped piece of wood placed between the strands in laying up or twisting a rope, to keep the twist well to the point at which the strands diverge, and prevent it from extending along the strands, which would produce what is called *slack twist*. As the twisting proceeds, the laying-top retreats toward the untwisted part of the strands.

layket, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *lake²*.

layland, *n.* See *lealand*.

Boone he, with paine and lacke of bloud,
Fell downe on that *lay-land*.
Sir Gervase (Child's *Ballads*, III. 178).

laylock (lā'lok), *n.* A provincial corruption of *blac*.

layman¹ (lā'man), *n.*; pl. *laymen* (-men). [*ME. layman*, *lay man* (= *OFries. lekman* = *MLG. lekman* = *Isel. lekmadhr* = *Dan. legmand* = *Sw. lekman*); < *lay¹* + *man*.] An unprofessional man; a man belonging to the laity or general mass of people, as distinguished from members of the professions of divinity, law, and medicine; specifically, one who does not belong to the clerical profession; more particularly, a church-member who is not a clergyman; also sometimes applied to persons with reference to

any other profession or occupation in which they are not expert.

There had been good store of *Laymens* Hood shed already, and now the time is coming to have Clergymens shed. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 321.

Lay-men have best interpreted the hard places in the Bible. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 20.

Outsiders, *laymen*, can always benefit experts by suggestions, if in no other way. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 141.

layman² (lā'man), *n.* [*D. leeman*, a layman, lay-figure, contr. of *ledenman* (= *G. glieder-mann*), < *leden*, pl. of *lā* (= *G. ghed* = *AS. līth*, *E. līth*), a joint, + *man* = *G. mann* = *AS. mann*, *E. man*.] The name seems to have been introduced by or from Dutch artists in the 17th century. Same as *lay-figure*, 1.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular. . . . besides the natural figure before you. *Dryden*, tr. of *Dufrenoy's Art of Painting*, § 220.

layme, *n.* Same as *lame²*.

layner, *layneret*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *lanner*.

lay-out (lā'out), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. A laying or spreading out; plan; arrangement. [Rare.]

Although the conception of its *lay-out* dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 235.

2. That which is laid or spread out; a collection of things laid out; an apparatus; a display; a spread: as, a *lay-out* for dinner, for gaming, or for operations of any kind. [Colloq.]

His [a mine-owner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive *lay-out* for him. *McClure*, *Rocky Mountains*, p. 210.

A whole opium *lay-out*, including pipe, fork, lamp, and spoon, can now be had for less than five dollars. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 634.

3. The space occupied or fished over by a haul-seine.—**Faro lay-out**, the thirteen cards of a suit, which are fastened to the faro-table, and on or near which the stakes are placed. They are usually arranged in two rows of six cards each, ace to six in one, and eight to king in the other, in reversed order, and the seven at the end next to the six and eight.

II. *a.* Laid out, stretched, or extended: as, a *lay-out* line (a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water). [New Jersey.]

lay-rod (lā'rod), *n.* In a loom, one of the rods crossing the warp-threads from side to side, to separate the lays.

laysert, **laysourt**, **laysurt**, *n.* Middle English variants of *leisure*. *Chaucer*.

layship (lā'ship), *n.* [*< lay¹* + *ship*.] 1. The condition of being a layman.—2. A person ranked as a layman.

The Priest esteems their *lay-ships* unhallow'd and unclean. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, II. 3.

laystall, *n.* [Also *laystall*, *lestall*; < *ME. lay-stall*; < *lay¹* + *stall*.] A place where refuse or rubbish is deposited; hence, a heap of rubbish or refuse. Also *laystow*.

The soil that late the owner did enrich,
Him, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,
Lies now a *laystall*, or a common ditch. *Drayton*, *Moses*.

Scarse could he footing find in that fowle way,
For many curses, like a great *Lay-stall*,
Of murdered men, which therein strowed lay. *Spenser*, *f. Q.*, I. v. 53.

laystow, *n.* [A var. of *laystall*, as if < *lay¹* + *stow*, place.] Same as *laystall*.

This place of Smythfelde was at y^e daye a *laye stow* of all order of fylth. *Fabyan*, *Chron.*, I. cxxvii.

In Cyclops kennel, thee *laystow* dirtye, the foule den. *Samuel Butler*, *Euclid*, III. 623.

The ancient gardens were but dunghills and *laystows*. *Harrison*, p. 200. (*Hallwell*.)

layt, *n.* See *laif*.

lazar (lā'zār), *n.* [*< ME. lazar*, *lazar*, < *OF. lazar* = *Sp. lazaro* = *It. lazzaro*, < *ML. lazarus*, a leper, < *L. Lazarus*, < *Gr. Λάζαρος*, the name of the beggar in the parable, Luke xvi. 20, < *Heb. Ελεάζαρ* (> *E. Eleazar*), a personal name, 'he whom God helps'.] A leper; also, a person infected with any loathsome disease; especially, a beggar so diseased.

Unto such a worthi man as he
Accorded not, as by his facultie,
To have with alke *lazzars* aqyeintance. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 245.

The *lazar* in his rage. *Tempest*, In *Memorial*, act vii.

lazard (lā'zārd), *n.* [A var. of *lazar*, with accom. term.—*ard*.] Same as *lazar*.

Did piteous *lazzards* oft attend her door?
She gave—farewell the parent of the poor. *Swamp*, *Epitaph on Mrs. Jones*.

lazaret (lā'zā-ret'), *n.* [*< F. lazaret*: see *lazarretto*.] Same as *lazarretto*.

lazaretto (lā'zā-ret'), *n.* [*< It. lazarretto* (= *F. lazaret* = *Sp. lazareto*, a plague-hospital), < *lazzaro*, a leper: see *lazar*.] 1. A hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly of those affected with contagious diseases; also, a prison hospital. At seaports the name is often given to a vessel used for this purpose.—2. A building or vessel where ships' crews, passengers, and goods are detained during quarantine.

We glided into the smaller harbour of Malta, and cast anchor off the *lazaretto*. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 11.

3. In some large merchant ships, a place near the stern where provisions and stores for the voyage are kept.

lazar-house (lā'zār-hous), *n.* A *lazaretto*.

A *lazar-house* it seem'd; wherein were laid
Numbers of all diseased. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 479.

Lazarist (lā'zār-ist), *n.* [= *F. lazarette*; < *Lazarus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of the Congregation of the Mission, a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624, and so called from the priory of St. Lazare, near Paris, which was given to the society in 1632. The primary object was to dispense religious comfort and instruction among the poor of the rural districts of France, and to establish seminaries; but its members, officially called priests of the mission, now have houses in most parts of the world.

Lazarite (lā'zār-it), *n.* [*< Lazarus* (see *Lazarist*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Lazarist*.

lazar-like (lā'zār-lik), *a.* Like a *lazar*; full of sores; leprous. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 5. 72.

lazarly (lā'zār-li), *a.* [*< lazar* + *-ly*.] Same as *lazar-like*.

lazarman (lā'zār-man), *n.*; pl. *lazar-men* (-men). A sick beggar; a *lazar*.

William Jackson, *Lazar-men*, who of late hath wretchedly & falsely spoken certain slanderous words against Mr. Marten Howes, knight, master Barne, Alderman, & other men of worth. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 445.

lazaroni, *n.* pl. A variant of *lazzaroni*, plural of *lazzarone*.

lazarous (lā'zā-rus), *a.* [*< lazar* + *-ous*.] Leprous; full of disease. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, III. 299.

lazarous-clapper, *n.* [For *Lazarus-clapper* or *lazar's clapper*.] A clapper carried by a *lazar* or leper in his begging-rounds; hence, a door-knocker. *Hollyband*, 1593. (*Hallwell*.)

lazarwort (lā'zār-wört), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *laserwort*.

laze (lāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lazed*, ppr. *lazing*. [*< laze*, on the supposed analogy of *hazy*, < *haze*.] I. *intrans.* To act, move, or rest idly or lazily; be lazy. [Rare.]

You stand still *lazing*, and have nought to do?
Greene, *Alphonsus*, I.

II. *trans.* To waste in sloth; spend in idleness; generally with *away*: as, to *laze away* one's life: sometimes used reflexively. [Colloq.]

Endymion [F.] . . . To *laze* it when he hath most need to looks about him. *Colgrave*.

He that takes liberty to *laze himself*, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps, the more he shall be drowy. *W. Whately*, *Redemption of Time* (1684), p. 23.

laze (lāz), *n.* [*< laze*, *v.*] Laziness; inaction. *Davies*.

Thus folded in a hard and mournful *laze*,
Distress'd sate he. *Greene*, *Radagon's Sonnet*.

lazily (lā'zi-li), *adv.* In a lazy manner; sluggishly.

laziness (lā'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth.

lazuli (lā'zū-li), *n.* Short for *lapis lazuli* (which see, under *lapis*).—**Lazuli-anth**, the *Oryzopsis* or *Pennisetum amans*, a beautiful bird of the western United States, resembling the indigo-bird, but having, in the male, brown and white on the under parts.

lazulite (lā'zū-lit), *n.* [*< lazuli* + *-ite*.] A mineral of a light- or indigo-blue color, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. It is a hydrous phosphate of aluminum, magnesium, and iron. Also called *azurite* (true *azurite* is the blue carbonate of copper), *blue spar*, and *blue feldspar*.

lazulite-blue (lā'zū-lit-blū), *n.* Same as the genuine *ultramarine*.

lasy (lā'si), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lasi*, *lascie*, *lasy*; also dial. *lase*; appar. an orig. dial. corruption with added adj. suffix *-y*] of a form *lase* or **lase* of *ME. lasche*, *lache*, < *OF. lasche*, loose, lax, sluggish, slow; see *lash²*.] 1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor.

Lowly complainest thou, *lasy* laddie,
Of Winters wrecks for making thee sadder.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lasy* and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

2. Characterized by or characteristic of idleness or sluggishness; languid; tardy; slow; as, a *lasy* yawn; *lasy* movements; a *lasy* stream.

Call on the *lasy* leaden-stepping hours. *Milton, Time.*

Lasy guy. See *guy*. — *Lasy* weight, want weight. *Hall's*. — *Syn. Indolent, Inert, etc. (see idle); dilatory, slack.*

lasy (lā'si), v.; pret. and pp. *lasyed*, ppr. *lasying*. [*lasy*, a.] I. *intrans.* To act lazily; laze; move idly, listlessly, or reluctantly. [Colloq.]

So we would put in the day, *lasying* around, listening to the stillness. *S. L. Clemens, Huckleberry Finn.*

II. *trans.* To waste or spend idly. [Colloq.]

We *lasyed* the rest of the pleasant afternoon away.

The Century, XXXI. 197.

lasy-back (lā'si-bak), n. and a. I. n. 1. A high back-bar attached to a seat as a support for the back. It is sometimes made so as to be removable. [Colloq., U. S.]—2. An iron rest placed over the fire to support a frying-pan, etc. *Wright.*

II. a. Having a reclining back, as a chair.

A *lasy-back* chair makes a capital observing-seat.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 748.

lasy-bed (lā'si-bed), n. A bed for growing potatoes, in which the potatoes are laid on the surface of the soil and covered with earth taken out from trenches on both sides. This mode of planting potatoes is now chiefly confined to Ireland, but was common in early Scottish husbandry. It is of practical use only for spade husbandry.

lasyboard (lā'si-bōrd), n. A short board used by teamsters to ride on. It is placed on the left of the wagon-bed, between the front and rear wheels.

lasybones (lā'si-bōnz), n. A lazy fellow; an idler. [Colloq.]

lasyboots (lā'si-bōts), n. Same as *lasybones*. [Colloq.]

lasy-jack (lā'si-jak), n. In *mech. engin.*, a jack constructed on the same principle as a lazy-tongs, consisting of compound levers pivoted together. A screw and nut are generally used to operate and extend the jack in lifting weights. The instrument has nearly gone out of use, being almost universally superseded by the hydraulic jack.

lasy-pinion (lā'si-pin'yon), n. A pinion not keyed to a shaft, but turning on a bearing and serving merely as a transmitter of motion between two other wheels or pinions without affecting their velocity-ratio. See *idle-wheel*.

lasy-tongs (lā'si-tōngz), n. *sing.* and *pl.* A kind of tongs or pincers consisting of a number of pairs of levers



Lasy-tongs.

pivoted together at the middle and hinged to one another at the ends, the extension of which, produced by bringing together the scissors-like handles, enables one without change of position to pick up an object at a considerable distance (whence the name). The same principle of construction has many applications, as in safety bridges or gates between cars, on ferry-boats, etc., formed of levers pivoted together at several points. It is used also in some forms of elevators, extension gas-lamps, etc. It was first described by Roberto Valturio, who died about 1482.

lassarone (las-gā-rō'ne; It. pron. lāt-sā-rō'ne), n.; pl. *lassaroni* (-ni). [It., a beggar, in form aug. of *lassaro*, a beggar, leper (referring to the hospital of St. *Lazarus* in Naples, which serves as their refuge, or ult. to the beggar *Lazarus* in the parable); see *lazar*.] One of those members of the poorer classes in Naples who earn a scanty subsistence as messengers, porters, and occasional laborers, or by fishing, but have no fixed habitation, and spend the most of their time in idling and begging.

L. B. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Baccalaureus Litterarum*, Bachelor of Letters.

lb. An abbreviation of Latin *libra*, pound, used as a symbol for pound in weight. Sometimes written lb.

l. c. An abbreviation—(a) in *printing*, of *lower case* (that is, small letters, as opposed to capitals); (b) of the Latin *locus citatus*, in the place cited: used to avoid repetition of a citation or reference already given

lā¹ (lā). [*F. le*, *OF. le*, *lo* = *Sp. Pg. lo* = *It. lo*, m., *OF. F. Sp. Pg. It. la*, f., def. art.; cf. *OF. F. il*, he, = *Sp. Pg. el* = *It. il*, def. art.; < *L. ille* (acc. *illum*, neut. *illud*), *OL. ille*, *olus*, he, that, used in *LL. ML.*, and hence in *Rom.*, as the def. art.]

The French definite article masculine (including the old neuter), much used in Middle English in names of French type, as *Johan le Long*, *William le Bon*, etc. (many of which survive in modern English), as well as in modern French names. It occurs contracted and unrecognized in *lingot* and other words.

In September 1886 the walls of the friary (of the Augustine or Hermit friars, Warrington, Cheshire, England) witnessed a singular scene, for 'Messieurs Johan le Bottiller, baron de Weryington, Nichol le Vernoun, . . . sat three days to examine witnesses in the friary church.'

Quoted in *Bath's Hist. Lancashire, II. 224.*

lā² (lā), n. See *lā¹*.

lā¹. [Formerly also and in some instances still *-ei*; < *ME. -le*, *-el*, etc.; partly < *AS. -ol*, *-ul*, or *-el*, partly < *OF. -ol* (< *L. -ollus*, etc.) or *-le* (< *L. -llus*, etc.), or *-al*, *-el* (< *L. -allis*), or other forms.] A suffix or termination of very diverse origin, and now usually without obvious significance, occurring in adjectives or nouns of native English origin, as in *fickle*, *mickle*, *brickle*, *brittle*, etc., *cockle*, *prickle*, *knuckle*, etc., *shackle*, etc., or of other origin, as in *battle¹*, *bottle²*, *buckle²*, *mottle*, etc. See the etymology of such words.

lā². [*< ME. -le*, *-el*, with inf. suffix *-len*, *-elen* = *D. -elen* = *G. -eln*; ult. a var. of *-er⁴*, a freq. suffix. Cf. *lā¹*.] A suffix of frequentative, or originally frequentative, verbs, as *babble*, *gabble*, *cockle*, *crackle*, *humble¹*, *mumble*, *rumble*, *scramble*, *scribble*, etc. It is equivalent to *-er⁴*, as in *gibber*, *jabber*, etc. It is more or less confused with similar suffixes of various origin, as in *tremble*, *trouble*, *humble¹*, etc.

lea¹ (lē), n. and a. [Formerly also *lee*, dial. *lay*, *ley* in comp. in local names, *-leigh*, *-ley*, *-ly*]; < *ME. ley*, *lay*, *loye*, *loyga*, < *AS. loah* (gen. *leas*, dat. *léd*), m., *ledh* (gen. dat. *ledge*), f., untitled land, a lea, meadow, pasture, = *MLG. lo*, *loek*, *loge*, *loge*, *loye*, *LG. loge* = *Flem. loo* (as in *Waterloo*) = *OHG. loh*, *MHG. löch*, *G. dial. loh*, a low plain, a morass, = *Lith. laukas*, an open field, = *L. lucus*, a grove, wood (orig., according to etym., a glade, a 'clearing'), < *lucere*, be light, *luz*, light; see *lucent* and *light*.] Thus *lucus*, though said to be so called 'a non *lucendo*,' is regarded as a 'clearing,' really *lucus a lucendo*. See *lucus a non lucendo*.] I. n. 1. Open, untitled land, usually in grass, or pasture-land; a meadow or grassy plain; a stretch of level fields or commons.

A lady gaye,

Came ridand ouer a longe lea.

Thomas of Ermevoldene (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

Two children in two neighbour villages

Playing mad pranks along the heathly lea.

Temnyson, Circumstances.

Hence—2. Any field; any level geographical surface.

And bad hym holde hym at home and cryen his *leyes*,
And alle that halpe hym to erie to sette or to sow,
Or any other myster. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 5.

When two warlike Brigandines at sea,
With murderous weapons arm'd to cruell fight,
Do mete together on the watry lea,
They stemme eck other with so fell despyght.
Spenser, F. Q. IV. II. 16.

3†. Fallow land; lealand.

II. a. Untilled; fallow: said of land. Compare *lealand*, *layland*. [In this use chiefly prov. Eng.]

Mi londis of vertues ligger al *lay*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The land it may lie *lee*.

Death of Paroy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 141).

Let wife and land

Lie *lay* till I return.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, III. 8.

lea^{2†} (lē), n. [*< ME. ley*, < *Ice. lē* = *Sw. le* = *Dan. lee*, a scythe.] A scythe. *Catholicon Anglicum*, p. 211.

lea³ (lē), n. [*A var. of lay¹*.] 1. Same as *lay¹*, 8. *F. H. Knight*.—2. One of the sets of alternating threads into which the yarns of a loom are divided by the harness system so as to form the shed.

lea^{4†}, n. and v. See *leech¹*.

lea^{5†} (lēch), v. t. [*Also leech, lech (and lach)*; see *lech¹*, *latch²*.] 1. To wash or drain by percolation of water; treat by downward drainage: as, to make lye by *leaching* ashes (the most familiar use of the word); the rains *leach* a gravelly soil.—2. To remove by percolation; drain away: as, to *leach* the alkali from wood-ashes.

lea^{6†} (lēch), n. [*< leach², v.*] 1. A separation of lye, or alkali in solution, as from wood-ashes, by percolation of water.—2. The material used for leaching, as wood-ashes.—3. A deep tub with a spigot inserted in the bottom,

used in making potash. It holds from 6 to 8 bushels of wood-ashes.

lea^{7†}, n. See *leech³*.

lea^{8†} (lēch), n. [*< ME. leche*, < *OF. lechoe*, *F. lèche*, a slice, shave.] A dish, of various kinds, served up in slices. It was sometimes a jelly flavored with spices.

Leach, . . . a kind of Jelly made of Cream, Isinglas, Sugar, Almonds, &c. *Rand's Holme.*

lea^{9†}, v. t. [*< ME. lechen*, *leachen*, slice; from the noun.] To cut into slices; slice.

Seyne bowes of wyldre bores, with the braune *leachyde*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 138.

lea^{10†} (lēch), n. Same as *latch²*.

lea^{11†} (lēch), n. Same as *leach*.

lea^{12†}-craft, n. See *leach-craft*.

lea^{13†}, n. See *leecher*.

lea^{14†} (lē'cher), n. A leach-tub or leaching-vat.

lea^{15†}, leacherous, etc. Obsolete spellings of *lecher*, etc.

leaching-vat (lē'ching-vat), n. A leach-tub.

leach-line, n. See *leech-line*.

leachman, n. See *leechman*.

leach-trough (lēch'trōf), n. See the quotation.

At the salt works in Staffordshire, they take the corned salt from the rest of the brine with a loot or lute, and put it into barrows, the which being set in the *leach-troughs*, the salt drains itself dry, which draining they call *leach-brine*, and preserve it to be boiled again as the best and strongest brine. *Kennett, MS. Landed. 1038. (Halliwell.)*

lea^{16†}-tub (lēch'tub), n. A wooden vessel in which ashes are leached. It has the form of an inverted truncated cone, with a perforated false bottom which is covered with straw. In the true bottom is a tap for the removal of the liquor, which is received in a tank below. Also called *leaching-vat*.

lea^{17†} (lē'chi), a. [*< leach² + -y¹*.] Liable to be leached: allowing water to percolate through, as gravelly or sandy soil. Also *lechy*.

lead¹ (lēd), v.; pret. and pp. *led*, ppr. *leading*. [*< ME. leden* (pret. *ledde*, *ludde*), < *AS. lēdan* (pret. *lōdō*, pp. *lōdōn*, *lōd*) (= *OS. lōdjan* = *OFries. lōda* = *D. leiden* = *MLG. leiden*, *leiden* = *OHG. leitān*, *MHG. G. leiten* = *Ice. leidda* = *Sw. leda* = *Dan. leide*), *lead*; a factitive verb, connected with *lād* (= *Ice. leidd*, etc.), a way, course, journey (see *lode¹*), < *lhdan* = *OHG. lūtan* = *Ice. lūða*, go, = *Dan. lide* = *Sw. lida*, glide on, wear on: see *lithe³*.] I. *trans.* 1. To go before as a guide; guide the steps or movements of; precede or accompany in order to show the way to; conduct: as, to *lead* the blind; a star *led* the three wise men to Bethlehem.

And see schulle underwonde that oure Lord Jeeu, in that Nyghte that he was taken, he was *glad* in to a Gardyn; and there he was first examyned righte scharpely.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Moses . . . *led* the flock to the backsides of the desert.

Ex. III. 1.

2. To be at the head of; direct or control the movements or actions of; command: as, to *lead* an army or an expedition; to *lead* a mutiny.

The kynge Arthur hath well be-sette the lordship that he hath yoven to *leds* and gouerne his peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 394.

Assemble thou
Of all those myriads which we *lead* the chief.

Milton, P. L., v. 684.

Specifically, in *music*: (a) To conduct or direct, as a band, orchestra, or chorus. (b) To act as a principal performer in, as an orchestra or chorus: said of the principal first violin, of the principal soprano, etc.

3. To go before or in advance of; take the lead of or in; go or be first in: as, the gray horse *leads* them all; he *leads* his class in mathematics; to *lead* the dance.

A-queynte the weel with Prudence,
He *leadeth* alle vertues out & in.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

For her I made the Song: the Dance with her I *lead*.
Prior, Solomon, II.

And lo! Ben Adhem's name *led* all the rest.
Leigh Hunt, About Ben Adhem.

We sit in solemn rows on each side of the hall, and are apparently waiting for some one to *lead* us in prayer.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, xviii.

4. To cause to go or act; draw on; induce; influence: as, to *lead* one astray; this *leads* me to refuse.

The king is not himself, but basely *led*
By flatterers. *Shak., Rich. II., II. 1. 241.*

All before him was anxiety, uncertainty. He had not himself adrift; he was on the great stream. Whether would it *lead* him?
Kinglake, Hyppia, I. 198.

5. To conduct in a way or course; draw or guide in a mode of acting or thinking: as, to *lead* a stream of water through a field for irrigation; to *lead* one's thoughts into new channels.

6. To draw out; live through; pass: said of manner of life: as, to *lead* an idle life.

"Fie! sister," quoth she, "as long as ye casts yow to *lead* soche lyf, ye ought not to come in this place."

Morris (E. E. T. S.), l. 2.

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. 1 Tim. II. 2.

7. To draw or drag into; cause to proceed in: as, he *led* his pursuers a hard chase.

You remember the . . . life he *led* his wife and daughter. *Dickens*.

8. To act as a guide in; show by going before. And the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of cloud, to *lead* them the way. Ex. xiii. 21.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and *led* the way. *Goldsmith*, *Dea. VII.*, l. 170.

9. To drive, as horses.

The Bonnes sone, the rede,
That highte Phetoun, wolde *led*
Algate his fader carls and gye. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 942.

10. To transport or carry, as in a cart or other conveyance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

With him ther was a Ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde *led* of don ful many a fother. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 530.

The hard frost . . . kept back the too early growth of autumn-sown wheat, and gave . . . (the farmers) the opportunity of *leading* manure.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xvi.

11. In *card-playing*, to commence a round or trick with: as, to *lead* a heart or a trump.—To *lead* apes in hell. See *ape*.—To *lead* astray, to draw into a wrong way or into error; seduce from truth or rectitude.—To *lead* by the nose, to cause to follow or comply submissively, as a bear is led by a ring in the nose.

Though authority be a stubborn bear, yet he is *led* by the nose with gold. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 382.

To *lead* captive, to draw or carry into captivity.—To *lead* on, to persuade to advance; induce; draw on.—To *lead* one a dance, to lead the dance. See *dance*.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To go before as a guide; act as a guide; show the way by going along with or in advance; take the lead.

I will *lead* on softly.

Gen. xxxiii. 14.

Lead, monster; we'll follow. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 2. 162.

2. To be in advance; be first; have precedence or power of direction: as, to *lead* in a race or in battle. Specifically, in *music*: (a) To take the principal part; conduct, as in an orchestra or a chorus. (b) To enunciate the subject or theme of a thematic composition: said of one voice-part which begins alone; usually, in this sense, with *off*.

3. To serve for direction or guidance; have a direction or tendency; tend: as, this road *leads* to the river; gaming *leads* to other vices.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that *leadeth* to destruction. *Mat.* vii. 13.

The ascent of steps

That to the decorated pillar *lead*.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vi.

4. In *card-playing*, to play the first card of a round or trick.—5. To be led; be guided, conducted, or turned in a given way.

As he [the king] was *leading* to the place of execution, one of his people wept. *Penn.*, *No Cross, No Crown*, ii.

Weir men say of fish that they *lead* best when passing rapidly towards some distant point; and worst when they are moving slowly or uncertainly. *Mass. Rep.*, 1872, p. 28.

Before being entered the dogs must be taught to *lead* quietly.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 219.

To *lead* fair (*naut.*), said of running rigging when it is clear of the other ropes.—To *lead* in prayer, to offer prayer in an assembly, as a prayer-meeting: used with reference to leading the thoughts of others into a particular devotional channel.—To *lead* off, to lead the way or take the initiative in the doing of something.—To *lead* up to, to bring about or introduce by degrees or in a gradual way: as, these events *led* up to the establishment of a republic; he *led* up to his favorite topic.

*lead*¹ (léd), n. [= OFries. *ledo*, *lade* = MD. *leyde* = MLG. *leide*, *lêde* = OHG. *leita*, *leitî*, MHG. *leite*, G. *leite*, *lead*; from the verb.] 1. The position of a guide or leader; guidance; direction; instruction; hence, the condition of being first or foremost; precedence: as, to be in the *lead*; to take the *lead* of a party; to have a clear *lead* in a game; to give one a *lead* in hunting.

I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best *lead* anyone has had to a fast thing.

Trollope, *Orley Farm*.

The lawyers were, of course, in the *lead*, as the profession always is in all matters of public interest in our land. *Toussie*, *A Fool's Errand*, p. 217.

2. A following.

Take fyve of the best knyghtes

That be in your *lead*.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 108).

3. That which leads or guides; that which is followed, as an example, a clue, or a passage-way: as, to follow the *lead* of a speculator; to find a *lead* out of a difficulty. Specifically—(a) A passage-way; a channel; an open passage through ice.

During the first watch I went up into the crow's nest to have a look at the *leads* of open water, and discovered the appearance of one to the southward.

R. M'Connell, *Arct. and Antarct. Voyages*, I. 148.

(b) In *mining*, a lode. See *lode*, n. [Western U. S.]

4. The right of playing the first card in a round or trick; the suit or card so played.

All you have got to mind is to return your partner's *lead*.

Wright Melville, *Good for Nothing*.

5. The course of a running rope from end to end: as, a clear *lead*.—6. In *engin.*, the average distance required to be traveled to remove the earth of an excavation to form an embankment. It is equivalent to the removal of the whole quantity of the material from the center of gravity of the excavation to the center of gravity of the embankment.

7. In *elect.*: (a) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (b) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is to be used.—8. In a steam-engine, an arrangement of the valve or valves and the ports of a cylinder by which the steam is admitted in front of the piston or allowed to escape from behind it a little before the end of the stroke. On the steam-side or inlet-ports it is also called *outside lead*; on that of the exhaust-ports it is called the *inside lead* or *exhaust-lead*.

9. In *music*: (a) The enunciation by one voice-part of the subject or theme of a thematic composition before the entrance of the other parts. (b) A cue or short passage in one voice-part on which the entrance of others depends.—*Lead* of the crank, in a steam-engine, the excess above 90° in the angle made by the plane of one crank with the plane of another on the same shaft. This setting secures greater smoothness of motion by moderating the velocity of the piston at the end of the stroke. *E. H. Knight*.

*lead*² (led), n. and a. [*ME.* *lead*, < *AS.* *lêd*, *lead*, = *OFries.* *lêd* = *D.* *lôd*, *lead*, = *MLG.* *lôt*, *lead*, a weight, *lode*, a plummet, = *MHG.* *lôh*, G. *loth* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *lod*, a plummet, a lead, ball, bullet, a weight. The word occurs disguised in *pilot*, q. v. Another Teut. word for 'lead,' the metal, is OHG. *blîo*, MHG. *blî*, G. *blei*, MLG. *blî*, *blîg* = *Icel.* *blîg* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *blî*; the L. is *plumbum* (see *plumb*).] 1. n. 1. Chemical symbol, Pb; atomic weight, 206.92. One of the useful metals, remarkable for its softness and durability. It belongs to the class of white metals, but has a decided bluish-gray tint, expressed by the common term 'lead-gray.' The freshly cut surface is lustrous, but it soon becomes dull from the formation of a film of oxid. Lead is the softest metal in general use; it can be scratched by the finger-nail, and is easily cut with a knife. It is very malleable, and can be rolled into thin sheets; but it cannot be drawn into fine wire. Lead rarely occurs in the native form; as a general rule, and possibly in every instance, the particles of the metal thus found are associated with some ore of lead, or occur in such a manner as to indicate that they are of secondary origin. The most important localities of native lead are in Sweden, near Fajaberg, where this metal occurs in small siliceous masses and scaly grains, associated with magnetite in dolomite, and also near Nordmark, where pieces several ounces in weight have been obtained. Native lead has also recently been found crystallized in various forms belonging to the isometric system. Its specific gravity is about 11.4. It fuses at about 617°; when heated before the blowpipe on charcoal, it is volatilized, leaving a yellow incrustation. The ores of lead are numerous and widely distributed, occurring in many countries in very considerable quantity. The most important of these ores is the sulphuret (galena), which contains 86½ per cent. of the metal. This ore is found in greater or less quantity in a very large number of metalliferous veins, especially such as produce gold and silver. Galena almost always contains at least a trace of silver, and in most regions the quantity of the precious metal is sufficient to make its separation profitable. (See *Parkinson process* and *Parkes process*, under *process*.) The carbonate of lead (cerussite) is also an important ore of this metal, and so is the sulphate (anglesite), but in less degree. These ores also usually contain silver in paying quantity, and the value of the precious metal is frequently greater than that of the lead itself. One of the chief uses of lead is for service-pipes in the supply of houses with water, a purpose for which the ductility and flexibility of this metal admirably adapt it. A serious drawback, however, is its liability to oxidation and the poisonous nature of the resulting combination, and to overcome this tendency lead pipes are often lined with tin. Another important use of lead is as the base of oil-painting, for which purpose it is used in the form of the carbonate. (See *white lead*, below.) Lead is also much used in the form of shot and bullets. The most important alloy of which lead forms a part is pewter.

2. A plummet or mass of lead attached to a graduated line, used in sounding at sea. It is usually in the shape of the frustum of a cone or pyramid. For depths of 30 fathoms or under, it has a weight of from 5 to 9 pounds, and is called a *hand-lead*. For depths from 30 to 60 fathoms, the lead weighs from 30 to 60 pounds, and is called a *casting-lead*. For depths from 60 to 200 fathoms, a *deep-sea lead* is used, weighing from 75 to 120 pounds. A special apparatus, called a *deep-sea sounding-machine*, is used for depths above 200 fathoms. See *deep-sea sounding-machine*, under *deep-sea*.

3. In *printing*, a thin strip of type-metal (sometimes of brass), used to increase the space between lines of composed types. Leads are usually

cast to fractional parts of the body piece. The thickness most used is six-to-pica, one thirty-sixth of an inch, but there are many sizes both above and below this. To make matter still more conspicuous, double leads (two leads together) are often used, and sometimes treble leads.

There is a newspaper in another city which . . . avoids double leads, capitals, pictures, and all forms of typographical hysteria. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 618.

4. A small stick of black-lead or plumbago used in pencils.—5. *pl.* Sheets or plates of lead used for covering roofs: sometimes used as a singular for a flat roof covered with lead.

He looked down on his brethren as if he stood on the top of a *lead*, and not on the same ground they do.

Ep. Andrews, *Sermons*, V. 18.

The tempest crackles on the *leads*.

Tennyson, *Sir Galahad*.

"On to the *leads*; will you come and see the view from thence?" I followed still, up a very narrow staircase to the attic, and thence by a ladder and through a trap-door to the roof of the hall. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xl.

6. A pipe of lead; a leader.

And let me (good Lord) be like the *Lead*
Which to some Clite from some Conduit-lead
Brings holm water; yet (self-wanting sense)
It selfe recedes no drop of comfort thence.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Lu Barta's* Weeks, II, Eden.

7. In *stained-glass work*, etc., one of the lines or ribbons of lead, grooved on both sides, which serve to retain the glass by the edges.—8. In *knitting*, a tin or lead socket in which a needle is fixed before being fitted to the frame.—*Black lead*. See *black-lead*.—*Blue lead*. (d) A miners' name for galena. (b) In the manufacture of white lead, lead which has not become perfectly converted into the carbonate, and therefore retains more or less of its blue color.—*Chocolate lead*. See *chocolate*.—*Cornucopia lead*. Same as *phosphoric*.—*Drift-lead*, a heavy lead hung overboard when a ship is lying at anchor; to show if she drifts or drags.—*Glaciers' burned lead*. Same as *comes*, 2.—*Green lead ore*. See *pyromorphite*.—*Lead-boat file*. See *file*.—*Lead-shaving machine*, a series of rotary knives so combined as to reduce lead to shavings for the manufacture of white lead.—*Leads of Venice*, places of confinement situated immediately under the leads (roof) of the ducal palace in Venice, memorable for the political prisoners confined there in the line of the Venetian republic.—*Milled lead*. Same as *sheet lead* (which see, below).—*Mopk lead*. Same as *blende*.—*Red lead*, a pigment formed by the exposure of litharge to the action of air at a temperature of 500°, under which conditions it absorbs oxygen. It is used for a variety of purposes. When mixed with mastic and linseed-oil, it is used as a cement for the flanges of steam-pipes, but it enters the market chiefly as a pigment, as when mixed with either water or linseed-oil, it covers extremely well.—*Red lead ore*. Same as *crocoite*.—*Sheet-lead*, a thin plate of lead made by passing a flat ingot repeatedly through a rolling-mill until the requisite thinness has been attained. Called in England *milled lead*.—*Sugar of lead*, or *lead acetate*, a crystalline salt prepared by dissolving lead or litharge in vinegar or pyro-ligneous acid. It has a sweetish taste, and in large doses is a violent irritant poison. It is used in medicine both internally and externally, and extensively in the arts.—To *arm a lead*. See *arm*.—To *heave* or *cast* the *lead*, to cast the deep-sea lead or hand-lead for the purpose of taking soundings.

I sail *oats* *leslie* and loke the space,

Howe depe the watir is like a dele.

York Plays, p. 51.

White lead, a mixture of the carbonate and the hydrated oxid of lead in somewhat varying proportions, approximating to 75 per cent. of the former and 25 per cent. of the latter. It is prepared as follows: Metallic lead is cast into perforated disks 7 inches in diameter and ½ inch thick, technically called *bookies*. These are packed into earthenware pots 15 inches high, and to each pot is added a small amount of acetic acid. The pots are then piled into bins 40 feet square, and the whole covered with spent tan-bark and left alone for nearly three months. During this time the temperature rises, steam is given off, and a rather complex chemical decomposition takes place, by which the metallic lead bookies become converted into the white carbonate. But the quantity of lead converted into white lead seldom amounts to more than 65 per cent. The bins are unloaded and the contents of the pots thrown into a revolving screen, which separates the white lead from the unconverted metallic lead, this latter being remelted and put through the process again. The white lead is ground to a fine powder, and then made into a paste with 10 per cent. of linseed-oil, forming the paint known as white lead in oil. This method of converting metallic lead into white lead is known as the "Dutch process." Other methods tending toward greater quickness and economy have also been used.—*Yellow lead ore*. See *wulfenite*.

II. a. Made or composed of lead; consisting more or less of lead.—*Lead flat*, a level roof covered with sheet-lead resting on boarding and joists. *E. H. Knight*.—*Lead lights*, a form of casement-window having small panes set in leaden cames, which are attached to cross-bars called saddle-bars. *E. H. Knight*.—*Syn.* See *lead*.

*lead*² (led), v. t. [*ME.* *leden*, *leeden* (= *D.* *looden* = *MLG.* *loden* = *G.* *lothen* = *Dan.* *lodde* = *Sw.* *loda*, sound with the lead; from the noun.] 1. To cover with lead; fasten or fit with lead; join by means of lead: as, to *lead* a roof; to *lead* stained glass, as in a window.

The Cloysters about it [the palace], *lead*ed above, and paved with stone, the roof supported with columns of marble.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 28.

2. In *printing*, to insert leads between the lines of, as type.—3. In *ceram.*, to give metallic

gloss to by means of an ore of lead ground fine and strewn over the surface.—4. To smooth and polish (the bore of a rifled gun) by the application of a leaden lap.

When once rifled, the barrel cannot—as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—be leaded or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 146.

To lead out, in printing, to insert letters between the lines of (composed types).—To lead up, in stained-glass work, to join or assemble (the distinct pieces) by means of lead ribbons or cames.

lead³, *n.* [Also *lead*; < ME. *leede*; perhaps < Gael. *luohd*, a pot, kettle.] A caldron; a copper kettle.

His heede

That stemed as a forneys of a leade.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 302.

Mow hault to burn.

To serve thy turn.

To bake thy bread.

To burn under lead.

Tusser, *Housewifery*, August's Abstract.

lead-arming (led'är'ming), *n.* A lump of tallow, soap, grease, or other similar substance pressed into the lower end of a sounding-lead for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the bottom from the particles adhering to the greasy substance.

lead-ash (led'ash), *n.* The slag of lead.

leadback (led'bæk), *n.* The American dunlin, ox-bird, or purre. [Shinnecock Bay, L. I.]

lead-bath (led'bäth), *n.* A furnace for exposing ores of gold or silver mechanically to the action of melted lead.

The powdered ore unite with the lead to form an alloy, and the precious metals are afterward extracted from the alloy by various processes.

lead-colic (led'kol'ik),

n. See *colic*.

lead-color (led'kul'gr),

n. A dull bluish-gray color, approximating to the color of lead.

lead-colored (led'kul'grd), *a.* Having the color of lead; of a dull-grayish color: as, lead-colored clouds.

lead-cutter (led'kut'er),

n. A machine made to cut to any length the leads used by printers. Many forms are in use, but all have a flat table, an adjustable gage, and a chisel-faced cutter that is brought down by means of a lever.

lead-eater (led'äter), *n.* India-rubber. *Hall's well.* [Prov. Eng.]

leaded (led'ed), *a.* [*lead* + *-ed*.] 1. Separated or spaced by the insertion of thin strips of type-metal between the lines: said of composed types.—2. Fitted or furnished with lead. Especially—(a) Covered with sheet-lead, as a roof. (b) Set in a frame of lead; joined by means of bars or ribbons of lead, as stained-glass work.—Leaded ash, the ash of a stained-glass or other window in which the panes are held by bars or ribbons of lead.

leaden (led'n), *a.* [*ME. leden*, < *AS. lōdon* (= *D. looden*), of lead, < *ledd*, lead: see *lead* and *-en*.] 1. Made or consisting of lead: as, a leaden ball; a leaden coffin.

What says this leaden casket? *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 7. 16.

To me thy leaden Rod resign,

To charm the Centinels

On Mount Othoron.

Congress, *Semole*, III. 1.

2. Like lead in any particular. (a) Inertly heavy; as, the leaden weight of a helpless person. (b) Heavy and slow: as, a leaden pace. (c) Dull; sluggish; without spirit.

If he be leaden, icy-cold, unwilling,

He thons so too. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, III. 1. 176.

Base, leaden curls that glory in your birth.

Marlowe, *Edward II.*, II. 2.

(d) Of the color of lead; dull-colored; hence, gloomy: as, a leaden sky.

Leaden is often compounded with participial adjectives: as, leaden-winged time; a leaden-paced messenger.

This may serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the leaden-heel'd Pace of the one, and the quicksilver'd Motions of the other. *Honell*, *Letters*, I. iv. 21.

O leaden-hearted men, to be in love with death!

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, II.]

Leaden bulla. See *bull*.—*Syn.* *Lead*, *Leaden*. *Lead* as an adjective is not used figuratively; *leaden* is used both literally and figuratively: as, a lead or leaden image; a leaden sky. A similar distinction exists between *wood* and *wooden*, *gold* and *golden*, etc.: as, a wood partition; wooden walls; wooden immobility; a gold watch; golden clouds, or hopes, or prospects. The form in *-en* is generally preferable rhythmically; hence its retention and extension in poetic use.

lead-encephalopathy (led'en-sef-a-lap'a-thi), *n.* A morbid cerebral condition produced by chronic lead-poisoning.

leaden-gray (led'n-grä), *a.* and *n.* Same as *lead-gray*.

leader¹ (lê'dér), *n.* [*ME. leder*, *ledere*, < *AS. lōdera* (= *OFries. ledere*, *ledere* = *D. leider* = *MLG. leider*, *lōder* = *OHG. leitari*, *MHG. leitere*, *leiter*, *G. leiter* = *Dan. leder* = *Sw. ledare*), a leader, < *lōdan*, lead: see *lead*.] 1. One who leads, guides, conducts, directs, or controls; a director or conductor; a chief or commander.

They be blind leaders of the blind. *Mat. xv. 14.*

I have given him for . . . a leader and commander of the people. *Isa. lv. 4.*

A resolute leader might have brought it [the war] to a close in a month. *Macaulay*, *Maliam's Const. Hist.*

2. One who is first or most prominent in any relation; one who takes precedence by virtue of superior qualification or influence; a recognized principal or superior: as, leaders of society; a leader of the bar.

Bi waar of richeloes, for he wole make diffece,

For he is leder of al synne.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (R. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Queen's Counsel are usually termed *leaders*, & they sit in front of the other *Barristers*, whom they are said to "lead" in any particular case in which both are engaged.

Slater, *Guide to Legal Prof.*, p. 17.

Judges, mayors, . . . leaders in science, clergymen better than famous, . . . were represented in that meeting.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, p. 123.

3. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, one who has charge of a "class," which he meets at stated times, and over which he exercises a quasi-pastoral supervision. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (b).—4. In music:

(a) A conductor or director. (b) The principal first-violin player in an orchestra (concert-master), the principal cornettist in a band, or the principal soprano in a chorus. Formerly the leader of an orchestra was also the conductor, but the duties of leading and conducting are now separated in large orchestras.

5. That which leads or conducts; something that guides the course of a thing, or conducts to it. (a) In mining, the more or less well-defined vein-like mass of ore which the miner follows in his work; the indication which the miner follows when working an irregular metalliferous deposit. This is sometimes a mere crack, sometimes a fissure with vein-stone or even with ore, and sometimes a well-defined fissure-vein. The word is used chiefly where there is some complexity in the phenomena, as where the rock on each side of the fissure is more or less mineralized, so that the fissure or leader forms only a part of the metalliferous deposit. (b) A pipe for the conveyance of water from a roof or the upper part of a house to the ground. (c) A row of dots or hyphens which lead the eye of a reader from words or figures at one end of a line to words or figures at the other end. (d) A block or piece of wood in which holes are cut to serve as guides for ropes. (e) A kind of wrapped quick-match to lead fire rapidly from one part of a piece of fireworks to another. (f) A furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone. (g) In fishing, a piece of silkworm gut or fine cord at the end of the reel-line, several feet long, to which the droppers or hobbars are attached at proper intervals. Also called *casting-line*. (A) A structure consisting of a fence of laths or brush, or of stakes interwoven with brush or with netting, or formed of stone, for leading fish into a pound, weir, or heart- seine. The fish following the shore meet the leader, and turn and follow it to its termination. Leaders are most frequently used where there is a long extent of shallow water which ebbs off at low tide.

The pounds of some of the Connecticut fishermen have net-leaders of from 700 to 1,800 feet, set on poles 25 or 30 feet long, driven into the sand.

Massachusetts Fisheries Report, 1868, p. 11.

(h) In surveying, the foremost of the two chain-carriers. (i) A ring or gripper used for leading cattle, passed through the septum of the nose.

6. That which precedes; something that has a leading or foremost place, whether in actual position or in importance. Specifically—(a) One of the leading or front horses in a team of four or more, as distinguished from a wheeler, or one placed next the carriage.

St. Felix takes a post-chaise

With, for "wheelers," two bays, and, for "leaders," two greys. *Berkham*, *Ingoldsbay Legends*, II. 20.

(b) The principal wheel in a set of machinery. (c) A principal editorial article in a newspaper; one of the longer articles in a newspaper appearing as its own utterances or expressions of editorial views, whether written by the ostensible editor or by leader-writers or contributors.

Mr. Bryant was the first of our journalists to adopt the English practice of *leaders*, which has since become the universal habit of our journalism.

D. J. Hill, *Bryant*, p. 66.

7. A sinew; a tendon; as, the leaders of the fingers or toes. [Technical].—8. Something offered as a special attraction to customers; a leading "bargain." [Trade cant.]

A new rival may inflict severe loss through overestimating the business field which he enters; through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a *leader*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 622.

9. In bot., the terminal shoot of an excurrent trunk, commonly forming the apex of a cone-shaped tree, as in the fir and the larch.—Cuckoo's leader, the wryneck.—Follow my leader.

See *follow*.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Commander*, *Head*, etc. See *chief*.

leader² (lê'dér), *n.* [*ME. ledere*, *leadere*; < *lead* + *-er*.] A plumber.

leader-boy (lê'dér-boi), *n.* A boy who guides bullocks. See *fore-looper*. [South Africa.]

leaderette (lê'dér-et'), *n.* A short leader in a newspaper. [Eng.]

leader-furrow (lê'dér-fur'ô), *n.* See *furrow*.

leader-hook (lê'dér-hûk), *n.* A hold-fast hook to support a rain-water leader. Its tang is driven into the wall.

leadership (lê'dér-ship), *n.* [*leader* + *-ship*.] The office of a leader; guidance; control.

leader-writer (lê'dér-rî'tér), *n.* A member of the editorial staff of a newspaper who writes leaders or editorial articles.

lead-glance (led'gläns), *n.* Lead ore; galena.

lead-glass (led'gläs), *n.* A glaze for ceramic ware produced by the use of lead, applied throughout Europe to the coarser kinds of pottery for domestic use. Ware covered with this glaze was usually coarse and brittle, and a coating was needed to make it available for holding liquids; but the glaze was injurious in the case of such contents as would partly dissolve it, and hence pottery so coated was superseded, especially by salt-glazed ware.

lead-gray (led'grä), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Colored like lead.

II. *n.* A color resembling that of lead.

Also *leaden-gray*.
leadhillite (led'hil-It), *n.* [*Leadhills*, a locality in Lanarkshire, Scotland, + *-ite*.] A sulphato-carbonate of lead occurring in transparent white to yellow or greenish crystals.

leading¹ (lê'ding), *n.* [*ME. ledyng*; verbal *n.* of *lead*, *v.*] 1. The act of conducting or guiding; conduct; leadership; command.

His fader, whiche in Romeine

The ladyng of the chynaire

In gouernance hath vnderake.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, vii.

2. Ability to lead; commanding quality or capacity.

The situation of the Whig Party is very critical indeed, and I really think it becomes necessary for your Lordship and all other men of great leading and property in the country to come up to town and to concert the measures to be taken in so critical a moment.

G. J. Fox, *Letter*, July 1, 1782.

3. A directing influence or guidance; especially, a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case: a term used by the Friends or Quakers.

Ann Miller, a young person who began to have *leadings* at the age of four years, who never cared to play, never laughed, and always waited to be directed before she even washed her hands.

M. C. Lee, *A Quaker Girl of Nantucket*, p. 8.

leading² (lê'ding), *p. a.* [*Prp. of lead*, *v.*] 1. Guiding; conducting; preceding; hence, serving as a precedent.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new leading example. *Sir H. Wotton*.

2. Attracting; drawing; as, a leading article among shopkeepers (that is, something offered as a special inducement to customers, for its attractiveness or its cheapness, or both).—3. Chief; principal; capital; most influential: as, a leading motive in action; a leading man in a party.

The constitutional changes made by Solon were in leading respects towards industrial organization.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 483.

Leading article. Same as *leader*, 6 (c).—Leading axle. See *axle*.—Leading business (*thead*). the acting of principal parts or rôles in plays.—Leading chord, in music, the chord of the dominant: so called because it leads naturally into that of the tonic.—Leading column (*mill*), the first column that advances from the right, left, or center of a company, battalion, or army.—Leading file, the first two men who advance from the right, left, or center of a company or a battalion.—Leading guide, the guide to whose movements a column of soldiers must conform in marching.—Leading lights. See *light*.—Leading man, leading lady, the chief performers in a theatrical company: the man and woman who enact the parts of hero and heroine.—Leading marks, objects on shore used for guidance on entering or leaving port.—Leading melody, in music, the melody which controls the construction of a piece at any point. In plain music it is usually the soprano part, but in the made music it may be any part or all the parts in turn.—Leading motive (German *leitmotiv*), in dramatic music, a principal motive or theme; a theme, usually of but few tones, by which a personage, situation, thought, or emotion is indicated, and which recurs (sometimes in a modified form) whenever the personage, situation, thought, or emotion appears or is suggested. The principle of the leading motive was recognized in the middle of the eighteenth century, but was not elaborately applied until the later works of Richard Wagner, especially in those of the *Nibelungen Trilogy*, in *Tristan and Isolde*, etc.—Leading name, leading tone, in music, the seventh tone of the major scale (and of certain forms of the minor scale), commonly called *ti* (by the tonic-so-faists); the subtonic: so called be-

cause it lies but one half-step below the tonic or key-note, and (in ascending passages) naturally leads into it. The leading tone is characteristic of the modern as contrasted with the medieval modes, in all but one of which the seventh tone was a whole step below the tonic; hence it is sometimes called the *characteristic tone*. — **Leading principle of inference.** See *inference*. — **Leading question.** See *question*. — **Leading wind** (*lead*), a wind stream or quartering.

leading² (led'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lead²*, *v.*] 1. Lead-work; the leads, as of a house; articles of lead collectively.

The doors are glazed with a design made of *leading* and opalescent glass. *Art. Age*, V. 47.

2. *Milit.*, the clogging of the grooves of a rifle by lead from the bullets.

leading-block (lê'ding-blok), *n.* A block for guiding a rope or purchase, or holding it in a given position without impeding its motion.

leading-hose (lê'ding-hôz), *n.* The hose from which the water of a fire-engine is discharged.

leading-in (led'ing-in'), *n.* The act or process of putting together the parts of a stained-glass window having lead comes.

leadingly (lê'ding-li), *adv.* In a leading manner; by leading.

leading-rod (led'ing-rod), *n.* A rod used in drawing and polishing the bores of rifle-barrels. *E. H. Knight*.

leading-screw (lê'ding-skro), *n.* Same as *lead-screw*.

leading-spring (lê'ding-spring), *n.* In English locomotives, one of the springs fixed on the leading axle-box to bear the weight above. *E. H. Knight*.

leading-staff (lê'ding-stáf), *n.* *Milit.*, the staff or baton of a field-marshal. [Rare.]

After this action I preferred was
And chosen city-captain at Milo-End,
With hat and feather, and with *leading-staf*.
Beau. and Ft., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

leading-strings (lê'ding-stringz), *n. pl.* 1. Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders? *Swift*.

Hence—2. Restrictions imposed upon freedom of action; intrusive care or custody; restraining guidance.

Leaving you, within the tethering of certain *leading-strings*, to gather what advantages you can.

Ruskin, *Elem. of Drawing*, III.

To be in *leading-strings*, to be in a state of infancy or dependence; to be a puppet in the hands of others.

leading-wheel (lê'ding-hwêl), *n.* In locomotives, one of the wheels which are placed before the driving-wheels.

leading-wires (lê'ding-wîrz), *n. pl.* In *elect.*, same as *leads*. See *lead¹*, 7 (b).

lead-lap (led'láp), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *roughing-mill* and *lead-mill*.

leadless (led'les), *a.* [*lead²* + *-less*.] Having no lead; not charged with a bullet. [Rare.]

Little's *leadless* pistol met his eye.
Byron, *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

lead-line (led'lin), *n.* 1. The line attached to a sounding-lead, used in measuring the depth of water. See *lead²*, 2. The hand-lead line is marked at one fathom with a toggle, at 2 and 12 fathoms with two strips of leather, at 3 and 18 with three strips, at 5 and 15 with a white rag, at 7 and 17 with a red rag, at 10 with a piece of leather with one hole in it, and at 30 with a piece of leather having two holes. Coasting-lines and deep-sea lines are marked alike: namely, at 10 fathoms with a bit of line knotted once, at 20 with a line having two knots, etc., each intermediate 5 fathoms being marked by a bit of line without a knot; at 100 fathoms is placed a bit of red, at 200 a bit of white, and at 300 a bit of blue bunting.

2. A heavy leaded or weighted line attached to the bottom of a net, as a seine, and used to sink it. — **Lead-line drawing.** In *stained-glass work*, same as *out-line drawing* (which see, under *drawing*).

lead-luster (led'lus'ter), *n.* Oxid of lead; a lead glaze given to some wares after burning.

leadman (lêd'man), *n.* [*lead¹* + *man*. Cf. *lodeman*.] One who leads in anything, as in a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindstone stones. *B. Jonson*.

lead-mill (led'mil), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a flat wheel of lead charged with emery and water, which is used in grinding all gems except those below 8.5 in hardness.

lead-mule (lêd'mûl), *n.* A mule that goes in the lead, as of a mule-train.

Our driver had named the *lead-mules* Bettie and Jane.
E. B. Ouster, *Boots and Saddles*, p. 66.

lead-nail (led'nail), *n.* 1. A small, round-headed copper-alloy nail, used for fastening sheet-lead on roofs.—2. *Naut.*, a scupper-nail.

lead-ocher (led'ô'ker), *n.* See *massicot*.

lead-paralysis (led'pá-rá'l'i-sis), *n.* Paralysis due to chronic lead-poisoning.

lead-pencil (led'pen'sil), *n.* An instrument for making marks or lines, or for writing or drawing, made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (which is commonly called *black-lead*) in a small (generally cylindrical) casing of wood.

lead-plant (led'plant), *n.* A shrubby leguminous plant, *Amorpha canescens*, found from Michigan and Wisconsin southwestward, reputed to indicate the presence of lead-ores. See *Amorpha*.

lead-plaster (led'plás'tér), *n.* An adhesive plaster made by boiling together lead oxid, olive-oil, and water, the emplastrum plumbi of the pharmacopœia. Also called *diachylon*.

lead-poisoning (led'poi'zon-ing), *n.* Poisoning by the introduction into the body of some preparation of lead, as sugar of lead, white lead, etc. Chronic lead-poisoning may exhibit one or more of the following features: anemia, pains in the limbs, lead-ochre, lead-paralysis, lead-encephalopathy, nephritis, etc. Also called *plumbism*.

lead-pot (led'pot), *n.* A crucible or pot for melting lead. *E. H. Knight*.

lead-screw (lêd'skro), *n.* In *mech.*, the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed-motion to the slide-rest.

lead-sinkers (lêd'sing'kêrz), *n. pl.* In a knitting-machine, a series of plates attached to a sinker-bar, by which they are depressed all together in order to form a loop between every two needles. They alternate with the jack-sinkers.

leadman¹ (lêd'r'man), *n.* [ME. *ledesman*; a var. of *ledesman*, *q. v.*] One who leads the way.

I will be your *ledes man*,
And lede you the way.
Lytell's Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 108).

leadman² (lêd'r'man), *n.* *Naut.*, a seaman who heaves the lead.

lead-soap (led'sôp), *n.* An insoluble oleate, palmitate, or stearate of lead, or a mixture of these salts. It is known in pharmacy as *lead-plaster*.

lead-spar (led'spâr), *n.* Cerusite.

lead-tracery (led'trâ'sér-i), *n.* The lead sashes or ribbons, collectively, in any combination of glass, as in a window, formed with leaden comes.

lead-tree (led'trê), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Leucaena glauca*, related to the acacias. It is native in tropical America, and has been naturalized in Africa and Asia. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental tree in warm climates.

lead-vitriol (led'vit'ri-ol), *n.* Same as *anglesite*.

lead-water (led'wâ'tér), *n.* Aqueous solution of subacetate of lead, employed in medicine as an external application. It is sedative and astringent. It is the liquor plumbi subacetatus dilutus of the pharmacopœia.

lead-works (led'wêrks), *n. sing. or pl.* A place where lead is extracted from the ore.

leadwort (led'wert), *n.* [*lead²* + *wort*.] 1. An herbaceous plant of southern Europe, *Plumbago Europæa*.—2. By extension, any plant of the genus *Plumbago*, of the order *Plumbaginæ*.—Cape *leadwort*, *P. capensis*, a cultivated species from South Africa, with somewhat climbing, angled stems, and large pale or lead-blue corollas.—Ceylon or white-flowered *leadwort*, a shrubby East Indian species, *P. Seylanica*.—*Leadwort* family, the *Plumbaginæ*.

lead¹ (lêd'), *a.* [Early mod. *E. ledy*; < *lead²* + *-y*.] Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties.

His ruddy lippos [were] wan, & his eyes *ledy* and hollow.
Str. Tr. Elvot, The Governour, II. 12.

leaf (lêf), *n.*; *pl. leaves* (lêvz). [*ME. leaf, leaf* (*pl. leves*), < AS. *leaf* (*pl. leaf*) = OS. *lôh* = OFries. *laf* = D. *loaf* = MLG. *lof* = OHG. *lob*, *loup*, MHG. *loup*, G. *laub* = Icel. *laufr* = Sw. *lôf* = Dan. *lô* = Goth. *laufr*, a leaf. Cf. Lith. *lôpas* = Russ. *lopest*, a leaf, Gr. *lêpos*, *lêpis*, a scale (see *lepis*). For the L. and Gr. words for 'leaf,' see *foli*. Hence ult. *lobby*, *lodge*; in comp. ME. *leaf-sel*.] 1. An expanded, usually green, organ of a plant, of transient duration, produced laterally from a stem or branch, and, with others, arranged upon the stem in a definite and symmetrical order. In the most complete sense, a leaf consists of a blade or lamina, the broad, flat portion; a footstalk, leafstalk, or petiole,

the linear portion connecting the blade with the stem; and a pair of appendages, the stipules, at the base of the petiole; but often the petiole, and still more often the stipules, are wanting. In any case, *leaf* very frequently denotes merely the blade, especially with descriptive: as, a cordate, an ovate, a lanceolate leaf, etc. Leaves are simple or compound, according as they have one or several blades. They are distinguished also by the arrangement of their veins. (See *venation*.) Physiologically, the normal function of leaves is assimilation—that is, the transformation of inorganic into organic matter, which takes place only in the green parts of the plant. But leaves may be converted to various other uses—for example, into



a, unifoliate leaf of orange (*Citrus Aurantium*); b, simple leaf of chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

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Compound leaves.

c, decomposed bipinnate leaf of *Gleditsia triacanthos*; d, palmately trifoliate leaf of clover (*Trifolium pratense*); e, ternately decomposed leaf of *Thalictrum flavum*; f, palmately compound leaf of *Arachis hypogaea*; g, palmately compound leaf of horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*); h, pinnately trifoliate leaf of *Phacelia parviflora*.

means for the capture and maceration of insects, as in sundew and Venus's fly-trap, or into organs for climbing, as in the pea-vine; and in many other ways leaves depart from the typical description above given.

Robyn was in merry Scherwode
As list as *leaf* on lynde.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).
Languid leaves whereon the autumn blows—
The dead red raiment of the last year's rose.
Swinnburne, *Two Dreams*.

2. Anything resembling a leaf, as in being flat and relatively broad, or in being a flexible or movable attachment or addition to something else. (a) A single thickness of paper in a book or folded sheet; hence, with reference to the words written or printed upon it, the part of a book contained in one of such leaves.

This is a *leaf* of vire bilene as lettrist men vs teacheth.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 102.
Had she looked that other half and the *leaf* turned,
She shuld have founden false wordis folowing thereafter.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 338.

I turn
The *leaf* to read them.
Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 2. 152.

(b) A separately movable division of a folding or sliding door, fire-screen, table, hinge, etc.

To Sir Philip Warwick's, to dinner, where abundance of company come in unexpectedly; and here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff, as the company increaseth, to put a larger *leaf* upon an oval table. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 288.

The entrance to the park lay through an old-fashioned gateway in the outer wall, the door of which was formed of two huge oaken *leaves*, thickly studded with nails.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, III.
(c) A very thin sheet of hammered metal; foil; as, gold-*leaf*.
(d) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer; especially, the fat about the kidneys of a pig (compare



Leaf of *Viburnum* sp., showing B, the blade; P, the petiole, and S, the two stipules.

leaf-lard); hence, in local use, the kidney itself. [Prov. Eng.]

What say you to the *leaf*s or *leeks* of a brawn's new kid, to be of weight eight pound?

John Taylor, Works (1630).

(c) A tooth of a pinion, especially when the pinion is small. (f) In *arck*, an ornament resembling or representing a leaf of a plant; a foliation. (g) A flap, as of a hat.

Harry let down the *leaf* of his hat and drew it over his eyes to conceal his emotions.

Brooks, Fool of Quality, II. 129.

(h) In *tapestry-weaving*, one half the threads of the warp. As a preliminary to working a tapestry these leaves are separated, one being brought nearer the workman and the other left in the background. (i) In *soil*, a leaf-like part or organ. See *nosel*, and compare *leaflet*, 4.

St. A distemper in young lambs caused by feeding on leaves. *Boileau*, 1731.—*Adverse*, assurgent, compound, concave, connate leaf. See the adjectives.—*Cross* of four leaves. See *cross*.—*Dutch leaf*, fleshy leaf, germinate leaves. See the adjectives.—*Florence leaf*, a leaf-alloy or leaf-metal of a yellow color, used for decorative purposes.—*Foliage leaves*, those leaves which serve the normal purpose of assimilation.—*Latticed leaves*, cancellate leaves.—*Leaf in glass*. See *temple*.—*Lyrate leaf*. See *lyrate*.—*Mala-bar leaves*, the leaves of *Clanmorum nitidum* and other species mixed together, formerly used in European medicine.—*Oblique*, obtuse, orbicular, simple, etc., leaf. See the adjectives.—*The fall of the leaf*. See *fall*.—*To take a leaf out of one's book*. See *book*.—*To turn over a new leaf*, to adopt a different and better line of conduct.

Except such men think themselves wiser than Cicero for teaching of eloquence, they must be content to turn a new leaf.

Asham, The Schoolmaster, p. 122.

leaf (lĕf), v. t. [*leaf*, n. Cf. *leave*³, v.] To shoot out leaves; produce foliage: as, the trees *leaf* in May. Also *leave*.

The vales shall laugh in flowers, the woods

Grow misty green with *leafing* buds.

Whittier, The Clear Vision.

leafage (lĕf'āj), n. [*leaf* + *-age*.] Leaves collectively; foliage.

Soft grass and wandering *leafage* have rooted themselves in the rents, but they are not suffered to grow in their own wild and gentle way, for the place is in a sort inhabited.

Ruskin.

leaf-bearing (lĕf'bĕr'ing), a. In *soil*: (a) Bearing leaves—that is, carrying leaves about in the mouth: as, the *leaf-bearing* ants. (b) Having leaf-like or foliaceous appendages of the body: as, the *leaf-bearing* worms. See *Phyllocladida*.

leaf-beetle (lĕf'bĕ'tl), n. A beetle of the family *Chrysomelida*, nearly all the members of which are leaf-feeders both as larvae and as adults. The three-lined leaf-beetle (*Lema trilineata*) feeds on the leaves of the common potato, and its larva covers its back with excrement. The pupa is formed underground. See cuts under *Chrysomelida* and *Lema*.

leaf-blade (lĕf'blād), n. The blade or lamina of a leaf.

leaf-blight (lĕf'blīt), n. A disease affecting the leaves of various plants, caused by parasitic fungi. That of the pear is distinct from the ordinary pear-blight, and is produced by the fungus *Entomosporium maculatum* (*Mortiera Neesii*). It causes the leaves to fall, and also attacks other growing parts.

leaf-bridge (lĕf'brij), n. A form of drawbridge in which the rising leaf or leaves swing vertically on hinges. *E. H. Knight*.

leaf-bud (lĕf'bud), n. A bud producing a stem with leaves only, as distinguished from a flower-bud, technically called a *gemma*. They are normal when produced either at the end of the shoot or in the axils; otherwise they are adventitious. When not externally apparent they are called latent buds.

leaf-bug (lĕf'bug), n. Any heteropterous insect of the family *Tingitida*: as, the ash-gray *leaf-bug*, *Plasma cinerea*.

leaf-butterfly (lĕf'but'er-flī), n. A butterfly of the genus *Callima*.

leaf-carrier (lĕf'kar'i-ēr), n. A leaf-carrying ant.

leaf-comb (lĕf'kōm), n. See *comb*¹, 3.

leaf-crumpler (lĕf'krum'plēr), n. One of certain pyralid moths of the family *Pyralida*, whose larvae crumple the leaves of various trees and plants to make cases for themselves. The common apple leaf-crumpler of the United States is *Phyllocolpa*, also called *Arobasta indigella*. It appears in summer, laying eggs from which the larvae hatch and become about one third grown when winter sets in. They hibernate in a crumpled silken case attached to twigs or hidden in leaves, and in spring do much damage by devouring the tender young leaves. They feed on the apple, cherry, plum, quince, and peach. They are subject to the attacks of parasitic insects. *Riley*, 4th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 23. See second cut under *Arobasta*.

leafcup (lĕf'kup), n. A plant of the genus *Polymnia*, natural order *Compositae*. The plants are coarse herbs, with the outer scales of the involucre large and leaf-like, whence the name.

leaf-cutter (lĕf'kut'er), n. 1. A leaf-cutting bee, as any species of the genus *Megachile*: so called from their cutting or biting out mor-

sels of leaves to line their nests with. Also called *upholsterer*.—2. A knife used to cut the leaves of a book: same as *paper-cutter*. [U. S., rare.]

leafed (lĕft), a. [*leaf* + *-ed*.] Having leaves: used frequently in composition: as, broad-*leafed*; thin-*leafed*, etc.

leafent (lĕf'ēn), a. [*leaf* + *-en*.] Formed in leaves: as, "*leafen* gold," *Hervey*, Meditations, I. 96.

leaf-feeder (lĕf'fē'dēr), n. An insect or its larva which feeds on leaves.

leaf-finch (lĕf'fīnch), n. The common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

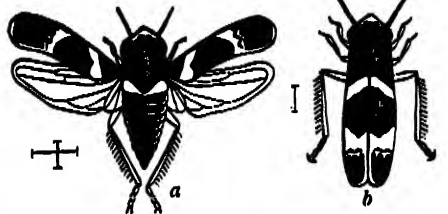
leaf-folder (lĕf'fōl'dēr), n. In *entom.*, one of various moths whose larvae fold leaves together, making cases in which to reside. See cut under *Desmia*.

leaf-footed (lĕf'fūt'ed), a. Having leafy or foliaceous feet; phyllopod: specifically applied to the *Phyllopoda*: as, a *leaf-footed* crustacean.

leaf-gilding (lĕf'gīl'ding), n. Gilding by the application of gold-leaf. See *gilding*, 1.

leaf-gold (lĕf'gōld), n. Gold-leaf. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835, Sermons), I. 692.

leaf-hopper (lĕf'hōp'ēr), n. A hemipterous insect of the family *Jassida*. The species are all



Leaf-hopper (*Erythronotus viti*). a, with wings extended; b, with wings closed. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

plant-feeders, some of them doing great damage. *Erythronotus viti* lays its eggs in April and May in the veins of young grape-leaves, and by the middle of June swarms in the perfect state on the under side of the leaves. It is found from Massachusetts to Georgia and the Mississippi valley. It is erroneously called by many grape-growers the *grape-vine thrip*.

leafiness (lĕf'ē-nēs), n. The state of being leafy or full of leaves.

The sidelong view of swelling *leafiness*.

Keats.

leaf-insect (lĕf'in'sekt), n. An orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmida*: so called from its mimetic resemblance to the leaf of a plant. Also called *walking-leaf*.

leaf-lard (lĕf'lārd), n. Lard prepared from the flaky fat of the hog.

leaf-legged (lĕf'legd), a. Having foliaceous or expanded legs, as an insect.

leafless (lĕf'les), a. [*leaf* + *-less*.] Without leaves; having lost its leaves: as, a *leafless* tree.

leaflessness (lĕf'les-nēs), n. The state of being leafless.

leaflet (lĕf'let), n. [*leaf* + *-let*.] 1. A little leaf; in *bot.*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.—2. A small leaf of printed matter for distribution; a tract.

A generous gift of *Liberation leaflets* for home use and distribution among the neighbors.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 12.

3. In *printing*, a circular of six or more small pages on one piece of paper, not stitched or sewed.—4. In *soil*: (a) A plate or layer of branchial appendages of a crustacean. (b) One of the three divisions of the human diaphragm.—*Respiratory leaflets*, in *Arachnida*. See *lung*.

leaf-lichen (lĕf'hī'ken), n. A lichen of the genus *Parmelia*: so called from the foliose appearance.

leaf-louse (lĕf'lōus), n. An aphid; a plant-louse.

leaf-metal (lĕf'met'al), n. Metal in extremely thin leaves; especially, such a metal imitating gold in color and luster, used for cheap gilding.

leaf-miner (lĕf'mī'nēr), n. The larva of a moth of the family *Tineida*: so called because these caterpillars feed mostly on the parenchyma of leaves, and between the upper and lower surfaces.

leaf-mold (lĕf'mōld), n. An earthy substance consisting of a disintegrated mass of decayed leaves. It is much used, alone or mixed with earth or other substances, as a soil for some house- and garden-plants.

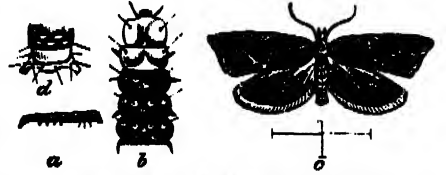
leaf-mouthed (lĕf'mūtht), a. Having a foliaceous appendage on the snout, as the bats of the family *Phyllostomida*.

leaf-netting (lĕf'net'ing), n. A mode of netting by which some of the loops of a row are made higher and more projecting than others: used especially for borderings to netted fabrics.

leaf-nose (lĕf'nōz), n. A bat of the family *Phyllostomida*.

leaf-nosed (lĕf'nōsd), a. Having a foliaceous appendage on the snout; rhinolophine or phyllostomous, as various bats.

leaf-roller (lĕf'rōl'ēr), n. One of several different moths, as *tortricids*, whose larvae roll leaves into cases for themselves. The strawberry



Strawberry Leaf-roller (*Phanocarpa fragariae*). a, larva, natural size; b, head and thoracic joints of same, enlarged; c, moth (cross shows natural size); d, anal shield of larva, enlarged.

leaf-roller, a *tortricid*, *Phanocarpa fragariae*, common in many parts of the United States and Canada, is injurious to the strawberry. The cotton or rose leaf-roller, *Loxosteles gomphiana*, or *Cacoecia rosaceana*, common all over the country, rolls the leaves of cotton, clover, bean, birch, apple, rose, and many other trees and plants.

leaf-rust (lĕf'rūst), n. A disease causing the appearance of rusty spots on leaves, produced by parasitic fungi of the family *Uredinaceae*.

leaf-shaped (lĕf'shāpt), a. Shaped like a leaf: specifically applied in archaeology to certain swords of the bronze period.

leaf-sight (lĕf'sīt), n. In firearms, a form of back-sight consisting of a hinged graduated plate called a leaf, which is raised for use, but at other times lies flat on the barrel.

leaf-silver (lĕf'sil'vēr), n. Silver-leaf.

leaf-silvering (lĕf'sil'vēr-ing), n. Silvering or plating with silver-leaf.

leaf-spot (lĕf'spōt), n. A disease affecting the leaves of the rose, maple, etc., caused by parasitic fungi, *Phyllactinia*, *Septoria*, etc. It appears in dark spots on the leaves.

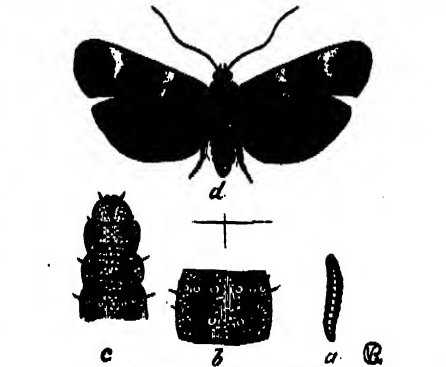
leaf-spring (lĕf'sprīng), n. A long spring which presses together the coupling-hooks of railroad-cars in the Miller coupling.

leafstalk (lĕf'stāk), n. The stalk which supports a leaf; the petiole. See first cut under *leaf*.

leafy. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *leave*¹.

leaf-tailed (lĕf'tāld), a. Having the tail shaped like a leaf: applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus*.

leaf-tier (lĕf'tī'ēr), n. A physid moth, *Pompeila hammondi*. The larva feed on the leaves of the apple, either singly or in small companies. In the latter



Leaf-tier (*Pompeila hammondi*). a, larva, natural size; b, segment of same; c, head and thoracic joints of same; d, imago (cross shows natural size). (b, c, enlarged.)

case they tie several leaves together and skeletonize them. They transform to pupae in slight cocoons usually spun among the leaves. There are two broods a year. The insect hibernates as a pupa.

leaf-tobacco (lĕf'tō-bak'ō), n. See *tobacco*.

leaf-trace (lĕf'trās), n. A foliar trace. See *trace*.

leaf-turner (lĕf'tēr'nēr), n. An attachment to the desk of a piano or an organ for turning the leaves of a music-book. It usually operates by means of a series of springs connected with arms which turn one leaf each time a spring is released by touching a knob or key in front.

leafy (lĕf'ul), a. [*ME. leful, lefful*, < *AS. leðful, geleðful*, believing, faithful, < *geleðfa*, faith, belief: see *believe*, *leave*¹.] 1. Believing; having faith.—2. Faithful.

Tell your sister Sarah
To come and lift her leafy lord;
He's asleep sound on Yarrow.
The Doves Dance of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 67).

leaf-valve (lêf'vâlv), *n.* In a pumping-engine, a valve hinged or pivoted at the side; a clack- or flap-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

leafwork (lêf'wêrk), *n.* [= *G. laubwerk* = Dan. *løvverk* = Sw. *lövverk*.] Decorative work having the character of leafage, or having a design imitated from or suggested by natural leaves.

leafy (lêf'î), *a.* [*< leaf + -y*.] Furnished with, abounding in, or consisting of leaves: as, a leafy stem; a leafy forest; a leafy covert.

In the leafy month of June.

Cokeridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

league (lêg), *n.* [*< ME. lege, < OF. F. ligue* = Sp. Pg. *liga* = It. *lega*, < M.L. *liga, lega*, a league or confederacy, < L. *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*.] 1. A compact or covenant between persons for the maintenance of joint interests or mutual service; hence, union; close affinity; friendship.

There is such a league between my good man and he!
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2. 25.

I myself am in such hearty league
With solitary thoughts, that pensive language
Charms my attention. *Ford, Lady's Trial, IV. 1.*
Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league.
Milton, P. L., IV. 389.

Specifically—2. A political or military confederation; a covenanted alliance or coalition, as of persons or parties in a state, or more commonly of the ruling powers of different states, for the promotion of common objects or interests; a compact for mutual aid and support in public policy or war: as, the Hanseatic League; the Holy League in France; the league of Schmalkald.

Howbeit, because we pilgrimages were not, as he said, comprised in the said *lege*, he wolde not therfore promys nor warrant vs any surety, but we to stande at oure adventure.
Sir R. Gylford, Pylgrimage, p. 66.

To conclude,
Without the king's will or the state's allowance,
A league between his highness and Ferrara.
Shak., Hon. VIII., III. 2. 323.

How fair his [William's] Friendship, and his Leagues how just,
Whom ev'ry Nation courts, whom all Religious trust!
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 21.

3. A combination of different associations or bodies of persons for the promotion of common purposes: as, a base-ball league.—*Achean League, Molian League, Hanseatic League, Holy League*, the adjectives. *Land League*, in Ireland, a combination of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized by Charles Stewart Parnell in October and November, 1879, under the name of the "Irish National Land League," with the object of procuring reduction of rents, refusing to pay rents if such reduction was not granted, and, finally, of effecting a sweeping change in the land laws, by which peasant proprietors were to be substituted for landlords. The league developed great strength, and became the chief factor in the political movement for home rule in Ireland, also led by Mr. Parnell.—*Latin League*. See *Latin*.—*Primrose League*, in Great Britain, a league or combination of persons pledged to principles of conservatism as represented by Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804–81), and opposed to the revolutionary tendencies of Radicalism. The object of the league is declared to be "the maintenance of religion, the constitution of the realm, and of the imperial ascendancy of Great Britain." The scheme of the organization was first discussed at the Carlton Club, in October, 1883, and the actual league made its first public appearance in a grand banquet at Freemasons' Tavern in London a few weeks later. The organization of the league is by "habitations or clubs"; these obey the instructions of the Grand Council, and annually send delegates to the Grand Habitation, which is held in London on or near the 15th of April, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield. A noteworthy feature is the enrolment of women, or "dames," who take an active part in all the business of the association, having an executive committee and a fund of their own. The name and symbol of the league are derived from Beaconsfield's favorite flower.—*Solanum League and Covenant*. See *covenant*.—To be in league with, to be confederated with; have a compact with; usually with a sinister meaning: as, to be in league with rogues.—Syn. *Confederacy, Coalition*, etc. (see *alliance*), society, federation, association, fraternity.

league (lêg), *v.* pret. and pp. *leagued*, ppr. *leaguings*. [*< league*.] 1. *Intrans.* To form a league; join in friendship or interest; combine for mutual support; confederate.

Thus sundry motives, more than I can name,
Leagued on his part, and she a wife became.
Orbbs, Works, VII. 90.

II. trans. To combine; band; confederate.

Wakful ambition leagued with hasty pride.
F. Fletcher, Upon the Picture of Achmet.

A time came, almost within our own day, when Pope and Turk were really leagued together.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 318.

league (lêg), *n.* [*< ME. lege, legge, leghe, < OF. legue* (f. *lieu*) = Pr. *lega, legua* = Cat.

legua = Sp. Pg. *legua, legoa* = It. *lega*, < M.L. *lega, leuga, leuca*, L.L. *leuca* = LGr. *λεῦγα*, NGr. *λεῖγα*, a Gallic mile (see below), = AS. *leowe*, a league. Of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *leô, leu, ler*, a league. The Gallic *leig*, Ir. *leige*, are from E.] An itinerary unit not now in English use, except as a marine league. (See below.) The league as a unit of length originated in ancient Gaul, where it was equal to 1½ Roman miles, or 1.4 statute miles, improperly termed the Gallic mile. Afterward it was 2,000 paces, and in the middle ages it was in England 2 miles, or nearly 3 statute miles. It is a conventional, not a legal measure. A land-league is sometimes said to be 3 statute miles. The common league of France was 2,784 statute miles; the French post-league was 2,432 statute miles; the Spanish league was 4,214 statute miles; the Spanish judicial league was 2,334 statute miles; the Flanders league was 3.9 statute miles; the Brabant league was the marine league. The league is still in use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, where it is held to be about 2.63 English miles, and a square league 4,438.4 acres. The league is much used in South America. In the greater part of the Argentine Republic, as in Uruguay before 1864, it is equal to 6,000 varas, which, however, are of different lengths in different provinces; and the so-called Argentine league of 5,000 varas exists only in Santiago Del Estero. The postal league, however, varies from 4,000 to 5,000 varas; and in Tucuman the league is sometimes 4,980, sometimes 3,980 varas. The old league of Cuba was 4,900 varas. In Buenos Ayres the league is 5,200 meters, in Rioja 5,085.90 meters, in Colombia 5,000 meters, in Chili 4,812.882 meters, and in Paraguay 4,188 meters. Three kennyngees ferre on the see: that is, one and twenty leagues terre. *Prose Rom. of Melusine, fol. 61.*

And aboute .iiij. or .iiij. leagues frome thens is the place yt now is desert, where ye woman of Canane prayde to our Lord for her daughter yt was vexed wt a fende.
Sir R. Gylford, Pylgrimage, p. 47.

From the place whence the Romans advanced their standards unto the barbarians fort it was fourtene leagues: that is to say, one and twenty miles.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 60.

The Domesday league was only a mile and a half.
Pearson, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.

Marine league, a rough unit of length, equal to three geographical or nautical miles (see *nautical*), or one twentieth of a degree of latitude. A nation has exclusive territorial jurisdiction on the high seas for a marine league from its own shore.

league (lê'gér), *n.* [*< OF. and F. liguor, < ligue*, league: see *league*.] *v.* A member of a league; a confederate; one who belongs to a league of individuals or parties within a state: as, the French *leaguers* fought against both Henry III. and Henry IV.

The divisions are so many, and so intricate, of protestants and catholics, royalists and *leaguers*.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

leaguer (lê'gér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *legher, legher*; < D. *leger* = G. *lager*, a bed, couch, camp, = Dan. *legr*, camp, = Sw. *läger*, camp, also (= Dan. *leje*) bed, couch, = AS. *læger*, bed: see *lair*, of which *leaguer* is thus ult. a doublet.] 1. A camp; especially, the camp of a besieging army; a besieging force. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries.
Shak., All's Well, III. 6. 27.

I have it in charge to go to the camp or leaguer of our army.
Scott.

2. Investment of a town or fort by an army; a siege or besiegement.

It was perceived that their slender ranks were not able to resist the thick *leghers* of the enemies.
Holme, Hist. Eng., VI. 18.

I'll tell you, gentlemen, it was the first, but the best leaguer that ever I beheld with these eyes.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

It was to him that all eyes turned, during the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous leaguer of Alkmaar.
Molloy, Dutch Republic, II. 486.

leaguer (lê'gér), *v. t.* [*< leaguer*, *n.*] To besiege; besiege. [Rare.]

Two mighty hosts a leaguer'd town embrace,
And one would pillage, one would burn the place.
Pope, Ilad, xviii.

leaguer (lê'gér), *n.* [*< league* + *-er*], but with sense of *leaguer*.] Association in a league; leagued or confederate action. [Rare.]

Wee, and our friends, are seconded from Italy, Spayne, Flanders, and Germany, besides the matchlesse strength of resolute leaguer in this holy union.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1560.

leaguerer (lê'gér-ér), *n.* One engaged in a leaguer; a besieger: as, "Roman leaguerers," *J. Webster.*

leak (lêk), *v.* [*< ME. lekken* (prob. of Scand. origin) = D. *lekken* = OHG. *lechen* (only in pp. *zerlechen*), MHG. *G. lechen*, also *lecken* = Icel. *leka* = Dan. *lække* = Sw. *lëcka*, to be leaky, leak; cf. MHG. *lechesen, lechsen*, G. *lechern*, dry up, leak; from the adj. (see *leak*, *a.*), which is not found in ME. or AS. (the rare AS. *lecc*, leaky—said of a ship—being appar. unrelated); associated with a causal verb, E. *leach*, *lechi*,

leach, < AS. *leccan* = MHG. *lecken*, wet; all prob. from an orig. strong verb, Goth. as if **likan*, be wet. Cf. *leach*, *lechi*.] 1. *Intrans.* To let water or other fluid, or light, etc., out of, into, or through something, by an accidental or unintentional aperture, or through permeable material: as, the cask leaks; the ship is leaking; the roof leaks.

He by Sithrike's procurement was sent to Flanders in a ship that leaked, and so was drowned.
Holme, Hist. Eng., VI. 19.

2. To ooze or pass, as water or other fluid, or anything that can flow, as grain, through an aperture.

Looks enery nyxt with a Candelle that they [wines] not reboyle nor lets [leaks in MS. also].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several parts, may be emptied out again.
Wülke.

3. To void water or urine. [Vulgar.]

Why, they will allow us ne'er a Jordan, and then we leak in your chimney.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1. 22.

To leak out, to find vent; transpire; find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way: as, the story leaked out.

II. trans. 1. To let out or in (especially some fluid) by an accidental aperture: as, the pipe leaks gas; the roof leaks rain; the camera leaks light.—2. To make leaky.

After we had with much trouble & charge sente y^e Paragon away to sea, and thought all y^e paine past, within 14. days after she came againe hither, being dangerously leaked. Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 183.*

leakt (lêk), *a.* [= D. *lek* = Lg. *lek* = G. *leck*, now usually *leck*, after LG., = Icel. *lekr* = Dan. *leak* = Sw. *lëck*, leaky: see the verb.] Leaky.

Fifty sisters water in leak vessels draw.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 35.

I have more to do with my honesty than to fool it,
Or venture it in such leak barke as women.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II. 1.

leak (lêk), *n.* [*< ME. *leke* (f) = D. *lek* = G. *leck* = Icel. *lekt* = Dan. *leak* = Sw. *lëcka*, a leak; see the verb. Cf. *leak*, *a.*] 1. An aperture by which anything that can flow, especially water or other fluid, passes out of, into, or through anything intended to contain, exclude, or restrain it; a crack, crevice, fissure, or hole that permits the passage of anything intended to be shut in or out: as, a leak in a cask, ship, dam, or dike; to stop or plug a leak.

If the leak [in a ship's bottom] increases when going ahead at full speed, it is probably forward, otherwise it is abaft.
Lucas, Seamanship, p. 682.

2. The oozing or passing of a fluid, etc., into, out of, or through anything by an accidental or unintentional aperture or through a permeable medium; leakage.—3. A gutter. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.].—To spring a leak, to open, split, or part so as to let in water; begin to let in water, as a ship or boat.

leakage (lê'kâj), *n.* [*< leak* + *-age*.] 1. A leaking; a passing, of a fluid, etc., by or as if by leaking.

To accumulate their misfortunes, they were soon obliged to cut away their bowsprit, to diminish, if possible, the leakage at the head.

Anson, Voyage round the World, I. 2.

It is an acknowledged fact that there is a constant leakage of emigrants, who had apparently promised to tarry in Canada, into the United States territories.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 630.

2. The quantity of a fluid that enters or escapes by leaking; loss from leaking: as, the leakage amounts to so much.—3. In *cow*, an allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or waste by leaking.

leak-alarm (lê'k-â-lârm'), *n.* A device, comprising a spring-drum, a float to be raised by the water, and an alarm-bell, for sounding an alarm when water accumulates in the hold of a vessel; a leak-indicator or -signal.

leakiness (lê'ki-nês), *n.* The state of being leaky.

leaky (lê'ki), *a.* [*< leak* + *-y*.] 1. Having a leak or leaks; allowing water or other fluid, etc., to pass in or out through an aperture or apertures: as, a leaky boat; a leaky barrel.

He was put ashore from a leaky vessel.
Scott, Englishman, No. 23.

Prisons were leaky [in the fifteenth century], and . . . a man with a few crowns in his pocket, and perhaps some acquaintance among the officials, could easily slip out.
R. L. Stevenson, François Villon.

Hence—2. Apt to disclose secrets; babbling; tattling.

Women are so leaky that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret.
Sir R. L. Sturges.

There is no blab like to the quest'ning fool;
E'en scarce before you turn yourself about,
Whate'er he hears his leaky tongue runs out.

Hamilton, tr. of Horace's Epistles, l. 18.

leal (lāl), *a.* [*< ME. leel, < AF. leal, OF. leal, later leal, loyal, F. loyal (> E. loyal) = Sp. Pg. leal = It. leale, loyal, faithful, < L. legalis, lawful, legal: see loyal, an immediate, and legal, an ult. doublet of leal. With leal, loyal, of, real? (obs.), royal. True; faithful; loyal. [Now only poetical or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]*

And alle he lered to be leal and eche a crafts loue other,
And forbad hem alle debate that none were amonge hem.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 345.

Or wha wad wish a leal love
Than Brown Adam the Smith?
Brown Adam (Child's Ballads, IV. 60).

Yes, by the honour of the Table Round,
I will be leal to thee and work thy work.
Tennyson, Pellena and Ehtarre.

Land of the leal, the abode of the blessed after death;
paradise. [*Scotch.*]

My soul longs to be free, Jean,
And angels beckon me
To the land o' the leal.
Lady Nairne, The Land o' the Leal.

leal, *v. t.* [*ME. lelen; < leal, a.*] To make true;
confirm as true.

When the menaful messengers here message wisten,
& hade letteres of here lord to lelen here sawe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5294.

lealand, layland (lā'-, lā'land), *n.* [*Also le-land; < ME. leland, layland, leyland, leyland, etc.; < leal (= lay) + land.*] Untilled land; fallow ground. [*Obsolete or local.*]

I have an alker of good ley land,
Which lyeth low by yon sea strand.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, l. 130).

leally (lāl'i), *adv.* [*< ME. leelly, lely, lely; < leal + -ly.*] Truly; faithfully; loyally. [*Rare.*]

They sal thorow holy kyrke rede
Mynystro lely the godes of the dede.
MS. Harl. 2280, l. 50. (Halliwell.)

Hit ys lely not like, ne our helete askys,
That suche feriles shuld fall in a fraile woman.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 420.

lealty (lāl'ti), *n.* [*< ME. lealte, leute, leute, leaute, < OF. leaute, also loiaute, etc., > E. loyalty: see leal and loyalty.*] Faithfulness; loyalty. [*Rare.*]

Bot the Northern men hold him no lealte.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 33.

leam (lēm), *n.* [*< ME. leame, leme, leome, < AS. leoma (= OS. lomo = Icel. ljōmi), a gleam, ray, beam, flash of light, contr. of *leōhma, with formative -ma (cf. L. lumen, light, with formative -men), akin to leōht with formative -t, orig. -th, light: see light, n. and a.] A gleam or flash of light; a glow or glowing. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]*

The grete superfluite
Of yourre reede colers, parde,
Which causeth folk to dremen, in here dremes,
Of arwes, and of fyr with reede leomes.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 110.

When the ingel lowed with an elry leme,
Late, late in the gleam! Kilmey came hame.
Hogg, Kilmey.

leam (lēm), *v. t.* [*< ME. leomen, lemen, < AS. lēman, *līman, in comp. ā-līman (= Icel. ljōma), gleam, flash, shine, < leōma, a gleam: see leam, n.*] To gleam; shine; glow. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

The lawnees with loraynes, and lemande scheldes,
Lyghtenande as the leuynge, and lemand al over.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2403.

And when she spake her eyes did leame as fire.
Mir. for Mary, p. 84.

leam (lēm), *n.* Same as lema.

leamant, *n.* See leman. *Bailey, 1731.*

leamer (lēm'er), *n.* [*< leam, n.*] A giver of light; one who shines.

Hayle, my lord, lemer of light,
Hayle, blessed fount!
York Plays, p. 115.

leamer (lēm'er), *n.* Same as leamer.

leamound, *n.* An obsolete variant of lema-
bound.

lean (lēn), *v.* pret. and pp. *leaned*, sometimes
leant, ppr. *leaning*. [*< ME. lenen, leonen, lēnen*

(pret. *lenode*, pp. *lened*), < (a) AS. *līnian*, *līon-ian* = OS. *līnōn* = OFries. *lena* = D. *leunen* = OHG. *līnēn*, MHG. *līnen*, *lennen*, G. *lennen*, intr., *lean*; (b) AS. *līnēan* = Dan. *læne* = Sw. *lāna*, tr., cause to lean (in Sw. Dan. used only reflexively); = L. **oknare* in *oknare*, lean upon, incline, *declinare*, lean or bend away, decline, *reclinare*, lean back, recline, = Gr. *κλίνω*, bend, cause to lean; prob. Skt. *√ ori*. The L. and Gr. words of this root, represented in E., are numerous: as, from L., *cline*, decline, incline, recline, ac-

clivity, declivous, declivity, proclivous, proclivity, etc.; from Gr., *clitic*, *clime*, *climax*, *climacteric*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To incline or deviate from a vertical position or line; deviate from an erect position; take or have an inclining posture or direction; bend or stoop out of line: as, the column *leans* to the north; the *leaning* tower of Pisa; to *lean* against a wall or over a balustrade.

The blessed saints that watched this turning scene,
Did from their stars with joyful wonder lean.
Dryden, Astraea Redux, l. 154.

Our mossy seat is green,
Its fringing violets blossom yet,
The old trees o'er it lean.
Whittier, My Playmate.

2. To deviate from a straight or straightforward line; turn: as, the road *leans* to the right.—3. To depend, as for support or comfort: usually with *on* or *upon*: as, to *lean on* one's arm; to *lean on* the help of a friend.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not
unto [revised version upon] thine own understanding.
Prov. iii. 5.

Everything good in man *leans on* what is higher.
Emerson, Civilization.

What reed was that on which I leant?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

4. To bow or bend in submission; yield.

Marry, yet
The fire of rage is in him, and 'twere good
You *lean'd* unto his sentence with what patience
Your wisdom may inform you.
Shak., Cymbeline, l. 1. 78.

5. To incline, as in feeling or opinion; tend, as
in conduct: as, he *leans* toward fatalism.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The contest was long and obstinate, and success seemed
to lean sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

II. *trans.* To incline for support or rest.

See, how she *leans* her cheek upon her hand!
Shak., E. and J., ii. 2. 23.

lean (lēn), *n.* [= OD. *leynne*, *lene* = OHG. *līnā*, *līnā*, *lōnā*, MHG. *līne*, *lin*, *lone*, G. *lehne*, a leaning, support; from the verb.] Deviation from a vertical position; inclination.

Notwithstanding its want of elegance, and an ominous
lean that it had to one side, our pile dwelling . . . was
very comfortable.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 420.

The cracked veranda with a tipy lean.
Whittier, The Panorama.

lean (lēn), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. leue, < AS. līnne* (= LG. *leon*), lean, meager. Referred by Skeat to *līnan*, lean, bend (see *lean*, v.), as if orig. 'bending, stooping'; but this is doubtful.] I. *a.* 1. Scant of flesh; not fat or plump; spare; thin; lank: as, a *lean* body.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iii.

2. Free from fat; consisting only or chiefly of solid flesh or muscle: as, *lean* meat; the *lean* part of a steak.—3. Lacking in substance or in that which gives value; poor or scanty in essential qualities or contents; bare; barren; meager: as, a *lean* discourse; a *lean* purse; *lean* soil; *lean* trees.

What the land is, whether it be fat or lean.
Num. xiii. 20.

4. Exhibiting or producing leanness.

Lean penury within that pen doth dwell.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxiv.

And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub,
Praising the lean and sallow abstinence!
Milton, Comus, l. 709.

5. Among printers, unprofitable; consuming extra time or labor. *Lean* work is work which takes more time than other work paid for at the same rate. *Lean* type is type which is so thin as to require an unusual number of letters to fill a certain space. The standard widths (as declared by the typographical unions of the United States) of the full alphabet of 26 lower-case letters are the spaces occupied by 15 ems or squares of its own body for each size from pica to bourgeois; 15 ems for brevier and minion, 14 for nonpareil, 15 for agate, 16 for pica, and 17 for diamond. Types whose alphabets do not reach these measures are *lean* or *lean-faced*.—*Lean* bow (*naut.*). See *bow*, 2.—*Lean* type, *lean* work. See *def. 5*.—Syn. 1. Spare, lank, gaunt, skinny, poor, emaciated.

II. *n.* 1. That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2. Any flesh that adheres to the blubber of a whale: same as *fat-lean*.—3. Among printers, unprofitable work.

lean (lēn), *v.* [*< ME. lenen; < lean, a.*] I. *intrans.* To become lean.

The rude nab schal *leanen*.
Hak Niddemad, p. 23.

II. *trans.* 1. To make lean: as, the climate *leans* one very soon. [*Colloq.*]—2. In *whaling*, to remove the lean or flesh from (blubber) with the leaning-knife.

lean (lēn), *v.* See *lain*.

lean-faced (lēn'fäst), *a.* 1. Having a thin face.

A hungry, lean-faced villain. *Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 237.*

2. In *printing*, having an unusually thin or narrow face, as type. See *lean*, 2, a, 5.

leang, *n.* See *liang*.

leaning (lē'ning), *n.* Inclination of the mind; mental tendency; bias; bent.

They supposed he'd run away to sea, as he had a *leaning* that way.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 130.

leaning-knife (lē'ning-nif), *n.* In *whaling*, a large knife used in cutting the lean flesh, or other tissue destitute of oil, from the blubber, preparatory to trying out.

leaning-note (lē'ning-nōt), *n.* In *music*, an appoggiatura.

leanly (lēn'li), *adv.* 1. In a lean manner or condition; meagerly; without fat or plumpness.

—2. Barrenly; unprofitably: as, to discourse *leanly*.

leanness (lēn'nes), *n.* [*< ME. lennes, < AS. līnnes, leanness, < līnne, lean: see lean, 2.*] 1. The condition or quality of being lean; poorness; meagerness.

Thirst, leanness, excess of animal secretions, are signs and effects of too great thinness of blood.
Arbuthnot, Alimenta, ii.

2. Unproductiveness; emptiness.

Poor King Reiglier, whose large style
Agrees not with the leanness of his purse.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 1. 112.

= Syn. 1. Sparseness, lankness, gauntness, skinniness, poorness, emaciation.

leant (lent), *n.* An occasional preterit and past participle of *lean*.

lean-to (lēn'tō), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having rafters or supports pitched against or leaning on another building, a wall, or the like: as, a *lean-to* roof.

They [huts] were composed of great sheaves of giant reeds, placed in *lean-to* fashion. *O'Donovan, Merv, xv.*

II. *n.* A building whose rafters or supports pitch against or lean upon another building, or against a wall, or the like; a penthouse.

The *lean-to* is the simplest form [of vinery], often erected against some existing wall. *Encyc. Brit., xii. 222.*

lean-witted (lēn'wit'ed), *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness.

A lunatic *lean-witted* fool. *Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 112.*

leany (lē'ni), *a.* [*< lean + -y.*] Lean. [*Rare.*]

They han fatte kernes, and leany knaves,
Their fasting flocks to keepe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

leap (lēp), *v.* pret. and pp. *leaped*, sometimes *leapt*, ppr. *leaping*. [*< ME. lepen* (pret. *leop*, *lep*, *lap*, *lope*, pp. *lopen*, also weak, *lepte*), < AS. *hlēpan* (pret. *hlēop*, pl. *hlēōpan*, pp. *hlēdpen*), *leap*, run, = OS. *hlōpan* (in *a-hlōpan*) = OFries. *hlapa*, *lapa*, *hlāpa* = D. *loopen* = MLG. *loopen* = OHG. *hlafan*, *laufan*, *lofvan*, MHG. *lofen*, G. *laufen* = Icel. *hlaupa* = Dan. *løbe* = Sw. *löpa*, run, = Goth. **hlawpan*, leap, spring (in comp. *us-hlawpan*, spring up). Connected with *leap* are the dial. *lope*, *loup*, and *laping*; also ult. *elope*, interlope, orlop; and in comp. from Scand. *gantlope*, *gantlet*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To spring clear of the ground or of any point of rest; pass through space by force of an initial bound or impulse; spring; jump; vault; bound.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 604.

High-elbow'd grigs that *leap* in summer gram.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. To move with springs or bounds; start suddenly or with quick motion; make a spring or bound; ahout or spring out or up.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 204.*

Days when my blood would leap and run
As full of sunshine as a breeze.
Lovell, Ode to Happiness.

A joy as of the leaping fire
Over the house-roof rising higher.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 200.

3. To go; travel. Compare *landleaper*.

Beon *lopan* to London bi leue of beore blanchopes,
To ben clarkes of the kynges benche the cuntre to schenda.
Piers Plowman (A), ProL, l. 24.

4. In *music*, to pass from any tone to one that is two or more diatonic steps distant from it.

= Syn. 1. Jump, spring, etc. See *skip*.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over by leaping; jump over; spring or bound from one side to the other of: as, to *leap* a wall.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds.

Shak., T. N., I. 4. 21.

2. To copulate with; cover: said of the males of certain beasts.—3. To cause to take a leap; cause to pass by leaping.

He had leaped his horse across a deep nullah, and got off in safety. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 287.

leap (lêp), *n.* [*< ME. leop, *lope, lupe, < AS. hlypp = OFries. hlep (in bekhepp) = D. loep = MLG. lēp = OHG. louf, louph, MHG. louf, G. lauf = Icel. hlaup = Sw. lopp = Dan. løb; from the verb.*] 1. The act or an act of leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound.

Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock: . . .

'Tis that convenient leap I mean to try. Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idylls, III. 58.

Sudden leaps from one extreme to another are unnatural. Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. The act of copulating with or covering a female: said of certain beasts.—3. In music, a passing from any tone to one that is two or more diatonic steps distant from it.—4. In mining, a fault or break in the strata. [*Rare.*]—A leap in the dark, an act the consequences of which cannot be foreseen; something done regardless of results; a blind venture.

leap (lêp), *n.* [*Also leep; < ME. leep, < AS. leop, a basket, = Icel. laupr, a basket, box. Cf. seedleap.*] 1. A basket. Wyclif.—2. A trap or snare for fish. Haliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. Half a bushel. Haliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

leaper (lê'pêr), *n.* [*Also dial. lepper (and looper, looper); < ME. leper, < AS. hleppere, a runner (= D. looper = MLG. loper = G. läufer, a runner, = Icel. hlaupari, a charger (horse), = Dan. løber = Sw. löpare, a runner), < hleppan, run: see leap.*] 1. One who or that which runs or leaps: as, a horse that is a good leaper.—2. An angler's name for the salmon, from its leaping over obstructions in streams.—3. A tool used by junkmen for untwisting old rope; a looper.

leapery, *n.* Same as leppy.

leap-frog (lêp'frog), *n.* A boys' game in which one player places his hands on the back or shoulders of another who has assumed a stooping posture, and leaps or vaults over his head.

leapful (lêp'ful), *n.* [*< ME. lepeful; < leap + -ful.*] A basketful. Wyclif.

leaping-fish (lê'ping-fish), *n.* A small blennioid fish of the genus *Salaria*, of an oblong or elongate form, with a smooth skin and two or three thick rays in the ventral fins: so called because it comes out on the shore and is capable of leaping considerable distances. The name is specifically applied to *S. triactylus* of Ceylon.

leaping-house (lê'ping-hous), *n.* A house of ill fame; a brothel. Shak. [*Low.*]

leaping-time (lê'ping-tim), *n.* The period of highest bodily activity; youth. [*Rare.*]

I had rather

Have skippt'd from sixteen years of age to sixty, To have turn'd my leaping-time into a crutch, Than have seen this. Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2. 200.

leap-ore (lêp'ôr), *n.* The most inferior quality of tin ore. Also called *round ore*.

leapt (lêpt), An occasional preterit and past participle of leap.

leap-weel (lêp wêl), *n.* A weel or snare for fish. Holland.

leap-year (lêp'yêr), *n.* [*< ME. lepo-gere (not in AS.) (= Icel. hlaup-ár), leap-year (cf. D. schrikkeljaar, MD. schrickeljaer, lit. 'leap-year' (< MD. schricken, leap forward, start, be startled, be in fear, D. schrikken, be in fear, + jaer, D. jaar, year; so schrikkeloog, the odd day in leap-year, schrikkelmaand, February); Dan. skud-aar, Sw. skottår, lit. 'shoot-year'); < leap + -year. The G. name is schaltjahr, lit. 'intercalary year' (< schalten, insert, intercalate, + jahr, year); L. (LL.) bissextile annus (> It. anno bissextile. Pg. anno bissexto, Sp. año bisiesto, F. année bissextile), a year containing a second sixth day (sc. before the calends of March) (see bissextile).] A year containing 366 days, or one day more than an ordinary year; a bissextile year. See bissextile. The exact reason of the name is unknown; but it probably arose from the fact that any date in such a year after the added day (February 29th) "leaps over" the day of the week on which it would fall in ordinary years: thus, if March 1st falls on Monday in one year, it will fall on Tuesday in the next if that is an ordinary year of 365 days, but on Wednesday if it is a leap-year.*

leap (lêr), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also leor, lere; < ME. loren, teach, learn, < AS. lēran = OS. lēran, lēran, lēran = OFries. lēra = D. leeren, teach, learn, = MLG. lēren = OHG. lēran, lēran, MHG. lēren, G. lehren = Icel. lara = Goth. laisan, teach, in form appar. a denominative*

verb, < AS. lār (= D. leer = OS. OHG. lēra = MHG. lere, G. lehre, etc.), teaching lore (see lore), but rather a causative derived, like AS. lār, etc., and the associated verb leorn, q. v., from a primitive verb represented by Goth. leinan (pret. pres. lais), find out, learn, whence also ult. last¹, a foot-track, a mold for a shoe: see last¹.] I. trans. 1. To teach; instruct; inform.

Constantyn lette also in Jerusalem chiroches rene, And wyde aboute elleswar, Christendom to lere. Rob. of Gloucester, p. 87.

This charm I wol yow leere. Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1580.

2. To learn.

The firste vertu, none, if thou wilt leere,

Is to restreigne and kepe wel thy tounge. Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 238.

Al this newe science that men lere.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 26.

On that sad book his shame and loss he leered. Spenser.

II. intrans. To teach.

The maister leseth [loseth] his time to lere,

When the disciple wol not here. Rom. of the Rose, l. 2180.

[In all senses now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.] **leat** (lêr), *n.* [*A var. of leat¹, after the associated verb leat: see leat¹, leat¹, v.] Learning; lore; a lesson. [Now prov. Eng. and Scotch.]*

This leat I learned of a bel-dame trot

When I was yong and wyde as now thou art. Barnfield, Affectionate Shepherd (1594).

In many secret skills she had been coun'd her leat. Drayton, Polyolbion, xli.

Thou cleare the head o' doited leat.

Burns, Scotch Drink.

leat, *a.* See leat³.

leat, *n.* See leat⁷.

leat-board (lêr'bôrd), *n.* Same as *layer-board*.

leat, *n.* [*ME. leare = D. leeraar = LiG. leror = OHG. lēart, lēart, MHG. lēare, lēer, G. lehrer = Sw. lärare = Dan. lærer, teacher; < leat + -er.*] A teacher.

learn (lêrn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *learned*, sometimes *learnt*, ppr. *learning*. [*< ME. lernen, lurnen, leornen, < AS. leornian = OS. līrnōn (for *līrnōn) = OFries. līrna, lerna = OHG. līrnēn, lērnen, MHG. līrnen, lernēn, G. lernen, learn; a secondary form, with formative -n, and change of orig. s to r (as in the related leat¹, leat²), from the verb represented by Goth. leinan (pret. pres. lais), find out, learn: see leat¹.] I. trans. 1. To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in; become informed of or acquainted with: as, to learn grammar; to learn the truth.*

To learn to die is better than to study the ways of dying.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 13.

As, taught by Venus, Paris learnt the art

To touch Achilles' only tender part. Pope, Dunciad, II. 217.

One lesson from one book we learn'd.

Tennyson, in Memoriam, lxxix.

2. To teach. [Now regarded as incorrect, but formerly in good literary use, and still common in provincial or colloquial use.]

Sweet prince, you learn me noble thankfulness.

Shak., Much Ado, IV. 1. 31.

Bilper hours hereafter

Must learn me how to grow rich in deserts. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, II. 1.

II. intrans. To acquire or receive knowledge, information, or intelligence; receive instruction; profit from teaching: as, to learn how to act; the child learns rapidly.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart. Mat. xi. 29.

learnable (lêr'nā-bl), *a.* [*< learn + -able.*] Capable of being learned.

These be gifts,

Born with the blood, not learnable. Tennyson, Ballin and Balan.

learned (lêr'ned), *p. a.* [*Prop. pp. of learn, v.*] 1. Possessed of the learning of schools; well furnished with literary and scientific knowledge; erudite: as, a learned man.

Men of much reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing. Locke.

It is very difficult to be learned; it seems as if people were worn out on the way to great thoughts, and can never enjoy them because they are too tired. George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 282.

2. Well acquainted; having much experience; skilful: often with *in*: as, learned in art.

Not learned, save in gracious household ways.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. Pertaining to or manifesting learning; exhibiting the effect of instruction or learning; scholastic: as, learned accomplishments; a learned treatise.

How learned a thing it is to be aware of the humblest enemy! D. Johnson, Sejanus.

I set apart [for study] an hour or two each day, and thus repaired in some degree the loss of the learned education my father once intended for me.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 128.

There comes thus to be a separation of the originally unitary speech into two parts: a learned dialect, which is the old common language preserved, and a popular dialect, which is its altered descendant.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

=Syn. 1 and 2. **Learned**, scholarly, erudite, deep-read. These words agree in representing the possession of a knowledge obtained by careful and protracted study, especially in books. They differ in that learned expresses depth and fullness in the knowledge, while scholarly expresses accuracy: as, a learned and scholarly treatise upon the use of the dative case. Learned expresses only the result of study; scholarly may express the result or the spirit: as, scholarly tastes. See ignorant.

learnedly (lêr'ned-li), *adv.* In a learned manner; with learning or erudition; with skill: as, to discuss a question learnedly.

learnedness (lêr'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being learned; erudition.

learner (lêr'nêr), *n.* [*< ME. lernere, < AS. leornere, a learner, < leornian, learn: see learn.*] One who learns; one who acquires knowledge or is taught; a scholar; a pupil.

learning (lêr'ning), *n.* [*< ME. lernyng, < AS. leornung = OS. lernunga = OHG. līrnunga, lernunga, MHG. līrnunge, learning, verbal n. of leornian, learn: see learn.*] 1. The act of acquiring knowledge.—2. Systematic knowledge; the information gained from books and instruction; education in general: as, a branch of learning; a low state of learning.

The routes of learning most bitter we deme;

The fruites at last moste pleasant doth seme. Babbes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 340.

A little learning is a dangerous thing.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 215.

3. Specifically, profound or extensive literary and scientific culture; erudition: as, a man of learning.

What shall become of that commonwealth or church in the end which hath not the eye of learning to beautify, guide, and direct it? Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

No power of combining, arranging, discerning,

Digested the masses he learned into learning. Lowell, Fable for Critics.

4. That which is learned by study or of application to a particular subject; special knowledge or skill: as, to be deeply versed in the learning of an art or a profession; military or mercantile learning.

Put to him all the learnings that his time

Could make him the receiver of. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 1. 43.

I once did hold it, as our statists do,

A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much

How to forget that learning. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 26.

The New Learning, the development in England, in the sixteenth century, of the Italian Renaissance. It was led by Colet, Erasmus, Warham, and More.

It was the story of Nowhere, or Utopia, which More embodies in the wonderful book which reveals to us the heart of the New Learning. J. R. Green, Short Hist., v.

=Syn. 1 and 2. **Scholarship**, **erudition**, etc. (see literature): attainments, acquirements.

learnt (lêrnt), An occasional preterit and past participle of learn.

lea-rod (lê'rod), *n.* Same as *lay-rod*.

leasable (lê'sā-bl), *a.* [*< leas + -able.*] That may be leased; capable of being transferred or held by lease.

leas (lêz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leas'd*, ppr. *leas-ing*. [*< ME. lesen, < AS. lesan (pret. las, pl. lēann, pp. lesen), gather, = OS. lesan = OFries. lēna = D. lezen, gather, read, = MLG. leson = OHG. lesan, MHG. G. lesen, gather, read, = Icel. lēna, glean, gather, read, = Dan. læse = Sw. läsa, read, = Goth. lisan (pret. las), gather; cf. Lith. lesti, pick up (corn). For the development of the notion 'read' from 'gather,' cf. L. legere, Gr. légein, gather, read: see legend, collect, etc.] I. trans. 1. To gather; pick; pick up; pick out; select. [*Prov. Eng.*]*

Of wynter fruites science

Yet leaseth unto the smale unto the greet,

So that the tree may sende her drinke & mete. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

Specifically—2. To glean, as corn. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. intrans. To glean; gather up leavings, as at harvest. [*Prov. Eng.*]

As who so helpeth me to erie or sowen here as I wende

Shal haue leue, bi owre lordes, to lea here in herest. Piers Plowman (B), vi. 68.

Agree, that in harvest used to leas;

But, harvest done, to chair work did aspre;

Meat, drink, and two pence was her daily hire. Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idylls, III.

lease (lēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *leased*, ppr. *leasing*. [*< ME. *leasen, < AF. *leaser, OF. laister, laister, leaser, lesser, laister, F. laister, let, let go, leave, let out, = Sp. Pg. lazar = It. lasciare, leave, lassare, loosen (ML. reflex lassare, leave), < L. lassare, loosen, < laurus, loose: see lax¹, laxation. Cf. release.*] 1. To grant the temporary possession of, as lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another for compensation at a fixed rate; let; demise.

This dear, dear land [England] . . .
Is now leased out, I die pronouncing it,
Like to a tenement or pelling farm.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 1. 59.

Those not by chance
Made, or indenture, or less'd out t' advance
The profits for a time.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxxxviii. 4.

2. To take a lease of, or to take, as lands, etc., by a lease: as, he *leased* the farm from the proprietor. — *Syn. Let, Rent, etc. See hire.*

lease (lēz), *n.* [*< ME. *lese, < AF. *lese, leas, leas, OF. lais, lays, laie, leis, leas, leas, m. (AL. reflex laisa), a lease, also (F. legs), a thing left by will, a legacy; cf. OF. laisse, leas, l., a present; from the verb. Cf. lease², leash, of the same ult. origin.*] 1. A contract transferring a right to the possession and enjoyment of real property for life or for a definite period of time or at will, usually made in consideration of a periodical compensation called *rent*, in modern times usually payable in money, but sometimes in a share of the produce, and in former times frequently in services. The grantor or landlord is called the *lessor*, the grantee the *lessee*. The act of the grantor is called a *demise*; the right of the grantee is called the *term*; his holding under it is called a *tenancy*. The right of the lessor to have possession again at the end of the term, or sooner in case of forfeiture, is called the *reversion*. If the grantor has only a term and grants the whole of it, the contract is not technically a lease, but even if in the form of a lease, is deemed only an assignment. If the grantor of a term retains any reversion, even for a single day, the contract is a lease. A contract not transferring a right of possession, but merely contemplating that such right shall be transferred in the future, is not a lease, but an agreement for a lease. A contract transferring such a right to commence in enjoyment at a future date — as, for instance, one executed in February to give possession in May — is a lease; but the right of the lessee for the intervening period before the term is an *interems terminus*. The word *lease* is sometimes loosely applied to a letting of personal property.

2. The written instrument by which a leasehold estate is created. The word is also loosely applied to oral contracts of letting, which, however, are made void by the statute of frauds unless for a term not exceeding one year.

One air gave both their *lease* of breath.
Lowell, To Holmes on his Birthday.

3. The duration of tenure by lease; a term of leasing; hence, the terminable time or period of anything: as, to take property on a long *lease*; a short *lease* of life.

In this business she [the soul] sleeps out her *lease*, her term of life, in this death, in this grave, in this body.
Dante, Sermon, xvii.

His life is but a three days' *lease*.

Lord Mansfield's Goodnight (Child's Ballads, VI. 169).

Custodiam lease. See *custodiam*. — **Emphyteutic lease.** Same as *baul & longues années* (which see, under *baul*). — **Improving lease.** See *improving*, *n.* — **Lease and release.** a form of conveyance, now disused, but in common use in England and its American colonies in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, devised to avoid the statute of enrolments, which then required conveyances to be recorded, by taking advantage of the rule that a tenant in possession could take a release without any such act of notoriety.

lease², *a. and n.* [*< ME. leas, les, leas, loose, false, < AS. leas, loose, false: see loose, a., which has taken the place of the more orig. lease (ME. leas).*] 1. *a.* False; lying; deceptive.

Macrubes

That halt nat dromes false no *leas*.

Hom. of the Rose, I. 8.

Louande . . . *leas* goddes, that lyf hadn neuer,

Maude of stokkes & stones.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1719.

II. n. Falsehood; a lie.

Of these two here was a shrewde *leas*.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1545.

At every ende of the daye

Sate an eric, without *leas*.

MS. Cantab. Vt. v. 48. f. 54. (Halliwell.)

Flanders of nede must with vs haue peace,

Or els shee is destroyed without *leas*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

lease³ (lēz), *n.* [*Also lease; < ME. leas (var. of leasce), < AS. lēas, a meadow, pasture: see leasow, to which lease⁴ is related as mead³ is to meadow. Cf. leal, which in the sense of 'pasture' is prob. in part due to lease⁴ taken as a plural 'leas.'*] 1. A pasture.

The niwe forest,

That is in Southhamteshire, . . . he louede mou.

& astored wai mid bestes & *leas*. *Rob. of Gloucester.*

Lease is an unown grass field stocked through spring and summer.
Hidborough Rec., CILV. 188.

2. A common. [*Prov. Eng. in both senses.*] **lease**⁵ (lēz), *n.* [*The more original form of leash.*] In *weaving*, the system of crossings in the warp-threads in a loom between the yarn-beam and the heddles, effected by passing each warp-thread alternately over and under the lease-rod.

leasehold (lēz'hōld), *n. and a.* [*< lease² + hold.*] 1. *n.* A tenure by lease; real estate held under a lease.

"I have but a poor lease of this mansion under you, voidable at your honour's pleasure." "Ay, and thou wouldst fain convert thy leasehold into a copyhold."
Scott, Kenilworth, v.

II. a. Held by lease: as, a leasehold tenement. — **Leasehold enfranchisement**, a plan for conferring on holders of leases for long unexpired terms the right by statute to acquire the fee by compensating the owners of the reversion or remainder. It was brought before the British Parliament in 1883.

leaseholder (lēz'hōld'ēr), *n.* A tenant under a lease.

leasemonger (lēz'mung'gēr), *n.* [*< lease³ + monger.*] One who deals in leases. [*Rare.*]

They were all very suddenly inhabited and stored with inmates, to the great admiration of the English nation, and advantage of landlords and leasemongers.
Stowe, King James, an. 1604.

leaser¹ (lēz'ēr), *n.* [= *D. leaser, reader, = OHG. lesart, leasari, MHG. lesere, leser, G. leser, gleaner, a reader, = Icel. lesari, a reader, = Dan. leaser = Sw. läsare, reader, also a pietist; as lease¹ + -er.*] One who leases or gathers; a gleaner.

I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners.
Swift.

leaser² (lēz'ēr), *n.* [*< lease² + -er.*] One who leases or lets; a lessor.

leaser³ (lēz'ēr), *n.* [*< lease³ + -er.*] One who tells a falsehood; a liar.

lease-rod (lēz'rod), *n.* In *weaving*, one of the wooden rods, usually of oval cross-section, over and under which the warp-threads in a loom are alternately passed in forming the lease. There are usually three of these rods, tied together at the ends. See *lease*⁵.

leash (lēsh), *n.* [*< ME. leashe, leysche, lesshe; a var. of more orig. lease⁵ (early mod. E. and still in use in sense 3), < ME. leas, leasce, leas, < OF. leas, F. laisse = It. lascio, < ML. laxa, thong, a loose cord, < L. laxa, fem. of laxus, loose: see lax¹.*] 1. A band, lace, or thong; a snare.

He is caught up in another *lea*.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, I. 238. Especially — (a) The line used to hold hounds or coursing-dogs until the time comes to set them on the game.

They brought him to the heading-hill,
His hounds inbill a *leash*.

Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 304).

(b) A pack of hounds. (c) A light line used to give the falcon a short flight without releasing her altogether. It is secured to the varvels on the bird's ankle.

But her [the hawk's] too faithful *leash* doth soon retain
Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain.

Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

2. Among sportsmen, a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, or hares; hence, three things in general.

Citizens . . . tir'd with toyl, by *leashes* and by payre,
Crowned with Garlande, go to take the ayre.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

A *leash* of nightcaps on his head, like the pope's triple crown.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, I. 1.

3. In *weaving*, one of the threads, cords, or wires extending between the parallel bars or shafts of the heddles and having a loop or eye in the middle for the reception of a warp-thread. See *heddle*.

leash (lēsh), *v. t.* [*< leash, n.*] To bind or secure by a leash.

Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire
Crouch for employment.
Shak., Hen. V., I. (cho.).

leasing¹ (lēz'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of lease¹, v.*] 1. The act of gathering; gleanings. — 2. An armful of hay or corn, such as is leased or gleaned.

Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

leasing² (lēz'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of lease², v.*] The act of letting or taking on lease.

leasing³ (lēz'ing), *n.* [*< ME. leessing, leessing, leessing, etc., < AS. leodung (= Icel. lausung), falsehood, verbal n. of leodan, lie, < leas, false: see lease³, loose.*] The telling of lies; lying; a lie; falsehood; lying report.

Now are hem yef this be true, for thei shold be so
hardy be-fore me to make yow no *leasung*.
Morka (E. E. T. S.), I. 87.

Trust her not, you bonnifal,
She will forty *leasings* tell.

B. Jonson, The Satyr.

Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasings*; the Lord will abhor the bloody and deceitful man. *Ps. v. 6.*

leasing-maker (lēz'ing-mā'kēr), *n.* One who tells lies; one who is guilty of leasing-making. *Franklin, Autobiog., p. 414. [Rare.]*

leasing-making (lēz'ing-mā'king), *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of telling lies; specifically, the utterance of slanderous and untrue speeches, to the disdain, reproach, and contempt of the king, his council and proceedings, or to the dishonor, hurt, or prejudice of his highness, his parents and progenitors; verbal sedition.

leasing-monger (lēz'ing-mung'gēr), *n.* [*ME.*] A liar.

Leasing-mongers and foreworun. *Wyclif, I Tim. I. 10.*

Lea's oak. See *oak*.

leasow¹ (lēz'ō), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also lessow (also lease; see lease⁴), < ME. leasewe, leasewe, leas, < AS. lēas (gen. lēasce, dat. lēasce, lēas, pl. lēasce, lēasce, lēasce, lēasce), a pasture.*] A pasture. In men and cities, castles, fortresses, or other places of defense, in meadows, *leasowes*, etc.

Holmehead, Hen. II., an. 1173.

William Shensstone . . . first saw the light on the paternal estate which his taste afterwards made so famous — *The Leasowes*, Hales Owen, Shropshire.

Albions, Dict. Authors, p. 2072.

leasow² (lēz'ō), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. also lessow; < leasow, n.*] To feed or pasture.

Gently his fair flocks *leasow'd* he along,
Through the trim pastures, freely at his leisure.
Drayton, Mores, (Baron.)

least¹ (lēst), *a. superl.* [*< ME. leste, lest, last, < AS. lēst, contr. of leasest, leasest, leasest, least, superl. of leas (adv. and a.), less (no positive in use): see less¹.*] Smallest; little in size or degree, etc., beyond all others: answering as superlative to *little*.

I spied a wee wee man,
He was the *least* that eir I saw.
The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

For I am the *least* of the apostles, that am not meet to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God. *1 Cor. xv. 9.*

At *least*, at the *least*, not to say, or that one may not say, more than is certainly true; at the lowest degree: as, if he has not incurred a penalty, he at *least* deserves censure; it was two hours ago at the *least*.

V. hundred of his men he lost also,
And horals a thousand *at leas*.
Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), I. 2386.

He who tempts, though in vain, at *least* aspires
The tempted with dishonour. *Milton, P. L., II. 382.*

Circle of least confusion. See *confusion*. — In the *least*, in the smallest degree; at all.

At least, it is giving you a great deal of trouble.
Alas, Not in the least — I beg you won't mention it — No trouble in the world, I assure you.

Sheldon, The Rivals, iv. 1.

Least and most, all; the whole of any number; one and all, great and small. *Notes*. — **Least common multiple.** See *multiple*. — **Method of least squares.** See *squares*. — **Principle of least action.** See *action*. — **Principle of least constraint.** See *constraint*.

least² (lēst), *adv. superl.* [*< ME. lest, last, < AS. lēst, contr. of leasest, leasest, leasest, adv., superl. of leas, loss: see less¹.*] In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others: as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.

With what I most enjoy contented *least*.

Shak., Bonnets, xix.

least³, *conj.* An obsolete spelling of *lest*.

leastways (lēst'wāz), *adv.* At least: an obsolete or colloquial form of *leastwise*.

There being . . . two birds in the hand worth one in the bush, as is well known — *leastways* in a contrary sense, which the meaning is the same.

Dieters, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

At *leastways*, at least.

At *least* *ways*, I find this opinion confirmed by a pretie devise or emblem that Lucianus allegeth he saw.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 118.

leastwise (lēst'wāz), *adv.* [*< least¹ + -wise.*] At least: formerly used with *at*, with the same force. [*Now only colloq.*]

I have from Time to Time employ'd divers of my best Friends to get my Liberty, at *leastways* leave to go abroad upon Bail.

Hovell, Letters, II. 61.

leary¹ (lēz'ē), *a.* [*< lease³, a., + -y.*] Counterfeit; fallacious; misleading. [*Rare.*]

For studying theretoe to make everie thing straight and easie, in smoothing and playning all things to much, never leaveth, whilst the sense itselfe be left both lowe and leasie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, II.

leat¹, **leat**² (lēt), *n.* [*Appar., like lade², lode², ult. connected with AS. lēdan, lead: see lead¹.*] 1. A meeting of cross-roads. *Halliwell*. — 2. A watercourse or a trench for conveying water

to engine- or mill-wheels. *Pyre*, 1778. [Cornwall and Devonshire, Eng.] See the quotations.

Plymouth Leat. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source at the foot of Sheepston Tor in a wild mountain dale. *Leat*, *Late*, or *Lake*, as it is sometimes pronounced, is perhaps a corruption of lead or conductor, being applied, I believe, to any artificial channel for conducting water.

Marshall, Rural Economy of W. of Eng., II. 309.

Drake is connected with the modern life of Plymouth by his construction of the leat, or water-course through which the town is still supplied from the river Meavy.

Worth, Hist. Devonshire, p. 210.

I have a project to bring down a leat of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xiv.

leat² (lēt), v. t. [Cf. *leak*.] To leak; pour. *Hallswell*, [Prov. Eng.]

leath¹ (lēth), a. A dialectal variant of *lith*.

leath² (lēth), a. A dialectal variant of *leath*.

leather (lēth'ēr), n. and a. [Early mod. E. *lether*, < ME. *lether*, < AS. *lether* (only in comp.)

= OFries. *leither*, *leider*, *līder*, *leer* = D. *leder*, *leer* = MLG. *leder*, LG. *ledder*, *ler* = OHG.

MHG. G. *leder* = Icel. *lethr* = Dan. *leder*, *lēr* = Sw. *lāder*, *leather*; not found native outside of Teut. The W. *lether*, Bret. *lezer*, *ler*, are of E. or LG. origin.] I. n. 1. The tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed skin of an animal; dressed

hides or skins collectively. The peculiar character of leather is due to the chemical combination of tannin in the process of tanning, or of tannin and vegetable extractive matter (or else of some mineral or earthy base), with gelatin as contained in animal skin; its physical characteristics, such as flexibility, tensile strength, color, and durability, are more or less modified by the processes

subsequent to the chemical, and included in the various operations of currying and dressing. In commercial and popular usage *leather* does not include skins dressed with the hair or fur on; such skins are usually distinguished by compounding the word *skin* with the name of the animal from which they are taken: as, *seal-skin*, *beaver-skin*, *otter-skin*, etc. In the untanned state skins valued for their fur, or wool, and destined to be tawed and dressed for furriers' and analogous uses, are called *pelts* or *peltury*. In

England the term *pelts* is applied to all untanned skins. The term *skin* has also certain applications relating to leather which seem to follow no rule, but are sanctioned by general usage: thus, leathers made from the skins of kids, dogs, sheep, pigs, and calves, and in general from the skins of all small domestic and of many wild animals, are distinguished by the names of the animals: as, *dog-skin*, *sheep-skin*, *pig-skin*, *calveskin*, *buckskin*, or *deer-skin*. Buff-leather is an exception to this usage. (See *buff*, 2.) In general, leather made from skins of adult bovine domestic animals is called *cowhide*, and that made from skins of horses is called *horsehide*. The tanned skins of large animals, either wild or domestic, are distinguished by the word *hide* with the name of the animal from which the skin was taken prefixed, except when the skin has the fur or hair left upon it: as, *rhinoceros-hide*, *hippopotamus-hide*, *buffalo-hide* (tanned with hair removed); *leopard-skin*, *buffalo-skin* (tanned or tawed with hair or fur on). Leather made from the skins of alligators and aquatic animals is, however, generally called *skin* with the name of the animal prefixed: as, *alligator-skin*, *shark-skin*, etc. (See also *skagreen*.) The outer side of the skin both before and after tanning is called the *grain side*, or simply the *grain*; the opposite side is called the *flesh side*.

2. Human skin. [Ironical or ludicrous.]

His body, active as his mind.

Returning sound in limb and wind

Except some leather lost behind.

Swift, To the Earl of Peterborough.

3. A round piece of tanned hide on the end of a fish-hook, designed to keep the bait from sliding up on the line.—4. The loose hanging part of a dog's ear.

The ears of the dog [the Irish water-spaniel] should be long, and so broad in the leather that they will meet across the nose.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 425.

Alum leather, tawed leather.—**American leather**, a kind of varnished or enameled cloth prepared in imitation of leather, used for covering chairs, sofas, etc.—

Avignon leather, embossed leather, colored and gilded, used for wall-decoration and for covering furniture; made at Avignon in the seventeenth century, and in all respects similar to that made for the same purpose in Spain.—

Bacon leather, bark-dyed sheepskin, used in making slippers, etc.—**Belled leather**. See *cut-boult*.—**Buff-leather**. See *buff*, 2.—**Bullock-leather**. Same as *cowhide*.—**Chamois leather**. See *chamois*, 2.—**Chrome-leather**, leather in which bichromate of potash solution is used as a steep, the bichromate being by reaction with protosulphate of iron subsequently reduced in the tissue to sesquioxide of chromium.—**Cordovan leather**. Same as *cordovan*.—**Danish leather**, leather prepared by tanning sheep-, goat-, kid-, and lamb-skins with willow-bark. It is strong, supple, and bright-colored, and is used chiefly for gloves.—**Enameled leather**, leather usually split and coated on one side with varnish, giving it a surface less lustrous than that of patent leather.—**Fair leather**,

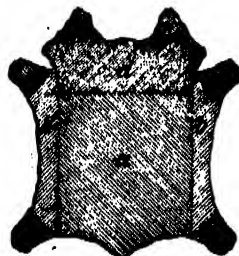


Diagram showing divisions of a tanned skin. a, head; b, belly; c, cheek; d, neck; e, f, g, h, shank.

leather not artificially colored.—**Grained leather**. Same as *grain-leather*.—**Harness-leather**, bark-tanned leather dressed specially for harness-making. Instead of the ordinary dubbing, the hardest tallow is used for the stuffing, and a great deal of labor is expended upon it with the stockstone and slicker to produce the desired smooth finish on the grain side.—**Hog's leather**. Same as *hog-skin*.—**Hungarian leather**, a white leather originally brought from Hungary, prepared by a peculiar process similar to tawing, after which it is softened by the application of oil and heat.—**Japanned leather**. Same as *patent leather*.—**Kip-leather**, leather made from the skins of half-grown cattle.—**Lace-leather**. See *whang-leather*.—**Lacquered leather**. Same as *patent leather*.—**Leather applique**, decorative work made by sewing pieces of kid or other thin leather of different colors on a surface, as of cloth, and completing the design by borders, scrolls, etc., either of cord or of embroidery-stitching.—**Leather-punching machine**, a machine for punching leather, in which the action of both the punch and the die is automatic. A cam-wheel and winch actuate the die-stock and the punch, the cam-wheel having a spring attachment which compensates for varying thicknesses of the leather. The leather is fed by hand to the machine.—**Leather-splitting machine**, a machine for dividing leather into two thicknesses. See *split-leather*.—**Leather-stripping machine**, a machine by which blinding-leather is marked with stripes for shoe-binding.—**Leather-stripping machine**, a machine for cutting sides of leather into strips of uniform width, from which soles and heels are afterward punched. E. H. Knight.—**Leather-washer tool**, cutter, or machine, a device for cutting washers from leather. (One form resembles the ordinary carpenter's brace and annular bit, having two cutters adjustable in relation with the center of the bit. Leather washers are often cut with circular hollow punches.—**Morocco leather**. See *morocco*.—**Oiled leather**, leather prepared by any process in which oil is an important ingredient.—**Oil-goat-leather**, oiled goatskin.—**Pannonia leather**. Same as *leather-cloth*.—**Patent leather**, leather having a finely varnished surface, prepared from thick leather specially tanned for the purpose. The varnish (technically called *neocetane*) is applied in coats with intermediate drying in a steam-heated oven, and smoothing between the applications. Lined-oil and coloring materials, which may be black or white, etc., are the chief ingredients of the varnish. Also *japanned leather*, *lacquered leather*.—**Pebble-grained goat-leather**, goatskin grained in an irregular manner, as though numerous small pebbles of different sizes had been pressed upon its surface.—**Russet leather**, (a) Leather finished except coloring and polishing. (b) Leather finished for use without artificial coloring, as that of which shoes are made for use in hot weather. Hence.—(c) Leather slightly colored, tinged red or yellowish-brown, for use in the same way.—**Russia leather**, a fine leather prepared in Russia, and imitated elsewhere, by very careful willow-bark tanning, dyeing with sandalwood, and soaking in birch-oil. It is of a brownish-red color, and has a peculiar and characteristic odor.—**Spanish leather**, russet and other uncolored leather of the weight and quality used for boots.—**Split leather**, leather split by a machine. Two thicknesses are thus obtained, either of which may be used, which are better adapted for some uses than the full thickness. The inner layer, of very inferior quality, is used for trunk-covers and similar purposes, and is sometimes finished and used for cheap books and shoes. Occasionally, however, splitting is done only to secure an even thickness in the outer part, when the operation is more properly called *skiving*.—**Transparent leather**, raw hide treated with alum and glycerin, and thus rendered more or less translucent.—**Twisted leather**, oiled leather twisted from strips into a cord-like form for straps or bands, used with grooved pulleys and for other purposes.—**Vegetable leather**, a material composed of India-rubber spread upon linen according to a patent process, very tough, and capable of being made of any thickness by additional layers of linen covered and cemented with the India-rubber. It is made in long rolls. *Urs*, Dict.—**Whang-leather**, tough leather used for cutting into narrow strips, such as laces, cracker for whips, and small straps. Also called *lace-leather*.—**White leather**, tawed leather; so called because the natural color is not darkened by the process, as is the case with tanned leather.

II. a. Consisting of leather; leathern: as, a leather glove.

The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.

Shak, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 13.

Leather armor, armor made of leather rendered first flexible and easily shaped and afterward hard by soaking in hot water, or boiling, pressing, and beating. (Compare *cuir-bouilli*.) Much armor was much used for defense in addition to the hauberk, greaves, arm-guards, etc., being worn over the link-mail. Helmets were also often made of this material.—**Leather belting**, leather first shaved to an even thickness, and then cut into strips of definite width which are chamfered off and riveted and cemented together at the ends to form one long piece. The piece thus formed is prepared for market by winding it into a coil like a ribbon. It is used for the straps or belts of pulleys, etc., in machinery.

leather (lēth'ēr), v. [Cf. *leather*, n.] I. trans.

1. To furnish with leather; apply leather to; form into leather; tan.

Then, if you bring a liver not entirely leathened and lungs not over half consumed.

S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 644.

Taking a green seal skin, we put a foot on it and cut around it, sew up the heel, and run a string round the toe, which draws it up, and tie it on the instep. By walking it becomes leathened and soft to the foot.

Fisheries of U. S., v. II. 485.

2. To beat or thrash with or as with a thong of leather. [Colloq.]

If you think I could carry my point, I would so swinge and leather my lambkin.

Foots, Mayor of Garret, I.

I gave Spouncer a black eye, I know—that's what he got by wanting to leather me.

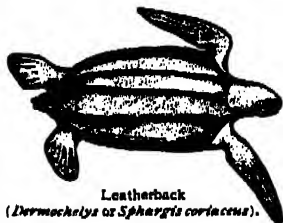
George Elliot, Mill on the Floss, p. 34.

II. intrans. To beat; strike. [Colloq.]

The drum was on the very brink of leathering away with all his power.

Dieters, The Chimes, IV.

leatherback (lēth'ēr-bak), n. 1. A turtle of the family *Dermochelyidae*, the *Dermochelys coriacea*, or soft-shelled turtle, also known as *leather-turtle*, *lyre-turtle*, *trunk-turtle*, and by other names. See *Sphargis*.—2. The ruddy duck, *Bramatura rubida*: so called from the red back of the male, which is of the color of tanned sole-leather. (Charleston, South Carolina.)



Leatherback (*Dermochelys* or *Sphargis coriacea*).

leather-beetle (lēth'ēr-bē'tl), n. The toothed dermestid, *Dermestes culpinus*, which injures leather.

leather-board (lēth'ēr-bōrd), n. A composition of leather scraps and paper material, ground and rolled into sheets. E. H. Knight.

leather-brown (lēth'ēr-brown), n. See *brown*.

leather-carp (lēth'ēr-kārp), n. A scaleless variety of the carp.

leather-cloth (lēth'ēr-clōth), n. A fabric covered with a water-proof composition, and usually having a polished surface. It is commonly made by applying a coat of paint or varnish, or of both, to one side of a piece of cloth, and is sometimes embossed with a grain resembling that of morocco, sometimes made with a high gloss like that of patent leather. Also called *Pannonia leather*.

leather-coat (lēth'ēr-kōt), n. Anything with a tough coat, skin, or rind, as an apple or a potato; specifically, the golden russet.

There's a dish of leather-coats for you.

Shak, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 44.

leather-dicing (lēth'ēr-dī'ing), n. Same as *leather-dressing*. E. H. Knight.

leather-dresser (lēth'ēr-dres'ēr), n. One who finishes leather by coloring, polishing, and preparing for use the skins after they have been tanned or otherwise preserved.

leather-dressing (lēth'ēr-dres'ing), n. The finishing operations which succeed the currying of leather.

leatherette (lēth'ēr-et'), n. [*leather* + *-ette*.] Cloth or paper made to look like leather; imitation leather.

leather-flower (lēth'ēr-flōw'ēr), n. A North American climbing plant, *Clematis Florna*, with a large perianth of leathery purplish sepals. It grows wild from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward, and is often cultivated.

leather-gouge (lēth'ēr-gōuj), n. A tool used to cut channels in leather for receiving the thread of a line of stitches. E. H. Knight.

leather-grinder (lēth'ēr-grīn'dēr), n. A machine for reducing scraps of leather to shreds, that the material may be made into washers, in-soles, and shoe-heels.

leatherhead (lēth'ēr-hed), n. 1. A block-head.—2. A meliphagine bird, *Philemon* or *Tropidorkhynchus corniculatus* of Australia: so called from the bare, skinny head: also called *monk* and *frar* from the same circumstance, and *four-o'clock* from its cry; also *pimlico*.

leathering (lēth'ēr-ing), n. [*leather* + *-ing*.] 1. *Naut.*, tanned or prepared leather fitted on spars, rigging, etc., to prevent chafing.—2. A thrashing; a whipping. [Colloq.]—3. The yellow perch. [Neuse river, North Carolina.]

leather-jack (lēth'ēr-jak), n. A jug made of leather; a black-jack.

leather-jacket (lēth'ēr-jak'et), n. 1. One of several fishes. (a) A ballistol fish, *Balistes capricornus*, having three dorsal spines, a uniform brownish color on the trunk, the second dorsal and the anal fin checkered with interrupted longitudinal brown lines, and the caudal fin mottled. It occurs along the Gulf coast of the United States, as well as in the Mediterranean and other warm seas. See cut under *Balistes*. (b) A monacanthine ballistol fish of any kind. [New South Wales; New Zealand.] (c) A carangoid fish, *Oligoplites scorpius*, having an elongated subfusiform body with narrow linear scales embedded in the skin at various angles, and a first dorsal fin with five spines. It is common in tropical seas, and wanders along the eastern coast of the United States.

2. In bot., same as *hickory-eucalyptus*.

leather-knife (lēth'ēr-nif), n. A knife of curved or crescent form for cutting leather, the edge being on the convex side, and the handle being attached to the middle of the concavity. It is one of the oldest tools known, and is much used in harness-making.

leather-lap (lēth'ēr-lap), n. In *gem-cutting*, an ordinary polishing-disk covered with walrus-

hide and charged with Venetian tripoli and water: used to polish stones cut en cabochon.

leatherleaf (lew'n'er-lēf), *n.* See *Cassandra*.
leather-mouthed (lew'n'er-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like leather, or smooth and tough, without teeth in the jaws.

By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub.

J. Walton, Angler (ed. 1655), p. 208.

leathern (lew'n'ern), *a.* [*ME. letheren*, < *AS. letheron*, *lethern*, *lethern*, *litheron*, *lithron*, in oldest form *lithrin* (= *D. ledern* = *OHG. lithrin*, *lithrin*, *MHG. liden*, *G. ledern*), of *leather*, < *lether*, *leather*: see *leather* and -*en*.] Made of leather; consisting of or resembling leather.

Thenne com Conestye,

And lyk a lethern pore lulled his chekes.

Piers Plowman (A), v. 110.

And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins. *Mat. iii. 4.*

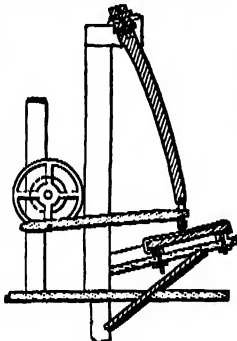
leathern bird, **leathern mouse**, **leathern wings**, *a. bat.* *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

leatheroid (lew'n'er-oid), *n.* [*< leather + -oid.*] A material prepared from vegetable fiber chemically treated and formed into sheets, having in a greater or less degree a body, color, and toughness resembling those of bark-tanned and uncurried leather.

leather-paper (lew'n'er-pā'pōr), *n.* A thick paper having a fine-grained surface resembling that of leather or silk crapo. It is often embossed with various designs, and gilded or enameled in various patterns.

leather-plant (lew'n'er-plant), *n.* A composite plant of the genus *Celmisia*, including *C. coriacea* and other species. [*New Zealand.*]

leather-polisher (lew'n'er-pol'ish-ēr), *n.* A machine for condensing and polishing the surface of leather by means of a slicking- or glassing-tool which oscillates over it.



Leather-polisher.

leather-punch

(lew'n'er-punch), *n.*

1. A hand-tool for

making eyelet-holes

in leather or holes for

lacings in belting.—

2. A machine for

punching leather.

leather-seat (lew'n'

ēr-sēt), *n.* A dust-

guard bearing. *Car-*

Builder's Dict.

leatherside (lew'n'er-

sīd), *n.* A small cyprin-

oid fish, the leather-sided minnow, *Tigoma ta-*

wa, used in Utah as a bait for catching white-

fish, or mountain herring, *Coregonus willam-*

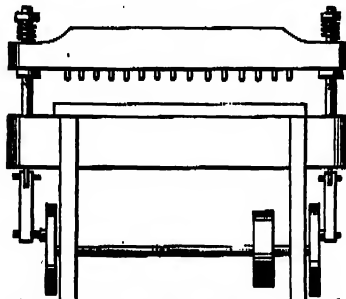
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leather-skin (lew'n'er-skin), *n.* The true skin,

or corium, as distinguished from the epidermis.

leather-softener (lew'n'er-sōf'tēr), *n.* A ma-

chine for rendering dry hides or leather flexi-



Leather-softener.

ble, so that they may be worked without breaking. It either pounds the leather or, by means of corrugated rollers, presses and extends it.

leather-stamp (lew'n'er-stamp), *n.* A lever-press, in which die and follower are joined together to form a toggle, used for stamping leather.

leather-stretcher (lew'n'er-strech'ēr), *n.* A frame in which a side of leather is stretched so that it may dry flat. In some frames the skin is held by tenterhooks; in others the sides of the frame are expanded by means of wedges. *E. H. Knight*.

leather-stuffer (lew'n'er-stuf'ēr), *n.* A machine for softening hides and charging them with dubbing to render them pliable. It consists es-

entially of a hollow cylinder, through which flow currents of steam; in this the hides are rolled about with the dubbing.

leather-turtle (lew'n'er-tēr'til), *n.* 1. The leatherback. [Eastern coast of U. S.]—2. Another kind of turtle, *Trionyx mutica*.

leather-winged (lew'n'er-wingd), *a.* Having leathery wings, as a bat.

leatherwood (lew'n'er-wūd), *n.* 1. A North American shrub of the genus *Dirca*, with very



Leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*).

1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit and leaves; a, flower; b, flower laid open to show pistil and stamens.

tough bark. See *Dirca*.—2. An Australian tree or shrub of the genus *Ceratopetalum*, belonging to the saxifrage family; also, its wood.

leathery (lew'n'ēr-i), *a.* [*< leather + -y.*] Resembling leather; tough and flexible like leather; specifically, in bot., coriaceous.

leath-wake (lēth'wāk), *a.* See *lith-wake*.

leauter, *n.* A Middle English form of *lealty*.

leave (lēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *left*, ppr. *leaving*.

[Early mod. E. *leavu*, *levo*, < *ME. leoven*, *leven*

(pret. *left*, *læfte*, *left*, *læfte*, *lefde*, pl. *lefte*, *levede*,

pp. *left*, *left*, *yleft*), < *AS. lēfan*, tr., *leave* (a heri-

tage), also intr., *remain* (= *OS. far-lēbbhan*, re-

main, *lēbbhan*, *remain*, = *OFries. lēva*, *leave*, =

OHG. MHG. leiben, tr., *leave*, *OHG. leiben*, intr.,

remain, = *Iscl. leifa*, *leave*), a secondary verb,

associated with *lāf*, a heritage, what is left, re-

mainder (> *ME. laif*, *læfe*, *lavo*, *Sc. lano*: see

lavē), < **līfan*, pret. **lāf*, in comp. *be-līfan* (=

OS. bi-lībbhan = *OFries. bi-lēva*, *be-lēva*, *blēva* =

MD. bliven, *D. blijven* = *MLG. bliwen* = *OHG.*

be-līban, *MHG. be-līben*, *blīben* (also *ge-līben*, *ver-*

līben), *G. bleiben* = *Iscl. līfa* (orig. strong, as in

pp. *līfen*, but early displaced by the weak form

līfa = *AS. līfan*, *E. live*) (also *blīfa* = *Dan. blīve*

= *Sw. blīfa*, after *G.*) = *Goth. bi-leiban*), *be-left*,

remain, whence also *live*, *life*, *līfan*, *lībban*, *live*;

see *live*, *live*. The verb *lavē* is not connected

with the noun *leave* in the phrase *to take leave*.]

I. trans. 1. To let remain; fail or neglect to

take away, remove, or destroy; allow to stay

or exist: as, he *left* his baggage behind him; 5

from 12 *leaves* 7; only a few were *left* alive.

Eke sum have this bilve,

That bare *lefte* there shall no foul it [dill] greve.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

They that are *left* of you shall plus away . . . in your

enemies' lands. *Lev. xxvi. 30.*

2. To place or deliver with intent to let remain;

part from by giving or yielding up: as, to *leave*

papers at the houses of subscribers; to *leave*

money on deposit.

How came the lily maid by that good shield? . . .

He *left* it with her, when he rode to tilt.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To let remain for a purpose; confide, commit, or refer: as, to *leave* the decision of a question to an umpire; I *leave* that to your judgment.

Always, when we leave our Ships, we either order a certain place of meeting, or else *leave* them a sign to know where we are, by making one or more great Smokes.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 252.

How many other things might be tolerated in peace and

left to conscience, had we but charity.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

His thankless country *leaves* him to her laws.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 212.

4. To let remain or have remaining at death; hence, to transmit, bequeath, or give by will: as, he *leaves* a wife and children, and has *left* his property in trust for their use.

The king *left* non of his disente,

Nor of his blode of that land to be kyng.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1212.

There be of them that have *left* a name behind them.

Eccl. xiv. 8.

Peace I *leave* with you, my peace I give unto you.

John xiv. 27.

5. To go away or depart from; quit, whether temporarily or permanently.

Whiche yle we *leave* on our lefts hande towards Grece.

Sir R. Gysford, Pygmyunga, p. 14.

There *left* our Lord his Disciples, whar he wente to prepe

before his Passioun.

Manderius, Travels, p. 95.

True patriots all; for, be it understood,

We *left* our country for our country's good.

Barrington, New South Wales, p. 152.

6. To separate or withdraw from; part company or relinquish connection with; forsake; abandon; desert: as, to *leave* a church or society; to *leave* one occupation for another; he has *left* the path of rectitude.

Thenne lachches ho hir leue, & leues hym there,

For more myrthe of that moit moit ha not gets.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 1270.

Tho sayde Maxent to Kateryn

Love thy god and love leuea, believe on myn.

MS. Cantab. VI. ii. 24, f. 38. (*Hallivell*.)

Therefore shall a man *leave* his father and his mother,

and shall cleave unto his wife.

Gen. ii. 24.

The heretics that men do *leave*

Are hated most of those they did deceive.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 120.

7. To quit, as the doing of anything; cease or desist from; give over; leave off: followed, to express the verbal action, by a verbal noun in -ing, or formerly by an infinitive with to.

As yee see men *leave* eating of the tyrt and seconde dish,

so auoyde them from the Table.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

If I might see any such inclination in you, that you would *leave* to be merculous, and begin to be charitable, I would then hope well of you.

Lattimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Joseph gathered corn . . . until he *left* numbering.

Gen. xli. 48.

I cannot *leave* to love, and yet I do.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 17.

8. To suffer or permit to continue; fail to change the state, condition, or course of; let remain as existing: as, to *leave* one free to act; *leave* him in peace; *leave* it as it is.

We have *left* undone those things which we ought to

have done. *Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.*

A door *left* ajar gave him a peep into the best parlour.

Irrving, Sketch-Book, p. 338.

I *leave* thy praises unexpress'd.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Often the noises made by children at play *leave* the parents in doubt whether pleasure or pain is the cause.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 490.

Leave me, him, etc., alone to do anything, trust me to do it; you may be sure I will do it.

He'll go along o'er the wide world with me;

Leave me alone to woo him.

Shak., As you Like it, I. 2. 125.

Left in the lapet. See *lapet*.—To be *left* in the basket. See *basket*.—To be *left* to one's self, to be *left* alone; be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—To *left* left, to be distanced or beaten; be left behind or in the lurch, especially in a contest, competition, or rivalry. [*Colloq. slang.*]—To *leave* alone, to suffer or permit to continue undisturbed or untouched; let alone.—To *leave* in the dark, to conceal information from.

I am not willing to *leave* my Reader in the dark.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 22.

To *leave* off. (a) To cease or desist from; forbear; terminate; quit: as, to *leave* off work at six o'clock; to *leave* off a bad habit.

For love of me *leave* off this dreadful play.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 28.

He hath *left* off to be wise, and to do good. *Pa. xxxvi. 2.*

(b) To cease wearing or using; lay aside; give up: as, to *leave* off a garment; to *leave* off tobacco.

What a pretty thing man is when he goes in his doublet and hose and *leaves* off his wit!

Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 202.

(c) To give up or cease to associate with.

A woman cannot have an affair but instantly all her sex travel about to publish it, and *leave* her off: now, if a man cheats another of his estates at play, forges a will, or marries his ward to his own son, nobody thinks of *leaving* him off for such trifles. *Walspole, To Mann*, Sept. 25, 1742.

To *leave* one in the lurch. See *lurch*.—To *leave* one the bag to hold. See *bag*.—To *leave* out to omit: as, to *leave* out a word or name in writing.—To *leave* (out) in the cold. See *cold*, *n.*

II. intrans. 1. To remain; be left.

Abate the numb're of that same sonnes altitude out of 80, and thanne is the remenant of the numb're that leugh the latitude of the region.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 22.

Also I pray god that the melvet that *leaves* of my typt

may be sent home.

Paston Letters (1471), III. 27.

2. To go away; depart: as, he *left* by the last steamer; I am to *leave* to-morrow; the next train *leaves* at 10. [*Chiefly colloq.*]

If they [the Mound-Builders] found forests in the valleys they occupied, these were cleared away to make room for their towns. . . . and when . . . they finally left, or were driven away, a long period must have elapsed before the trees began to grow freely.

Baldwin, *Anc. America*, p. 50.

St. To give over; cease; leave off.

He searched, and began at the eldest, and left at the youngest.

Gen. xiv. 12.

Let us leave, and kiss;
Lest some unwelcome guest should fall betwixt us,
And we should part without it.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, I. 2.

To leave off, to cease; desist; stop; make an end.

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,

Leave off, and for another summons wait.

Rosamond, Translated Verse, I. 308.

So soon as we have dined, we will down again to the little house: where I will begin at the place I left off, about fly-fishing.

Cotton, in Walton's *Angler*, II. 321.

leave¹ (lêv), *n.* [*leave*¹, *v.*] A leaving; something left or remaining.

Then he's taken up the little boy [from the side of his dead mother].

Bowed him in his gown sleeve;
Said, "Tho' your father's to my loss,
Your mother's to me leave."

Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 305).

leave² (lêv), *n.* [*ME. leve, leaf*, < *AS. lof*, permission, = *D.-lof* in *urlof*, permission, = *MHG. loube, G. laube*, also *-laub* in *ur-laub, ver-laub*, permission, = *Ice. lof* (also *loft*), permission, = *Dan. lov* = *Sw. lof*, permission, a secondary noun, in relation with *lof*, dear, *gelifan*, believe; see *lief, belief, believe, levee*.] 1. Liberty granted to do something, or for some specific action or course of conduct; permission; allowance; license.

Your commandment to kepe to kare forthe y caste me,
My lord, with your *leave*, no longer y lette yow.

York Plays, p. 274.

In this banishment, I must take leave to say you are unjust.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, I. 1.

O! Liberty is a fine thing, Flippante; it's a great Help in Conversation to have leave to say what one will.

Vanbrugh, Confederacy, I.

Specifically—2. Liberty to depart; permission to be absent; as, to take leave. See below.

Hath he set me any day
Agones that I'me grethly may,
And nyme *leave* of mine kene-men,
And nyme friend that with me beon?

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Furloughed men returned in large numbers, and before their leave had terminated.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 93.

Absent with leave, absent without leave. See *absent*.—By leave, or by leave of court, in law, having sanction from the court or a judge for the taking of a proceeding: sometimes required to be had in advance to prevent vexatious proceedings, as in the case of a leave to sue in a recent judgment of the same court; or for the better protection of the person asking it, as in the case of a receiver about to bring a suit who will not be charged with costs in case of a failure if he obtains leave to sue.—Leave of absence. See *absence*.—On leave. See *furlough*.—To break leave (*navel*). See *break*.—To catch leave! See *catch*.—To take French leave. See *French*.—To take leave. (a) To receive (assume) permission; as, I take leave to consider the matter settled. Especially—(b) Originally, to receive formal permission, as from a superior, to depart; now, to part with some expression of farewell; bid farewell or adieu.

And Paul . . . took his leave of the brethren, and called thence into Syria.

Acts xviii. 18.

Hah! old Rowley! egad, you are just come in time to take leave of your old acquaintance.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 1.

=*Syn. Leave, Liberty, License*. These words imply that the permission granted may be used or not. *Leave* is the lightest, is generally personal, and is used on familiar occasions. *Liberty* is more often connected with more important matters; it indicates full freedom, and perhaps that obstacles are completely cleared from the path. *License*, primarily the state of being permitted by law, may retain this meaning (as, *license* to sell intoxicating drinks), or it may go so far as to mean that unlawful or undue advantage is taken of legal permission or social forbearance: as, *license* easily degenerates into *license*.

leave³ (lêv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *left*, ppr. *leaving*. [*ME. leven*, < *AS. lifan, lifan*, permit, also in comp. *lifan, gelifan*, permit (= *OHG. ir-louben, ar-louben, ar-louban, er-loupan, er-louben*, *MHG. er-louben, G. er-louben* = *Ice. loffa* = *Goth. us-loufan*, permit), < *lof*, permission; see *leave*², *n.*] To give leave to; permit; allow; let; grant.

God less it he my best

To telle it the.

Chaucer, Troilus, I. 597.

[The Middle English form *less* (that is, as usually written, *leue*) is often encountered in manuscript and early printed editions with *leue*, to grant, lend.

He [God] knoweth what is covenable to every wyht and leueth (var. *leueth*) hem that he wot that is covenable to hem.

Chaucer, Boethius, IV. prose 6.]

Whether Ema were a vassal I leave the reader to judge.

Locke.

[The verb *leave*, permit, allow, is generally confused with *leave*¹, permit to remain, quit, etc., from which, however,

it differs in construction. *Leave*² is now generally followed by an indirect object of the person, and an infinitive with *to*: as, I leave you to decide. In vulgar speech *leave* is often used for *let* without *to*: as, leave me be; leave me go.]

leave³ (lêv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *leaved*, ppr. *leaving*. [*leaf*², *n.*] Same as *leaf*.

leave⁴ (lêv), *v. t.* [*F. lever*, raise; see *lever*¹, *levy*¹.] To raise; levy.

And after all an army strong she *leav'd*,
To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 31.

leaved (lêvd), *a.* Having a leaf or leaves, in any sense of that word; made with leaves or folds: used in composition: as, a two-leaved gate. Also *leafed*.

This ruddy shine issued from the great dining-room,
Whose two-leaved door stood open, and showed a genial fire in the grate.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

A double hill ran up his furrowy furrows
Beyond the thick-leaved platanus of the vale.

Tennyson, Princess, III.

leaveless¹ (lêv'les), *a.* [*leave*², *n.*, + *-less*.] Without leave. [Rare.]

Within an yle me thought I was,
Where wall and yate was all of glasse,
And so was closed round about
That *leaveless* none come in ne out.

The Isle of Ladies.

leaveless², *a.* A rare variant of *leafless*.

A *leaveless* branch laden with icicles.

E. Jenson, Masque of Beauty.

leave-looker (lêv'lûk'ér), *n.* In English and Welsh municipal law, a licensed or authorized inspector. In Chester the function of these officers was to discover non-freemen exercising any trade within the liberties of the city, in order that a tax might be imposed on them. In Denbigh their function was to see that the bread sold was of full weight, and to inspect weights and measures.

The *leave-lookers* [of Chester] are also appointed annually by the mayor for the purpose of collecting a duty of 2d. claimed by the corporation to be levied yearly upon all non-freemen who exercise any trade within the liberties of the city of Chester.

Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 2021.

leaven¹, *n.* See *leaven*¹.

leaven² (lev'n), *n.* [Formerly also *leven*, *levin*; < *ME. levan*, *levain*, < *OF. levain*, *F. levain* = *Pr. levain*, < *ML. levamen* (also, in reflection of the *OF.*, *levanum*; also *levamentum*), *leaven*, < *L. levamen*, that which raises, an alleviation, < *le-vere*, raise; see *levy*¹.] 1. A substance that produces or is designed to produce fermentation, especially in dough; specifically, a mass of fermenting dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it and renders it light.

He is the *levener* of the bread,
Which sourd all the paste about.

Gower.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto *leaven*, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.

Mat. xiii. 33.

2. Something that resembles leaven in its effects, as some secret or impalpable influence working a general change, especially a change for the worse.

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees.

Mat. xvi. 6.

So thou, Posthumus,
Wilt lay the *leaven* on all proper men;
Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjured,
From thy great fail.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 64.

leaven³ (lev'n), *v. t.* [*leaven*², *n.*] 1. To excite fermentation in; raise and make light, as dough or paste.

A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump. 1 Cor. v. 6.

2. To imbue; work upon by some invisible or powerful influence.

Beware, ye that are magistrates, their sin doth *leaven* you all.

Lattimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3. To ripen; mature. [Rare.]

No more evasion:
We have with a *leaven'd* and prepared choice
Proceeded to you.

Shak., M. for M., I. 1. 52.

leavening (lev'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *leaven*², *v.*] 1. The act of making light by means of leaven; the act of exciting fermentation in anything.

Yea, Have I not tarried?
Yea, Ay, the bolting; but you must tarry the *leavening*.

Shak., T. and C., I. 2. 30.

2. That which leavens or makes light.

leavenous¹ (lev'n-us), *a.* [Formerly also *levenous*; < *leaven*² + *-ous*.] Containing leaven; hence, imbued; tainted.

[Their] unlearned and *leavenous* doctrine, corrupting the people, first taught them looseness and bondage.

Milton, Eikonoklastes.

leavenworthia (lev-en-wér'thi-), *n.* [NL.] A genus of North American cruciferous plants

of the tribe *Arabideae*, distinguished by the narrow pod, straight embryo, and winged seeds. They are low herbaceous annuals or biennials with lyrate-pinnatifid leaves and yellow, purplish, or white flowers on elongated pedicels. There are 8 species, which may be reducible to one, *L. Michauxii*, a native of Alabama.

leaver¹ (lêv'ér), *n.* One who leaves or relinquishes; a forsaker.

leaver², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lever*¹.

leaves, *n.* Plural of *leaf*.

leave-silver, *n.* In *old forest-law*, same as *danger*, 6.

leave-taking (lêv'tê'king), *n.* The taking of leave; parting speech; farewell salutation.

To horse;
And let us not be dainty of *leave-taking*,
But shift away.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 130.

leaviness¹ (lêv'i-nes), *n.* Leafiness.

leaving (lêv'ing), *n.* [*ME. leaving*, verbal *n.* of *leave*¹, *v.*] 1. Departure; death.

The angels gat hym in warrynge
Of the tyme of his *leaving*.

M. Cantab. St., II. 85, l. 243. (*Halliwel*.)

2. That which is left; a remnant or relic; refuse: nearly always in the plural.

My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The *leavings* of Pharsalia.

Addison, Cato, I. 1.

leaving-shop (lêv'ing-shop), *n.* An unlicensed pawnshop. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, II. 12. [Slang.]

Leavit stamp. See *stamp*.

leavy (lêv'i), *a.* An obsolete variant of *leafy*.

leban, leban (leb'an, -on), *n.* [Also *lebban*; < *Ar. leban*.] A common Arabic beverage, consisting of coagulated sour milk, often diluted with water.

leharder, *n.* An old spelling of *leopard*.

Lebel gun. See *gun*¹.

Leblanc process. See *noda*.

Lecanium (lê-kâ'si-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λεκανή*, a dish, pot, pan, a hod.] A genus of scale-insects, typical of a subfamily *Lecaninae*. It is universally distributed, and contains several cosmopolitan species. Signoret has catalogued 51 species, but many remain undescribed. *L. aspidum* is found all over the world; it is a great pest in hothouses, and infests the orange, the lemon, the ivy, and many other plants.

lecanomancy (lek'-a-nô-mân-si), *n.* [*Gr. λεκανομαντεία*, dish-divination, < *λεκανή*, a dish, pan, pot (< *λεκος*, a dish, plate, pan, pot), + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *λεκανόμαντις*, a dish-diviner.] Divination by throwing three stones into water in a basin and invoking the aid of a demon.

Lecanora (lek'-a-nô-râ), *n.* [NL., so called in ref. to the form of the shields, < *Gr. λεκανή*, a dish; see *lecanomancy*.] A genus of lichens, type of the family *Lecanoreae*. The thallus is crustaceous, chiefly uniform, but sometimes lobed on the margin, or very rarely slightly suffrutescent. The apothecium is scutelliform; the spores are 4- to many-celled, rarely 2- to 4-celled, and vary from ellipsoidal to oblong or even elongated-fusiform. The spermatia are of various more or less lengthened forms, and placed on nearly simple sterigmata. The species are very numerous; some of them are used in dyeing, especially *L. tartarea*. (See *outdoor*.) Another species so used is *L. pallidissima*, which includes the light and white cortices of Scotland and England. (See *cortices*.) The species *L. esculenta* and *L. affinis* found from Algiers to Tataria, appear to grow unattached, and are said to be borne through the air in large quantities. They serve as food for man and beast in times of scarcity, and are called *mannan-lichen*.

lecanorate (lek'-a-nô-rât), *n.* [*lecanor* (io) + *-ate*.] A salt of lecanoric acid.

Lecanorei (lek'-a-nô-rê-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lecanora* + *-ei*.] A family of lichens, typified by the genus *Lecanora*. It is included in the tribe *Parmeliaceae*, from the other divisions of which it is distinguished by a crustaceous thallus.

lecanoric (lek'-a-nôr'ik), *a.* [*Lecanora* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from plants of the genus *Lecanora*.—*Lecanoric acid*. Same as *lecanoric*.

lecanorin (lek'-a-nô-rin), *n.* [*Lecanora* + *-in*.] A crystalline substance (C₁₆H₁₁O₇) obtained by Schunck from *Lecanora tartarea* and other lichens employed in the manufacture of end-bear.

lecanorine (lek'-a-nô-rin), *a.* [*Lecanora* + *-ine*.] Resembling or pertaining to *Lecanora*; especially, imitating its orbicular, disk-like apothecium.

lecanoroid (lek'-a-nô-roid), *a.* [*Lecanora* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Lecanora*; belonging to the *Lecanoreae*.

leccam (lek'am), *n.* A dialectal form of *lechem*.

Woe, O woe
That ever thou was born;
For come the King of Hissand in,
Thy *leccam* is forlorn!

Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

leocharye, *n.* An obsolete form of *lechery*.

leech (leech), *v. t.* [*< OF. lecher, lecher, lecher, lecher, lick, live in gluttony or sensuality, F. lecher = Fr. lecar, lechar = It. leccare, < OS. leccōn, leccōn = OHG. leccōn, leccōn, MHG. G. lecken, lick: see lick.*] To lick.

lecher, *n.* and *v.* See **leech**.

Lechea (lek'-ē), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus), named after Johan Leche, a Swedish botanist.*] A genus of North American plants of the family *Cistaceae*. In the perfect flower there are but 3 petals and 3 imbricated stigmas, and there are only 2 ovules on



Lechea minor. a, flower; b, fruit.

each of the 3 parietal placentas of the ovary. These plants are slender, much-branched undershrubs, with small purplish or greenish flowers. There are about 10 species, commonly called *leeches*, found for the most part near the eastern coast from Canada to Texas.

lecher (leech'-er), *n.* [*Formerly also leacher, lecher; < ME. lechour, lechour, lechur, < OF. lecheur, lecheur, lecheur, lecheur, etc., a glutton, sensualist, libertine, < lecher, lick, live in gluttony or sensuality: see leech.*] A man given to lewdness; one who is grossly unchaste; a habitual libertine.

A man made up in lust would loathe this in you,
The ranker lecher hate such impudence.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, III, 6.

lecher (leech'-er), *v. t.* [*< lecher, n.*] To practise lewdness; indulge in lust.

Die for adultery! No:
The wren goes to 't, and the small glided fly
Does lecher in my sight. *Shak., Lear, IV, 6, 118.*

lecherous (leech'-er-us), *a.* [*Formerly also lecherous; < ME. lecherous, lecherous, OF. *lecherous (in adv. lecherousement), < lecherie, sensuality, lechery: see lechery. Cf. lecherous, lecherish.*] 1. Sensual; prone to indulge in sensuality; lustful; lewd.

Semiramis the daughter of Derecto, a lecherous and hloodie woman, was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddess. *Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 78.*

2. Provoking lust.

Lo! Loth in has lye thow lecherous drynke
Wikkydlich wrought. *Piers Plowman (O), II, 25.*

—*Syn.* See list under **lecherous**.

lecherously (leech'-er-us-ly), *adv.* In a lecherous manner; lustfully; lewdly.

lecherousness (leech'-er-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being lecherous.

lechery (leech'-er-i), *n.* [*Formerly also lechery; < ME. *lecherie (f), < OF. lecherie, lecherie, lecherie, lecherie, gluttony, sensuality, lewdness, < lecher, lick: see leech, lecher.*] 1. Sensuality; free indulgence of carnal appetite; lewdness. —*St.* Pleasure; delight.

What ravishing lechery it is to enter
An ordinary, cap-a-pie, trimmed like a gallant.

Massinger.

lechoyri, *n.* A Middle English form of **lecher**.
Leccio (lě-sid'-ē-s), *n.* [*NL. (Acharius, 1814), < Gr. λείκιον (leikion), dim. of λείκος, a dish, plate.*] A genus of lichens, the type of the family *Leccioideae*. It has a crustaceous thallus, either effigurate or uniform. The apothecia are patelliform, with a dark orbiculate or cup-like disc. The spores are from ellipsoid to fusiform or even acicular, simple, or less often two, four-, or many-celled and colorless. The spermatia are oblong, club-shaped, or filiform on nearly simple sterigmata. The species are widely diffused, and are commonly found adhering closely to rocks and trunks of trees, appearing as weather-stains and patches.

Leccioideae (lě-sid'-ē-s'-i), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of leccioideus: see leccioideus.*] A tribe of lichens characterized by its patelliform apothecium, typified by the genus *Leccio*. It includes the family *Leccioideae*.

leccioideus (lě-sid'-ē-s'-i-ahus), *a.* [*< NL. leccioideus, < Leccio, q. v.*] Having the characters of *Leccio*.

Leccio (lě-sid'-ē-s'-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Leccio + -i.*] A family of lichens of the tribe *Leccioideae*.

leccioform (lě-sid'-ē-s'-i-form), *a.* [*< NL. Leccio + L. forma, form.*] Resembling *Leccio* in respect to its patelliform apothecium.

leccioine (lě-sid'-ē-s'-in), *a.* [*< NL. Leccio + -ine.*] Same as **leccioform**.

lecciooid (lě-sid'-ē-s'-oid), *a.* [*< NL. Leccio + -oid.*] Resembling *Leccio*.

lecithin (les'-i-thin), *n.* [*< Gr. λήκυθος, the yolk of an egg, + -in.*] A nitrogenous fatty substance, to which the formula $C_{44}H_{80}NPO_8$ has been given, which is found in small quantity in the blood, bile, and other fluids of the body, but most abundantly in the brain- and nerve-tissues, in pus, and in the yolk of eggs. It is slightly crystalline, has a greasy feel, and is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It decomposes readily into stearic acid, glycerin-phosphoric acid, and cholin or neurin.

leek (lek), *v.* [*A var. of leak (< Icel. leka, etc.), though in form as if < AS. leccan, wet: see leak, lech, leach.*] I. *trans.* To pour or drain: as, to leek on; to leek off. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Leclanché cell. See **cell**, 8.

leconteite (lě-kon'-tīt), *n.* [*Named after Dr. John Leconte, of Philadelphia.*] A hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in bat-guano in Central America.

lecotropal (lě-kot'-rō-pāl), *a.* [*< Gr. λήκω, dish, + -τροπος, < τροπή, turn.*] In bot., having a curve like that of a dish or a horseshoe: applied to a campylotropous ovule in which the curvature stops short of coalescence.

lecter, *n.* An obsolete variant of **lector**. *Hall-well.*

lectern (lek'-tēr-n), *n.* [*Formerly also lecturn, lectern, lectron, lecteron; < ME. lectern, lectrone, lectrum, lotron, leterone, leteron, < OF. letrun, letron, F. lutrin, < ML. lectrinum, letron, lectrum, a pulpit, a reading-desk, a support for books, < Gr. λήκτρον, a couch, a support for books, akin to λήκω, a couch, L. lectus, a couch, bed: see lectual, litter.*] It should be noted that **lectern**, a reading-desk, is not connected with **lecture**, a reading, **lector**, a reader. 1. A reading-desk in a church; especially, the desk from which the lessons are read at daily prayer. In cathedrals it usually stands in the middle of the choir, but in parish churches at the choir-step or just without the rood-screen. It is ordinarily of wood or brass and movable, but sometimes of stone and fixed. The name is also given sometimes to the preacher's desk in front of the pulpit in the Scotch Presbyterian churches.

The second lesson robyn redebrests song,
"Hail to the God and Goddess of our lay!"
And to the lectern amorously he sprung.
Court of Love, I, 1382.

There was a goodly fine *Lectern* of brass, where they sung the epistle and gospel, with a gilt pelican on the height of it, finely gilded.
Rites of Durham (Burton ed.), p. 7.

2. A writing-desk or -table.

And send Virgil on an *lectern* stand,
To write anon I hant my pen in hand.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 202.

The whole expenses of the process and pieces of the lytle, lying in a several bust by themselves in my *lectern*, I estimate to a hundred merks.
Melville's MS., p. 5. (Jamieson.)

lection (lek'-shn), *n.* [= *F. leçon (> E. lesson)*] = *Sp. lección = Pg. lição = It. lezione, < L. lectio(n-), a reading, < lectus, pp. of legere, gather, read, = Gr. λέγειν, gather, speak, tell: see legend. Cf. lesson, a doublet of lection.* 1. The act of reading.—2. A reading; a special version in a copy of a manuscript or of a book.

Other copies and various *lections*, and words omitted, and corruptions of texts and the like, these you are full of.
Milton, Defence of the People of England.

3. Same as **lesson**, 2.

lectionary (lek'-shn-ē-ri), *n.*; *pl. lectionaries (-rī).* [= *F. lectionnaire = Sp. Pg. leccionario = It. lezionario, < ML. lectionarium, lectionarium, a book containing portions of Scripture for worship, < L. lectio(n-), a reading, lesson: see lection, lesson.*] 1. A book for use in religious worship, containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days: same as **epistolary**. —2. A table of lessons or portions of Scripture for particular days.

lectisternium (lek'-tī-ster'-ni-um), *n.*; *pl. lectisternia (-ī).* [*L., < lectus, a bed, + sternere, spread out: see litter and stratum.*] In classical antiq., a sacrifice in the nature of a feast, at which the Greeks and Romans placed images of the gods reclining on couches around tables furnished with viands, as if they were about to partake of them.

lector (lek'-tōr), *n.* [*Formerly also lector; = F. lecteur = Sp. lector = Pg. leitor = It. lettore, < L. lector, a reader, < legere, pp. lectus, read: see legend. Cf. lieter, a doublet of lector.*] In the early church, an ecclesiastic in minor orders, appointed to read to the people parts of the Bible and other writings of a religious character.

In the Catholic Church the ecclesiastical orders are as follows: Bishop, priest, deacon, sub-deacon, acolyte, exorcist, lector, and ostiary. *N. and Q., 7th ser., VI, 71.*

lectorate (lek'-tō-rāt), *n.* The office of lector. *Cath. Dict.*

lectornet, *n.* An obsolete form of **lectern**.

lectress (lek'-tres), *n.* [*< lector + -ess. Cf. lecturer.*] A female reader.

"Go on, my dear, with your reading," says the governess sternly. "She advanced through the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Gloucester," says the little *lectress*, in a loud, disgusted voice. *Mrs. Thackeray, Villages on the Cliff, II.*

lectrice (lek'-tris), *n.* [*< F. lectrice = It. lettrice, < LL. lectriz, a female reader, fem. of lector, a reader: see lector. Cf. lectress.*] A woman whose business it is to read aloud, as an attendant on a woman of rank; a female companion.

lectrone, *n.* An obsolete variant of **lectern**.

lectual (lek'-tj-āl), *a.* [*< LL. lectuala, of or belonging to bed, < L. lectus, bed: see lectern, litter.*] In mod., confining to the bed: as, a *lectual* disease.

lectuary, *n.* An aphetic form of **electuary**.

lecture (lek'-tj-ūr), *n.* [*< F. lecture = Sp. lectura Pg. leitura = It. lettura, < ML. lectura, a reading, a lecture, < L. lectura, fem. of fut. part. of legere, read: see legend.*] 1. The act of reading; reading.

These books, I would have him read now, a good deal at every lecture. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 87.*

Were I a pagan I should not refrain the lecture of it. *Str. T. Browne, Religio Medici, I, 22.*

2. A discourse, especially a written discourse, of suitable length for a single reading; a disquisition pronounced or read, or written as if to be read, before an audience; especially, a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction: as, a *lecture* on morals; the Bampton *lectures*. —3. A religious discourse of an expository nature, usually based on an extended passage of Scripture; a discourse less methodical and more discursive than a sermon. —4. A reprimand, as from a superior; a formal reproof.

You have read me a fair lecture,
And put a spell upon my tongue for feigning.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, IV, 2.

Numidia will be blest by Cato's lecture. *Addison, Cato, II, 1.*

5. A professorial or tutorial disquisition. —6. A lectureship.

At the end of the seventeenth century the Presbyterians instituted a separate *lecture* at Salters Hall, which after existing for nearly a hundred years was discontinued.

Hist. Anc. Merchants' Lectures.
Candle lecture, a curtain-lecture (which see): so named after "Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lecture," by Douglas Jerold. —**Clinical lecture**, *curatory lecture*, etc. See the *adjectives*.

lecture (lek'-tj-ūr), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. lectured*, *ppr. lecturing*. [*< lecture, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To instruct by oral discourse.

From dearth to plenty, and from death to life,
Is Nature's progress when she lectures man
In heavenly truth. *Couper, Task, VI, 122.*

2. To speak to or address dogmatically or authoritatively; reprimand; approve: as, to *lecture* one for his faults. —3. To influence by means of a lecture or formal reprimand: as, he was *lectured* into doing his duty.

II. *intrans.* To read or deliver a formal discourse; give instruction by oral discourse: as, to *lecture* on geometry or on chemistry.

lecture-day (lek'-tj-ūr-dē), *n.* The appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish. (See **lecturer**, 3.) In the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday.

She was appointed to appear again the next *lecture-day*. *Whitaker, Hist. New England, I, 201.*

lecturer (lek'-tj-ūr-ēr), *n.* 1. One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or other instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others. —2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one of a class of preachers not rectors, vicars,

or curates, chosen in some parishes by the vestry or chief inhabitants of the parish, with the consent of the incumbent, and supported by voluntary subscriptions and legacies. Lecturers usually preach at evening prayer on Sunday, and sometimes officiate on some stated day during the week.

If there had been no *Lecturers* (which succeed the Friars in their way), the Church of England might have stood and flourished at this day. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 51.

I am not altogether so rustic, and nothing so irreligious, but as farre distant from a *Lecturer* as the meekest Lailch, for any consensating hand of a Priest that shall ever touch me. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnues.

8. In English and American colonial history, a person appointed by municipal or parish authority to deliver a periodical lecture, usually on Sundays or market-days.

lecture-room (lek'tūr-rōm), *n.* A room in which lectures are delivered, as at a university or in a church.

lectureship (lek'tūr-ship), *n.* [*lecture* + *-ship*.] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a year, where he preached constantly in person. *Swift*.

lecturers (lek'tūr-es), *n.* [*lecture* + *-es*.] A female lecturer.

lecturise (lek'tūr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lecturised*, ppr. *lecturising*. [*lecture* + *-ise*.] To deliver lectures; preach. [Rare.]

We must preserve mechanics now
To *lecturise* and pray.

A. Burns, Saint's Encouragement.

lecturni, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

lecus (lê'kus), *n.* In bot., same as *corm*. *Gray*, Structural Botany, Glossary.

lecyth (lê'sith), *n.* [*NL. Lecythis*.] A plant of the order *Lecythidaceae*: usually in the plural, as an English equivalent for the name of the order. *Lindley*.

lecythi, *n.* Plural of *lecythus*.

Lecythidaceae (lê'si-thi-dâ'sê-â), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1845), < Lecythis (-id-) + -aceae*.] In Lindley's later system, an order of plants under his "alliance" *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Lecythis*, nearly equivalent to the present tribe *Lecythideae*.

Lecythideae (lê-si-thid'ê-â), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Richardson, 1825), < Lecythis (-id-) + -ae*.] A tribe of myrtaceous plants, typified by the genus *Lecythis*. It embraces 10 genera and about 135 species, chiefly tropical American trees. It was regarded by Lindley (1833) as an order, by Endlicher and others as a suborder.

Lecythis (lê'si-this), *n.* [*NL.*, so called in allusion to the shape of the seed-vessels, < *LL. lecythus*, < *Gr. λήκυθος*, an oil-vase.] A genus of South American trees of the order *Myrtales*, tribe *Lecythideae*. It is distinguished by the woody and operculate subglobose fruit, and the thick and fleshy entire embryo. About 65 species are known, trees of large size, 80 feet or more in height. The Sapanuca-nuts of the market are the seeds of *L. Eschscholtzii*, those of *L. Ollaria* being sometimes called by the same name. The seed-vessels of several species are known as monkey-pots, and are sometimes used in surgery. The thin layers of the bark of *L. Ollaria* are used by the Indians under the name of *kakarak*, as wrappers for cigarettes. See *Sapucaia-nut* and *kakarak*.

lecythoid (lê'si-thoid), *a.* [*< Gr. λήκυθος*, an oil-vase, + *eidōs*, shape.] Resembling a lecythus in any way. Sometimes *lekythoid*.

lecythus (lê'si-thus), *n.*; *pl. lecythi* (-thi). [*LL. lecythus*, < *Gr. λήκυθος*, an oil-vase.] In archaeol., a small oil- or perfume-vase of ancient Greece, of tall and graceful proportions and narrow neck, used in the toilet.

Vases of this form abound, decorated in the usual styles with black or red figures. In Attica a particular class of the lecythus was used, especially in funeral rites. The neck and the foot of these Attic lecythi are covered with a brilliant black varnish, and the intervening part has a clear white ground, upon which are drawn with a brown outline figures and designs, often of remarkable delicacy and elegance, which, unlike nearly all other examples of Greek vase-painting, are frequently filled out with bright and naturalistic colors. Also *lekythos*.



Attic Lecythis

led (led). Preterit and past participle of *lead*.

led (led), *p. a.* Under leading or control: as, a *led captain*, friend, horse (see phrases below): specifically applied to a landed possession not occupied by the owner or by the person who

rents it, or a district ruled over by deputy: as, a *led farm*, etc.

He transferred the Markgrafdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salswede is henceforth the *led* Markgrafdom or Mark, and soon falls out of notice in the world. *Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, I. iv.

Led captain, an obsequious attendant; a favorite that follows as if led by a string; a henchman.

They will never want some creditable *led-captain* to attend them at a minute's warning to operas, plays, etc. *Chatterfield*.

Petrie, in his Essay on Good-breeding, . . . recommends . . . this attitude to all *led-captains*, tutors, dependents, and bottle-holders of every description.

Scott, Abbot, xxix.

Led friend, a parasite; a hanger-on.

If you take notice, there is hardly a rich man in the world who has not such a *led-friend* of small consideration, who is a darling for his insignificance.

Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

Led horse, a spare horse led by a groom or servant, to be used in case of emergency; also, a sumpter-horse or pack-horse.

led (lêd), *n.* An obsolete form of *lead*.

Leda (lê'dâ), *n.* [*L.*, = *Gr. Λήδα*, a fem. name (see def. 1).] 1. In *Greek myth.*, the wife of Tyn-dareus, king of Sparta, and mother of Clytæm-nestra, Helen, Castor, and Pollux. According to the latest of the many legends, the last three were the offspring of Zeus in the form of a swan, and were produced from two eggs, Helen from one, and Castor and Pollux from the other.

2. In *zoöl.*: (a) The typical genus of *Ledidae*. *Schumacher*, 1817. (b) A spurious genus of spiders. *Koch and Berendt*, 1854. (c) A genus of amphipod crustaceans. *Wrzemiowski*, 1879.

Leda-clay (lê'dâ-kî-lâ), *n.* A marine deposit of post-Tertiary age, occurring along the St. Lawrence valley and on the borders of Lake Champlain. The material is a fine clay, deposited in deep water, and contains many molluscan remains, the species being chiefly those inhabiting the sea somewhat further north. Among the genera represented *Leda* is prominent; hence the name.

ledent, *n.* See *leden*.

ledder, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ladder*.

leddy (lêd'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *lady*.

ledel, *v.* A Middle English form of *lead*.

ledel, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lead*.

ledel, *n.* [*ME.*, also *lede*, *leod*, *leode*, a man, *leden*, *leedes*, people, tenements, < *AS. ledd*, *m.*, a man, *pl. leode*, people, also *ledd*, *f.*, a people, nation, *pl. leode*, peoples; = *OS. ludd*, *pl. luddi* = *OFries. ludd*, *pl. lode*, *ludo* = *D. pl. leden* = *MLG. lûd*, *pl. lûde* = *OHG. MHG. lûit*, *OHG. pl. luit*, *MHG. pl. luite*, *G. luite*, *pl.*; in sing. a people, in *pl.* people, men; *OBulg. ludd*, a people, *pl. luddye*, people, = *Bohem. lid*, *pl. lide* = *Pol. lud*, *pl. ludzie* = *Russ. ludd*, a people, *pl. ludd*, people (cf. *OBulg. luddin*, *Russ. ludd*, man), = *OPruss. ludin*, man, master, = *Lett. laudis*, people; from the verb represented by *AS. lōdan* (pret. **ledd*, *pl. ludon*, pp. **loden*) = *OS. lodan* = *OHG. *liutan*, in comp. *ar-liutan*, *fram-liutan* = *Goth. lūdan*, grow, whence also *Goth. lauths*, great (in *in wōlauths*, how great, *swalauths*, so great, *samalauths*, as great, like, *juggalauths*, a young man), also *ludja*, face.] 1. A man; in the plural, men; people.

Is no *lede* that leuth that he ne leuth me.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 838.

2. *pl.* Tenements; holdings; possessions.

Al myn other purchas of loundes and of *leodes*.

That I byquethe Gamelyn, and alle my goode stodes.

Tale of Gamelyn, l. 61.

ledent, **ledent** (lêd'en), *n.* [Also dial. *luden*; < *ME. leden*, *liden*, *lyden*, < *AS. lēden*, *lōden*, Latin, speech, language, < *L. Latinum*, Latin, the Latin language (the only language of learning in the AS. period): see *Latin*.] Language: used poetically of the language or voice of birds.

Canace . . . on hir finger bar the queynte ring
Thurgh which she understood wel every thing
That any foul may in his *ledens* seyn,
And coude answer him in his *ledens* again.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 487.

The *ledens* of the birds most perfectly she knew.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 508.

lederi, *a.* See *lither*.

lederite (lêd'er-er-it), *n.* [After Baron *Lederer*.] A synonym of *gmelinite*.

lederite (lêd'er-it), *n.* [After Baron *Lederer*.] A variety of titanite or sphene occurring in large dark-brown crystals in Lewis county, New York.

ledge (lej), *n.* [An assimilated form of **leg* or **lyg* (cf. *ledger*¹, *ligger*, assimilated forms of *ligger*; *legget*, *ligger*, *ligger*, equiv. to *ledge*¹, 2); akin to *Sc. ledgin*, a parapet, *leggin*, *laggen*, *lagen*, the rim of a cask, cf. *Icel. lögg* = *Sw. lögg*, the rim of a cask, = *Norw. lögg* (*pl. legger*), the rim

of a cask, the lowest part of a vessel; from the verb represented by *E. Mel*, dial. *lyg*: see *Me*¹. Cf. *ledge*², as a var. of *lay*¹, the causal form of *Me*¹. Cf. also *ledger*¹.] 1. A shelf on which articles may be placed; anything which resembles such a shelf; a flat rim or projection: as, the *ledge* of a window; a *ledge* of earth on the inner side of a parapet.

And he made ten bases of brass; . . . they had borders, and the borders were between the *ledges*. 1 *KL* vii. 23.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone.

Str. H. Watson, Reliquiae, p. 18.

Specifically—(a) In arch.: (1) A small horizontal molding of rectangular profile. (2) A string-course. (3) In joinery, a piece against which something rests, as the side of a rebate against which a door or shutter is stopped, or a projecting fillet serving the same purpose as the stop of a door, or the fillet which confines a window-frame in its place. (4) In ship-building, a piece of the deck-frame of a ship, lying between the deck-beams. (5) A rail of a chair. (6) In printing, one of the pieces of furniture; a wedge, used in looking up a form of type.

2. A shelf-like ridge or elevation; any natural formation somewhat resembling a shelf: as, a *ledge* at the top of a precipice; a *ledge* of rock under water. In mining, *ledge* is a common name in the Cordilleran region for the lode, or for any outcrop supposed to be that of a mineral deposit or vein. It is frequently used, as *reef* is in Australia, to designate a quartz-vein.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his feet he hides;

Tall trees surround the mountain's shady sides:

The bending brow above a safe retreat provides.

Dryden, *Amiel*, l.

Pines, that plumed the craggy *ledge*.

Tennyson, *Emone*.

3. A bar for fastening a gate. [*Prov. Eng.*] **ledge**² (lej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ledged*, ppr. *ledging*. [*A dial. var. of lay*¹, < *ME. leggen*, < *AS. leggan*, *lay*: see *lay*¹. Cf. *ledge*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To lay (eggs). [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To lay hands on. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. *intrans.* To lay eggs. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ledge³, *v. t.* [*ME. ledgen*, *leggen*, by appheresis from *alogen*, *allege*: see *allege*¹.] To allege. *Hullwell*.

ledged (lej'd), *a.* [*< ledge*¹ + *-ed*.] Furnished with or consisting of a ledge or ledges; shaped like a ledge; of the character of a ledge.

Ledged and broken walls and floor.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 295.

Ledged door. See *door*.

ledgement, *n.* See *ledgment*.

ledger¹ (lej'er), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *leger*, and, in the obs. senses, also *leger*, *leider*, *legier*, *lieger*, *liger*; also and most prop. *ligger* (which is found also in other senses); an assimilated form of *ligger*, and thus ult. another form of *lier*¹; cf. *MD. leggher*, *D. legger*, one that lies down, a nether millstone, *MD. ligger*, a resident guest, a book kept for reference, = *MLG. ligger*, a resident agent or factor: see *ligger*, *lier*¹, and cf. *ledge*¹, *ledge*². The origin in the uses now obs. seems to have been forgotten, and the word was spelled irreg. *leger*, *legier*, *leiger*, *lieger*, etc., appar. in simulation of *leger*², also spelled *leider*, *light*, or of *liege*, or, with ref. to an ambassador, of *legate*. A "*ledger* ambassador" is a resident minister, "a person sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." I. *n.* 1. A bar, beam, stone, or other thing that lies flat or horizontal in a fixed position. Specifically—(a) In building, a piece of timber used in forming a scaffolding. *Ledgers* are fastened to the vertical bars or uprights; they support the putlogs which lie at right angles to the wall, and carry the boards on which the workmen stand. See cut under *putlog*. (b) In arch., a flat slab of stone, such as is laid horizontally over a grave; the covering-slab of an altar-tomb. (c) In mining, the foot-wall of a vein. Sometimes called the *ledger*-check. [*Alston Moor mining district*.] (d) In engineering, a *ledger*-belt.

2. The principal book of accounts among merchants and others who have to keep an accurate record of money and other transactions, so arranged as to exhibit on one side all the sums or quantities at the debit of the accounts, and on the other all those at the credit. Formerly also *ledger-book*.

Here you a munkworm of the town might see,

At his dull desk, amid his *legers* stall'd,

Eat up with carking care and penury.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l.

When only the *ledger* lives, and when only not all men lie.

Tennyson, *Maud*, l.

St. A resident; a resident agent; especially, a resident ambassador. For various other spellings, see etymology.

By reason I had bene a *ligger* in Bumis, I could the better reply.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 375.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,

Intends you for his swift ambassador.

Where you shall be an everlasting *leger*.

Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 1. 88.

He's a *ledger* at Horn's ordinary yonder.

B. Johnson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

4. A commission-agent: a name formerly given to a Londoner who bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretense he was a country collier. This was termed *legering*. *Nares*.

II. a. 1. Lying in a certain place; laid; laid up; stationary; fixed.

For humours to lie *ledger* they are seen
Off in a tavern, and a bowling-green.

Randolph, Poems.

It happened that a stage-player borrowed a rusty musket, which had been long *lager* in his shop.

Fuller, Worthless, London.

2. Resident, as an ambassador.

You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence
Of all the grave *lager* ambassadors
To hear Victoria's trial. *Webster*, White Devil.

Return not thou, but *lager* stay behind,
And move the Greekish prince to send us aid.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, l. 70.

*ledger*², a. See *leger*².

ledger-bait (lej'ér-bát), n. A bait fixed or made to remain in one place, used in fishing.

You may fish for a Pike either with a *ledger* or a walking bait; and you are to note that I call that a *ledger-bait* which is fixed or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it; and I call that a walking-bait which you take with you, and have over in motion.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 185.

ledger-blade (lej'ér-blád), n. In cloth-shearing machines, the fixed straight-edged blade which co-acts with a spiral blade or blades on a revolving cylinder, upon the principle of a shears, and which trims off so much of the nap from cloth as to reduce it to a uniform length and give an even surface to the fabric.

ledger-book (lej'ér-búk), n. [Formerly also *leger-book*, *ligier-book*; < *ledger*¹ + *book*.] A book that lies or is kept in a fixed place. Specifically—(a) A monastic cartulary. *Halliwel*. (b) A book of accounts—now usually *ledger*. See *ledger*¹, n., 2.

I find in the said *ligier books* a note of the sayd Eyma, of all such goods as he left.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 98.

This *ledger-book* lies in the brain behind,
Like Janus eye, which in his poll was set.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xxi.

ledging (lej'ing), n. [*ledge*¹ + *-ing*.] A ledge; also, ledges collectively. [Rare.]

ledgment (lej'ment), n. [*ledge*¹ + *-ment*.] In arch.: (a) A course of horizontal moldings, as the base-moldings of a building. (b) The development of the surface of any solid on a plane, so that the dimensions of its different sides may readily be obtained. Also *ledgement*, and formerly *lgment*, *lgment*.

ledgment-table (lej'ment-tá'bl), n. In arch., the projecting part of a plinth. Compare *earth-table*.

ledgy (lej'i), a. [*ledge*¹ + *-y*.] Abounding in ledges.

Ledidae (led'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Leda* + *-idae*.] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks.

The mantle-margin is freely open; the siphonal tubes are elongate, retractile, and more or less united; the gills are narrow and plume-like; the labial palps are appendiculate and elongate; the foot is compressed and deeply grooved; the shell is pearly within and oblong; the hinge has numerous transverse teeth; and the ligament is either external or internal. The *Ledidae* are called *beaked nutshells*. About 80 species are known as inhabitants of the cold and temperate seas.

Ledon-gum (léd'qon-gum), n. [*Gr.* *λῆδον*, < Pers. *lādān*, an Oriental shrub, + *E. gum*: see *ladanum*.] The ladanum derived from *Olethus Ledon*.

Ledum (léd'dum), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), < *Gr.* *λῆδον*, ladanum: see *ladanum*.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Rhodoreae*. It is characterized by a 5-toothed calyx and a 5-celled pod which contains many small thin seeds having a loose coat. The plants are low shrubs with white flowers, and entire, more or less fragrant leaves. There are about 4 or 5 species, inhabiting the colder and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, commonly known as *Ledum* tea. The leaves of *L. latifolium* are said to have been used in the colonies for tea during the war of independence. *L. palustre*, called *marsh-leek* and *wild rosemary*, was formerly used in northern Europe in malt liquors, and is said to be turned to account in Russia for tanning. The genus also occurs in a fossil state.—*Ledum*-oil, oil of *Ledum*, an essential oil distilled from *L. palustre*.

*lee*¹ (lê), n. and a. [*ME.* *lee*, *le*, shelter, < AS. *lēa*, a contr. form of *hleo*, a covering, shelter, > *ME.* *lew*, *E. dial.* *lew*, shelter: see *lew*¹. In

the naut. sense *lee* (like *D. H.* = *G. lee*) is of Scand. origin: *Icel.* *lê* = *Dan.* *lê* = *Sw.* *lê*, *lee* (of a ship); but cf. *leeward* in the 2d pron., as if spelled *leeward*. The adj. in def. 2 is peculiar to Sc. (also spelled *lei*, *le*), and may be of diff. origin.] I. n. 1. Shelter.

Thence he lurkes & layes where wats *le* best.
Illustrations Poems (ed. Morris), III. 277.

2. The quarter toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds; also, the shelter afforded by an object interposed which keeps off the wind: almost exclusively a nautical term.

Though sorely buffeted by every sea,
Our hull unbroken long may try a *lee*.

Falconer, Shipwreck, II.

Away the good ship flies, and leaves
Old England on the *lee*.

A. Cunningham, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

To lay or bring (a ship) by the *lee*. See *bring*.—Under the *lee* (naut.), on that side which is sheltered from the wind; on the side opposite to that against which the wind blows; in a position protected from the wind; under shelter: as, under the *lee* of a ship or of the land.

Swiftly they glided along, close under the *lee* of the island.
Longfellow, Evangeline, II. 2.

II. a. 1. Naut., of or pertaining to the part or side toward which the wind blows, or which is sheltered from the wind: opposed to *weather*: as, the *lee* side of a vessel.

Catcht hom with cables & casting of ancre,
And logget hom to lence in that *le* hauen.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4675.

2. Lonely. [Scotch.]—*Lee lurch*. See *lurch*¹.—*Lee shore*, the shore under the *lee* of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.—*Lee tide*, a tide running in the same direction as the wind is blowing.

*lee*², n. An obsolete form of *lea*¹.

*lee*³ (lê), v. and n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lie*².

*lee*⁴ (lê), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *lyes*.

*lee*⁵ (lê), n. [Early mod. E. *lye* (in pl. *lyes*), < *ME.* *lê*, pl. *lies*, < *OF.* *lê* = *Pg.* *lê*, < *ML.* *lê*, pl. *lê*, *lee*, the sediment in wine; origin unknown.] The grosser part of any liquor which has settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment: as, the *lee* of wine; usually in the plural, *lees*, which is sometimes treated as a singular.

With tarrere or gynet peroe yv upward the pipe ashore,
And so shall ye not cawse the *lee* vp to ryse, y warris yow
ouer more.

I will drink
Jubilee Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Life to the *lee*. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

lee-board (lê'bôrd), n. [= *G.* *leebord* = *Icel.* *lêbörð*; as *lee* + *board*.] One of two long flat

pieces of wood attached one on each side of a flat-bottomed vessel (as a Dutch galley) by a bolt on which it traverses. When the vessel is close-hauled the board on the *lee* side is let down, reaching below the keel, and when the ship is listed over by the wind it realises the tendency to drift too fast to leeward.

lee-bow (lê'bou), v. t. [*lee* bow, the *lee* side of the bow.] 1. Naut., to run ahead and get underneath the *lee* bow of: as, to *lee-bow* a vessel while fishing. Hence—2. To take advantage of in any way: as, to *lee-bow* one in trade. [Colloq.]

*leech*¹ (lêch), n. [Also *leach*; < *ME.* *leeche*, *leche*, < *AS.* *lēca* (rarely, and irreg., *lēca*) (= *OFries.* *leka*, *lotza*, *leischa* = *OHG.* *lêchi*, *lêchi* = *Dan.* *lêge* = *Goth.* *lēkê*), a physician (cf. *Icel.* *lêknir*, *Sw.* *lêkare*, a physician, from the associated verbs); perhaps < *AS.* *lêc*, a medicine, lit. 'something given' (cf. *dose*, of same sense), a particular use of *lêc*, a gift, present, offering, sacrifice, also a battle, struggle, < *lêcan*, play, dance (see *lake*²); but *lêc*, a medicine, may be of diff. origin. Cf. *Ir.* *lêap*, a physician, *OBulg.* *lêkâ*, medicine, *lekar*, a physician, etc. In another view, not at all probable, the word *lēca* is supposed to have been orig. associated directly with the notion of 'dancing', with ref. to the magical formulas of primitive leechcraft. Hence *leech*², n.] A physician; a medical practitioner; a professor of the art of healing. [Now chiefly poetical.]



Dutch Galley, with lee-boards.

For whose lists have holyrage of his leech,
To hym behoveth first unwry his wounde.

Chaucer, Troilus, I. 857.

Make war breed peace, make peace stint war, make each
Prescribe to other as each other's leech.

Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 84.

*leech*¹ (lêch), v. t. [*ME.* *leechen*, *lechen* = *Dan.* *lêge* = *Sw.* *lêka*, heal; also, with formative -n, *ME.* *lechnon*, < *AS.* *lēcan*, *lēcan* = *Icel.* *lêkna* = *Goth.* *lēkônôn*, heal; from the noun, *AS.* *lēca*, etc., a physician: see *leech*², n.] To treat with medicaments; heal; doctor.

Lame men he *leeches* with lungen of bestes.
Piers Plowman (O), ix. 189.

Let those *leech* his wounds for whose sake he encount-
tered them.

Scott.

*leech*² (lêch), n. [*ME.* *leche*, < *AS.* *lēca* (= *MD.* *laeca*), a leech (the worm so named), a particular use (not found in other languages) of *leech*¹, with ref. to the medicinal value of these worms: see *leech*¹.] 1. An aquatic, more or less parasitic, and blood-sucking worm; a suctorial or discephalous annelid of the order *Hirudinea*. There are several families, many genera, and numerous species of these worms. Most of them live in fresh-water ponds and streams, some in moist herbage, and a few in the sea. The body is segmented as in other annelids, but the cross-ribs on the surface are only superficial, and do not correspond to the anatomical segmentation. There is a sucker at each end of the body, that at the head end being armed



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*).
a, mouth; b, d, accumulation of alimentary canal; c, anus; d, terminal sucker; e, central ganglia; f, f, chain of postesophageal ganglia; g, g, segmental organs.

with biting jaws. The body is usually flattened, broadest toward the tail, but tapering to each end; the color is generally dark, variously mottled, striped, or dotted with lighter or brighter color. The ordinary medicinal leech belongs to a genus known as *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga*, in which there are three jaws in the form of small white serrated teeth which inflict the peculiar triadate leech-bite. The common brown, speckled, or English leech is *H. or S. medicinalis* (*officinalis*), of which the Hungarian green or official leech, *H. or S. officinalis*, is a variety. The European horse-leech is *Hemaphysalis asynura*. Another species, *Ambystoma pulch.*, is also called horse-leech. Some leeches attain a length of 2½ feet, as *Macrobdella deltoidea*. *Macrobdella deltoidea* is an American leech. *Leishmania punctata* is a leech found on the whitefish in the Great Lakes. Leeches are used in medicine to extract blood by sucking it.

2. Figuratively, one who, as it were, sucks the blood or steals the substance of his victim, or persistently holds on for sordid gain.—Artificial leech, or mechanical leech, a small cupping instrument used for drawing blood.

*leech*³ (lêch), v. t. [*leech*², n.] To apply leeches to, for the purpose of bleeding.

*leech*⁴ (lêch), n. [Also *leach*; not found in *ME.*; < *Icel.* *lêk*, a leech-line, = *Dan.* *lêg* = *Sw.* *lêk*, a bolt-rope, = *MD.* *lyken*, a bolt-rope; further origin obscure.] Naut., the perpendicular or sloping edge of a sail. In fore-and-aft sails only the after edge is called the *leech*, the forward edge being called the *luff*.

*leech*⁵, v. and n. See *leech*².
leechcraft (lêch'krâft), n. [Also *leachcraft*; < *ME.* *leche-craft*, < *AS.* *lēca-craft*, the art of medicine, a medicine, < *lēca*, a leech, physician, + *-craft*, craft.] 1. The art of healing. [Archaic.]

We study speech, but others we persuade;
We *leech-craft* learn, but others cure with it.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, Int.

2. Medical attendance.

My *leech* crafts and feyke, and rewardys to them that have
kept me and condyt me to London, hath out me sythe the Extern
Day more than vii.

Paston Letters, III. 7.

leechdom (lêch'dum), n. [*ME.* *lechedom*, < *AS.* *lēcōdom* (= *OHG.* *lêchintum*, *lêchitum*, *lêhtum*, *lêhtum*, *MEG.* *lêchendum*, *lêchintum* = *Icel.* *lêkiddmr* = *Dan.* *lêgedom*), medicine, a medicine, < *lēca*, physician, leech, + *dōm*, law, jurisdiction: see *leech*¹ and *-dom*.] 1. Medicine.—2. A medicine; a medical formula. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

Some of these charms are of Eastern origin, many are found in Greek and Latin writers, many are Scandinavian, and one, at least, is given as Gaelic. They are *leechdoms*, and not *witchcraft*, at least in name; and from their frequent use of Holy Writ they evidently had priestly sanction.

N. and G., 7th ser., III. 379.

leech-eater (lêch'ê'tér), n. A kind of plover found in Egypt, which *Hoplopterus spinosus* or *Pivianellus agyptius*.

leeches (lê-chê'), n. See *leech*.
leecher (lê'chér), n. [*leech*², v., + *-er*.] One who applies leeches in the treatment of disease; one who lets blood.

leech-fee (lêch'fê), n. A physician's fee. [Rare.]



Beaked Nutshell (*Leda borealis*).

leech-gaiters (lêch'gâ'ters), *n. pl.* Closely woven gaiters worn as a protection from land-leeches in Ceylon.

The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged to envelop their legs in *leech-gaiters*.

Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, p. 303.

leeching (lê'ching), *n.* [*< ME. lechyng, lechyng, < AS. lœcing, usually lœnung, lœnung, leeching, < lœcian, lœman, leech: see leech¹, v.*] Medical treatment.

He languid with *leeching* long time after.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1022.

leech-line (lêch'lin), *n.* A rope fastened to the leech of a square sail, by which the sail is hauled close up to the yard. Also *leach-line*.

leechman (lêch'man), *n.* [Also *leachman*; *< ME. lechman*; *< leech¹ + man¹.*] A physician; a leech.

Off have I seen a castle noone-curse ill,

By times process, surpass the leechman's skill.

Remedy of Love, a Poem, 1622, B2, apud Capell. (Nares.)

leech-rope (lêch'rôp), *n.* That part of the bolt-rope of a sail which is sowed to the leeches.

lee-clue (lê'klû), *v. t.* [*< lee¹ + clue, v.*] To clue up the lee side of (a sail).

lead¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *lead¹*.

lead², *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *lead²*.

lead³, *n.* An obsolete form of *lead³*.

leech¹, *n.* See *leech¹*.

leech², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *leech²*.

leech³, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *leech³*.

leeching (lê'fang), *n.* [Appar. *< lee¹ + fang¹.*]

Naut., a rope passed through the clue of a jib, to hold it amidships while lacing on the bonnet.

leech¹-lane (lê'f-lân), *adv.* [*< *leef¹ (< lee¹ + ful) + lane, lane: see leech¹-lane.*] Same as *leech¹-lane*. [Scotch.]

lee-gage (lê'gâj), *n.* *Naut.*, with reference to another vessel, a situation of less exposure to the wind; hence, the sheltered or safe side: opposed to *weather-gage*. See *gage²*, 3.

leek (lêk), *n.* [*< ME. leek, < AS. lēca, a leek, an herb, = D. look = LG. look = OHG. louch, MHG. louch, G. lauch = Icel. laukr = Dan. løg = Sw. lök, leek. Cf. Oribg. luk¹ = Serv. luk = Pol. luk (barred ?) = Russ. luk¹ = Lith. lukai = Finn. laukha, leek, all of Teut. origin.* The word occurs now unfelt as the final element in *gar-lic*, but prob. not, as usually stated, in *char-look*, *hemlock*, or *barley¹*; see these words.]

One of several species of the genus *Allium*; especially, a biennial culinary plant, *Allium Porrum*. It is distinguished from the onion (*A. Ceps*) by having a cylindrical base instead of a spherical or flattened bulb, by its flat leaves, and by its milder flavor. It is stimulant and diuretic. The cultivated leek is believed to have originated from the wild leek, *A. ampeloprasum*, found in southern Europe and western Asia. It was probably cultivated in ancient Egypt, and may have been the plant called by that name in Numbers xl. 5. According to Pliny, it was made prominent among the Romans by Nero; and at the present day it is still in extensive use. The leek has long been the national badge of the Welsh, traditionally said to have been adopted by direction of St. David, in celebration of a victory of King Arthur over the Saxons. The *crow-leek* is the bluebell squill, *Scilla maritima*; the *sand-leek*, *Allium scorodoprasum*, found in sandy places in the middle latitudes of Europe; the *stone-leek*, *A. fistulosum*, known as *Welsh onion*; the *vine-leek*, *A. ampeloprasum*; the *wild leek*, *A. ampeloprasum*, *A. praeustum*, and, in America, *A. tricoccum*. (See also *house-leek*.)

He is come to me, and prings me pread and salt yesterday, look you, and bid me eat my leek.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 10.

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 83.

Not worth a leek, of no value. Compare not worth a cross or crown, under crown.

Thou fashies not worth a leek, rise & go thy ways.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 304.

To eat the leek, to make a retraction or submit to humiliating treatment from compulsion: in allusion to the

scene between Fiuellen and Pistol in Shakespeare's "Henry V." See the quotation from Shakespeare, above.

Here is a case in which they were made to eat the leek.

Aston, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anna, II. 231.

leeker, *a.* An obsolete dialectal form of *leek²*.

leek-green (lêk'grên), *n.* A shade of green resembling that of the leaves of the leek; a dull-bluish green.

leelt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *leal*.

leelane (lê'lân), *adv.* [*< leel¹-lane, and leel¹-lane (under leel¹-lane).*] All alone; quite solitary. [Scotch.]

leelang (lê'lang), *a.* A Scotch form of *leel¹-long*.

The lovers rode the *leel-lane* night,

And safe got on their way.

Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 44).

leem¹, *n.* See *leam¹*.

leeman's Act, *See act.*

leemer (lê'mér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A ripe nut. [Prov. Eng.]

leep¹, *n.* An obsolete strong preterit of *leap¹*.

leep², *n.* See *leap²*.

leer¹ (lêr), *n.* [*< ME. lere, lire, lure, < AS. lēor, the cheek, face, = OS. hlor, hlor, hlor, hlear, = OFries. lere = MD. lere = MLG. lër = Icel. hlyr, the cheek. Cf. lire².*] 1. The cheek; more generally, the face.

A lovely lady of lere in linnen y-clothid,

Came down fro that castral and calde me by name.

Piers Plowman (O), ll. 2.

No, ladie (quoth the earle with a loud voice, and the tears trilling down his lere), saie not so.

Holmead, Descript. of Ireland, an. 1546.

2. Complexion; hue; color.

He hath a Rosalind of a better leer than you.

Shak., As you like it, iv. 1. 67.

3. Flesh; skin.

He did next his whyte lere

Of cloth of lake fyn and clore

A breech and eek a sherte.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 146.

4. The flank or loin. *Hallivoll.* [Prov. Eng.]

leer² (lêr), *v.* [Origin appar. 'make a face,' *< leer¹, n., face. Cf. leer¹.*] I. *intrans.* To look obliquely or askant; now, especially, to look obliquely with significance; cast a look expressive of some passion, as contempt, malignity, etc., especially a sly or amorous look.

As a Wolf, that hunting for a pray,

And having stoin (at last) some Lamb away,

Flies with down-hanging head, and leereth back

Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

You leer upon me, do you? there's an eye

Wounds like a leaden sword.

Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 480.

I met him once in the streets, but he leer'd away on the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, l. 117.

As the priest, above his book

Leering at his neighbour's wife.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

II. *trans.* 1. To give an oblique glance or leer with.

Cocking his head, leering his eye, and working his black tongue, he [a parrot] edged himself sidelong.

D. Jerrild, Men of Character, Matthew Clear, II.

2. To affect by leering, in a way specified.

To gild a face with smiles, and leer a man to ruin.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

leer² (lêr), *n.* [*< leer², v.*] A significant side glance; a glance expressive of some passion, as malignity, amorousness, etc.; an arch or affected glance or cast of countenance.

With jealous leer malign

Ryed them askance.

Milton, P. L., iv. 503.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer.

Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

leer³, **leer⁴** (lêr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lere*; *< ME. lere, lar, < AS. lere* (in deriv. *lernes*, emptiness), **gelêr* (*> ME. lere*), empty, = OS. lâr = MD. laer, D. laar = OHG. lâr, MHG. lere, lar, lere, lër, G. leer, empty.] 1. Empty; unoccupied.

But at the first encounter downe he lay,

The horse runs leere away without the man.

Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xvi. 64.

Hence — 2. Frivolous; trifling.

Laugh on, sir, I'll to bed and sleep,

And dream away the vapour of love, if the house

And your leer drunkards let me.

E. Johnson, New Inn, iv. 2.

He . . . never speaks without a lere sense.

Bulwer, Remains.

leer⁴ (lêr), *a.* [Prob. a particular use of *leer³*, empty (cf. *left¹*, orig. 'weak?'); otherwise a form equiv. to D. *laager*, lower, left.] Left.

With his hat turned up o' the leer side too.

E. Johnson, Tale of a Tub, t. 2.

leer⁵ (lêr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *leer⁴*.

leer⁶ (lêr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Tape, braid, binding, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In steele of silkes, I will wear sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelletes, Leers and Caddys.

Livy, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 72.

leer⁷ (lêr), *n.* [Also *leer* and *ler*, and perhaps merely another spelling of *leer¹* as pronounced dialectally *lêr*.] In *glass-manuf.*, an annealing-furnace in which glassware is slowly cooled and annealed. It consists usually of a long chamber with a furnace at one end and having either a track of rails over which the glass is moved on cars through the furnace or a traveling apron for the same purpose.

leerness, *n.* [Early mod. E. *lereness*, *< ME. lereness*, *< AS. lerness*, emptiness, *< *lære*, empty: see *leer³*.] Emptiness. *Batman, 1582. (Halliwell.)*

leer-pan (lêr'pan), *n.* A shallow iron tray in which are placed objects to be annealed in a furnace. See *leer¹*.

Leeria (lê-'ôr-î-ê), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), named after Johann Daniel Leers, a German druggist and botanist.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Oryzæ*, or rice family. It is closely related to the genus *Oryza* (to which rice belongs), but differs from it in having only two glumes instead of four, and often less than six stamens. The plants are marsh-grasses with narrow leaves which often have sharp, rounded edges that cut the flesh of those who pass through places where they grow. Five species are known, all of which occur in America, but one of them, *L. oryzoides*, is also found in Europe and temperate Asia, and another, *L. hazandra*, is widely distributed throughout the tropical regions of the Old World. Three species occur in the United States, and are known as *white-grass*, especially *L. virginica*. *L. oryzoides* is the rice-cut-grass, and *L. leucocarpa* the fly-catch grass. The name *Leeria* was given six years earlier to a genus of mosses, on which account it has been proposed to restore to the grass genus the name *Homalocenchrus*, proposed by Mies in 1768.

leerspool (lêr'spûl), *n.* [*< leer³ + spool¹.*] A cane or reed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leery (lêr-î), *a.* [*< leer² + -y¹.*] Knowing; wide-awake; sly: as, the *leery* man. [Thieves' slang.]

leer¹, *n. pl.* See *leer¹*.

leer², *n.* A Middle English form of *leash*.

leer³, *a. and n.* See *leer³*.

leer⁴ (lêr), *v. t.* [*< ME. leeren, leeren* (pret. *lees*, *lea*, *pl. loeren*, *pp. loren*, *lore*; *< AS. *leesan* (pret. **lede*, *pl. *loron*, *pp. *loren*), in comp. *be-loosan*, *for-loosan* = OS. *far-loosan*, *for-loosan* = OFries. *for-liana*, *ur-liana* = D. *verlieten* = OHG. *for-liosan*, *for-liasan*, MHG. *ver-liesen*, *ver-lieren*, G. *ver-lieren* = Dan. *for-lise* = Sw. *for-lisa* = Goth. *fra-liusan*, *lose*; akin to *L. luere* = Gr. *luo*, *loose*, *loosan*, set free. See *leer³*, *loose*, *lose¹*, *lure*. The verb *leese* is now obs., being superseded by *lose*, which is in part a var. of *leese*, and in part from a secondary form: see *leer¹*.] To lose.

Suche hath ther done, and are, that getithe grace,

and leese fit soone when thei it have atcheyd.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.

By the way his wyte Crensa he lea.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 945.

Take heed you leese it not, signior, ere you come there; preserve it.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

leer⁵, *v. t.* [*< ME. leeren, < L. leasus*, *pp. of laedere*, hurt.] To hurt.

The prince of the people soughten to leese him.

Wyclif, Luke xix. 47.

leer⁶, *n.* A Middle English form of *leash*.

leer⁷, *n.* A Middle English form of *leashing*.

leesome (lê'sum), *a.* A dialectal form of *leef-some*.—*Leesome-lane* (confused with *leesome*), alone; all by one's self. [Scotch.]

leer¹ (lêr), *n.* [*< lath¹, lath² < AS. lath¹*, a territorial division: see *lath¹*.] 1. An ancient English court; originally, the assembly of the men of a township for administering the law of the community. See *court-leet*.

M. Lambert seemeth to be of the opinion that the *leets* of our time doo yeeld some shadow of the politike institution of Alfred.

Holmead, Descript. of England, II. 4.

Who has a breast so pure.

But some uncleanly apprehensions

Keep *leets* and law-days, and in session sit

With meditations lawfull?

Shak., Othello, III. 2. 140.

2. The district subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their *leets* answer for the provincial synod.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., III.

3. The day on which a court-leet was held; also, the right to hold such a court, which in later times could be granted to a baron.—Grand leet, the chief assembly.

In the *grand-leets* and solemn elections of magistrates, every man had not prerogative alike.

Holmead, tr. of Livy, p. 25.

leat (lēt), *n.* [Appar. < Icel. *leiti*, a share, a part; but cf. AS. *lēat*, *lēat*, *lēat*, var. forms of *lēat*, lot, share; see *lot*.] 1. One portion; a lot.—2. A list of candidates for any office.—**short leat**, a list of persons selected as the most eligible of the candidates for any office in order that their claims may be more particularly considered in view of nomination.

leat (lēt), *n.* See *leat* 1.

leat (lēt), *a.* A dialectal form of *leat* 1, little.—**leat** rather, a little while ago. *Hallmark*.

leat (lēt), *v.* *t.* [A dial. form of *leat* 1.] To let on; pretend; feign. [Prov. Eng.]

leat (lēt), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *leat* 1.

leat (lēt), *v.* *t.* A dialectal form of *leat* 1.

leat-ale (lēt'āl), *n.* A feast or merry-making at the holding of a court-leet.

Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 396.

leatie (lēt'ī), *a.* and *n.* A vulgar or humorous variant of *leat*.

She may be a *leatie* spolt by circumstances.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 13.

leat-man (lēt'man), *n.* 1. One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.—2. In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (1689), a serf.

leats (lēts), *n.* A name of the pollock. See *lythe*.

leaves, *leaves*, *v.* *t.* [ME. *leoven*, *leven*, < AS. *līfan*, *gōlfan*, believe; see *believe*.] To believe.

Alas! that lordes of the londe *leaveth* swiche wrocohen, And *leaveth* swyke lordes for her lowe wordes.

Quoted in *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xlv.

leaves, *v.* An obsolete form of *leaves* 1.

leeward (lē'wārd; *pron.* by seamen lū'wārd), *a.* and *n.* [*leat* + *-ward*. The *pron.* lū'wārd is prob. due to a form **leaward*, the forms *lee* and *leew* being ult. identical; see *lee* 1, *leew* 1.] 1. a. Pertaining to the quarter toward which the wind blows; being in the direction of the wind: opposed to *windward*: as, a *leeward* course.—**Leeward tide**, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows, and directly contrary to a *tide under the lee*, which implies a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

II. *n.* The point or direction opposite to that from which the wind blows: as, to fall to *leeward*.

leeward (lē'wārd; by seamen, lū'wārd), *adv.* [= I. *leeward* is < G. *leewards* = Sw. *lävärt*. See *leeward*, *a.*] Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows: opposed to *windward*.

leewardly (lē'wārd-lī; by seamen, lū'wārd-lī), *a.* Making much leeway when sailing close-hauled: applied to ships that are not weatherly or cannot sail close to the wind without making great leeway. See *weatherly*.

leewardness (lē'wārd-nēs; by seamen, lū'wārd-nēs), *n.* Tendency to make leeway; lack of weatherliness.

But such was the *leewardness* of his ship that, though he was within the sight of Cape Henry, by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to sea that the West Indies was the next land.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 165.

leeway (lē'wā), *n.* 1. The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle formed between the line of the ship's keel and the line which she actually describes through the water; the deviation from her true course which a vessel makes by drifting to leeward.

Hence—2. Loss of progress in general; a falling behind; retrogression: as, to be making *leeway* financially.—To make up *leeway*, or make up for *leeway*, to make up for time lost; overtake which has fallen behind.

leaze (lēz), [In the phrase *leaze me*, appar. a contr. of *leif in me*, that is, it is pleasing to me.] It is pleasing: used in the expression *leaze me on* (a person or thing), equivalent to *I love*. [Scotch.]

But *leaze me on thee*, my little black mare.

Archib. of Ca'ldail (Child's Ballads, VI. 80).

O *leaze me on* my spinning-wheel,

O *leaze me on* my rock an reel.

Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

left, *left*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *leaf*.

left, *a.* An obsolete form of *leaf*.

leftel, *leftel*, *n.* [ME., also *lefeal*, *loefewel*, *lefeal*, *lovesel*, *lovesel*, etc. (= Sw. *läfsal* = Dan. *läfsal*), an arbor, < AS. *leaf*, *leaf*, + *sole*, a hall, a room: see *leaf* and *salon*. Cf. *lobby*, orig. of like meaning and ult. connected with *leaf*.] A bower of leaves; a place covered with foliage; an arbor.

(They) lurkyt vnder *left-ale* logyt with vines, Basket vnder bankes on boardys with-oute.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1167.

left (left), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *left*, *lyft*, *lyft*, *lyft*, < AS. *lyft*, *left*, weak, worthless, forms found

only in comp., *lyft-dell*, palsy (< *lyft*, weak, + *dell*, disease), and the gloss "inania, left" (not found in the deflected sense 'left,' for which the AS. word is *winster*). = MD. *lyft*, *lycht*, left, = North Fries. *leest*, left; the lit. sense, found only in AS., is 'weak,' orig. 'broken,' ult. = L. *ruptus*, broken: see *rupture*. Cf. *lop*, cut off, maim, etc. The *left* hand or arm is thus the 'weak' one, as compared with the right, which is stronger because in more active use. The term has been extended, with mere ref. to position, to the leg, ear, eye, cheek, side, etc. The common explanation, that the *left* hand is that which is usually 'left' unused (as if from the pp. of *leave*), is erroneous. The L. *laevus* = Gr. *laivós* = Russ. *levui*, left, is not akin to the E. word.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to that side of the body of man and other animals which is directed toward the west when the face or front is turned to the north; sinistral: the opposite of *right*: as, the *left* hand, arm, leg, ear, or eye; the heart beats on the *left* side of the body.

Let nat thy *lyft* half, cure lord techeth,

Wryte what thou delect with thy *lyft* syde.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 75.

This bridle boat with gold

I beare in my *lyft* hande.

Gaeoligne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 114.

Then Johnny looked over his *lyft* shoulder.

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI. 48).

2. Being on the left-hand side; situated on the side toward which the left hand of a person is or is supposed to be turned. The left wing of an army is the part or division on the left side of the center when facing an enemy. The left bank of a river is that which is on the left hand of a person who is going in the direction of its current. The left side of a deliberative assembly is that on the left hand of the presiding officer. In heraldry, the left (or sinistral) is the spectator's right.

Upon the *lyfts* way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by

Flome Jordane; upon the *rygt* syde, men goon thowrow

the Lande of Flagum. *Manderley, Travels*, p. 123.

Left bower. See *bower* 3.—Over the left shoulder.

Same as over the left (which see, under II.).

II. *n.* 1. The left-hand side; the side opposite to the right: as, turn to the *left* (hand); the *left* (wing) of an army; to wheel from right to *left*.

Lying, robed in snowy white

That loosely flew to *left* and right.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. In the politics of continental Europe, that part of a legislative assembly which sits on the left of the president; specifically, the liberal or democratic party, as that party, according to custom, always sits on this side of the house. [Usually with a capital letter.]—3. A worthless creature.

The kynge knewe he seide sothe for Consolence hym tolde,

That Wroge was a wikked *lyft* and wroge moche sorwe.

Piers Plowman (B), iv. 68.

In music and stage directions abbreviated *L.*

Left about. See *about*—Over the left, or over the left shoulder (see above), not at all: indicating negation, or the contrary of what is stated or ordinarily meant: as, he's a very clever fellow—over the *left*. [Colloq. or slang.]

You will have an account to keep too; but an account of what will go over the *left* shoulder; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes and never will pay.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 242.

left (left), *adv.* [*left* 1, *a.* and *n.*] Toward the left; sinistral: as, they scattered right and *left*.

Shall not Love to me,

As in the Latin song I learnt at school,

Sneese out a full God-bless-you right and *left*!

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

Guide left. See *guide*.

left (left). Preterit and past participle of *leave* 1, *leave* 2.

left (left). A preterit and past participle of *leave* 1.

left. An obsolete form of the preterit of *leave* 2.

left-hand (left'hand), *a.* 1. Situated or located on one's left side; found near the left of: as, one's *left-hand* man.—2. Left-handed; sinister; inauspicious; unlucky; unfavorable.

If *left-hand* fortune give thee *left-hand* chances,

Be wisely patient. *Quarles, Emblems*, iv. 4.

left-handed (left'han'ded), *a.* 1. Having the left hand or arm stronger and more capable of being used with facility than the right; using the left hand and arm in preference to the right.

—2. Characterized by direction or position toward the left hand; moving from right to left: as, a *left-handed* quartz crystal (one which rotates the plane of polarization to the left). See *levogyrate* and *polarization*.

Herschel found that the right-handed or *left-handed* character of the circular polarization corresponded, in all cases, to that of the crystal.

W. H. W.

3. Clumsy; awkward; inept; unskilful.

Histo. What kind of man? *Pico.* That thou mayst know him perfectly, he's one of a *left-handed* making, a lank thing.

Bacon and Fl., Captain, III. 5.

4. Insnore; sinister; malicious.

The commendations of this people are not always *left-handed* and destructive.

Lander.

5. Unlucky; inauspicious.—**Left-handed compliment**. See *compliment*.—**Left-handed marriage**. See *morganatic*.

left-handedness (left'han'ded-nēs), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being left-handed; habitual use of the left hand, or the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right, or equally with it.

Although a squint *left-handedness*

Be ungracious, yet we cannot want that hand.

Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

2. Awkwardness; clumsiness.

left-hander (left'han'dér), *n.* 1. A left-handed person.

Let us pass on to the case of *left-handers*.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 42.

2. A dagger carried in the left hand to parry the thrusts of a rapier; an important accessory of the fencing of the sixteenth century.—3. A blow with the left hand; hence, a sudden blow or attack from an unexpected quarter.

Stepping back half a pace, he let fly a terrific *left-hand* at the doctor.

Macmillan's Mag., Feb., 1861, p. 273.

left-handedness (left'han'di-nēs), *n.* Same as *left-handedness*. [Rare.]

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain *left-handedness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education.

Chatterfield.

leftness (left'nēs), *n.* The condition or state of being left or on the left side.

Rightness and *leftness*, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other, and generically from everything else.

W. James, Mind, XII. 14.

left-off (left'of), *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn: as, *left-off* clothes. [Colloq.]

leftward (left'wārd), *adv.* [*left* 1 + *-ward*.] Toward the left; to the left hand or side; sinistral.

Rightward and *leftward* rise the rocks. *Southey*.

Turning *leftward*, we approach the Trolitskij bridge.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 302.

left-witted (left'wit'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid; foolish. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

leftful, *a.* See *leafful*.

leg (leg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *legge*; < ME. *leg*, pl. *legges*, < Icel. *legg*, a leg, a hollow bone, = Dan. *leg* = Sw. *låg*, the calf of the leg. The AS. word for 'leg' was *scanca* (> E. *shank*); the G. word is *bein* (= E. *bone*).] 1. One of the two lower limbs of man, or any one of the limbs of an animal which support and move the body. Specifically—(a) A lower limb or posterior extremity; a limb which is not an arm or a wing. (b) The part of a lower limb which lies between the knee and the ankle; the crus: distinguished from *thigh* and *foot*. (See out under *crus*.) In vertebrates the parts called legs are never more than two pairs. When both pairs are used in supporting and moving the body, they are distinguished as *fore legs* and *hind legs*, as in all ordinary quadrupeds. A limb not used in support is known by some other name, as *wing*, *fin*, *arm*, etc. In about three-fourths of the animal kingdom there are six legs, in three pairs, as in the whole class of *Insecta* proper (hence called *Hexapoda*). The arachnids have normally four pairs of legs. All the higher crustaceans have five pairs of legs, and are hence called *Decapoda*. In some arthropods there are more than 100 pairs of legs, whence the terms *centipede*, *millipede*, etc. *Leg* is often used synonymously with *foot*. Many parts of invertebrates which are legs in a morphological sense become other kinds of limbs or members, as mouth-parts, chela, talons, etc.

Her fine foot, straight *leg*, and quivering thigh.

Shak., R. and J., II. 1. 18.

The lone horn forgets his melancholy,

Lets down his other *leg*, and, stretching, dreams

Of goodly supper in the distant pool.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Some object resembling a leg in use, position, or appearance: as, the *legs* of a table or chair; the *legs* of a pair of dividers; the *legs* of a triangle (the sides, as opposed to the base, especially the sides adjacent to a right angle); the *leg* of an angle, or of a hyperbola.

Joint-stools were then created; on three *legs*

Uphorne they stood. *Cowper, Task*, I. 19.

I have seen a *leg* of a rainbow plunge down on the river

running through the valley.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 386.

Hence—3. Something that serves for support, moral or physical.

The sprightly voice of sinew-strengthening pleasure

Can lend my bed-rice soul both *legs* and leisure.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

Worthy but weak Mr. Brandon,

You haven't a *leg* to stand on.

Joan Ingelow, Off the Walling, wall.

4. The part of a pair of trousers or drawers, or of a stocking, that covers the leg.—5. In cricket: (a) The part of the field that lies to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler: as, to strike a ball to leg. (b) The fielder who occupies that part of the field known as leg. Also *wing-leg*.—6. A sharper: same as *black-leg*, 3. [Slang.]

He was a horse chaunter: he's a leg now.

Dickens, Pickwick, xiii.

Now and then a regular leg, when he's travelling to Chester, York, or Doncaster, to the races, may draw other passengers into play, and make a trifle, or not a trifle, by it; or he will play with other legs.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 501.

7. Naut.: (a) The run made by a ship on one tack when beating to windward. (b) One of two small ropes spliced together, by which a buntline or leech-line is fastened to the foot or leech of a sail.—8. Abdominal legs. See *abdominal*.

Artificial legs, supports imitating the natural leg, used by persons who have undergone amputation. They are made of various materials, such as wood, vulcanite, gutta-percha, rawhide, splints crossed at right angles and glued together, etc., and are often provided with ingenious combinations of joints and springs to imitate as far as possible the natural motions. Light artificial legs are commonly called *cock legs*, but cork is now seldom used in them, willow-wood being found preferable.—*Barbados leg*, pachydermia, or elephantiasis Arabum. See *pachydermia*.—*Onuscular legs*. See *onuscular*.—*False legs* of caterpillars, the fleshy abdominal legs, or pro-legs, which disappear in the perfect insect. See *out under a mare*.—*Possorial legs*. See *possorial*.—*Hyperbolic leg*. See *hyperbole*.—In high leg, much exulted or exultant; in high feather. [Rare.]

—Is not returned: the Muff in high leg about the Spaniards. *Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland*, Oct. 8, 1808.

Leg-and-foot guard. See *guard*.—Leg-of-mutton sleeve. See *sleeve*.—On one's last legs. See *last*, a. —On one's legs, standing, especially to speak: as, to be able to think on one's legs.

Meanwhile the convention had assembled, Mackenzie was on his legs, and was pathetically lamenting the hard condition of the Estates. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*

The leg business, ballet-dancing. [Low.]

I was merely telling your Grace what Mrs. Theobald was. . . "She was," says Adonia, . . . "in the leg business, your Grace."

Miss Annie Edwards, Ought we to Visit her?

To change the leg, to change from one gait to another: said of a horse.

The chestnut . . . is in a white lather of foam, and changes his leg twice as he approaches. *Lawrence, Guy Livingstone*, ix.

To fall on one's legs. Same as to fall on one's feet (which see, under *fall*).

A man who has plenty of brains generally falls on his legs. *Bulwer, Night and Morning*, iii. 3.

To feel one's legs, to begin to support one's self on the legs, as an infant. [Colloq.]

Remarkably beautiful child! . . . Takes notice in a way quite wonderful! May seem impossible to you, but feels his legs already! *Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth*, i.

To find one's legs. See *find*.—To give a leg to, to assist by supporting the leg, as in mounting a horse.

The wall is very low, Sir, and your servant will give you a leg up. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xvi.

To have a bone in one's leg. See *bone*.—To have the legs of one, to be quicker in running. [Slang.]

The beggar had the legs of one. *Macmillan's Mag.*, March, 1861, p. 357.

To make a leg, to make a bow or act of obeisance (in allusion to the throwing back of one leg in performing the act).

He that cannot make a leg, put off 's cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shaks., All's Well*, ii. 2. 10.

Making low legs to a nobleman, Or looking downward, with your eye-lids close. *Milnes, Edward II.*

We are just like a Child; give him a Plum, he makes a Leg; give him a second Plum, he makes another Leg. *Selden, Table-Talk*, p. 109.

To put the boot on the wrong leg. See *boot*.—To shake a leg, to dance. [Low.]—To shake a loose leg, to lead an independent and generally licentious life. [Low.]

—To show a leg, to get up from or out of bed. [Low.]—To try it on the other leg, to try the only other possible means or resource. [Colloq.]—Upon its legs, established; in a stable or prosperous condition.

"When the paper gets upon its legs"—that was the only answer he received when he asked for a settlement. *The Century*, XXXVII. 305.

leg (leg), v. t.; pret. and pp. *legged*, ppr. *legging*. [*leg*, n.] 1. To pass on; walk or run nimbly; often with an indefinite it. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch, or slang.]

The foot doth pass the guard now,

He'll kiss his hand and leg it. *Shaks., Bird in a Cage*, v. 1.

2. To make a reverence.

leg. An abbreviation of *legate*.

legable (leg'-a-bl), a. [*NL.* as if **legabilis*, < *L. legare*, send, bequeath: see *legacy*.] Capable of being bequeathed. *Barley*.

legacy (leg'-a-si), n.; pl. *legacies* (-siz). [*ME. legacie*, < *OF. legacie* (found only in sense of 'legateship') = *Sp. legado* = *Pg. legacia*, < *ML.* as if **legatita*, for *L. legatum* (> *It. legato* = *Sp. legado*; cf. *Pg. legado*, bequeathed), a bequest, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*. The *F. lega*, a legacy, is not related; it is a bad spelling of *OF. laiz*: see *laic*, n.] 1. Money or other property left by will; a bequest; specifically, a gift of personality by will as distinguished from a devise or gift of realty.

Yes, beg a hair of him for memory, And, dying, mention it within their wills, Bequeathing it as a rich legacy Unto their issue. *Shaks., J. C.*, iii. 2. 141.

Sambors bestowed by *legats* his goods and possessions upon the said Order, reserving maintenance and exhibition from the said Order, during the term of his life. *Bakuyt's Voyages*, I. 145.

2. Anything bequeathed or handed down by an ancestor or a predecessor.

Good counsel is the best legacy a father can leave a child. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. A business which one has received from another to execute; a commission; an errand.

He came and told his legacy. *Chapman, Iliad*, vii. 848.

4. Legation; embassy.

Offs by often *legacies* solicited Charles le maigne, the king of France, to be his friend. *Bakuyt's Voyages*, I. 128.

Cumulative legacies. See *cumulative*.—Demonstrative legacy, a legacy in which the thing or money is not specified or distinguished from all others of the same kind, but a particular fund is pointed out for its payment, as a gift of \$1,000 worth of securities to be taken from testator's stocks and bonds, or a certain sum out of a bank-deposit.—General legacy, a legacy of a specified quantity of money or other commodity, payable out of the personal assets generally: one which does not necessitate delivering any particular thing, or paying money exclusively out of any particular part of the estate, as a specific legacy does.

—Legacy duty, a duty to which legacies are subject, for purposes of revenue, as in Great Britain, the rate of which rises according to the remoteness of the relationship of the legatee, and reaches its maximum where he is not related to the testator. In the State of New York a uniform tax of five per cent on legacies is called *collateral inheritance tax*.

—Residuary legacy, a gift of whatever remains after satisfying other gifts.—Specific legacy, the bequest of a particular thing or money, specified and distinguished from all others of the same kind, as a picture, or the money in a particular bag. Thus, a bequest of a diamond ring is general; a bequest of my diamond ring is specific.—Vested legacy. See *vested*.

legacy-hunter (leg'-a-si-hun'ter), n. One who seeks to obtain a legacy or legacies by flattery, servility, or other artifice.

The *legacy-hunter*, however degraded by an ill-compounded appellation in our barbarous language, was known, as I am told, in ancient Rome, by the sonorous titles of "captator" and "hæredipeta."

Johnson, Rambler, No. 197.

legacy-hunting (leg'-a-si-hun'ting), n. An eager pursuit of legacies.

legal (lê'-gal), a. and n. [*F. légal* = *Pg. Sp. legal* = *It. legale*, < *L. legalis*, legal, < *lex* (leg-), law, ult. akin to *E. law*: see *law*¹. Cf. *leal* and *loyal*, doublets of *legal*.] 1. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to law; connected with the law: as, legal doctrines or studies; a legal document or controversy; legal arguments.—2. According or conformable to law; permitted or warranted by the law or laws; lawful; not forbidden by law; having the force of law: as, the action is strictly legal; legal traffic or commerce.—3. Pertaining to the provisions or administration of the law; determined by or in accordance with law; judicial: as, legal proceedings; a legal opinion or decision; a legal standard or test.—4. Amenable to remedy or punishment by law as distinguished from equity: as, legal waste; legal irregularity.—5. Created by law; recognized by law: as, legal incapacity; a legal infant; legal crimes.—6. In *theol.*, according to the Mosaic law or dispensation; according or pertaining to the doctrine of reliance on good works for salvation, as distinguished from that of free grace.—Legal assets, those assets which are subject to common-law process; such assets as do not require the intervention of equity to be recognized as assets.—Legal compulsion. See *compulsion*.—Legal debts, debts that are recoverable in a court of common law, as a bill of exchange or a bond; a simple contract debt, as distinguished from liabilities enforceable only in equity.—Legal estate, an estate in land recognizable as such in a court of common law. See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.—Legal fiction, fraud, holiday. See the nouns.—Legal interest. See *interest*, 7.—Legal memory, necessity, person, relation, etc. See the nouns.—Legal representatives. See *representatives*.—Legal reversion, in *Scots law*, the period within which a debtor whose heritage has been adjudged is entitled to redeem the subject—that is, to disencumber it of the adjudication by paying the debt adjudged for.—Legal

tender. See *tender*.—Syn. 2 and 3. *Legitimate*, etc. (see *lawful*); legalised, authorised, allowable, just, constitutional.

II. n. In *Scots law*, same as *legal reversion* (which see, under I.).—Expiry of the legal. See *expiry*.

legalisation, legalise. See *legalization*, *legalize*.

legalism (lê'-gal-izm), n. [*legal* + *-ism*.] 1. Strict adherence to law or prescription; belief in the efficacy of adhering strictly to the requirements of the law. Specifically—2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that salvation depends on strict observance of the law, as distinguished from the doctrine of salvation through grace; also, the tendency to observe with great strictness the letter of religious law, rather than its spirit.

Leave, therefore, . . . mysticism and symbolism on the one side; cast away with utter scorn geometry and legalism on the other. *Ruskin*.

His (Zwingli's) profound respect for the letter of the Bible led him to legalism and extreme Sabbatarianism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 780.

legalist (lê'-gal-ist), n. [*legal* + *-ist*.] One who practises or inculcates strict adherence to law; specifically, in *theol.*, one who regards conformity to the law as the ground of salvation, or who is rigorous in exacting obedience to the letter of the law.

They [the Jews] were rigid monotheists and scrupulous legalists, who would strain out a gnat and swallow a camel. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 17.

legality (lê'-gal-i-ti), n. [*F. légalité* = *Sp. legalidad* = *Pg. legalidade* = *It. legalità*, < *ML. legalitas* (-s), lawfulness, < *L. legalis*, legal: see *legal*. Cf. *leality* and *loyalty*, doublets of *legality*.] 1. The state or character of being legal; lawfulness; conformity to law.

The legality was clear, the morality doubtful. *T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

The agreement of an action with the law of duty in its legality; that of the maxim with the law in its morality. *Abbott, tr. of Kant's Metaph. of Morals*.

2. In *theol.*, a reliance on works for salvation; insistence on the mere letter of the law without regard to its spirit: personified in the quotation.

He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name Legality, is the son of the bond-woman which now is, and is in bondage with her children; and is, in a mystery, this mount Sinai, which thou hast feared will fall on thy head. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, I.

legalization (lê'-gal-i-zā'shon), n. [*legalize* + *-ation*.] The act of legalizing. Also spelled *legalisation*.

legalize (lê'-gal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *legalized*, ppr. *legalizing*. [= *F. légaliser* = *Sp. legalizar* = *Pg. legalisar* = *It. legalizzare*; as *legal* + *-ize*.] 1. To make lawful; render conformable to law, either by previous authorization or by giving the sanction of law to what has already been done; authorize; sanction; justify.—2. In *theol.*, to interpret or apply Scripture in the spirit of legalism.

Also spelled *legalise*.

legally (lê'-gal-i), adv. In a legal manner; lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

legallness (lê'-gal-nes), n. Legality.

legal-tender (lê'-gal-tên-der), a. That can be lawfully used in paying a debt: as, legal-tender currency; legal-tender money. See *tender*.

legantine (leg'-an-tin), a. Same as *legatine*.

legatary (leg'-a-tê-ri), n.; pl. *legataries* (-riz). [= *F. légataire* = *Sp. Pg. It. legatario*, < *L. legatarius*, a legatee, < *legatum*, a legacy: see *legacy*.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; a legatee. [Rare.]

legate (leg'-at), n.¹ [*ME. legat*, *legate*, < *F. légat* = *Sp. Pg. legado* = *It. legato*, an ambassador, esp. of the Pope, < *L. legatus*, a deputy, < *legare*, pp. of *legare*, send with a commission, appoint, < *lex* (leg-), law: see *law*¹. Cf. *legate*, n.², *leguoy*.] 1. A person commissioned to represent a state, or the highest authority in the state, in a foreign state or court; a deputy; an ambassador. Specifically—2. In *Rom. hist.*, a foreign envoy chosen by the senate, or a lieutenant of a general or of a consul or other magistrate in the government of an army or a province.—3. One who is delegated by the Pope as his representative in the performance of certain ecclesiastical or political functions, or both. The papal legate to a church council is its presiding officer; the ordinary legate to a foreign court was formerly both ambassador to and ecclesiastical overseer of the country to which he was sent; and the legates of six of the former Papal States (see *legation*, 4) were their governors. Three ranks of legates were early established: *legatus (legatus) a* or *de latere* (from the side), who were generally cardinals; *legatus missus* or *deus* (sent or given), corresponding to the modern nuncios or internuncios; and *legatus natus* (legates born), a limited number of bishops or archbishops who had

or claimed the rank of legates by right of office in their particular sees.

In this King's Time, the first Legat to supply the Pope's Room came into England.

The Lord Cardinal Pole, sent here as Legate From our most Holy Father Julius, Pope.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. 3.

legate, *n.* ² [ME. *legato* = Sp. *legado* = It. *legato*, < L. *legatum*, neut. of *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legato*, *n.* 1, *legacy*.] A legacy.

In disposing thy legates, pay first thy servants.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 52.

legatee (leg-ā-tē'), *n.* [*L. legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath (see *legato*, *n.* 2, *legacy*), + -ee¹.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; in the civil law, and as sometimes loosely used in both Great Britain and the United States, one to whom property, real or personal, is given by will.

legation (leg-ā-ship), *n.* [*L. legatio*, *n.* 1, + -ship.] The office or position of a legate.

Thus, by the chance and change of Popes, the Legation of Anselme could take no place.

Edinburgh, Hen. I., an. 1116.

legatine (leg-ā-tin), *a.* [*L. legatus*, *n.* 1, + -ine¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to a legate.

All those things you have done of late, By your power legatine within this kingdom, Fall into the compass of a preamunire.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 389.

Sending from about them (the apostles) to all countries their Bishops and Archbishops as their deputies, with a kind of Legatine power.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonstr.

2. Made by or proceeding from a legate: specifically applied to certain ecclesiastical laws enacted in national synods in England under the presidency of legates from the Pope about the time of Henry III.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a legatine constitution that some one shall publish such absolution.

Aylife, Parergon.

Also *legantine*.

Legatine court, a court held by a papal legate, and exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction: seen in England especially in the time of Wolsey, who as legate asserted jurisdiction as a supreme court of appeal over the spiritual courts, and jurisdiction in probate and administration, thus controlling and absorbing in a degree the functions of the courts of the Church of England.

legation (lē-gā'shən), *n.* [*L. legation* = Sp. *legación* = Pg. *legação* = It. *legazione*, < L. *legatio* (*n.*), an embassy, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, send, depute: see *legato*, *n.* 1.] 1. A sending forth; a commissioning of one or more persons to act at a distance for another or for others; the office or functions of a legate or envoy.

And thys busynesse was farre dyverser from worldlye affaires; euen so was this kind of ambassade or Legation new, and such a one as had not bene used before.

J. Udall, On Mark vi.

The holy Jesus went now to eat his last paschal supper, and to finish the work of his legation.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 301.

2. The person or persons sent to represent a government at a foreign court; an embassy; a diplomatic minister and his suite: as, the legation of the United States at Paris.

A legation or embassy comprises, in most cases, besides the minister, one or more persons, known either as counsellors of embassy, secretaries of legation, or attachés.

H. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 122.

3. The place of business or the official abode of an embassy.—4. Formerly, the designation of any one of those six Papal States that were governed by cardinal legates.

The pope began his government of Ferrara, now become a legation like Bologna.

Brougham.

legatissimo (lē-gā-tē'si-mō), *a.* and *adv.* In music, in the smoothest, most connected, most legato manner.

legato (lē-gā'tō), *a.*, *adv.*, and *n.* [It., pp. of *legare*, tie, < L. *ligare*, tie: see *ligament*.] 1. *a.* and *adv.* In music, in a smooth, connected manner, without breaks or pauses between successive tones: opposed to *staccato*. It is usually indicated by the word itself (or its abbreviation *leg.*) by a sweeping curve (—) or —, above or below the notes to be performed without break, or (for single notes and chords in the midst of *staccato* passages) by the mark *z* or *z* above or below.

II. *n.* A smooth, connected manner of performance, or a passage so performed. In singing and on wind-instruments a strict legato is produced only when more tones than one are made continuously by a single breath; on instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, it is produced by holding each key until just as the next is struck; on bowed instruments it is produced by a continuous motion of the bow, either up or down.

legator (lē-gā'tor), *n.* [*L. legator*, a testator, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legato*, *n.* 2.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

A fair estate

Bequeath'd by some legator's last intent.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 376.

legatura (leg-ā-tū'ra), *n.* [It., = E. *legature*, q. v.] In music, same as *legature*.

legature (leg-ā-tūr), *n.* [*L. legatus*, *n.* 1, + -ure.] The office or mission of a legate.

The Parliament forbade him to usurp the privileges of his legature.

Clarendon, Religion and Policy, vi.

leg-bail (leg'bāl), *n.* Escape from custody; flight from danger of arrest or capture. [Humorous.]

The summons and complaint were supplied by the tomahawk, while judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with *leg-bail* or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort.

The Century, XXXVII. 682.

To give *leg-bail*, to escape from custody or arrest by absconding; hence, in general, to seek safety by flight. [Colloq.]

He has us now if he could only give us *leg-bail* again; and he must be in the same boat with us.

Diakina, Oliver Twist, xix.

leg-band (leg'band), *n.* A band secured around the leg, serving as part of the dress, and forming the only or principal covering of the leg, now worn by some Italian peasants, etc.; one of a set of bands passing diagonally around the leg below the knee and forming a defense for armed men.

leg-bone (leg'bōn), *n.* Any bone of the hind limb of a vertebrate. These are the femur or thigh-bone; the tibia, shin-bone, or *leg-bone* proper; the fibula, perone, or outer bone of the lower leg; the patella or kneecap; and, in animals which walk upon the toes, the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, such as the cannon-bone of the horse or ox. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *femur*, *tibia*, and *tarsus*.

leg-boot (leg'būt), *n.* In a harness, a horseboot extending from the hoof to the knee, used to protect the limb.

leg-by (leg'bi), *n.* In cricket, a run made on a ball touching any part of the batsman's person except his hand.

legel (lej), *v. t.* A Middle English aphetic form of *allege* and *allege*².

legence, *n.* Same as *legiance* for *allegiance*.

legement, *n.* An obsolete form of *legement*.

legem-pone (lē-jem-pō'nē), *n.* [*L. legem pone*, the title, in the Anglican prayer-book, of a psalm (the fifth division of Ps. cxix., which begins in the Vulgate with these words: "*Legem pone mihi, Domine, viam justificationum tuarum*"; A. V., "Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes") appointed for the 25th day of the month. This psalm came to be associated especially with the 25th day of March, formerly the beginning of the year, and thus a general pay-day; hence the application of the phrase to "ready money," an application probably assisted by a humorous twist given to the literal translation 'lay down the law,' taken to mean 'lay down what is required,' i. e. "the needful," "the ready": *L. legem*, acc. of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *pone*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *ponere*, put, place, lay; see *ponent*.] Ready money; cash. [Old slang.]

If *legem pone* comes, he is receav'd, When Vix haud habeo is of hope hereav'd.

The Affectionate Shepherd (1694). (Halliwell.)

But in this, here is nothing to be abated, all their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill customs they will detain thee. G. M. M. Essays in Prison, p. 20. (Nares.)

legend (lej'end or lē'jend), *n.* [*L. legende*, < OF. *legende*, F. *legende* = Sp. *legenda* = Pg. *legenda*, *lenda* = It. *legenda* = D. G. Dan. *legende* = Sw. *legend*, a legend, < ML. *legenda*, f., a legend, story, esp. the lives of the saints; orig. things to be read, neut. pl. of fut. pass. part. of *legere*, read, = Gr. *lyein*, speak: see *lecture*, etc.] 1. In the early church, a selection of readings from Scripture appointed for use at divine service; later, and more especially, the chronicle or register of the lives of the saints, formerly read at matins and in the refectories of religious houses.

The Legend contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at matins.

Rook, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 212.

2. An entertaining story, especially in early times one relating to wonders or miracles told of a saint; hence, any unauthentic and improbable or non-historical narrative handed down from early times; a tradition.

Thou shalt, why that thou livest, yere by yere, The most party of thy tyme spende In making of a glorious Legend Of Goodde Women, maidenes, and wives That weren trewe in lovinge all her lives.

Chaucer, Prologue to Good Women, l. 483.

It were infinite, and indeed ridiculous, to speak of all the Miracles reported to be done by this St. Dunstan, which may be fit for a Legend, but not for a Chronicle.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 13.

This also was furthered by the Legend of Daphne, recorded by the Poets.

Purtohas, Pilgrimage, p. 22.

3. A musical composition set to a poetical story, or intended to express such a story without words.—4. An inscription or device of any kind; particularly, the inscription on a shield or coat of arms, or the explanatory inscription on a monument or under a plan or drawing, or the inscription which accompanies a picture, whether descriptive or supposed to stand for words used by the persons represented in the picture.

The new inscription in fresh paint, Pepper and Snagaby, displacing the time-honoured and not easily to be deciphered legend, Pepper, only.

Diakina, Bleak House, x.

5. In numismatics, the words or letters stamped on the obverse or the reverse of a coin or medal: sometimes differentiated from *inscription* as the reading around the circumference of a coin or medal, and sometimes as all that is inscribed excepting the name of the sovereign or other person represented.

The first fault therefore which I shall find with a modern legend is its diffusiveness; you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it.

Adams, Ancient Medals, III.

6. A roll; list; book.

Many tales go telling that Theology learneth; And that I man made was and my name yentred in the legends of Iyl longe or I were, Or elles wrytten for somme wilknednes as holy writ wyntresseth.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 376.

Golden Legend, the "Aurea Legenda" of the middle ages, the most popular of all hagiological records, consisting of lives of saints and histories and descriptions of festivals. It was written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, about the end of the thirteenth century, and is filled with fancies and inventions so extravagant as to be now universally discredited.

legend (lej'end or lē'jend), *v. t.* [*L. legend*, *n.* 1.]

1. To narrate or celebrate in or as in a legend.

Nor ladies wanton love, nor wand'ring knight Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight.

Dr. Hall, Satires, l. 1.

Some of these perhaps by others are *legended* for great Saints.

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

2. To furnish with an inscription; inscribe with a legend: as, "a *legended* tomb," Poe.

legenda (lē-jen'dā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, things to be read: see *legend*.] Eccles., things which may be or are to be read, as distinguished from *credenda*, things to be believed.

legendary (lej'en- or lē'jen-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *legendaire* = Sp. Pg. *legendario* = It. *leggendario*, < ML. *legendarius*, prop. adj., pertaining to legends (as a noun, sc. *liber*, a book of legends), < *legenda*, a legend: see *legend*.] 1. *a.* Consisting of legends; like a legend; traditional; mythical; fabulous.

Therupon she took

A bird's-eye view of all the ungracious past; Glanced at the *legendary* Amazon As emblematic of a nobler age.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

II. *n.*; pl. *legendaries* (-riz). 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of the saints: same as *legend*, 1.—2. A book of legends.

Read the Countess of Pembroke's "Arcadia," a gallant *legendary*, full of pleasurable accidents.

James VI.

3. A relator or compiler of legends.

legendist (lej'en- or lē'jen-dist), *n.* [*L. legend* + -ist.] A writer of legends.

This was decidedly an invention of the *legendist*.

Southey, Letters, IV. 312. (Encyc. Dict.)

legendise (lej'en- or lē'jen-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legendised*, prp. *legendising*. [*L. legend* + -ise.] To affix a legend to; inscribe with a legend.

Legendre's equation. See *equation*.

Legendrian (le-jen'dri-an), *a.* [*L. Legendre* (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to or invented by the eminent French mathematician Adrian Marie Legendre (1752-1833).—**Legendrian function**. See *function*.—**Legendrian or Legendre's symbol**, a symbol, looking like a fraction in parenthesis, used in the theory of numbers. It is equal to plus or minus unity, according as the numerator is or is not a quadratic residue of the denominator. It vanishes if the numerator is divisible by the denominator.

leger, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leger² (lej'er), *n.* and *a.* [Also *leger*; < OF. *legier*, *ligier*, *leger*, F. *léger* = Sp. *ligero* = Pg. *ligeiro* = It. *leggero*, light, nimble, < L. as if *levitarius*, < *levis*, light: see *levity*.] 1. Light or small, as a line. See phrases below.—2. Slight; unimportant; trivial: as, "*leger* performances," Bacon.—**Leger line**, in musical notation, a short line added above or below a staff to increase its extent temporarily to more than the usual five lines. The leger lines are numbered from the staff both upward and downward. Also

—second leger line above.

—first leger line above.

—first leger line below.

—second leger line below.

called *added line*.—*Leger space*, in musical notation, a space between leger lines. The leger spaces are numbered from the staff both upward and downward. Also called *added space*.

legerdemain (lej'ér-dē-mān'), *n.* [Early mod.]

E. legerdemain, legierdemayne, leygier demaine, lioger du maine, < *F. léger de main*, light of hand; *leger*, light (see *leger*², *a.*); < *de*, < *L. de*, of; *main*, < *L. manus*, hand; see *main*³.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance or trick which depends on dexterity of hand; fallacious adroitness, trickery, or deception generally.

Perceuse theyr leygier demaine, wyth which they would iugle forth their falshood and shift the trowth sayde.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 512.

He in alights and juggling feates did flow,
And of legerdemayne the mysteries did know.

Spenser, F. Q. V. ix. 12.

The gypsies were then to divide all the money that had been got that week, either by stealing linen or poultry, or by fortune-telling or legerdemain.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 112.

To make it ground of accusation against a class of men that they are not patriotic is the most vulgar legerdemain of sophistry.

Macaulay, Civil Disabilities of the Jews.

legerdemainist (lej'ér-dē-mā'nist'), *n.* [*legerdemain* + *-ist*.] One who practises legerdemain; a juggler; a trickster.

legering, *n.* [*leger*¹, *lodger*¹, *n.*, 4, + *-ing*.] See the quotation, and *ledger*¹, *n.*, 4.

The law of legering, which is a deceit that colliers abuse the commonwealth withall in having unlawful sackes.

Greene, Discovery of Cocuage (1591).

legerity (lê-jer'i-ti), *n.* [*OF. legerite* (*F. légèreté*), lightness, < *leger*, light; see *leger*².] Lightness; nimbleness. [Rare.]

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh legerity.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 23.

leges, *n.* Plural of *lex*.

legestery, *n.* A variant of *legister*.

legger¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *lay*¹.

legger², *v.* A Middle English form of *leg*.

legger³, *v. t.* An aphetic form of *alleged*.

legged (leg'ed or legd), *a.* [*leg* + *-ed*.] 1. Having legs; often in composition: as, the legged maple-borer; a two-legged animal.

What have we here? a man or a fish? . . . Legged like a man!

Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 35.

A fine clean corse he is: I would have him buried,
Even as he lies, cross-legg'd, like one of the Templars.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 2.

2. In *her.*, having legs, as a bird, of a different tincture from the body.

legget (leg'et), *n.* [*Cf. ligget, lidget*.] A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. [Local, Eng.]

leggiadro (le-jā'drō), *adv.* [It., pretty, light, < *leggiero*, light; see *leger*².] In music, a direction that the music to which the word is appended is to be performed gaily or briskly.

leggiadrous (lej'-ad-rus), *a.* [*It. leggiadro*, pretty, graceful; see *leggiadro*.] Graceful; pleasing.

Yet this Retirement's cloud ne'er overcast
Those beams of leggiadrous courtesy,
Which smild in her deportment.

J. Beaumont, Psycho, xviii.

leggiero (le-jā'rō), *a.* and *adv.* [It., light; see *leger*².] In music, in a light, easy, rapid manner, without emphasizing single tones: usually applied to a decorative or epical passage.

leggin¹ (leg'in), *n.* [Also *laggen, laggin, lagen*; see *leggel*.] The rim of a cask. [Scotch.]

leggin² (leg'in), *n.* See *legging*.

legging (leg'ing), *n.* [*leg* + *-ing*.] An outer and extra covering for the leg, usually for cold weather or rough traveling. It commonly has the form of a long garter extending to the knee, but for special purposes and sometimes for children to the thigh. Often pronounced and sometimes written *leggin*.

He was dressed in deer-skin leggins,
Fringed with hedgehog quills and ermine.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xi.

leggism (leg'izm), *n.* [*leg* (*blackleg*) + *-ism*.] The character or practices of a leg or blackleg.

Blackwood's Mag. [Slang.]

leggy (leg'i), *a.* [*leg* + *-y*.] Long-legged; having disproportionately long and generally lank legs.

Bobby frequents the Union-Jack club, where you behold Slapper's long-tailed leggy mare in the custody of a red-jacket.

Like her great grand-dam, Fleur-de-lis, she stood full sixteen hands, but was neither leggy nor light of bone.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 305.

leght, *n.* A Middle English form of *leal*.

leg-harness (leg'hār'nes), *n.* In medieval armor, the defenses of the legs and thighs. Hewitt.

leghet. A Middle English form of *les*.

leghorn (leg'hörn), *n.* and *a.* [So called from Leghorn, *F. Livourne* = *Sp. Livorno* = *Pg. Liorno*, < *It. Livorno*, < *L. Liburnus*, Gr. *Διούρνος* (Ptolemy), a sea-port in Tuscany.] 1. *n.* 1. A fine kind of plait for bonnets and hats made in Tuscany from the straw of a peculiar variety of wheat, *Triticum vulgare* (*turgidum*), thickly sown, out green, and bleached: so named because exported from Leghorn.—2. A bonnet or hat made of this material.—3. [*cap.*] An important breed of the common domestic fowl, of the Spanish type, characterized by great activity and rather small size, high, serrated comb, drooping to one side in the hen, and white ear-lobes. The chief varieties are the *brown* (colored like black-breasted red games), and the *white*, *dominique* or *cuckoo*, and *black* Leghorns, all but the last having yellow legs and beak. The Leghorns are noted as being perhaps the most prolific layers of all poultry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or brought from the city of Leghorn; also, made of or relating to Leghorn straw: as, a Leghorn bonnet or hat.—Leghorn plait, a braid of Leghorn straw, from which bonnets and hats are made. The upper joint of the stem is used.—Leghorn straw, the straw of a variety of wheat, *Triticum vulgare*, sometimes considered a distinct species with the name *T. turgidum*.

legiance (lê-jāns), *n.* [Also *legeance, lyeance, lyeance*, < *ME. legiance, legeance*, etc., < *OF. legiance, lyeance, lyeance*, etc.; see *allegiance*.] Same as *allegiance*. God forbid, but each were others brother,
(If one lyeance due unto the king.

Chaucer's Voyages, I. 120.

So also of a man that is abjured the realm; for notwithstanding the abjuration, he oweth the king his legiances, and remaineth within the king's protection.

M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620).

legibility (lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*legible*: see *bit-ity*.] Capability of being read; legibleness.

His (Lamb's) badinage on his sister's handwriting was in jest. It was remarkable for its perfect legibility.

Talford, Memoirs of Lamb.

legible (lej-i-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. legible* = *Pg. legível*, < *LL. legibilis*, legible, < *L. legere*, read; see *legend*.] 1. That may be read; written plainly or in intelligible characters: as, a legible manuscript. Let me receive no more Glibberish or Hieroglyphics from you, but legible Letters.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

The old gate (of the convent of Mount Sinai) now built up is on the west side; there is some sign of a Greek inscription over it, but such as I believe would not be legible, if any one could near it.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 149.

Hence—2. That may be discovered or discerned by marks or indications.

People's opinions of themselves are legible in their countenances.

Jeremy Collier.

—3. *Readable, recognizable, plain, manifest.*

legibleness (lej-i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being legible; legibility.

legibly (lej-i-bl), *adv.* In a legible manner; so as to be read without difficulty: as, a manuscript legibly written.

legiert, *n.* and *a.* See *ledger*¹.

legerdemainer, *n.* See *legerdemain*.

legio (lê-jī-ō), *n.*; pl. *legiones* (lê-jī-ō'nêz). [*L.*: see *legion*.] In *zool.*, a legion.

legion (lê-jon), *n.* [*ME. legioun, legioun, legion*, < *OF. legion*, *F. légion* = *Sp. legion* = *Pg. legião* = *It. legione* = *Gr. Λεγιών, Λεγιών*, < *L. legio* (n.), a Roman legion, < *legere*, gather, select, = *Gr. λέγω*, collect; see *legend*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a body of infantry not corresponding exactly to either the regiment or the army-corps of modern times, composed of different numbers of men at different periods, from 3,000 under the kings to over 6,000 under Marius, usually combined with a considerable proportion of cavalry. The ancient legion had 900 horse, and that of Marius about 700. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each manipulus into two centuries. The great power of the Roman legion was due to its rigid discipline and its tactical formation in battle, which was so open and flexible as to enable it to meet every emergency without surprise or derangement. It thus presented a strong contrast on the one hand to the unwieldy solidity of the Greek phalanx, and on the other to the confused and undisciplined state of other armies of the time. Compare *manipulus*.

Our legions are brim-full, our cause is ripe.

Shak., J. C., iv. 2. 215.

2. In *French hist.*, one of numerous military bodies so called at different periods. *Foreign legions* were employed by the kings from medieval times. A number of them were formed during the Revolution and under the first empire, of which one was maintained till a recent period. This body, called specifically the *legion*, made itself famous in Algiers and in the Crimea. There were also provincial legions in the sixteenth century.

A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.

Mrs. Norton, Bingen on the Rhine.

3. Any distinct military force or organization comparable to the Roman legion.

I myself beheld the King
Charge at the head of all his Table Round,
And all his legions crying Christ and him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An extraordinary number; a great multitude.

My name is Legion: for we are many.

Mark v. 9.

Where one sin has entered, legions will force their way through the same breach.

Rogers.

5. In *zool.*, a large group or series of animals, of indeterminate taxonomic rank, but generally of high grade. In Haeckel's system, for example, the *legion* intervenes between the *subclass* and the *order*, and corresponds to what is usually called a *superorder*.—*Legion of Honor*, in France, an order of distinction and reward for civil and military services, instituted in May, 1802, during the consulate, by Napoleon Bonaparte, but since modified from time to time in important particulars. Under the first empire the distinctions conferred invested the person decorated with the rank of *legionary*, officer, commander, grand-officer, or grand-croix. The order holds considerable property, the proceeds of which are paid out in pensions, principally to wounded and disabled members.—*The Thundering Legion*, in Christian tradition, the name given to a legion of Christians in the army of Marcus Aurelius, in battle with the Quadi, whose prayers for rain were answered, according to the tradition, by a thunder-shower, which refreshed the thirsty Romans, while it destroyed numbers of the enemy by lightning.

legion (lê-jon), *v. t.* [*legion*, *n.*] To enroll or form into a legion.

We met the vultures, legioned in the air,
Stemming the torrent of the talented wind.

Shelley, Hellas.

legionary (lê-jon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. légionnaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. legionario*, < *L. legionarius*, belonging to a legion, < *legio* (n.), a Roman legion; see *legion*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of a legion or legions: as, *legionary discipline*; a *legionary soldier*; a *legionary force*.—2. Containing a great number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest make up the legionary body of error.

Sir T. Browne.

II. *n.*; pl. *legionaries* (-riz). 1. One of a legion; especially, a Roman soldier belonging to a legion or a subaltern member of the Legion of Honor.—2. The neuter of a kind of red ant: so named by Huber. It is probably the neuter of *Polyergus rufescens*, a slave-making species.

legiones, *n.* Plural of *legio*.

legionize (lê-jon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legionized*, ppr. *legionizing*. [*legion* + *-ize*.] To form in a legion.

Descend, sweet Angela, legioniz'd in ranks.

Davies, Holy Roods, p. 23.

leg-iron (leg'i-ern), *n.* 1. A fetter for the leg. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xvi.—2. In *car-building*, a wrought-iron forging attached to the sole-bar, and supporting the foot-boards.

legislate (lej'is-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *legislated*, ppr. *legislating*. [A back formation (like *Fig. legislar*) from *legislator, legislation*, etc., q. v.] 1. *intr.* To exercise the function of legislation; make or enact a law or laws.

II. *trans.* To act upon or effect by means of legislation; determine by enactment: as, to legislate a man out of office (as by abolishing the office or changing its tenure); to legislate a corporation into existence. [U. S.]

legislation (lej'is-lā-shon), *n.* [= *F. législation* = *Sp. legislación* = *Pg. legislação* = *It. legislazione*, < *L. legis latio* (n.), a proposing of a law: *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *latio* (n.), a bearing, proposing; see *latio*.] 1. The enacting of laws or statutes; the exercise of the power of legislating; the business of a legislator or a legislature.—2. The product of legislative action; a law or the laws promulgated by a legislator or a legislature; a statute, or a body of statutory law: as, the *legislation* of Moses is contained in the Pentateuch.—*Class legislation*, that legislation which affects the interests of a particular class of persons.—*General legislation*, that legislation which is applicable throughout the state generally, as distinguished from *special legislation*, which affects only particular persons or localities.—*Local legislation*. See *local*.

legislative (lej'is-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. législatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. legislativo*; as *legislate* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resulting from legislation; ordained by a legislator or a legislature; having statutory force or quality: as, *legislative proceedings*; a *legislative prohibition*.

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the legislative style.

Dryden.

2. Having power to legislate; enacting or uttering laws; lawmaking: as, a *legislative body*; *legislative authority*.—3. Of or belonging to a

legislature; relating to or consisting of a body of legislators: as, a *legislative* committee; a *legislative* vote; a *legislative* recess.—*Legislative* Assembly. *See* assembly.—*Legislative* power, the power to make or alter laws. *See* judicial power (under *judicial*), and *executive*, 1.

II. n. A person, as a prince or dictator, or a body of persons, as a parliamentary assembly, invested with authority to make or alter laws. Compare *executive*.

The power of the *legislative*, being derived from the people by a positive voluntary grant and institution, can be no other than what that positive grant conveyed, which being only to make laws and not to make legislators, the *legislative* can have no power to transfer their authority of making laws, and place it in other hands.

Locke, Civil Government, xi.

legislatively (lej'is-lā-tiv-i), *adv.* By legislative action; by means of legislation.

legislator (lej'is-lā-tor), *n.* [= *F. législateur* = *Sp. Pg. legislador* = *It. legislatore*, < *L. legis lator* (also *legum lator*), a lawgiver: *legis*, gen., *legum*, gen. pl., of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *lator*, a bearer, proposer of a law, < *latu*, used as pp. of *ferre* = *E. bear*. Cf. *legislation*.] A lawgiver; an individual who gives or makes laws; also, a member of a legislature or parliament, or other lawmaking body.

legislatorial (lej'is-lā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*F. législatorial* = *Sp. Pg. legislador* = *It. legislatore*, < *L. legis lator* (also *legum lator*), a lawgiver: *legis*, gen., *legum*, gen. pl., of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *lator*, a bearer, proposer of a law, < *latu*, used as pp. of *ferre* = *E. bear*. Cf. *legislation*.] A lawgiver; an individual who gives or makes laws; also, a member of a legislature or parliament, or other lawmaking body.

Solon, the *legislatorial* founder of Athens.

De Quincey, Homer, ii.

One may imagine a community governed by a dependent *legislatorial* body.

Encyc. Brit., XIV, 357.

legislatorship (lej'is-lā-tor-ship), *n.* [*F. législator* = *Sp. Pg. legislador* = *It. legislatore*, < *L. legis lator* (also *legum lator*), a lawgiver: *legis*, gen., *legum*, gen. pl., of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *lator*, a bearer, proposer of a law, < *latu*, used as pp. of *ferre* = *E. bear*. Cf. *legislation*.] The office of legislator.

legislatress (lej'is-lā-tres), *n.* [*F. législatrice* = *Sp. Pg. legisladora* = *It. legislatrice*, < *L. legis latrix*, fem. of *legis lator*, legislator: *legis*, gen., *legum*, gen. pl., of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *latrix*, a bearing, carrying, < *latu*, pp. of *ferre* = *E. bear*: see *legislature*.] 1. A body of lawmakers; an assembly of men invested with the power of making, repealing, or changing the laws of a country or state, and of raising and appropriating its revenues. A legislature generally consists of two houses or separate bodies acting concurrently, and usually requires the assent of the supreme executive authority for the validation of its acts, the refusal of which, however, may in the United States be overcome by a prescribed majority of votes. (See *veto*.) Legislatures have different specific names, as the *Congress* of the United States and the *Legislatures* of most of the separate States (the former consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, and the two houses of the latter being generally also termed Senate and House of Representatives or Assembly), the *Parliament* of Great Britain (divided into the House of Lords and the House of Commons), the *Reichstag* of Germany, the *Cortes* of Spain, etc. See *house*, 1, 6.

In the *legislature*, the people are a check on the nobility, and the nobility a check upon the people.

Blackstone, Com., I, ii.

'Twas April, as the bumpkins say;

The legislature call'd it May. Cowper, A Fable.

2. Any body of persons authorized to make laws or rules for the community represented by them: as, the General Assembly is the *legislature* of the Presbyterian Church.

legist (lēj'ist), *n.* [*OF. légiste*, *F. légiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. legista*, < *ML. legista*, one skilled in law, < *L. lex* (leg-), law: see *legal*. Cf. *legistor*.] One skilled in the laws.

Though there should be emulation between them, yet as *legists* they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best.

Bacon, Letters, cxviii., To the King.

Ye learned *legists* of contentious law.

Ford, Fame's Memorial.

legistert, *n.* [*ME. also legistre, legester*, < *OF. légistre*, equiv. to *legiste*, *legist*: see *legist*.] A *legist*.

Blasphemes yblessed gif thei ben as thei shulden, *Legistres* of bothe the lawes, the lewed thew-with to preche.

Piers Plowman (B), vii, 14.

legitimacy, *n.* See *legitimate*.

legitimacy (lē-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* [*F. légitimité* = *Sp. Pg. It. legistia*, < *ML. legistia*, one skilled in law, < *L. lex* (leg-), law: see *legal*. Cf. *legistor*.] One skilled in the laws.

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During his first ten years of duty Bentz served in Berlin and Paris; the first, the stronghold of *legitimacy*, more conservative than Vienna itself; the second, the center of fashion and culture, where the salon had not yet become extinct.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 320.

Specifically—2. Lawfulness of birth: opposed to *bastardy*.—3. Directness or regularity of descent, as affecting the right of succession. See *legitimist*, 2.

legitimate (lē-jit'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimated*, ppr. *legitimizing*. [*F. légitimer*, < *ML. legistimare*, < *ML. legistima*, lawfulness: see *legitima*.] 1. To make lawful; establish the legitimacy or propriety of.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to *legitimate* fear to us by his agony and prayers in the garden.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii, 2.

To enact a statute of that which he dares not seem to approve, even to *legitimate* vice.

Milton, Divorce, ii, 2.

The general voice has *legitimated* this objection.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II, 450.

2. To render legitimate, as a bastard; invest with the rights of a legitimate child or lawful heir, as one born out of wedlock. Under the civil and canon laws operative in many European countries a bastard is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents; but this is not the case under the laws of England and most of the United States.

At this time, in a Parliament, the Duke of Lancaster caused to be legitimated the issue he had by Katherine Swinford before he married her.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 147.

legitimate (lē-jit'i-māt), *a.* [*ML. legistimatus*, pp. of *legistimare*, make lawful: see the verb.] 1. According to law, rule, or precedent; agreeable to established principles or standards; in conformity with custom or usage; lawful; regular; orderly; proper: as, a *legitimate* king or government; the *legitimate* drama; a *legitimate* subject of debate; *legitimate* trade.

There are certain themes . . . which are too entirely horrible for *legitimate* fiction.

Poe, Tales, I, 325.

Among the topics of literary speculation, there is none more *legitimate* or more interesting than to consider who, among the writers of a given age, are entitled to live.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 123.

Specifically—2. Of lawful birth; born in wedlock, or of parents legally married: as, *legitimate* children; a *legitimate* heir.

Shirrah, your brother is *legitimate*;

Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him.

Shak., K. John, I, 1, 116.

A *legitimate* child is one born of wedlock; or, more particularly, one between whose parents the relation of marriage subsisted either at the time when he was begotten, or at the time when he was born, or at some intervening period.

Stephen, 2 Com., 258.

3. Justly based on the premises; logically correct, allowable, or valid: as, a *legitimate* result; *legitimate* arguments or conclusion.

I will prove it [an assertion] *legitimate*, sir, upon the oaths of judgement and reason.

Shak., Twelfth Night, iii, 2, 16.

A series of *legitimate* syllogisms, exhibiting separately and distinctly, in a light as clear and strong as language can afford, each successive link of the demonstration.

D. Stewart, Human Mind, II, iii, 1.

It is just as *legitimate* an inference that there are bodies in stellar space not luminous as that there are luminous bodies in space not visible.

J. Croft, Climate and Cosmology, p. 310.

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Asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination.

Burrows, Pope's Supremacy.

legitimation (lē-jit-i-mā'shən), *n.* [= *F. légitimation* = *Sp. legitimación* = *Pg. legitimação* = *It. legittimazione*, < *ML. legistimatio*, < *ML. legistima*, lawfulness: see *legitima*, v.] 1. The act of making legal, or of giving a thing the recognition of law.

The coinage or *legitimation* of money.

Encyc.

2. The act of rendering legitimate; specifically, the investing of an illegitimate child, or one supposed to be the issue of an illegal marriage, with the rights of one born in lawful wedlock.

This doubt was kept long open, in respect of the two queens that succeeded, Mary and Elizabeth, whose *legitimateness* were incompatible one with another, though their succession was settled by act of parliament.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 452.

I have disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land; *Legitimation*, name, and all is gone;

Then, good my mother, let me know my father.

Shak., K. John, I, 1, 242.

3. In Germany, etc., proof of identity and of legal permission to reside in a certain place, engage in a certain occupation, etc.—*Letters of legitimation*, in *Scots law*, letters from the sovereign empowering a bastard who has no lawful children to dispose of his heritage or movables at any time during his life, and to make a testament. These privileges, however, he can now enjoy without letters of legitimation.

legitimatist (lē-jit'i-mā-tist), *n.* [*F. légitimiste*, < *ML. legistimatus*, pp. of *legistimare*, make lawful: see the verb.] 1. To make lawful; establish the legitimacy or propriety of.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to *legitimate* fear to us by his agony and prayers in the garden.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii, 2.

To enact a statute of that which he dares not seem to approve, even to *legitimate* vice.

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The general voice has *legitimated* this objection.

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2. To render legitimate, as a bastard; invest with the rights of a legitimate child or lawful heir, as one born out of wedlock. Under the civil and canon laws operative in many European countries a bastard is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents; but this is not the case under the laws of England and most of the United States.

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There are certain themes . . . which are too entirely horrible for *legitimate* fiction.

Poe, Tales, I, 325.

Among the topics of literary speculation, there is none more *legitimate* or more interesting than to consider who, among the writers of a given age, are entitled to live.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 123.

Specifically—2. Of lawful birth; born in wedlock, or of parents legally married: as, *legitimate* children; a *legitimate* heir.

Shirrah, your brother is *legitimate*;

Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him.

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A *legitimate* child is one born of wedlock; or, more particularly, one between whose parents the relation of marriage subsisted either at the time when he was begotten, or at the time when he was born, or at some intervening period.

Stephen, 2 Com., 258.

3. Justly based on the premises; logically correct, allowable, or valid: as, a *legitimate* result; *legitimate* arguments or conclusion.

I will prove it [an assertion] *legitimate*, sir, upon the oaths of judgement and reason.

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A series of *legitimate* syllogisms, exhibiting separately and distinctly, in a light as clear and strong as language can afford, each successive link of the demonstration.

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humming-birds; a fluffy legging. See out under *Eriocnemis*.

Legnoides (lê-gô-tid'ê-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Legnoides* (-id-), a former genus of plants now referred to *Cassipourea* (< Gr. *λεγω*, *lêgô*, with a colored border, < *λεγω*, furnish with a colored border, < *λέγω*, a hem, border, esp. a colored border), + *-oides*.] A tribe of tropical trees or shrubs of the natural order *Urticaceae* sometimes regarded as a distinct order, chiefly distinguished from the rest of the order by the presence of albumen in the seed. It embraces 11 genera and about 31 species, inhabiting the immediate coasts and muddy estuaries of various tropical countries and islands.

lego-literary (lê-gô-lit'ê-rî), *a.* [< L. *lex* (leg-), law (see *legal*), + E. *literary*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to the literature of law. [Rare and barbarous.]

An essay on this *lego-literary* subject. Lord Campbell.

leg-rest (leg'rost), *n.* A rest or support for the leg.

Tom advanced before him, carrying the *leg-rest*.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, III. 2.

leg-shield (leg'shêld), *n.* A defensive appliance formerly used to protect the leg of a jester: sometimes attached to the saddle, sometimes to the pommel of the horse, and sometimes forming a separate shield-shaped plate of iron. This shield, of whatever form, was worn particularly to guard the left leg, because this side was especially liable to injury by striking against the barrier which separated the jester from the knights. The first of the three forms was also used in war.

Leguatia (leg-û-ti-û), *n.* [NL., named after one Leguat.] A genus of large ralliform birds of the Mascarene Islands, recently extinct; the giant rails. *L. gigantea*, a species about 6 feet tall, was described by Leguat. H. Schlegel, 1858.

leguleian (leg-û-lê-yân), *n. and n.* [< L. *leguleus*, a pettifogging lawyer, with *dim.* -*ulus*, < *lex* (leg-), law; see *legal*.] I. *a.* Pettifogging. [Rare.]

In the classical English sense, or in the sense of *leguleian* barbarian.
De Quincy.

II. *n.* A pettifogger. [Rare.]

You do but that over again that you have from the very beginning of your discourse, and which some silly *leguleians* now and then do, to argue unwarlike against their own clients.
Milton, *Answer to Rastellius*.

legume (leg'ûm or lê-gûm'), *n.* [< F. *legume* = Sp. *legumbre* = Pg. It. *legume*, pulse, < L. *legumen*, any leguminous plant, pulse, esp. the bean, lit. 'that which may be gathered,' < *legere*, gather; see *legend*.] I. *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.

Legumina, or *Legumina*, are a species of plants which are called pulse, such as peas, beans, &c., and are so called because they may be gathered by the hand without cutting.
Miller, *Gardener's Dict.*

2. A pod formed of a simple pistil, which is dehiscent by both sutures and so divides into two valves, the seeds being borne at the inner or ventral suture only. The name is confined to the fruit of the *Leguminosae*. In the modification of the legume called a *monot* the pod breaks up into indehiscent joints. See out under *monot*.

legumen (lê-gû'men), *n.* [L.: see *legume*.] Same as *legume*.

legumin (lê-gû'min), *n.* [< *legume* + *-in*.] A nitrogenous proteid substance resembling casein, obtained from peas and other legumes. It is insoluble in water or acid, but is freely soluble in very dilute alkali, and has an acid reaction. Also called *vegetable casein*.

leguminar (lê-gû'mi-nâr), *a.* In bot., resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscentia by a marginal suture.

leguminiform (leg-û'min'î-fôr-m), *a.* [< L. *legumen*, legume, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a legume.

Leguminosae (lê-gû'mi-nô'sê), *n. pl.* [NL. (P. S. Ralph, 1849), fem. pl. of *leguminosus*, leguminous: see *leguminous*.] A large order of dicotyledonous plants, exceeded in the number of species by the *Compositae* only, belonging to the great division (cohort) *Rosales*. It is characterized, in brief, by the generally papilionaceous but sometimes regular flowers, and a single free pistil that forms a fruit known as a *legume*. The leaves are, with rare exceptions, alternate, compound, and generally pinnate. The order is composed of trees, shrubs, and herbs, distributed throughout the world, except the frigid islands of the antarctic region. It is divided into three suborders, known as the *Papilionaceae*, *Caesalpiniaceae*, and *Mimosaceae*. There are about 7,000 species, contained in about 450 genera, mostly included in the suborders *Papilionaceae* and *Caesalpiniaceae*. The order contains many plants common in cultivation, such as the acacia, genista, *Vicia*, &c.; also food-plants, as the kidney-bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, and *lucerna*, *Medicago sativa*; some are used medicinally, from others are obtained products

of commercial value, and a few are poisonous. Also called *Fabaceae*.

leguminose (lê-gû'mi-nô's), *a.* [< NL. *leguminosus*: see *leguminous*.] Same as *leguminous*.

leguminous (lê-gû'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *legumineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *leguminoso*, < NL. *leguminosus*, pertaining to pulse, bearing legumes, < L. *legumen* (legumin-), pulse, bean, NL. legume: see *legume*.] 1. Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse.—2. In bot., bearing legumes as seed-vessels; pertaining to plants which bear legumes, as peas; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Leguminosae*.

Also *leguminose*.

lehrbachite (lâr'bôch-it), *n.* [< *Lehrbach* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare sulfide of lead and mercury occurring at Lehrbach in the Harz.

lei- For scientific words so beginning, see *li-*.

Leibnitzian (lîb-nit'zi-an), *n. and n.* [< *Leibnitz*, often written *Leibniz* (see def.), + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Belonging, due, or according to the German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716). In philosophy Leibnitz taught the doctrine of monads, the identity of indiscernibles, the law of continuity, preestablished harmony, the doctrine of vis viva, innate ideas, a universal characteristic, the principle of sufficient reason, theism, optimism, &c. He and Newton were independent inventors of the differential and integral calculus, but the name, notation, &c., which have prevailed are those of Leibnitz.

II. *n.* A follower of Leibnitz; in math., an early student of the infinitesimal calculus.

Leibnitzianism (lîb-nit'zi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Leibnitzian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine and principles of the Leibnitzian philosophy.

Leibnitz's theorem. See *theorem*.

leider, *n. and a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leiser, *v.* A Middle English form of *lay*¹.

leift, *n.* A Middle English (Scotch) form of *leare*².

leiger, *n. and a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leiger-du-maine, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leigerden*.

leigh¹ (lê), *n.* A different spelling of *lea*¹, meadow or pasture, used as a suffix (-leigh, also -ley, -ly) in English place-names, especially in Devonshire: as, Chudleigh, Chulmleigh, Calverleigh.

leigh². An obsolete preterit of *lie*².

leighton (lê'ton), *n.* [Also *laighton*; ME. *leighton*, *leightun*, *lehtun*, < AS. *lehtûn*, *lehtun*, a garden of herbs, < *leah* (changed to *leth* before *t*), herb (see *leek*); + *tun*, an inclosure: see *town*.] A garden. [Prov. Eng.]

leightonward, *n.* [ME. *leightonward*, < AS. **lehtunward*, *lehtunward*, a gardener, < *lehtûn*, a garden, + *ward*, ward, keeper.] A gardener.

leikin, *n.* [A contr. of *leikin*.] A sweetheart.

leikwill. [North. Eng.]

leil, *a.* Another (Scotch) spelling of *leal*.

leimma, *n.* See *limma*.

leio- For scientific words so beginning, see *li-*.

Leophyllum (lî-ô-fl'um), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < Gr. *λειος*, smooth, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of cruceaceous plants of the tribe *Rhodoreae*, distinguished by the separate lobes of the corolla and the terminal corymbose arrangement of the white to rose-colored flowers.

L. buxifolium, the only species, is a small shrub with alternate oblong or oval evergreen leaves, inhabiting the sandy pine-barrens of eastern North America and the mountains of Carolina. It is a pretty wild flower; also cultivated, known as *sand-anagallis*.

Leipoa (lî-pô'â), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1840), also *Leipoa*, *Leipoa*, *Laipoa*, and *Liopo*; origin uncertain.] 1. A genus of Australian mound-birds, of the family *Megapodidae* and subfamily *Megapodinae*, having the plumage ocellated. *L. ocellata*, the only species, is about 3 feet long. It is known as the native pheasant by the English colonists. Its mounds are constructed in a peculiar manner.

2. [i. e.] A bird of this genus: as, "the ocellated *leipoa*," Gould.

leir, *n.* A Middle English form of *lair*¹.

leiser, *n.* An irregular spelling of *lash*¹.

leisert, *n.* A Middle English form of *leisure*.

leister, *hater* (lê's'têr, lî's'têr), *n.* [< Icel. *lýstr* = Norw. *lýster* = Sw. *lýster* = Dan. *lýster*, a salmon-spear.] A barbed spear having three or more prongs, for striking and taking fish; a salmon-spear. Also called *waster*. [Scotch.]

A three-toed *leister* on the other [shoulder].

Lay, large and long.

Burns, *Death and Doctor Hornbook*.

leister (lê's'têr), *v. t.* [< *leister*, *n.*] To strike or take with a leister. [Scotch.]

He [Scott] and Skene of Bublislaw and I were out one night about midnight, *leistering* kippels in Tweed.

Hogg, quoted in *Personal Traits of Brit. Authors*, III. 63.

Leistes (lîs'têx), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1826), < Gr. *λεστής*, Attic *λεστής*, a robber: see *Leistes*.] A genus of American passerine birds of the family *Icteridae*, to which different limits have been assigned. It is now restricted to two South American species, *L. gularis* and *L. superciliosa*, which resemble marsh-blackbirds of the genus *Aegialus* in form, but have the tail short with acute rectrices. The male is blackish, with the bend of the wing and most of the under parts scarlet.

leisureable (lê'zhûr- or lèsh'ûr-â-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *leasurab*; < *leisure* + *-able*.] 1. Leisure; spare. [Rare.]

This . . . I had at *leisureable* hours composed.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, Pref.

2. Leisurely; not hurried.

Thus much I say, that by some *leisureable* tranel it were not hard matter to induce all their ancient fete into wae with vs.

Puttenham, *Arte of King Poetrie*, p. 87.

leisureably (lê'zhûr- or lèsh'ûr-â-bli), *adv.* In a leisureable manner; at leisure; without haste. [Rare.]

But what shall see their glory and reward thou shalt see, if thou wilt *leisureably* listen and behold to the ends of the tragedy.

Barnes, *Works*, p. 353.

leisure (lê'zhûr or lèsh'ûr), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *leasure*, *leisour*; with orig. term. -*er* (-*er*), irreg. accom. to -*ure*; < ME. *leiser*, *leisere*, *leyner*, *layner*, *laser*, < OF. *leisir*, *leisir*, *laisir*, *leisir*, *laisir*, permission, leisure, F. *loisir*, leisure, < *leisir*, *laisir*, be permitted, < L. *licere*, be permitted; see *license*.] I. *n.* 1. Opportunity for ease or relaxation; freedom from necessary occupation or business; spare time.

His limbs reac'd through idle *leisure*,
Unto sweets asleep he may securely lend.

Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 141.

Where other senses want not their delights
At home in *leisure* and domestic ease.

Milton, S. A., l. 917.

The founding of a new philosophy, the imparting of a new direction to the minds of speculators, this was the amusement of his *leisure*.

Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

2. Convenient opportunity; available or commodious time; hence, convenience; ease.

She . . . swore hir oath, by Saint Thomas of Kent,
That she wol been at his commandment
Whan that she may hir *leisure* wel espie.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 107.

Their vassals, seruanants and slaves yed it [hair] short
or shaven in signe of servitude and because they had no means nor *leisure* to kembe and keepe it cleanly.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 240.

If your *leisure* served, I would speak with you.

Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 2. 84.

Passions must have *leisure* to digest.

By Hall, *Epistles*, II. 9.

At *leisure* [OF. *a leisir*], free from occupation; not engaged: as, I am now at *leisure* to hear you.

Go your way, and another tyme we shall speke more at *leisure*.

Martin (R. E. T. S.), l. 7.

Madam, Mrs. Candour is below, and if your ladyship's at *leisure*, will leave her carriage.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, l. 1.

At one's *leisure*, at one's ease or convenience; at any time otherwise unoccupied: as, do it at your *leisure*.

I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at his *leisure*.

Locke.

II. *a.* Free from business; idle; unoccupied: as, *leisure* moments.

I spent my time very agreeably at Damascus, passing my *leisure* hours in the coffee houses, and commonly taking my repast in them.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 126.

It may be accepted as the old-world assumption that the foundation on which the structure known as "Society" is founded is the existence of a *leisure* class.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 143.

leisured (lê'zhûr or lèsh'ûr'd), *a.* [< *leisure* + *-ed*.] Having ample leisure; not occupied with business.

We are not debating whether government ought to be carried on by the people rather than by the *leisured* classes.

Gladstone, *Gleanings*, l. 123.

Many of the inhabitants belong to the *leisured* class.

Shays, *Brick*, XXXIII. 421.

leisurely (lê'zhûr-lî or lèsh'ûr-lî), *a.* [< ME. **leiserly*, *layserly*; < *leisure* + *-ly*.] Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate: as, a *leisurely* stroll; a *leisurely* survey.

With *leisurely* delight she by degrees
Lifts ev'ry till, does ev'ry drawer draw.

Sir W. Dawkins, *Gondibert*, III. 1.

He . . . was at last taken up into heaven in their sight, by a slow and *leisurely* ascent.

By Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. l.

leisurely (lê'zhûr-lî or lèsh'ûr-lî), *adv.* [< *leisurely*, *a.*] At leisure; not hastily or hurriedly; deliberately.

Others sanely
Promise more speed, but do it *leisurely*.
Shak., *Lacrose*, l. 1348.

A flock of sheep that *leisurely* pass by,
One after one. Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, l. 14.

Leitch's blue. See *blue*.

leitet, n. See *leit*.

Leithner's blue. See *blue*.

Leitneria (lit-ně-rí-ā), n. [NL. (A. W. Chapman, 1860), named after Dr. Edward F. Leitner, who collected in Florida.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Leitneriaceae*. *L. floridana*, a native of Florida, is a stout shrub from 2 to 6 feet in height, with short thick branches and deciduous entire leaves, smooth and shining above and covered below with short woolly hairs. A second species is said to occur in Texas.

Leitneriaceae (lit-ně-rí-ā-sē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Leitneria* + -aceae.] An order of unisexual apetalous plants. It is distinguished by the absence of a perianth, and by a superior radicle and simple leaves, from the related family *Platanaceae*, in which the radicle is inferior, and from the *Juglandaceae*, in which the leaves are pinnate.

Lejeune-Dirichlet's theorem. See *theorem*.
lek (lek), v. t. A dialectal variant of *lake*.

Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they [black grouse] congregate, or *lek*, as it is sometimes called.
H. Seebohm, *Brit. Birds*, II. 438.

leket, n. An obsolete form of *leak*.

lekin (lě'kin), n. Same as *lekin*.

lektythoid, **lektythos**. See *lektythoid*, *lektythus*.

lelt, a. A Middle English form of *leat*.

lelaps, n. See *lelaps*, l. (b).

lelet, a. and v. A Middle English form of *leal*.

lelly, adv. A Middle English form of *leally*.

Lema (lě'mā), n. [NL.; origin not ascertained.]

A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Oreocoridae*, having the prothorax constricted. *L. trilineata* is a common North American species found on the potato, with a reddish-yellow head and prothorax, and three lengthwise black stripes on the elytra. *Fabricius*, 1798.



Three-lined leaf-beetle (*Lema trilineata*). a, a, larva; a, tip of its body, enlarged; c, pupa; d, eggs. (Lines show natural sizes.)

leman (lě'mān or lě'mān), n. [Also *leman*; early mod. E. also *leman*; < ME. *leman*, *leman*, *leman*, *leman*, *leman*, *leman* (f), dear one, lover, sweetheart, lit., as separately and only in a general sense, in AS. *leof mann* or *monn*, 'lief man', i. e. 'dear person': AS. *leof*, dear; *mann*, *monn*, person (man or woman); see *leif* and *man*.] 1. One who is dear; a person beloved.

Ho that sith him one the Rode.

Ious his *leman*.

And his moder bi him stonde

Sore wepande, and seynt Iohan.

Poetical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 220.

2. A sweetheart of either sex; a gallant or a mistress: often in a bad sense; a paramour.

He seyde he wolde ben hire *leman* or paramour.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 24.

His wif anon hath for hir *leman* sent;

Her *leman*? certes, this is a knavish speche.

Chaucer, *Mandeville's Tale*, l. 100.

Then like a king he was to her express,

And offred kingdoms unto her in view,

To be his *leman* and his lady true.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 40.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's *leman*.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, IV. 2. 172.

Lemanea (lě-mā-ně-ā), n. [NL. (Bory de Saint-Vincent, about 1801), named after M. Lemana, a French botanist.] A genus of floridaceous algae, the type of the family *Lemaneaceae*.

Lemnaceae (lě-mā-ně-ā-sē), n. pl. [NL. (L. Rabenhorst, about 1864), < *Lemanea* + -aceae.] A small family of fresh-water algae of the order *Floridales*, growing in tufts of a gray, olive-brown, or darker color, in rapidly running water, as under mill-wheels. The thallus and cartilaginous thallus is simple or sparsely branched, hollow, and more or less nodose. Tetraspores are wanting; the

fructification is therefore sexual only. The carpospores are collected at intervals within the filaments, and the spermatoids are produced in sones on the surface of the thallus.

Lembidae (lěm-bi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lembus* + -idae.] A family of ciliate infusorians named from the genus *Lembus*.

lembali, **lembali**, n. Variants of *limbec*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

lombus (lěm-bus), n. [L., < Gr. *Λυβός*, a small sailing-vessel with a sharp prow.] 1. A small piratical vessel without a deck.—2. [cap.] [NL.] The typical genus of *Lembidae*, having a crest-like membranous border, and no anterior digitiform appendages nor caudal seta. These animals swim very actively with a wriggling motion. They are found in salt water. *L. velifer* is an example.

leme, n. and v. A Middle English form of *leam*.

leme, n. A Middle English form of *limb*. *Chaucer*.

leming, n. See *lemming*.

lemma (lěm'ā), n.; pl. *lemmata* (-ā-tā). [= F. *lemme* = Sp. *Pg. lema* = It. *lemma*, < L. *lemma*, a theme, < Gr. *λήμμα*, anything received or taken, a thing taken for granted, < *λαμβάνω*, 2d aor. *λαβείν*, take, = Skt. *√ rubh*, take. Cf. *tabula*, etc. Hence *dilemma*, *trilemma*.] 1. In logic: (a) In the Stoical logic—(1) The major premise of a hypothetical syllogism, or modus ponens: thus, in the reasoning, "If it is day, it is light; but it is day: hence, it is light," the first premise was called the *lemma*. (2) A premise in general. (b) A Megaric sophism depending on the question whether a man who says "I am lying" is truly lying or not.—2. In math., a proposition upon which it is necessary to arrest the attention for the sake of proving an ulterior one, but which interrupts the regular series of theorems; also, a premise drawn from another branch of mathematics than that under consideration.—3. A theme; a thesis; the subject of an epigram, or of a musical composition, etc. [A Latinism.]

In the year 1448, several pageants were exhibited at Paul's-gate, with verses written by Lydgate on the following *lemmata*: . . . Five wise and five foolish virgins, Of St. Margaret, etc.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 188, note.

4. In embryol., the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle. *Pascos*. = Syn. See *inference*.

lemmergeyer, n. See *lemmergeyer*.

lemming, **leming** (lěm'ing), n. [< Norw. *lemming*, also *lemmende*, *limende* = Sw. *lemning* = Dan. *lemning*, a lemming, according to Aasen lit. 'destroying,' with ref. to its ravages, < Norw. *lemja*, maim, strike, beat, = E. *lame*, v.; but the variations of form indicate a foreign origin, perhaps Lappish: cf. Lapp. *luwme*, a lemming. Hence NL. *Lemmus*.] A rodent quadruped of the family *Muridae*, subfamily *Arvicolinae*, and one of the genera *Myodes*, *Cuniculus*, and *Synaptomys* (see these terms). The common European lemming, *Myo lemmus* of Linnaeus, now *Myodes lemmus*, to which alone the name originally pertained, inhabits Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and other northern countries. It is about 6 inches



Common European or Norway Lemming (*Myodes lemmus*).

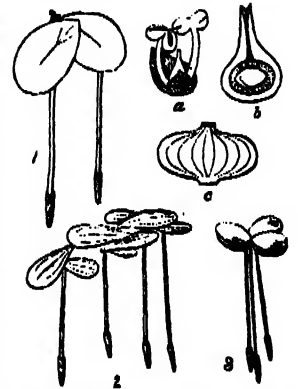
long and of varied coloration. It is very prolific, and vast hordes periodically migrate down to the sea, destroying much vegetation in their path. So numerous are they at times, and so sudden is their appearance, that they were fabled to rain down from the clouds. Large numbers of rapacious quadrupeds and birds hang upon their line of march and materially diminish their numbers. These migrations are said to portend a hard winter. *M. schistocolor* is a plain slaty-gray species of Siberia. *M. obesus* is a bright rusty-brown species inhabiting arctic regions of both hemispheres and common in northwestern America. The lemming of the Hudson's Bay region, Greenland, etc., is *Cuniculus hudsonicus* or *torquatus*, a species of which turns snow-white in winter: it is also called *hare-tailed mouse* or *rat*, and by other names. A kind of false lemming, found in parts of the United States from Indiana and Kansas to Alaska, and also in British America, is *Synaptomys cooperi*. There are several other nominal species.

Lemmus (lěm'us), n. [NL., orig. a technical designation of the Norway lemming; see *lemming*.] A genus of *Muridae*, subfamily *Arvicolinae*.

Wag, including the lemmings and some other arviculines.

Lemna (lěm'nā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), < Gr. *Λίμνα*, a water-plant.]

A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Lemnaceae*. It is distinguished from *Wolffia*, the only other genus of the order, by having the flowers developed on the margin of the frond instead of from a pit in the upper surface. Distributed about the temperate and tropical regions of the world are seven species, known as duckweed, some of them the smallest of flowering plants, consisting of a frond that floats on the surface of the water, and bears below a few thread-like roots, and above one or more nodaceous flowers.



1. *Lemna minor*, flowering plant; a, inflorescence; b, pistil cut longitudinally; c, fruit. 2. *Lemna trisulca*. 3. *Lemna gibba*.

Lemnaceae (lěm-nā-sē-sē), n. pl. [NL. (S. L. Endlicher, 1840), < *Lemna* + -aceae.] An order of monocotyledonous water-plants, the duckweed family, distinguished by the absence of a distinct stem or foliage, and producing one or a few monocious or dioecious flowers from the edge or upper surface of the frond. There are two genera, *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, both generally distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world.

lemnad (lěm'nad), n. [< NL. *Lemna* + -ad.] A plant of the order *Lemnaceae*; a duckweed; used in the plural by Lindley for the *Lemnaceae*, or duckweed family.

Lemnian (lěm-ni-an), a. [< L. *Lemnias* (< Gr. *Λήμνιος*), Lemnian, < *Lemnos*, *Lemnos*, < Gr. *Λήμνος*, Lemnos, an island in the Aegean sea.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos, an island in the Aegean sea.—**Lemnian earth**, a kind of astringent earth, of fatty consistence and reddish color, used medicinally in the same cases as the other boles. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent fractures. Like soap, it removes impurities. Like kaolin, to which it is related, it has its origin in the decomposition of feldspathic rocks. See *boles*.—**Lemnian ruddle**, a sort of red chalk obtained from deposits in Lemnos, and used as a coloring material.

lemniscate (lěm-nis'kāt), a. and n. [< NL. *lemniscata*, fem. of L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with pendent ribbons, < *lemniscus*, a ribbon; see *lemniscus*.] 1. a. 1. In math., related to the lemniscate of Bernoulli.—2. In tech., having a hyaline or transparent appearance and ribbon-like form; or of relating to the *Lemniscate*: as, a *lemniscate* fish.—**Lemniscate function**, the function of which the lemniscate integral is the inverse.—**Lemniscate integral**, the elliptic integral

$$\int \frac{ds}{\sqrt{1-s^4}}$$

which is exhibited in the quincuncial projection of the sphere.

II. n. In math.: (a) The locus of the point at which the tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular let fall upon it from the center: a curve invented by James Bernoulli. It may also be defined as the locus of the point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is a quarter of the square of the distance of those points from each other. It is a kind of Cassinian, and is also a lemniscate in sense (c), below. (b) Any crunodal curve of the fourth order having only one real branch,

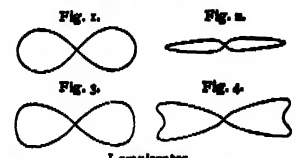


Fig. 1. 8th class ($x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 - y^4 = 0$).
Fig. 2. 8th class ($x^4 + 10x^2y^2 - 5y^4 = 0$).
Fig. 3. 20th class ($x^4 + 8x^2y^2 + y^4 = 0$).
Fig. 4. 20th class (bifurcal) ($x^4 + 20x^2y^2 + 10y^4 - x^2 + y^2 = 0$).

and this finite and symmetrical with respect to two axes. (This definition is an attempt to interpret that of certain writers formerly in dispute, who say that the lemniscate has the shape of an 8, but who give as the typical form a curve which, having a tacnodal cusp at infinity, is not a bispherical quartic. Curves satisfying this definition are of the 10th, 8th, and 6th classes. See *figures* and *Cassinian*.) (c) The locus of the point at which the tangent to a fixed conic is cut by a perpendicular let fall upon it from the center.

Its equation is $(ax^2 + y^2) = ax^2 + by^2$. It is a unicursal bicircular quartic. (See *bicircular*.) It has two real and two imaginary tangents represented by the equation

$$\{ \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + (b-a)y^2 \} \{ \frac{1}{2}bx^2 + (a-b)y^2 \} = 0.$$

It is called an *ellipse* or *hyperbolic lemniscate*, according as the fixed conic is an ellipse or a hyperbola; in the former case the central node is an acnode, in the latter a crunode. See the figure. (n) A Cassinian: a misapplication of the word originating in Germany.



Elliptic Lemniscate.

Lemniscati (lem-nis-kā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with pendent ribbons: see *lemniscate*.] A group of fishes of ribbon-like form and hyaline appearance, containing the *Leptocephalidae* and similar forms, now known to be the larval stages or young of other fishes.

lemniscatic (lem-nis-kat'ik), *a.* [*lemniscate* + *-ic*.] Of or concerning lemniscates. — **Lemniscatic coordinates**, a system of conical Cassinians cut orthogonally by equilateral hyperbolas and used as coordinates. See *lemniscatic geometry*. — **Lemniscatic curve**. See *curve* and *lemniscate* (b). — **Lemniscatic geometry**, the geometry of Cassinians. Any conform map-projection which shows every point of the globe twice (except the one thrown to infinity), and on a single sheet, transforms all circles into bicircular quartics, thus affording an easy way of studying the latter curves. If the point thrown to infinity is one of the poles, the parallels of latitude appear as Cassinians, while the meridians become equilateral hyperbolas.

lemniscus (lem-nis'kus), *n.*; *pl.* *lemnisci* (-i). [L., a pendent ribbon, < Gr. *λεμνίσκος*, a woolen fillet or band; with irreg. inserted *μ* and dim. term. *λεμνός*, < *λίπος* = L. *lipa*, wool.] 1. In *anc. costume*, a woolen fillet or ribbon pendent at the back of the head from diadems, crowns, etc. It was likewise attached to prizes as a mark of additional honor. — 2. In *anat.*: (a) One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans, as *Echinorhynchus*. See *cut* under *Acanthocephala*.

The cavity of the body [of *Echinorhynchus*] is filled with a fluid, in which the ovary or spermatocyst, float, and, at its anterior extremity, two elongated oval bodies depend from the parietes, and hang freely in it. These are the *lemnisci*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 564.

(b) Same as *fillet*, 9. — 3. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of aculeophs. *Quoy and Gaimard, 1824.*

Lemodipoda (lem-ō-dip'ō-dā), *n. pl.* See *Lemodipoda*.

lemon (lem'on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *limon*, *limon*, *limond*; = D. *limon* = G. *limone* = Dan. *limon*, *limon*, < F. *limon* = Sp. *limon* = Pg. *limão* = It. *limone*, < ML. *limo(n)* (also *limonium*), NL. *limonium* = NGr. *λεμόνιον* = Russ. *limon* = Bulg. *limon* = Serv. *limun* = Hung. *limonya* = Turk. *limun* = Hind. *nīmū*, *nīmū*, *nīmū* = Pers. *limūn*, *limūnā*, also *limū*, < Ar. *limūn*, a lemon. Cf. *limē*, from the same ult. source.] L. *n.* 1. The fruit of the rutaceous tree *Citrus medica*, var. *Limonum*. It is botanically a berry of an ellipsoid form, knobbed at the apex, with a pale-yellow rind whose outer layer is charged with a fragrant oil, and a light-colored pulp, full of an acid well-flavored juice. The latter, together with lime-juice, is the chief commercial source of citric acid. The oil or essence of lemons is extracted from the rind, at present by the method of expression, which yields the best. It is consumed in large quantities as a flavoring essence and a component of perfumes.

A fruit that the inhabitants call Maracoo, which is a pleasant wholesome fruit much like a *Lemon*. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, I. 133.

I'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon.

Goldsmith, Rhe Rumps to Conquer, I. 1.

2. The tree that yields this fruit. It is found wild in the mountainous regions of India, especially in the north. As a cultivated fruit-tree, it was early known and disseminated by the Arabs, but appears not to have been established in Europe till comparatively late, perhaps brought by the crusaders. It is now cultivated widely in subtropical countries, and is grown industrially in Italy and the adjacent islands, in Spain and Portugal, and in Florida, generally in connection with the orange. The common lemon is a tree from 10 to 15 feet high. Unlike the orange, it is of irregular growth and of sparse foliage. The corolla of its flowers is purplish on the outside, and their fragrance is less heavy than that of orange-flowers. Its closest botanical affinity is with the citron, the two being now considered as varieties of the same species. See *Citrus*, 2.

Far off, and where the lemon grove

In closest coverture upspring. *Tennyson, Arabian Nights.*

3. The borhame or sand-sole, a kind of flatfish. See *lemon-sole*, 1. — **Bergamot lemon**. Same as *bergamot*, 1. — **Essential salt of lemon**, the bicarbonate of potash or potash combined with oxalic acid, used for removing iron-mold and ink-stains from linen. — **Fingered lemon**, an old Chinese variety of lemon with very little pulp, in which the segments divide at the apex into five or more cylindrical lobes. — **See lemon**. — **Sweet lemon**, pear lemon, the variety *Limonata* of *Citrus medica*, a somewhat pear-shaped fruit. The variety also includes the *suave* line. They lack the acidity of the common lemon. — **Water lemon**. See *water-lemon*.

II. a. 1. Having lemon as a principal ingredient; impregnated or flavored with lemon: as, *lemon candy*.

He made our skins as smooth as a Fair Ladies Cheeks, just wash'd with *Lemon Posset*, and greas'd over with Pomatum.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 116.

2. Of the color of a lemon; lemon-colored: as, *lemon silk*.

lemonade (lem-on-nād'), *n.* [*F. limonade* (= Sp. *limonada* = Pg. *limonada*, *limoda* = It. *limonata*, *limonea*, < Ar. *limūnada*), < *limon*, lemon: see *lemon* and *-ade*.] A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

A Persian's heaven is easily made,
'Tis but black eyes and lemonade.

Moore, Intercepted Letters, vi.

lemon-balm (lem'on-bām), *n.* A garden-herb, *Melissa officinalis*. See *balm*, 7, and *Melissa*.

lemon-bird (lem'on-bērd), *n.* The common linnet, *Linna cannabina*: from the yellowish coloration of the male. [West Riding, Eng.]

lemon-cadmium (lem'on-kad'mi-um), *n.* A very pale shade of cadmium-yellow.

lemon-color (lem'on-kul'gr), *n.* A yellow resembling the color of a ripe lemon; any proper yellow of a greener tint than gamboge, but not so much so as to suggest the idea of green.

lemon-colored (lem'on-kul'grd), *a.* Having the color of a ripe lemon; of a lemon-color.

lemon-dab (lem'on-dab), *n.* The smear-dab. [Local, Irish.]

lemon-drop (lem'on-drop), *n.* A kind of candy in drops, flavored with lemon-juice or oil of lemon.

lemon-fish (lem'on-fish), *n.* A sort of amberfish, *Seriola steurnisi*, of the Gulf of Mexico. [Louisiana.]

lemon-grass (lem'on-grās), *n.* A sweet-scented East Indian grass, *Andropogon Schenanthus* or *A. citratus*. It is abundant wild and in cultivation in India, and is known in Western greenhouses. An infusion of its leaves is used as a tea, and is considered a good stomachic. The name *lemon-grass* is also given to *A. Nardus* and perhaps to other fragrant species of the genus. — **Lemon-grass oil**, an oil distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon citratus*. It is chiefly sought as a perfume, for which use it is exported from Ceylon and elsewhere in large quantities. It resembles oil of verbena, under which name it often passes. It is more or less confounded with citronella-oil, from a related grass. See *Andropogon* and *citronella*.

Lemonias (lē-mō-ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεμονίας*, a meadow-nymph, < *λεμόν*, a meadow.] The typical genus of *Lemoniidae*, of which the Linnean *Papilio lemonias* is the type.

Lemoniidae (lem-ō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemonias* + *-idae*.] A family of butterflies: also called *Erycinidae*. They are characterized by the male having but four perfect feet, and are divided into four subfamilies, *Lemoniina*, *Ruslandina*, *Meobina*, and *Lilythina*.

lemon-juice (lem'on-jūs), *n.* The juice of the lemon. It is somewhat opaque and turbid and extremely sour, owing its acidity to citric and malic acids. It is much used, especially in the form of lemonade, or combined with potassium bicarbonate, as a cooling and effervescent beverage. Among seamen it is highly esteemed as an antiscorbutic.

lemon-kali (lem'on-kā'li), *n.* A mixture of potassium bicarbonate with lemon-juice. (a) In the form of a powder, the bicarbonate strongly flavored with lemon. (b) An effervescent drink made either by dissolving the powder or by mixing the ingredients fresh. Also *lemon* and *kali*.

lemon-scented (lem'on-sent'ed), *a.* Scented with lemon, or having a fragrance similar to that of lemon. — **Lemon-scented thyme**. See *lemon-thyme*. — **Lemon-scented verbena**. See *lemon-verbena*.

lemon-sole (lem'on-sōl), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Soleidae*, *Solea lascaris*. — 2. The smear-dab, *Hippoglossoides leucostictus*. [Scotch.] Also *lemon-dab*.

lemon-squash (lem'on-skwoh), *n.* Lemonade. [Eng.]

lemon-squeezer (lem'on-skwē'zēr), *n.* A small hand-press, usually of the lever type, for expressing the juice from a lemon. It is made in a great variety of forms, and is fitted with a strainer to retain the seeds.

lemon-thyme (lem'on-tīm), *n.* A lemon-scented garden variety of *Thymus Serpyllum*.

lemon-verbena (lem'on-vēr-bē'nā), *n.* A garden-shrub, *Lippia (Aloysia) citrifolia*, related to the verbena. Its leaves have a lemon fragrance.

lemon-walnut (lem'on-wāl'nūt), *n.* The butternut, *Juglans cinerea*: so called on account of its fragrance.

lemonweed (lem'on-wēd), *n.* A sea-mat of the family *Flustriidae*: so called from its scent.

lemon-yellow (lem'on-yel'ō), *n.* 1. A clear pale-yellow color, like that of the rind of a ripe

lemon. In entomology it is distinguished from *citron-yellow*, which is paler and more greenish. — 2. A pigment used by artists, composed of barium chromate. It is of a bright lemon hue and quite permanent, but has little body.

Lemur (lē'mēr), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to its nocturnal habits and stealthy steps, < L. *lemur*, only in pl. *lemures*, a ghost, specter.]

1. The typical genus of *Lemuridae* and *Lemurinae*. It has been more than coextensive with these groups as now understood, but is now restricted to the



Varied Lemur (*Lemur varius*).

typical *Lemuridae* with a long furry tail, fox-like face, and typical dentition, such as the ring-tailed lemur, *L. catta*, and several other species.

2. [L. c.] (a) A member of the genus *Lemur*, in the widest sense; any lemurine, lemuroid, or prosimian. The ring-tailed, red, ruffed, etc., lemurs belong to the genus *Lemur*. Gray lemurs, with the tail as long as the body, belong to *Haplorhina*, as *H. griseus*, which is about 15 inches long. The broad-nosed lemur is *Haplorhina*. The rather small lemurs with comparatively short tail belong to *Lepidolemur*, as *L. mustelinus*. Mouse-lemurs are small species of *Chiropithecus*. (See *cut* under *Chiropithecus*.) Dwarf lemurs belong to *Microcebus*. The lemurs of continental Africa are mostly referred to the genus *Galego*. (See *cut* under *Galego*.) The woolly lemur or indris form the subfamily *Indridinae*, of the genera *Indris*, *Propithecus*, and *Microtrichus*; some of these are tailless. The slender lemurs or lorises belong to the genus *Loris* or *Stenops* (see *cut* under *Loris*); the slow lemurs to *Nycticebus*. These are Indian, extending to Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and Ceylon. The potto is an African lemur of the genus *Perodicticus*. The angwantibo is a tailless lemur of the genus *Arctocebus*. (b) Some animal like a lemur. See *Flying-lemur* and *Galeopithecus*. — **Yellow lemur**. Same as *pinkajou*, 1.

Lemuravidae (lem-ū-rav'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemuravus* + *-idae*.] A family of lemuroid mammals with 44 teeth, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming, representing a generalized ancestral type.

Lemuravus (lem-ū-rā'vus), *n.* [NL., < *Lemur* + L. *avus*, grandfather.] The typical genus of *Lemuravidae*. O. C. Marsh, 1875.

lemures (lem'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Lemur*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, the spirits of the departed considered as evil-disposed specters or ghosts, who were supposed to do mischief at night to the living, and were exorcised annually with a ceremonial ritual by the head of each household, at midnight on May 8th, 11th, and 13th, on which days was celebrated the festival called *lemuralia* or *lemuria*. There were also games and other public observances of the festival. Also called *larva*. Compare *Lari*, 1.

The Lari and Lemures moan with midnight plaint.

Milton, Nativity, l. 171.

2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (a) Lemurs: equivalent to *Lemuroidea*. (b) A group of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Lemuria (lē-mū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < *Lemur*, q. v.] In *zoögeog.*, a supposed former faunal area of the globe, corresponding to some extent to the geographical distribution of the lemurs, and characterized by the abundance and variety of those animals inhabiting it. The existence of any such region or continent is hypothetical, being inferred from, or held to account for, the present peculiar geographical distribution of the lemurs.

Professor Haeckel uses the latter noun [*Lemuria*], . . . as the name of a continent now largely submerged, which he supposes to have been the center of distribution of the lemurid ancestors of the higher orders of Mammalia, and part of which has perished, as Madagascar with its remarkable fauna. Paleontological discoveries have, however, shown that America can . . . lay as good a claim to have been the original home of the lemuroids.

Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 481.

Lemuria (lĕ-mū'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < *Lemur*, *q. v.*] In some editions of Cuvier's system, a subdivision of the *Chiroptera* (which comprised *Bimana* and *Quadrupana*) by which the lemurs, including *Chironys*, are distinguished collectively from monkeys and man. With some little alteration, the division corresponds to the modern suborder *Prosimia* of the order *Primates*; but the term *Lemuria* is scarcely in use in this sense. See *Prosimia*.

Lemurian (lĕ-mū'ri-ān), *a. and n.* [*< Lemuria* + *-an*.] *L. a.* Of or pertaining to the region Lemuria.

II. n. One of the hypothetical human inhabitants of Lemuria, or a person supposed to have lived when the supposed Lemuria was an extensive continent. Compare *Atlantean*, 2.

Lemuridae (lĕ-mū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-idae*.] A family of *Prosimia* or *Lemuroidea* formed by the exclusion of the *Tarsidae* and the *Daubentonidae*; the lemurs proper. The teeth are of three kinds, and the incisors are not gliriform. There are pectoral as well as inguinal mammae. The fibula is distinct from the tibia, and the bony orbits of the eyes are open behind. The claws of the hind feet are like flattened nails, excepting that of the second toe. These animals are especially characteristic of Madagascar, but many also inhabit Africa, some India and islands further eastward. They are arboreal and quadrumanous, and many of them might be described as fox-like or cat-like monkeys; but their forms are very diverse. Their size ranges from that of a cat to that of a mouse. The family is divided into four subfamilies, *Indridina*, *Lemurina*, *Nycticebina*, and *Galapragina*.

Lemurinae (lĕ-mū'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Lemuridae*; lemurs strictly so called. They have more than 30 teeth, usually 36; the tarsus moderate; hind limbs longer than the fore; the tail at least two thirds as long as the body; the ears moderate, with distinct tragus and antitragus, and the anterior portion of the helix folded over; and the spinous processes of the last dorsal and lumbar vertebrae proclivous. The leading genera are *Lemur*, *Haplolemur*, *Leptlemur*, and *Chiroptaleus*.

lemurine (lĕm'ū-rin), *a. and n.* [*< Lemur* + *-ine*.] Same as *lemuroid*.

lemuroid (lĕm'ū-roid), *a. and n.* [*< Lemur* + *-oid*.] *L. a.* Pertaining to the lemurs or *Prosimia*, or having their characters; *lemurine*; *prosimian*.

II. n. One of the *Prosimia*; one of the *Lemuridae*; a lemur.

Lemuroidea (lĕm-ū-roi-dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-oidea*.] 1. The lemuroidea, *prosimians*, or lemurs at large, a suborder of *Primates*, distinguished from *Anthropoidea*; the strepsirrhine quadrumanous mammals. The *Lemuroidea* are the lower series of *Primates*, having the cerebrum much less developed, leaving the cerebellum much uncovered; the teeth variable, not confined to the breast; the uterus bicornuate; and the clitoris perforated by the urethra. The ischial foramen of the skull is outside the orbit of the eye, and the orbit is open behind. The ears are pointed, with indistinct lobules or none. There are three families, *Lemuridae*, *Tarsidae*, and *Daubentonidae* (or *Chironyidae*).

2. A superfamily of *Prosimia*, containing the families *Lemuridae* and *Tarsidae*, together contrasted with the *Daubentonioidea*.

len¹, *v.* An older and dialectal form of *lend¹*.

len², *v.* A dialectal form of *laid²*.

lenat (lĕ-nāt), *n.* [L., a procuress (cf. *leno*, a procurer), < *lenire*, persuade, render mild, < *lenis*, smooth, mild; see *lenity*.] A procuress; as, "my lean lena," Webster.

lenais (lĕ-nī'), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. Λύαια* (sc. *lept*), neut. pl. of *λύαιος*, pertaining to the wine-press (an epithet of Dionysus, or Bacchus), < *λύω*, a wine-vat, wine-press.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, an Athenian festival in honor of Dionysus (Bacchus), celebrated in the ancient temple of that god, called the Lenaeon, to the south of the Acropolis. It was the second of the series of Dionysiac festivals, and took place during the month of Gamelion (part of January and February); it was the occasion of a procession, and of dramatic contests in both tragedy and comedy. See *Bacchus* and *Dionysia*.

lenahoon (lĕn'chōn), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *ledging*.] In *mining*, a kind of shelf in a shaft. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lend¹ (lĕnd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lent*, ppr. *lending*. [With excrement -d, as also in *sound²*, *round²*, etc.; prop. *leno*, or as dial. *len*, < ME. *lenen*, *leonen* (pret. *lende*, pp. *lened*, *lent*, *lento*, *lento*, *ylent*), < AS. *lēnan* (= OFries. *lena*, *lentia* = D. *leonen* = MLG. *lēnen*, *lēnen*, *leonen* = OHG. *lēhanōn*, MHG. *lēhenen*, G. *lehenen* = Icel. *lana* = Dan. *laane* = Sw. *lana*, lend, make a loan), < *lān*, *lān*, a loan; see *loan¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. In a general sense, to give; grant.

Mathew maketh mention of a man that *lents* His selver to thre manere men and menyngs that thei sholde

Chaffare and cheuse ther-with in chele and in hete. *Piers Plowman* (C), ll. 240.

To hys lorde he can meene,
And preyed hym that he wolde hym *lense*
Woppy, armowre, and stede. *Halliwel*.

MS. Cantab. VI. ii. 82, l. 75. (Halliwel.)
Thou, that me lone hast *lende*,
In-to thil loue thou me bringe,
Take to thee al myn entente.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. R. T. S.), p. 23.

If God have *lent* a man any manners, he may easily put it off at court. *Shak.*, All's Well, II. 2. 2.

2. To give the use of without compensation; grant or give (anything) in expectation of a return of the same, or of the like in equal quantity or amount; as, to *lend* a book, a loaf of bread, or a sum of money.

Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely *lend* him sufficient for his need. *Deut.* xv. 8.

Book of Riddles! why, did you not *lend* it to Alice Shortcake upon All-hallowmas last? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 1. 210.

3. To give the use of for a consideration; let or grant for hire; yield up on condition of return of the same or an equivalent, and payment for its use; as, to *lend* money on interest.

Thou shalt not . . . *lend* him thy victuals for increase. *Lev.* xxv. 37.

Lent privately to my Lady Nowent upon her gilt casting-bottle, . . . fifty-five shillings. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, I. 1.

4. To give for a particular occasion or purpose; grant or yield temporarily or specifically; afford; accommodate (with or to); as, to *lend* one's ear to an appeal; to *lend* assistance; often used reflexively; as, to *lend* one's self to a project.

Friends, Romans, countrymen, *lend* me your ears. *Shak.*, J. C., III. 2. 78.

A little onward *lend* thy guiding hand
To these dark steps. *Milton*, S. A., I. 1.

The facility with which the hair *lends* itself to various methods of treatment.

W. H. Pioneer, Fashion in Deformity, p. 7.

5. To furnish, impart, or communicate; confer; add; as, "distance *lends* enchantment to the view."

Lo! where the heath, with withering brake grown o'er,
Lends the light turf that warms the neighboring poor. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 5.

And round the roofs a gilded gallery
That *lent* broad verge to distant lands. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Truth is for other worlds, and hope for this;
The cheating future *lends* the present's bliss. *O. W. Holmes*, The Old Prayer.

To *lend* a hand. See *hand*.

II. intrans. To make a loan or loans.

Unto a stranger thou mayest *lend* upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not *lend* upon usury. *Deut.* xxiii. 20.

I neither *lend* nor borrow
By taking nor by giving of excess. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3. 62.

lend¹ (lĕnd), *n.* [*< lend¹*, *v.*] A loan; as, will you give me the *lend* of your spade? [*Colloq.*]

For the *lend* of the ass you might give me the mill. *The Crafty Miller* (old ballad).

lend² (lĕnd), *v. t.* [ME. *lendon*, < AS. *lendan*, land; see *land¹*, *v.*] To land; arrive; dwell; stay; remain.

They put up pavilious round,
And *lended* there that night. *Quoted in Religious Pieces* (R. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 100.

Here is full faire dwelling for vs,
A lykand place in for to *lende*. *York Plays*, p. 190.

lend³, *n.* A Middle English form of *land²*.

lendable (lĕn'dā-bl), *a.* [*< lend¹* + *-able*.] Capable of being lent.

lende¹ (lĕnd), *n.* [ME., usually in pl. *lendes*, *leendes*, *lyndes*, < AS. *lendonu*, *lendinu*, pl. (in comp. *lenden*, rarely *lendo*), = OS. *lenti* = OFries. *lenti* = D. *lendonen*, pl. = MLG. *lende* = OHG. *lenti*, *lenti*, MHG. *lende*, loin, haunch, = Icel. *lend* = Dan. *lend* = Sw. *lind*, loin. Cf. L. *lumbus*, loin, > ult. E. *loin*; see *loin*, *lumber*.] A loin; usually in the plural.

A barmcloth seek as whit as mornes milk
Upon hir *lendes*, ful of many a gore. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 57.

lende², *v.* A Middle English form of *land¹*.

lender (lĕn'dĕr), *n.* [*< ME. lendare* (with unorig. *d* as in the verb *lend¹*), earlier *lenor*, *lenere*, *leone*, < AS. *lēnere*, a lender (= OFries. *lener* = D. *leener* = MLG. *lener* = OHG. *lēnari*, *lēnari*, MHG. *lēnare*, *lēnare*, G. *lehenar*, a lender, a person holding a fief, = Dan. *laaner* = Sw. *lånare*, a lender), < *lēnan*, lend; see *lend¹*, *v.*]

One who lends; especially, one who makes a trade of putting money to interest: opposed to *borrower*.

The borrower is servant to the lender. *Prov.* xxii. 7.

To *lend* lorde he can meene,
And preyed hym that he wolde hym *lense*
Woppy, armowre, and stede. *Halliwel*.

MS. Cantab. VI. ii. 82, l. 75. (Halliwel.)
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Book of Riddles! why, did you not *lend* it to Alice Shortcake upon All-hallowmas last? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 1. 210.

3. To give the use of for a consideration; let or grant for hire; yield up on condition of return of the same or an equivalent, and payment for its use; as, to *lend* money on interest.

Thou shalt not . . . *lend* him thy victuals for increase. *Lev.* xxv. 37.

Lent privately to my Lady Nowent upon her gilt casting-bottle, . . . fifty-five shillings. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, I. 1.

4. To give for a particular occasion or purpose; grant or yield temporarily or specifically; afford; accommodate (with or to); as, to *lend* one's ear to an appeal; to *lend* assistance; often used reflexively; as, to *lend* one's self to a project.

lending (lĕn'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lend¹*, *v.*]

1. The act of making a loan; as, the *lending* of money.—2. That which is lent or furnished; something not one's own; a borrowed article.

Off, off, you *lendings*! come, unbutton here. *Shak.*, Lear, III. 4. 113.

Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trow friend, ha!
Two of the rarest *lendings* of the heavens. *Marton*, Antonio and Melinda, II. iv. 3.

len¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *loan¹*.

len², *v.* A Middle English form of *lean²*.

lene³, *v.* A Middle English form of *lend¹*.

Than moot another paye for our cost,
Or *lene* us gold. *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 12.

lene⁴ (lĕ'nē), *a. and n.* [*< L. lenis*, neut. *lene*, smooth; see *lenity*.] *L. a.* In *philol.*, smooth; surd and non-aspirate, as *k*, *p*, or *t*.

II. n. A smooth mute or non-aspirate surd, as *k*, *p*, or *t*.

lener¹, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lender*.

len¹, *adv.* An obsolete comparative of *long¹*.

len², *len³, *len⁴, *v.* [ME., < AS. *lēnan* (= D. *lengen*, lengthen, = MLG. *lengen*, lengthen, post-pone, = OHG. *lēngan*, *lēngan*, MHG. *lēngen*, G. *längen*, lengthen, = Icel. *lengja*, lengthen, prolong, = Dan. *længen*, refl., grow longer), prolong, put off, < *lang*, long; see *long¹*, *length*, *linger*.] *I. trans.* To lengthen; prolong.**

II. intrans. To linger, dwell, rest, or remain.

Lenge at home pur charyt,
Lave soon, y pray the. *MS. Cantab.* VI. ii. 82, l. 150. (Halliwel.)

Listen a little, & *lenge* here a while:
Let vs karpe of thies kynges or we cayre ferre. *Destruction of Troy* (R. E. T. S.), l. 4540.

lenge¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *long¹*.

lenger¹, *adv.* A Middle English comparative of *long¹*.

length (lĕngth), *n.* [*< ME. lengthe*, sometimes *lenthe*, < AS. *length* (= D. *lengle* = Icel. *lengd* = Dan. *længde* = Sw. *längd*), length; with formative -th (cf. *longu*, length), < *lang*, long; see *long¹*.] 1. The property of being long or extended in a single direction; also, that which is long.

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow *length* along. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 157.

2. Distance along a line, as measured, for example, upon the circumference of a wheel that rolls over it; as, the *length* of a road, a river, or the arc of a curve.

When thel aprouched nygh thel lete renne and smyte
to-geder so harde that ye myght here the strokes half a
myle of *length*. *Martin* (R. E. T. S.), l. 161.

Our Lady streete is very faire, being of a great *length*,
though not so broad as our Cheapside in London. *Coryat*, Crudities, l. 30.

Every measuring instrument is liable to change its *length*
with temperature. It is therefore necessary, in defining
a *length* by reference to a concrete material standard, such
as a bar of metal, to state the temperature at which the
standard is correct. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 17.

3. The magnitude of the greatest principal axis of a body or figure; one of the dimensions of a body, the others being *breadth* and *thickness*. See *dimension*, 1. Thus, the *length* of a stick of timber is not its longest measurement, between opposite angles, but is the shortest distance between the ends. Every body has three principal axes, which are capable of being determined with mathematical precision; and in most cases we can see what they are near enough for practical purposes. The distance between the extremities of the longest of these three axes is the *length* of the body.

& cloyed him for ther chefe of West and of Est,
Of North & of South in *length* & in brede. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 19.

Arise, walk through the land in the *length* of it and in the breadth of it. *Gen.* xiii. 17.

So stretch'd out huge in *length* the Arch-fleed lay. *Milton*, P. L., l. 308.

4. Reach; power of reaching; extent of range; as, the *length* of one's vision or of a view.

Within my sword's *length* set him; if he escape,
Heaven forgive him too! *Shak.*, Macbeth, IV. 2. 284.

She . . . holds them dangling at arm's *length* in scorn. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 104.

5. Extent of or in time; duration; continuance; as, the *length* of a day or a year, or of life; the *length* of a battle or a performance; a discourse of tedious *length*.

He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him, even *length*
of days for ever and ever. *Ps.* xxi. 4.

Now *length* of time (our second life) is lost. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, p. 480.

6. In *orthoëpy* and *prosody*: (a) The time occupied in uttering a vowel or syllable; quantity. (b) The quality of a vowel as long or short, according to the conventional distinction of long and short in English pronunciation. (c) The quality of a syllable as metrically ac-

cented or unaccented in modern or accentual poetry. See *long*, *a*.—7. A piece or portion of the extent of anything in space or time; a part of what is extended or elongated: as, a *length* of rope; a dress-*length*; to cut anything into short *lengths*: often used specifically of a definite portion, of known extent, of the thing spoken of, as of an acting drama (namely, forty or forty-two lines): as, an actor's part of six *lengths*; won by a *length* (that is, of the horse, boat, etc., engaged in the contest).

Large *lengths* of seas and shores
Between my father and my mother lay.
Shak., *K. John*, I. 1. 106.

Time glides along with undiscovered haste,
The future but a *length* behind the past.
Dryden, *tr.* of *Ovid*.

Ten *lengths* from the big double he was out of his rider's hand, and going as fast as he could drive.
W. H. M. M., *Satanstoe*, p. 128.

8. In archery, the distance from the archer to the target he is to shoot at.—A *cable's length*, a measure of distance in charts and sailing directions, about 100 fathoms (600 feet). The regular length of a chain cable is 120 fathoms (720 feet). See *cable's length*.—A *great length*, a long way or distance toward any end or object.—At full *length*, fully extended; to or in the greatest extension.—At *length*. (a) To or in the full extent; without curtailment: as, to write a name at *length*; to read a document at *length*. (b) After a time; at last; at the end, or at a point of transition: as, at *length* he came to a spring; at *length* they were subdued.—Basal-alar length. See *basal-alar*.—Basinal length. See *basinal*.—Butt's length. See *butt*.—Focal length. See *focal distance*. (b). Under *focal*.—Iron's length. See *iron*.—Length of days, long life; prolonged existence.

Length of days is in her right hand. *Prov.* III. 16.
Length of one's nose. See *nose*.—On length, away.
Draw the to peace with all thy strength;
Fro stry and bate draw the on length.
Babes Book (E. K. T. S.), p. 304.

To go to all *lengths*, to exhaust all means; use extreme efforts or measures to do everything possible without scruple: as, he went to all *lengths* to compass his purposes.—To go to the *length* of. (a) To go to; proceed as far as. (b) To go to the extent of; rise to the pitch or height of: commonly used of inordinate action or speech: as, he went to the *length* of tearing down his house, of denying his identity, or of sacrificing his own interests.—To keep a *length*, in archery, to maintain the same distance in shooting; shoot uniformly as to distance; shoot the same distance with each arrow.—To march to the *length* of. Same as to go to the *length* of. (b).

He had marched to the *length* of Ereter.
Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

To measure one's *length*. See *measure*.—Unit of *length*. See *unit*.
length (length), *v.* t. [*ME.* *lengthen*; < *length*, *n.*] To extend; lengthen.

"For soho hade brought hom of bale bothe," thei seide,
& i-lengthed here lif man long ere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1040.

And knowes ful wel life doth but length his paine.
Mir. for Maye, p. 264.

And mingled yarn to length her web withall.
Shakespeare, *tr.* of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 2.

lengthen (lengthen), *v.* [*length* + *-en*. Cf. *length*, *v.*] *I. trans.* To make long or longer; extend or elongate in space or in duration; protract or prolong: as, to *lengthen* a line; to *lengthen* life; to *lengthen* a vowel or syllable in pronunciation.

Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain?
The bare white roads
Lengthening in solitude their dreary line.
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, xiii.

II. *intrans.* To grow long or longer; extend in length.
And gasping, panting, fainting, labour on
With heavier strides, that lengthen tow'rd the town.
Pope, *Illad*, xxi. 636.

Drags at each remove a lengthening chain.
Goldsmith, *Traveller*, I. 10.

lengthful (length'ful), *a.* [*length* + *-ful*.] Of considerable or remarkable length; lengthy; long. [*Rare*.]

The driver whirled his lengthful thong. *Pope*, *Illad*, xi.

lengthily (length'hi-ly), *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length.

lengthiness (length'hi-ness), *n.* The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

lengthways (length'wāz), *adv.* Same as *lengthwise*.

lengthwise (length'wīz), *adv.* [*length* + *-wise*.] In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

lengthy (length'hi), *a.* [*length* + *-y*.] Having length; long; especially, of great length; immoderately long, sometimes with the idea of tediousness attached: applied chiefly to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, etc.:

as, a *lengthy* sermon; a *lengthy* dissertation. [Said by Richardson to have originated in the United States (see the allusions in Southey and Lowell below), but the earliest quotations found are from British authors.]

Sometimes a poet when he publishes what in America would be called a *lengthy* poem with *lengthy* annotations, advises the reader in his preface not to read the notes in their places as they occur, . . . but to read the poem by itself at first.
Southey, *The Doctor*, cix.

The word *lengthy* has been charged to our American account, but it must have been invented by the first reader of Gower's works, the only inspiration of which they were ever capable.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 259.

Next came a body of about one hundred and fifty persons on horseback, each carrying a very *lengthy* Persian-made rifle.
O'Donovan, *Merv*, x.

lenience (lén'ni-ens), *n.* [*lenien*(t) + *-co*.] Same as *leniency*.

leniency (lén'ni-en-si), *n.* [*lenien*(t) + *-cy*.] The quality of being lenient; mildness; gentleness; lenity.

The House has always shown a wise *leniency* in dealing with improper words blurted out in the heat of argument.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 264.

—*Syn.* *Leniency*, *Lenity*, *Clemency*, *Mercy*; humanity, tenderness, forbearance. *Clemency* is exercised only toward offenders, being especially the attribute of those in exalted places having power to remit or lighten penalty. *Leniency*, as a word, is much more common and expressive than *lenity*; *leniency* or *lenity* may be practised by any one having authority to lighten or remit penalty or to excuse from tasks: as, the *leniency* of a judge, a parent, or a teacher. *Mercy* has a twofold use, expressing *clemency* toward offenders or great kindness toward the distressed; in either sense it is a strong word.

lenient (lén'ni-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF.* *lenient* = *Sp.* *leniente*, < *L.* *lenien*(t)-s, ppr. of *lenire*, soften, soothe, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenity*.] I. *a.* 1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive. [*Archale*.]

Consolatory writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.
Milton, *S. A.*, I. 659.

Those *lenient* cares, which, with our own combined,
By mix'd sensations ease th' afflicted mind.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 140.

[Old Time] upon these wounds hath laid
His *lenient* touches. *Wordsworth*, *Sonnets*, III. 8.

2. Relaxing; emollient; lenitive. [*Rare*.]

Oil relax the fibres, are *lenient*, balsamic.
Arius, *Alimenta*.

3. Acting or disposed to act without rigor or severity; mild; gentle; merciful; clement.

The law is remarkably *lenient* towards debtors.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 124.

A critic should be *lenient* when considering speculations of this nature. *Science*, VII. 556.

—*Syn.* 3. Forbearing, tender. See *leniency*.

II. *n.* An emollient; a lenitive.
Therefore I do advise the use of *lenitive*, not only by the authority of those ancient and modern chirurgeons, but by my own practice. *Wise*, *Surgery*, v. 9.

leniently (lén'ni-ent-ly), *adv.* In a lenient manner; assuagingly; mildly.

Leniently as he was treated by his contemporaries, posterity has treated him more *leniently* still.
Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

lenify (len'i-fi), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *lenified*, ppr. *lenifying*. [*OF.* *lenifier*, *F.* *lenifier* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *lenificar* = *It.* *lenificare*, < *L.* *lenis*, smooth, soft, mild, & *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To assuage; soften; mitigate. [*Now rare*.]

That scroves whiche shall assaile me by reason of your absence I will sweeten and *lenify* with contentation.
Barnaby Rake, Farewell to Military Profession.

My Lord Treasurer Clifford, who could not endure I should *lenify* my style when a war with Holland was the subject. *Evelyn*, *To Pepya*.

All soft'ning simples, known of sov'reign use,
He presses out and pours their noble juice;
These first infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
He tugs with pinners, but he tugs in vain.
Dryden, *Annid*, xii. 592.

leniment (len'i-mént), *n.* [= *OF.* *leniment*, *liniment*, < *L.* *lenimentum*, a soothing remedy, < *lenire*, soften, soothe: see *lenient*, *a.*] A soothing application; a liniment.

lenitive (len'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *lenitif* = *Pr.* *lenitiv* = *Sp.* *lenitivo*, < *L.* as if *lenitivus*, < *lenius*, ppr. of *lenire*, soften: see *lenient*.] I. *a.* Assuaging; palliating.

Those milks have all an acrimony; though one would think they should be *lenitive*. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 639.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine or an application that has the quality of easing pain; anything which softens or mitigates.

Thy *lenitive* appl'd did ease my paine;
For, though thou didst forbide, I was not restrain'd.
Martha Magdalene Lamentations (1601). (*Nares*).

Address
Some *lenitives*, 't' allay the f'rinness
Of this disease. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, viii.

Their pain soft arts of pharmacy can ease,
Thy breast alone no *lenitives* appease.
Pope, *Illad*, xvi. 20.

2. Anything which tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

I did apply some *lenitives* to soften
His anger, and prevail'd.
Shirley, *Brothers*, iv. 1.

There is one sweet *lenitive* at least for evils, which Nature holds out; so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep.
Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 43.

lenitiveness (len'i-tiv-ness), *n.* The quality of being lenitive or emollient. *Bailey*, 1727.

lenitude (len'i-tüd), *n.* [= *OF.* *lenitude*, < *L.* *lenitudo*, softness, mildness, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenity*.] Lenity. *Blount*.

lenity (len'i-ti), *n.* [*OF.* *lenite*, *F.* *lenité* = *Sp.* *lenidad* = *Pg.* *lenidade* = *It.* *lenità*, < *L.* *lenitas*, softness, smoothness, mildness, < *lenis*, soft, smooth.] Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy.

But they now, made worse through his *lenitie* & gentleness, cast stones at him & brake his head.
J. Udall, *On Mark xii*.

Glorious is the victorie
Conquerours use with *lenitie*.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 104.

—*Syn.* See *leniency*.

lennert (lén'ert), *n.* [A dial. var. of *linnet*.] The linnet or linnie. [*Prov. Eng.*]

leno (lén'no), *n.* [A corrupt form of *F.* *linon*, lawn: see *linon*.] A very thin linen cloth made in imitation of muslin, and sometimes called *linen muslin*. It is used for translucent window-blinds, and for other purposes for which a gauzy fabric is needed.

"Why, twenty years ago," she exclaimed, "I bought a lot of *leno* cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then, I think."

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 430.

lenocinant (lén'no-sin'ant), *a.* [*L.* *lenocinant* (t)-s, ppr. of *lenocinari*, flatter, entice, < *leno*, fem. *leno*, a pander: see *lena*.] Given to lewdness.

lenocinium (lén'no-sin'i-um), *n.* [L., the trade of a pander, < *leno*, a pander: see *lena*.] In *Scott's law*, a husband's connivance at his wife's adultery.

lens (lens), *n.*; pl. *lenses* (lén'zez). [= *Sp.* *lens*. *It.* *lente* (*It.* also, as *K.*, after *L.*, *lens* = *D.* *lens* = *G.* *lense* = *Dan.* *lindse* = *Sw.* *lins*). < *NL.* *lens*, a lens, so called from its shape, < *L.* *lens*, a lentil (which is shaped like a double-convex lens): see *lentil*.] 1. A piece of transparent substance bounded by two curved surfaces (usually spherical), or by a curved surface and a plane. The ordinary use of a lens is to cause pencils of rays to converge or diverge systematically after passing through it. Lenses for optical purposes are usually made of glass; acoustic lenses, of carbon dioxide enclosed between two thin membranes; lenses for action upon electrical radiations, of paraffin or pitch, substances which are transparent to electrical rays, though opaque to light. Optical lenses alone are in common use. Ordinary lenses are distinguished into two classes—*convex* or *magnifying lenses*, which are thickest in the center, and *concave*, which are thinnest in the center. Each class has three varieties, as shown in fig. 1.

To the first belong D, the *double-convex* or *biconvex*; C, the *plano-convex*; and E, the *meniscus*. The *convex lenses* are B, the *double-convex* or *biconvex*; A, the *plano-convex*; and F, the *convex-concave*, sometimes improperly called *convex meniscus*. The line which passes through the centers of curvature of the two surfaces is the *axis* of the lens, and a point on this axis so taken that every line drawn through it pierces parallel elements of the two surfaces is its *optical center*. A convex lens converges rays which are parallel to its axis, approximately to a point called its *principal focus* (F in fig. 2). The distance from the optical center to this focus is the same on both sides of the lens, and depends upon the radii of its curved surfaces and the material of which it is made. Rays diverging from a point beyond the principal focus F on either side of the lens are approximately collected to a "real" focus beyond the principal focus on the other side (see fig. 3); but if the source of light is between the lens and its principal focus, the rays after emergence diverge as if they came from a so-called *virtual focus* behind the luminous point. The luminous point and its focus are interchangeable, and are called *conjugate foci*, as, for instance, L and l in fig. 2.

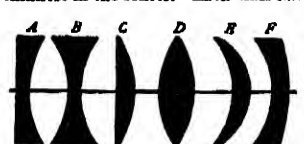


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2. Diagram showing a convex lens (A) with parallel rays entering from the left and converging to a point F on the right. The optical center is marked with a dot. The distance from the center to F is labeled.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3. Diagram showing a convex lens (A) with rays diverging from a point L on the left and converging to a point F on the right. The optical center is marked with a dot. The distance from the center to F is labeled.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4. Diagram showing a convex lens (A) with rays diverging from a point L on the left and converging to a point F on the right. The optical center is marked with a dot. The distance from the center to F is labeled.

(See *focus*, 1.) A concave lens always renders still more divergent rays emanating from a point, and so forms only virtual foci. If the source of light is an extended surface, then the pencil of rays emanating from each point forms its own focus; and the collection of foci constitutes an image, which is real and inverted if the foci are real, but virtual and erect if they are virtual. The relative sizes of the object and image are sensibly proportional, if the lens is thin, to their respective distances from the optical center; if the lens is thick, the distances must be reckoned from the two so-called principal points of the lens (see *principal point*, under *point*), which lie on the axis on each side of the optical center. An image formed by a single lens is never perfectly distinct, on account of the spherical and chromatic aberrations of the lens. (See *aberration*, 4.) The former is due to the fact that a lens bounded by spherical surfaces converges marginal rays to a point nearer the lens than that in which the central rays meet; the latter, to the fact that rays of different color form their foci at different distances, the focal distance for violet rays being (with a glass lens) nearly a seventh part shorter than that for the red rays. The spherical aberration can be corrected by making the surfaces of forms other than spherical, or by combining two or more lenses properly proportioned; the chromatic aberration, only by combining two or more convex and concave lenses of different materials, usually a convex of crown-glass with a concave of flint-glass.

2. In *anat.*, in the eye, a double-convex body placed in the axis of vision behind the iris between the aqueous humor and the vitreous humor, serving to focus rays of light upon the retina; the crystalline lens. See first out under *eye*.—3. Figuratively, photography, from the use of lenses in that art.

So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the lens that I am relieved of the necessity of describing it. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 258.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Viciae*. It is distinguished from *Vicia* by having but two valves instead of many, as is generally the case in *Vicia*. The 8 species enumerated by some are generally reduced to 2, which are low erect or half-climbing herbs with pinnate leaves and small single or racemose pale flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastern Asia. One species, *Lens culcitra*, the seeds of which are called *lentils*, is probably one of the oldest of plants cultivated by man for food. See *lentil*.—*Achromatic lens*. See *achromatic*.—*Actinic lens*, a compound lens so constructed that its chemical and luminous foci coincide. — *Aplanatic lens*, a compound lens in which both chromatic and spherical aberrations are corrected. — *Apochromatic lens*, a microscope-objective made from certain peculiar kinds of glass, by means of which the aberrations can be more accurately corrected than in lenses made of the ordinary crown- and flint-glass. — *Burning-lens*, a convex lens used to concentrate the heat of the sun at its focus. — *Camera-lens*, a combination of lenses used in a camera obscura. See *camera*. — *Capule of the lens*. See *capule*. — *Cartesian lens*. See *Cartesian*. — *Coddington lens*, a lens formed from a sphere of glass by cutting a deep and wide equatorial groove around it, and filling the groove with some opaque substance. — *Collimating lens*. See *collimating*. — *Concave lens*, a lens that is thinner at the center than at the edge. — *Condensing-lens*, or *condenser*, a convex lens or a combination of lenses used to concentrate a strong light upon some point or surface, as upon the slit of a spectroscope or a microscope object, or a photographic negative in the process of making an enlarged picture. — *Convex lens*, a lens that is thicker at the center than at the edge. — *Copying-lens*, a photographic lens specially designed for copying engravings, etc. — *Crossed lens*, a glass lens the spherical surfaces of which have radii bearing the ratio of 1 to 6. It has less spherical aberration than any other form of glass lens with spherical surfaces. — *Crystalline lens*. See def. 2, *crystalline*, and *eye*, 1. — *Cylindrical lens*, a lens which has one or both surfaces cylindrical: commonly used in eye-glasses to correct astigmatism of the eye. See *astigmatism*. — *Diamond lens*, a lens made from a diamond. — *Doublet (lens)*, a combination of two lenses separated by a small distance. Sometimes each of the two is itself compound. — *Field lens*, in an eyepiece, the lens which is furthest from the eye, and has the special function of enlarging the field of view. — *Fluid lens*. See *fluid*. — *Fresnel lens*, a lens (bearing the name of its inventor) formed of a central plano-convex lens surrounded by segmental rings, all having the same focus. The separate pieces are cemented to a plane glass or set in a metal frame. (Fig. 4 represents the cross-section of such a lens.) It is used in lighthouses and signal-lamps. — *Immersion-lens*, a microscope-objective which requires a drop of water or other liquid to be put between it and the cover of the object under examination, thus increasing the angle of aperture and obviating loss of light by reflection. — *Landscape lens*, a photographic lens specially adapted to landscape photography. — *Magnifying-lens*, a lens used to increase the apparent size of an object seen through it. A convex lens held near the eye produces this effect when the distance of the object from the lens is less than the principal focal length of the lens. (O.F. in fig. 5.) The rays from the object *A*, after passing through the lens, reach the eye as if they came from the virtual image *a*. — *Multiplying-lens*, a plano-convex lens the convex side of which has been worked into a number of plane facets, each of which presents a separate image (virtual, and not magnified) of the object viewed through it. — *Orthoscopic lens*, a form of achromatic doublet

giving a very flat and undistorted field of view. — *Periscope lens*, a lens with a very wide field of view. The name is specially applied to spectacle-lenses which are concave on the surface next the eye; also to some wide-angle photographic lenses. — *Photographic lens*, a lens or combination of lenses adapted for photography. Ordinarily the lens of the photographic camera is a combination of two achromatic lenses of peculiar curves, mounted in a tube with a considerable space between them. (See fig. 6.) The photographic objective of a telescope is like an ordinary achromatic objective, except that its curves are adjusted to bring the blue and violet rays to the most accurate focus possible, rather than the yellow and green rays, which are most effective in vision. — *Polyzonal lens*. Same as *Fresnel lens*. — *Portrait-lens*, a photographic lens specially adapted to the taking of portraits. — *Rectilinear lens*, a photographic lens so constructed that straight lines in the object will not be distorted into curved lines in the picture. — *Slide-condensing lens*, a condensing-lens so attached to a microscope as to illuminate an opaque object by side-light. — *Stanhope lens*, a lens of small diameter with two convex faces of different radii, enclosed in a metallic tube. — *Triplet lens*, a combination of three lenses, usually all achromatic. The ordinary form of microscope-objective is a triplet. — *Wide-angle lens*, a photographic lens capable of making a distinct and undistorted picture of objects which subtend angles of 60° to 100° or more as seen from the camera; also, a microscope-objective which admits from each point of the object a pencil of rays of wide angle (often as much as 140° and upward); an objective of large angular aperture. See *aperture*, 4.



Fig. 6. Photographic Lens (Type of Portrait Lens).

lens-cap (lens'kap), n. A cap or cover fitting over the opening of the tube of a lens.

lens-holder (lens'hôl'dér), n. A device for supporting a lens, or a combination of lenses, during the adjustment to the focus of an object on an adjustable forepiece or stage below. *R. H. Knight*.

Lent¹ (lent), n. [*ME. lent, lente*, an abbr. of *lenten¹*, the final syllable being appar. taken as inflexive: see *lenten¹*.] An annual fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed from very early times in the Christian church, in commemoration of Christ's forty days' fast (Mat. iv. 2), and as a season of special penitence and preparation for the Easter feast. The Lenten fast is now observed as obligatory by the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, and by the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Lutheran churches, and as a profitable exercise by many members of other churches. It has varied in length at different times and in different parts of the church, and has begun later or earlier according as Sundays only or Saturdays also were exempted from fasting. In the Western Church it begins on Ash Wednesday, forty-six days before Easter; but as the intervening Sundays, called *Sundays in* (not of) *Lent*, are on the ground that Sunday is always a feast-day (not counted part of Lent, the fast lasts only forty days. The first Sunday in Lent is known as *Quadragesima Sunday*, the fourth as *Mid-Lent Sunday*, the fifth as *Palm Sunday*, and the sixth (beginning Holy Week) as *Palm Sunday*. The two weeks and a half preceding Lent, beginning with Septuagesima, following which are Sexagesima and Quinquagesima Sundays, form the pre-Lenten season, a transition between the joyful Christmas and Epiphany season and the penitential season of Lent. In medieval times the name *Lent* (or, in Latin, *Quadragesima*) was given to other periods of fasting also. Forty days between Martinmas (November 11th) and Christmas Eve were called *St. Martin's Lent* (*Quadragesima S. Martini*), and another Lent preceded St. John Baptist's day (June 24th). In distinction from these, the period between Ash Wednesday and Easter was called *Great Lent* and *Clean Lent*, the last name being probably given on account of the preceding confession and absolution. In the Greek Church Lent (*Τεσσαρακοστή*) begins on the Monday after Tyrophagus (Quinquagesima), and the first, third, and sixth Sundays are called *Orthodoxy Sunday*, *Stavroproty-nismos* (Sunday of the Adoration of the Cross), and *Palm Sunday* respectively.

If it may be, fast
Whole Lent, and pray.
Tennyson, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

Great Lent, Great fast, in the Gr. Ch., the Lenten fast, as the most important fast of the year, in distinction from other seasons of fasting, to which the name *Lent* (as equivalent to *Τεσσαρακοστή*) is also given by Western writers; namely, that between St. Philip's day (November 14th) and Christmas (Fast of St. Philip or of the nativity), that after All Saints' Sunday, which corresponds to the Western Trinity Sunday (Fast of the Apostles), and that from August 1st to the 14th, the eve of the Beheading of Theodosius (Fast of the Theotokos). — *Head of Lent*. See *head*. — *Lent collectors*. See *collector*, 5. — *Lent determination*. See *determination*, 12.

lent² (lent), *Præterit and past participle of lent¹*.

lent³ (lent), a. [*OF. and F. lent* = Sp. *Pg. It. lento*, pliant, flexible, tenacious, slow, sluggish, easy, calm, < *L. lentus* (in form as if contr. of *lentus*, pp. of *lento*, soften), < *lento*, soft, smooth, gentle, akin to *E. lithe*: see *lenty*, *lendent*, etc., and *leath¹*, *lithe¹*. Hence *relent*.] 1. Slow; gentle; mild.

We must now increase
Our fire to ignis ardens; we are past
Fimus equinus, balnei oleris,
And all those *lento* heats.
B. Johnson, *Alchemist*, III. 2.

2. In music, same as *lento*.

lento (len-tân'dô), adv. [*It.*, pp. of *lento*, make slow, < *lento*, slow: see *lent³*, a.] In music, slackening; retarding: a direction to sing or play with increasing slowness the notes over which it is written.

lente, n. [*ME.* < *OF. lente*, < *L. len(t)-s*, a lentil: see *lens*, *lentil*.] A lentil. *Wychy*.

lenten¹ (len'ten), n. and a. [*ME. lenten*, rarely *lenten*, *lenten* (also abbr. *lente*, *lente*, whence mod. *E. lent*), < *AS. lætten*, *lættan*, rarely *lenten* (= *D. lente* = *MLG. lente*, *lenten*, *lento* = *OHG. lentsin*, *lentsin* (in *lentsinmânôth*), also *lento*, *MHG. lense*, *G. lense*), the spring, later applied esp. to the fast beginning in the spring, called in full *lentenfasten*, i. e. 'spring-fast', usually derived < *lang*, long (whence also *length* and *lengthen*), "because the days become longer in spring"; see *long¹*, a. This derivation is supported by the var. forms *OHG. langis*, *MHG. langes*, *langere* (appar. < *lang*, long); but the deriv. is irreg. in form and thought, and the *OHG. MHG.* var. forms may be due to popular etymology. It is not probable that the word is connected with *long*. In mod. use *lenten* as a noun is abbr. to *lent*, while in attrib. use it remains unchanged, being taken as an adj. in -en³.] 1. The spring; the season following winter.—2. A fast observed in the spring: same as *Lent¹* (of which *lenten* is the older form).

To lease ne to lere, ne *lenten* to faste.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 61.

II. a. [*cap.* or *i. c.*] 1. Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent: as, *Lenten sermons*; the *lenten* fast.

And perhaps it was the same political drift that the Divell whist St. Jerom in a *lenten* dream, for reading Cicero.
Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 14.

Hence—2. Characteristic of or suitable for Lent; spare; plain; meager: as, *lenten* fare.

If you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment
the players shall receive from you.
Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2. 339.

Who can read
In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others?
Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, iv. 1.

Meanwhile the quench'd hot fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* salad cool'd her blood.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, III. 37.

St. Cold; austere: as, a *lenten* lover. Compare *Lent-lover*. *Cotgrave*.—*Lenten fig*, a dried fig; a raisin.—*Lenten hearse*. Same as *tinuous-hearse*.—*Lenten veil*, a curtain formerly suspended in the Western Church before the high altar during Lent, and said to be still in use in Spain. It was a survival of the primitive *amphitrya*, retained in the Greek Church.

lenten² (len'ten), n. A dialectal variant of *lenden*.

lenten-crab (len'ten-krah), n. A fresh-water crab of southern Europe, *Theilpusa fuvialis*, allowed to be eaten in Lent.

lenthel, n. A Middle English form of *length*.

Lentibulariæ (len-tib-ŭ-lă-rî'ē-8), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Lentibularia* (said to be irreg.) < *L. lense* (lent-), a lentil, + *tubulus*, a small pipe or tube), old name for *Utricularia*, + *-æ*.] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Pernonales*, distinguished by the one-celled ovary containing a free central placenta. See *Utricularia*.

lenticel (len'ti-sel), n. [*Also lenticelle*; < *F. lenticelle*, dim. of *lenticule*, lens-shaped: see *lenticule*.] 1. In bot., a lens-shaped body of cells formed in the periderm or corky layer of bark, which by its enlargement soon ruptures the epidermis, or the older corky layers where such are present. Outwardly lenticels appear in the earliest stage merely as brighter spots, then as oval warts, becoming two-lipped; while in some plants they widen with the growth of the stem into transverse stripes. They are produced either beneath a stoma or group of stomata or independently. Their intercellular spaces are in communication with the outer air, and they thus serve the purpose of *cuticular pores*, which name they sometimes bear. The outer (not corky) cells of a lenticel are termed *passing* or *complementary cells*; the inner (corky) cells have been called *phelloderm*. Lenticels occur on the great majority of stems which produce bark in annular layers, also on the footstalks of many ferns.

2. In anat., one of the small mucous crypts or follicles of the base of the tongue having the shape of a lentil; a lenticular gland.

lenticellate (len-ti-sel'ât), a. [*lenticel* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having lenticels.

lenticelle, n. See *lenticel*.

lenticula (len-tik'ŭ-lă), n.; pl. *lenticulæ* (-lă). [*L.*, a lentil, a lentil shape, a vessel of lentil shape, a freckle: see *lentil*, *lenticule*.] 1. In optics, a small lens.—2. In bot.: (a) A lenticel. (b) The spore-case of some fungi.—3. A freckle; an ephelis.

Also *lenticula*.



Fig. 4. Fresnel Lens. The separate pieces are cemented to a plane glass or set in a metal frame. (Fig. 4 represents the cross-section of such a lens.) It is used in lighthouses and signal-lamps. — *Immersion-lens*, a microscope-objective which requires a drop of water or other liquid to be put between it and the cover of the object under examination, thus increasing the angle of aperture and obviating loss of light by reflection. — *Landscape lens*, a photographic lens specially adapted to landscape photography. — *Magnifying-lens*, a lens used to increase the apparent size of an object seen through it. A convex lens held near the eye produces this effect when the distance of the object from the lens is less than the principal focal length of the lens. (O.F. in fig. 5.) The rays from the object *A*, after passing through the lens, reach the eye as if they came from the virtual image *a*. — *Multiplying-lens*, a plano-convex lens the convex side of which has been worked into a number of plane facets, each of which presents a separate image (virtual, and not magnified) of the object viewed through it. — *Orthoscopic lens*, a form of achromatic doublet

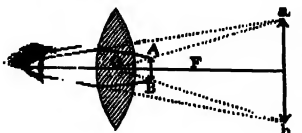


Fig. 5.

lenticular (len-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *lenticulaire* = Fr. Sp. Pg. *lenticular* = It. *lenticolare*, < L. *lenticularis*, lentil-shaped, < *lenticula*, a lentil; see *lenticula*, *lenticil*.] 1. Resembling a lentil in size or form.—2. Having the form of a double-convex lens, as some seeds.—**Lenticular bone**. Same as *lenticularis*.—**Lenticular fever**, fever attended with an eruption of small pimples.—**Lenticular ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Lenticular gland**. Same as *lenticula*.—2.—**Lenticular mark or space**. In *entom.*, one having the outline of a double-convex lens as seen from the side, bounded by two convexly curved lines which meet in two points.—**Lenticular nucleus**, the lower of the two gray nuclei of the corpus striatum. It is somewhat conical in shape, with base outward toward the insula. It is divided into three parts by medullary layers parallel to the base. The outermost segment is called the *putamen*, the two inner the *globus pallidus*; the innermost is more or less indistinctly divided into two. The lenticular nucleus is separated from the caudate nucleus and from the optic thalamus by the internal capsule.—**Lenticular process** of the incus of a mammal. See *incus* (a).

lenticularis (len-tik'ū-lār's), *n.*; pl. *lenticularia* (-ri-ā). [NL., neut. of L. *lenticularis*, lenticular; see *lenticular*.] A bone of the carpus of some reptiles, as crocodiles. It is an oval ossicle situated between the ulnar proximal carpal bone and the second to fifth metacarpals, supporting the third to fifth of these entirely. *Hudley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 220.

lenticularly (len-tik'ū-lār-ly), *adv.* In a lenticular manner; like a lens; with a curve.

lenticule (len-ti-kūl), *n.* [*F. lenticule*, *a.*, lentil-shaped (as a noun, duckweed), = Sp. *lenticula*, < L. *lenticula*, a lentil; see *lenticil*.] Same as *lenticula*.

lenticulite (len-tik'ū-lit), *n.* [*L. lenticula*, lentil, + *-ite*.] In *geol.*, a fossil of lenticular shape.

lenticulostriate (len-tik'ū-lō-strī'āt), *a.* [*L. lenticula*, lentil, + NL. *striatus*, furrowed; see *striate*.] Pertaining to the lenticular portion of the corpus striatum of the brain. Specifically applied to one of the anterior lateral nutritive arteries from the middle cerebral or Sylvian artery, which from the frequency with which it bleeds is called by Charcot the "artery of cerebral hemorrhage."

lenticiform (len-ti'fōrm), *a.* [= F. *lenticiforme*, < L. *lens* (lent-), a lentil, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lens; lenticular; as, the *lenticiform nucleus* of the striate body of the brain.

lentigerous (len-tij'ē-rus), *a.* [*NL. len* (t-), a lens, + L. *gerere*, carry, bear.] Provided with a crystalline lens, as an eye; applied to the eyes of some mollusks, as cephalopods, in distinction from *punctigerous*.

lentiginæ, *n.* Plural of *lentigo*, 1.

lentiginosæ (len-tij'ē-nōs), *a.* [*LL. lentiginosus*, freckled; see *lentiginosus*.] In *bot.* and *soöl.*, covered with minute dots as if dusted or freckled; speckled.

lentiginous (len-tij'ē-nus), *a.* [= F. *lentiginosus* = It. *lentiginoso*, < LL. *lentiginosus*, freckled, < L. *lentigo* (-in-), a freckly eruption, freckles; see *lentigo*.] Same as *lentiginosæ*.

lentigo (len-ti'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot, a freckly eruption, < *lens* (lent-), a lentil; see *lenticil*.] 1. Pl. *lentiginæ* (len-tij'ē-nē). In *med.*, a freckle; abstractly, a freckly condition; the presence of freckles.—2. [*cap.*] In *soöl.*, a genus of mollusks.

lentil (len'til), *n.* [*ME. lentil*, < OF. *lenticille*, F. *lentille* = Sp. *lenteja* = Pg. *lentilha* = It. *lenticola*, < L. *lenticula*, a lentil, < *lens* (lent-), a lentil; see *lens*. Cf. *lenticula*, *lenticule*.] 1. The annual leguminous plant *Lens esculenta*, or its seeds. Its native country is unknown; but it is now widely cultivated in the Mediterranean region and the Orient, having been in use in Egypt and the East from a high antiquity. The small flattened seeds furnish a nutritious food, similar to peas and beans, and are cooked whole or split or ground into meal. The leafy stems of the lentil serve as fodder, and when in blossom the plant is a good source of honey.

2. pl. Freckles; lentigo.

The root brought into a liniment cureth the *lentils* or red spots. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xlii. 21.

3. In apparatus for rectifying alcohol, one of the lentil-shaped bulbs (of which there are generally two, but may be more) placed in the condenser between the coil and the pipe leading from the column of the still. See *still* and *rectification*.—**Water-lentil**, the duckweed *Lemna minor*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lentil-shell (len'til-ahel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ervilia*.

lentini, *n.* See *lentiner*.

lentiscus (len-tis'kus), *n.*; pl. *lentiscæ* (-sī). [L., the mastie-tree.] Same as *lentisk*.

lentisk (len'tisk), *n.* [Also *lentice*; < ME. *lentiske* = F. *lentisque* = Fr. *lentice* = Sp. Pg. *lentisco* = It. *lentischio*, < L. *lentiscus*, also *lentis-*

cus, the mastie-tree.] The mastie-tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*. See *mastie-tree* and *Pistacia*.

In this tract all the heathes or com'ons are cover'd with rosemary, lavender, *lentiscus*, and the like sweet shrubs. *Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 20, 1644.

lenticude (len'ti-tūd), *n.* [*OF. lenticude* = Sp. *lenticud*, < L. *lenticudo*, slowness, < *lentus*, slow, tenacious; see *lent*, *a.*] Slowness. *Bailley*, 1731.

Lent-lily (len'til'i), *n.* The daffodil; so named from its time of flowering. Also called *Lent-rose*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A silk pavilion, gay with gold
In streaks and rays, and all *Lent-lily* in hue,
Save that the dome was purple.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Lent-lover, *n.* A cold lover; a lenter lover. See *lenten*, *a.*, 3.

These dolent, contemplative *Lent-lovers*.
Urquhart, tr. of Khabala, li. 21. (*Davies*).

lentner, **lentiner** (len'tēr, len'ti-nēr), *n.* [*Lenten* + *-er*]; "so called because taken during that season" (7). A kind of hawk.

If I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the . . . Haggard, and the two sorts of *Lentners*. . . it would be much . . . pleasure to me.
J. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 1.

lento (len'tō), *a.* [It., slow; see *lent*, *a.*] In music, at a slow tempo. Also *lent*.

lentoid (len'toid), *a.* [*L. len* (t-), a lentil (see *lens*), + Gr. *oides*, form.] Having the form of a lentil or a double-convex lens; lens-shaped.

When Assyria and Phenicia took the place of Babylonia . . . as civilizing powers, the cylinder made way for the *lentoid* or cone-like seal.
A. H. Sayce, Pref. to Schliemann's Troje, p. xx.

lenton, *n.* A Middle English form of *lenten*.

lensor, **lensor** (len'tor), *n.* [= F. *lenseur* = Sp. Pg. *lensor* = It. *lensore*, < L. *lensor*, flexibility, pliancy, < *lentus*, pliant, tenacious, also slow, sluggish; see *lent*, *a.*] 1. Tenacity; viscosness; viscosity, as of fluids.

Some bodies have a kind of *lensor*, and are of a more deperible nature than others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 807.

By reason of their elaminess and *lensor* they [arborescent hollyhocks] are banished from our soil.
Boslyn, Acetaria.

2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness.

The *lensor* of eruptions not inflammatory points to an acid cause.
Arbuthnot, Alimenta.

lentious (len'tus), *a.* [*L. lentus*, pliant, tenacious, viscos, slow; see *lent*, *a.*] Viscid; viscos; tenacious.

In this [a frog's] spawn of a *lentious* and transparent body are to be discerned many spook.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

Lent-rose (len'tōs), *n.* Same as *Lent-lily*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lent-seed (len'tēd), *n.* [ME. *lentesseed*, *lentesseed*; < *lent* + *seed*.] Seeds sown in spring.

Lynce-seed and lik-seed and *lente-seeds* alle
Aren nouht so worthy as whete.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 120.

lencyt, **l'encyt**, **l'encyt** (len-voi'; F. pron. lon-vo'), *n.* [*OF. lencyt*, *l'encyt*; *le*, the; *encyt*, a sending; see *encyt*.] 1. A sort of postscript appended to a literary composition. See *encyt*.

Page. Is not *lencyt* a salve?
Ay, no, Page, it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plaine
Some obscure precedence that hath before bin faine.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 82 (folio 1622).

2. A conclusion; a result. See *encyt*.

Lenites (len-ti'tēs), *n.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1813).]

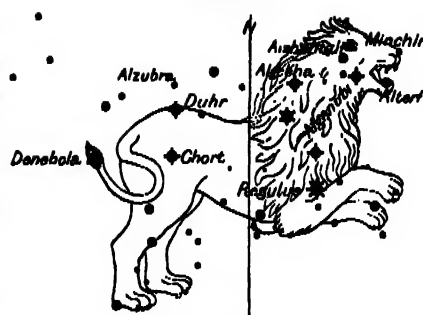
A genus of fungi of the order *Agaricini*. The pileus is sessile, dimidiate in form, and woody or coriaceous; the gills are also coriaceous; and the trama is floccose. The plants are found growing on stumps, etc., and are most abundant in the tropics, where they become woody.

lentitoid (len-ti'toid), *a.* [*Lenites* + *-oid*.] Resembling in form or structure a fungus of the genus *Lenites*.

Leo's law. See *law*, 1.

Leo (lēō), *n.* [L., a lion; a constellation; see *lion*.] 1. In *astron.*, an ancient zodiacal constellation, the lion, containing Regulus, a star of magnitude 1, and two stars of the second magnitude. It is easily found, for the pointers of the Great Bear point southerly to its brightest star, distant about 45 degrees from the southernmost of them. Four stars in the body of Leo form a characteristic trapezium, and those about the neck and mane make a sickle. It is the fifth sign of the zodiac, its symbol as such being π , showing the lion's mane. See out in next column.

2. In *soöl.*, the technical specific name [i. e.] of the lion, *Felis leo*, sometimes taken as a generic name [*cap.*], when the animal is called *Leo africanus*.—**Leo Minor**, a constellation between Leo and the Great Bear, first introduced in 1690 by Hevelius.



The Constellation Leo.

leodt, *n.* A Middle English form of *lede*.

leof, *a.* A Middle English form of *lef*.

leoht, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *light*.

leont, *n.* A Middle English form of *lion*.

Leonardesque (lēō-nār-dōk'), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Leonardo* (see *def.*) + *-esque*.] 1. *a.* In art, in the manner of Leonardo or Lionardo da Vinci, an illustrious Florentine artist, engineer, and man of letters (1452-1519).

2. *n.* A disciple or an imitator of Leonardo da Vinci; sometimes, a picture of the school of Leonardo.

Also *Lionardesque*.

leonced, *a.* See *leonced*.

leoncito (lēō-ni-tō), *n.* [A dim. (not in Sp. use) of Sp. *leon*, a lion; see *lion*.] The lion-monkey of Humboldt, a kind of tamarin or marmoset, *Midax leoninus*.

Leonese (lēō-nēs'or-nēs'), *a.* and *n.* [*Sp. Leonés*, of Leon, < *Leon*, Leon; see *def.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city, province, or ancient kingdom of Leon in Spain, or its inhabitants.

2. *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A native or an inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants, of the province or city of Leon in Spain.

leonhardtite (lēō-nār-dit'), *n.* [Named after Prof. K. C. von Leonhard of Heidelberg (1779-1862).] A mineral closely related to laumontite, and probably a variety of it, differing only in having lost part of its water.

Leonia (lēō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1799), named after D. Francisco Leon, who promoted the publication of Ruiz and Pavon's "Flora Peruviana et Chilensis." A genus of South American trees, belonging to the order *Violariæ* and tribe *Aleodoideæ*. It is distinguished from *Alseodia*, the type of the tribe, by having the five petals partly connected, the connective of the stamens not produced, and an indehiscent fruit. There are two species, natives of Brazil and Peru. One, *L. glycyrrhiza*, produces a fruit that is eaten by the Peruvians, who call the tree the *achocni*. This genus was formerly placed in the order *Myrtaceæ* (*Myrtaceæ*), and later made by De Candolle to constitute an order (*Leoniceæ*) by itself.

Leoniceæ (lēō-ni-sēs'), *n.* pl. [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Leonia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants, containing only the anomalous genus *Leonia*, now referred to the *Violariæ*.

Leonid (lēō-nid'), *n.* One of the *Leonides*.

Leonides (lēō-ni-dēs'), *n.* pl. [NL., < L. *leo* (n-), a lion, the constellation Leo (see *lion*), + *-ides*, pl. suffix; see *-ides*, 1.] A name given to the group of meteors observed in the month of November each year, but occurring with extreme profusion about three times in a century; so called because they seem to radiate from the constellation Leo.

leonine (lēō-nin or -nin), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. leonin*, < OF. *leonin*, F. *léonin* = Sp. Pg. It. *leonino*, < L. *leoninus*, belonging to a lion, ML. also belonging to a person named Leo or Leonius or Leoninus (in which sense it is generally supposed to be used as applied to a form of verse (*versus leoninus*, OF. *vers leoninus*, also *leontinime*, *leontimo*, f. *sing.*), the person in this case being identified with Leo or Leonius or Leontinus, a canon of the Order of St. Benedict in Paris in the 12th century, or with other persons who are supposed to have invented or used this form of verse; but the adj. so applied is prob. to be taken literally), < *leo* (n-), a lion; see *lion*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a lion; lion-like: as, *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.

So was he ful of *leonine* courage.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 664.

We almost see his [Londor's] *leonine* face and lifted brow.
Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 67.

2. In *pros.*, consisting of metrical Latin hexameters or elegiacs (alternate hexameters and pentameters), in which the final word rhimes

with the word immediately preceding the cesural pause or the middle of the line. The correspondence of sound between the terminations of the two halves of the pentameter is frequently imperfect, affecting unaccented syllables only, so as not to amount to a perfect rime. Leonine verses were extensively used in the middle ages, even as early as the eighth century. The following Latin version of "The devil was sick," etc., is a leonine elegiac couplet:

"Dæmon languēbat, monachus tunc esse volebat,
Aet ubi convalescit, mansit ut ante fuit."

Although classical poets avoided in general the use of rime, yet occasional instances of it can be found in their writings, and sometimes even examples of true leonine verses, such as this from Ovid:

"Quot cælum stellæ, tot habet tæa Roma puellæ."

The epithet *leonine* does not properly apply to other meters than those mentioned, nor to other distributions of rime.

3. [*leop.*] Pertaining to a person named Leo, particularly to several popes of that name; more specifically, of or pertaining to Leo I., the Great (pope from 440 to 461), who is said to have added certain words to the Roman canon of the mass, and whom some have even, without good reason, described as the author of the Roman liturgy. A Roman sacramentary extant in a manuscript assigned to the eighth century is known as the *Leonine Sacramentary*. — *Leonine City*, that part of the city of Rome which is west of the Tiber and north of Trastevere. It contains the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the district between (known as the Borgo), and is inclosed within a separate line of walls. It was first fortified by Pope Leo IV. (847–855), whence the name. — *Leonine monkey*, the *Macacus leoninus* of Arazoa.

II. *n.* A coin illegally imported into England by foreign merchants in the reign of Edward I. It was made of silver, alloyed, and was intended to circulate with the silver pennies then legally current. Probably so called because its obverse type was a lion.

leoninely (lě'ō-nin-lī or -nū-lī), *adv.* In a leonine manner; like a lion.

Leonist (lě'ō-nist), *n.* [*< ML. Leonista*, said to be so named from one *Leo*, or from the city of Lyons, *F. Lyon* (*< L. Lugdunum*), conformed to lion, *L. leo(n)*, a lion.] A name sometimes used for a member of the religious body known as the Waldenses.

Leontice (lě-on'ti-sē), *n.* [*NL. < L. leontion*, the wild chervil, *< Gr. leontuch*, a plant also called *kakalia*; see *Cacalia*.] A genus of polypetalous herbs of the natural order *Berberidaceæ* and tribe *Berberideæ*. It is characterized by having from 6 to 9 sepals, 6 small spurred petals, 6 stamens, and an indelible bladderly capsule. There are 8 or 4 species growing in central Asia, herbs with tuber-bearing rhizomes.

Leontodon (lě-on'tō-don), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus)*, in allusion to the toothed leaves, *< Gr. leon* (*leont-*), a lion, + *odon* (*odon-*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Chloridaceæ* and subtribe *Hypochaerideæ*. It is distinguished by the plumose pappus, naked receptacle, and smooth achene. There are about 40 species. The common hawk-bit or fall dandelion of the northeastern United States is *L. autumnalis*, a native of Europe, naturalized in the United States. Popularly called *lion's tooth*.

Leontopodium (lě-on-tō-pō'di-um), *n.* [*NL. (Robert Brown)*, *< L. leontopodium* = *Gr. leontopodion*, a plant, lit. lion's-foot, *< leon* (*leont-*), a lion, + *podis* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] A small genus of composite plants of the tribe *Imulidaceæ* and subtribe *Gnaphalidaceæ*. It is closely related to *Gnaphalium* and was formerly united with it, but is now separated from it on account of the sterile hermaphrodite flowers and undivided style. *L. alpinum* (*Gnaphalium leontopodium*) is the edelweiss (which see).

Leonurus (lě-ō-nū-rus), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus)*, *< Gr. leon*, lion, + *uron*, tail.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Scaphyllidaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Scaphys* by having the rootlets acutely three-angled at the top instead of rounded. There are 10 species, natives of extratropical Europe and Asia. They are erect herbs with out leaves, having a close whorl of flowers in their axils. One species, *L. cardiaca*, is a common weed called *motherwort*, naturalized from Europe in the eastern part of the United States.

leopard (lep'ard), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *libbard*; *< ME. lepard*, *lepard*, *lypard*, *leopard*, *leopard*, *libard*, *lyberde*, *lybart*, etc., = *D. luywaard* = *G. Dan. Sw. leopard*, *< OF. leopard*, *leopard*, *leopard*, *F. leopard* = *Pr. leopari*; *leopard*, *leopard* = *Sp. Fg. It. leopardo*, *< L. leoparus*, *< Gr. leoparidos*, *leontoparidos*, a leopard, *< leon* (*leont-*), a lion, + *pardos*, a pard: see *lion* and *pard*.] 1. The pard or panther, *Felis pardus*, the largest spotted cat of the Old World. It ranks third in size, strength, and ferocity among the Old World *Felidae*, being exceeded only by the lion and tiger; but it is also inferior to the jaguar and cougar of America. The Himalayan ounce, *Felis irbis*, is about equal to it in size. A good-sized leopard is about 4 feet long without the tail, which is about 3 feet. The skull measures 9 inches in length by 5½ in breadth. The color is tawny, paler or whitish below, and nearly everywhere regularly and profusely spotted with black or blackish, the largest of these spots being ocellated or broken into rosettes. But the animal varies not

less in color than in size. Some individuals are black, though even in these cases of melanism the characteristic studded pattern of coloration may be traced. The leopard is smooth-haired, without mane or beard, agile as well as sturdy, and of somewhat arboreal habits, like the jaguar



Leopard (*Felis pardus*).

and cougar. It inhabits wooded country throughout Africa and across Asia to Japan, Java, and some of the other islands. In this wide range running into many geographical varieties.

It fortune Belphebe with her pears,
The woody Nymphs, and with that lovely boy,
Was hunting then the *Léopard* and the Boar.
Spenser, *F. Q.* IV. vii. 23.

Hor foot on one

Of those tame *leopard*. Kitten-like he roll'd
And paw'd about her sandal. Tennyson, *Princess*, iii.

2. In *her.*, originally, a lion passant gardant. Thus, the three lions on the shield of England as it existed in the reign of Henry III. are spoken of as leopards. In later heraldry an attempt has been made to discriminate between the lion and the leopard, but the only tonable distinction is when the leopard is represented spotted, which is common in modern heraldry. The practical identity of the two bearings is shown in this, that a leopard rampant is said to be a leopard *leopard*, and a lion passant gardant is said to be a lion *leopard*.

3. A gold coin, weighing from about 53 to 69 grains, struck by Edward III. and Edward the Black Prince of England, for circulation in



Obverse. Reverse. Leopard, British Museum.

France, and having on the obverse a lion passant gardant. In French heraldry this representation is described as a lion *leopard*, whence the name of the coin. — *American leopard*, the jaguar, *Felis onca*. — *Black leopard*. See *def. 1.* — *Hunting leopard*. See *leopard*. — *Snow-leopard*, the ounce, *Felis irbis*. — *leopard-cat* (lep'ard-kat), *n.* 1. The American ocelot, *Felis pardalis*. — 2. A wild cat of India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra, *Felis bengalensis*, about 3 feet long including the tail, of a tawny color, white below, striped on the head and back, spotted on the sides.

leopardé (lep'ard-ē), *a.* [*Heraldic F.*, *< leopard* + *-ē*, *E. -ē*.] In *her.*, passant gardant: said of a lion. See *leopard*, 2.

leopardess (lep'ard-ess), *n.* [*< leopard* + *-ess*.] A female leopard.

leopard-fish (lep'ard-fish), *n.* The lesser wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas minor* or *A. pantherinus*, of the North Atlantic.

leopard-flower (lep'ard-flou'er), *n.* A garden-flower from China, *Delamanda* (*Pardanthus*) *Chinensis*, of the Iris family. The perianth is spotted with purple, and the fruited receptacle resembles a blackberry, whence the plant is also called *blackberry-lily*.

leopard-frog (lep'ard-frog), *n.* The American shad-frog, *Rana halecina*: so called from its spotted coloration.

leopard-lily (lep'ard-lī-lī), *n.* A spotted variety of the liliaceous plant *Lachenalia pendula*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

leopard-moth (lep'ard-mōth), *n.* A large black and white spotted moth of the family *Cossidae* (*Zozera pyrra* or *Z. oscuit*), common throughout Europe: an English collectors' name. The larva bores in the trunks of the elm, apple, pear, and plum.

leopard's-bane (lep'ardz-bān), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Doronicum*. — 2. A medicinal plant, *Arnica montana*. — 3. Same as *herb-paria*.

leopard-seal (lep'ard-sē), *n.* A large spotted seal, *Leptonychotes* or *Leptonyx weddellii*, of the family *Phocidae* and subfamily *Stenorkhynchina*, inhabiting Patagonia. Also called *sea-leopard*.

leopard-tortoise (lep'ard-tōr'tis), *n.* A tortoise, *Testudo pardalis*.

leopardus (lě-ō-pār'dus), *n.* [*L.*, a leopard: see *leopard*.] A classic name of the leopard, pard, or panther, sometimes used in zoology as a generic name of the large spotted cats.

leopard-wood (lep'ard-wūd), *n.* The wood of *Bromium Aubletii*. It is mottled with dark blotches, giving a fancied resemblance to the skin of a leopard. See *snake-wood*.

leopardi, *n.* A Middle English form of *leopard*.

Leopoldinia (lě'ō-pōl-din'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Martius, 1833)*, dedicated to the Empress *Leopoldine*, wife of Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil.] A genus of Brazilian palms of the tribe *Areceæ* and subtribe *Caryotideæ*. The four species inhabit the northern parts of Brazil. They are ornamental in cultivation and have various economic uses. *L. Pissacæ* is one of the best-palms which yield the plumb-leaf.

leori, *n.* A Middle English form of *leopard*.

leorin, *v.* A Middle English form of *leopard*.

leoret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *leopard*.

lept. An obsolete strong proterit of *leopard*. *Chaucer*.

Lepadiceæ (lep-a-dis'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Lepas* (*Lepad-*) + *-iceæ*.] In de Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families of his *Nematopoda* (the other being *Balanoidæ*), containing the cirripeds of the genera *Lepas*, *Gymnolepas*, *Pentalapas*, *Polylepas*, and *Litholepas*.

Lepadidæ (lep-a-dī'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Lepas* (*Lepad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of stalked thoracic cirripeds, typified by the genus *Lepas*, belonging to the order *Thoracica* of the subclass *Cirripedia*; the goose-mussels or barnacles.

These crustaceans are free when larval, fixed to submerged objects when adult. Fixure is effected by the modification of the antennae into a flexible fleshy peduncle, sometimes very short, and sometimes a foot in length. This supports the hard calcareous shell or capitulum, normally of five valves, compressed to a flattened form, whose two sides are drawn together by a single transverse muscle. From the opening between the sides are protruded the long, slender, curved, and jointed legs resembling tentacles, which move at will with a sweeping motion. On each side of the body are several filamentous appendages, homologous with the gills of higher crustaceans and supposed to have a respiratory function. The alimentary canal is comparatively simple; there are three pairs of delicate mouth-parts; there is no heart or large blood-vessels. The *Lepadidæ* are mostly hermaphrodite, but in some species the animal of the normal form is strictly female, having one or more males of minute size and more simple organization lodged inside its shell. In others, which, though hermaphrodite, have the male organs less developed than the female, similar males are met with, and are termed *complemental males*.

lepadite (lep-a-dīt), *n.* [*< NL. Lepadites*, *< Gr. lepadē* (*lepad-*), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + *-ites*.] A fossil supposed to be a kind of barnacle; an aptechus. See *Lepadites*.

Lepadites (lep-a-dī'tēs), *n.* [*NL.*: see *lepadite*.] A spurious genus of supposed fossil barnacles, based on the aptechi of certain fossil cephalopods, as ammonites. See *aptechus*. *Schlotheim*, 1820.

Lepadogaster (lep'a-dō-gas'tōr), *n.* [*NL. (Bischoff, 1810)*, *< Gr. lepadē* (*lepad-*), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + *gaster*, the stomach.] A genus of gobiesociform fishes with an adhesive thoracic



Lateral view.



Ventral view. *Lepadogaster ciliatus*.

disk divided into two portions, the posterior of which has a free anterior margin. By means of this organ the fish attaches itself to stones and other objects, and is hence known as *sucker*. Several species occur in European seas; the most common are *L. gowanii* and *L. bimaculatus*. Erroneously written *Lepadogaster* (*Yarrell*, 1841) and *Lepadogaster* (*Gowan*, 1770).

lepadoid (lep'a-dōid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. lepadē* (*lepad-*), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + *-oides*, shape.]

I. a. Resembling a goose-mussel; of or pertaining to the *Lepididae*.

II. a. A member of the *Lepididae*.
lepal (lě'pal), *n.* [*NL.* as if *lepalum*, < *L. lepis*, < *Gr. lepis*, a scale: the term. conforms to that of *petal*, *sepal*.] In bot., a barren transformed stamen.

leparth, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leopard*.
Chaucer.

Lepas (lě'pas), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. lepas* (*lepad-*), < *Gr. lepis* (*lepad-*), a limpet, < *lepis*, a bare rock, < *lepis*, strip, peel.] The typical genus of *Lepididae*; goose-mussels proper. *L. anatifera* is a common species, usually found attached to floating or submerged objects, hanging in the water sometimes to the length of a foot or more. *L. fascicularis* is another well-known species, with a short footstalk. See *barnacle*, 2.

leper, *v.* A Middle English form of *leap*.

Lepechinia (lep-e-kin'i-ya), *n.* [*NL.* (Willdenow, 1816), named after John Lepechin, a Russian botanist.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureiinae*, and type of the subtribe *Lepechininae*. It is distinguished from the other members of the subtribe by having the corolla naked within and by the oblong parallel anther-cells. There are 2 species, natives of Mexico, herbs with small yellowish or white flowers in axillary whorls crowded in dense terminal spikes.

Lepechinia (lep'e-ki-ni'ya), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1878), < *Lepechinia* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureiinae*, based on the genus *Lepechinia*, having a loose campanulate or broadly tubular calyx, a broad tubular and two-lipped corolla, and four perfect stamens. It embraces 3 genera besides the type, *Dekania*, *Sphaelos*, and *Hormium*, natives of Mexico, California, South America, the Hawaiian Islands, and Europe.

leper¹ (lě'pér), *n.* [In def. 1 (where also formerly *lepro*, *q. v.*) < *ME. lepra*, < *OE. lepro*, < *Sp. P. It. lepra*, < *L. lepra*, < *Gr. lepra*, leprosy, < *λεπρός*, scaly, < *λέπος*, a scale, < *λέπω*, strip, peel, = *Russ. lepiye* = *Lith. lupti*, peel. In def. 2, orig. *leprous man*, the form *leper* as applied to a person being more recent, and appar. developed, as seeming noun of agent in -er, from *leprosus*.] 1. Leprosy.

The lepre of him was cleansed. *Wyclif, Mat. viii. 2.*
When he was in his lustie age,
The lepre caught in his visage.

Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

2. A person affected with leprosy.

And, behold, there came a leper and worshiped him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. *Mat. viii. 2.*

leper², *n.* An obsolete form of *leaper*. *Piers Plowman*.

leper-house (lep'er-hous), *n.* A hospital for the treatment of leprosy.

leperize (lep'er-iz), *v. t.* [*< leper*¹ + *-ize*.] To strike with leprosy.

Moses, by Faith, doth Myriam leperize.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 7.

leperous (lep'er-us), *a.* See *leprous*.

lepid (lep'id), *a.* [= *Sp. lepidus* = *Pg. It. lepidus*, < *L. lepidus*, pleasant; cf. *L. lepor*, *leporus* (*lepor-*), pleasantness; no verb-root appears.] Pleasant; jocose. [Rare.]

As for the joyous and lepid consul, he gives himself no trouble upon any subject.

Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, vii.

lepidus, *n.* Plural of *lepis*.

Lepidines (lep-i-din'ē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Lepidium* + *-inae*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants distinguished by the usually incumbent or conduplicate cotyledons; the peppergrasses. The tribe embraces 25 genera, of which *Lepidium* is the type.

lepidity, *n.* [*< lepid* + *-ity*.] Pleasantness; wittiness. *Bailey, 1731.*

Lepidium (lě-pid'i-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), < *L. lepidium*, < *Gr. lepidion*, a plant, prob. garden-cress, pepperwort, also lit. a small scale, dim. of *lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale: see *lepis*.] 1. A large genus of cruciferous plants, chiefly herbs, of the tribe *Lepidinae*, distinguished by the dehiscent pod, which is almost always two-seeded, and by the white flowers. About 100 species have been enumerated, which may be reduced to from 80 to 80, distributed over the warm regions of the world. They are commonly known as *peppergrasses*.

St. In soil, a genus of thysanurous insects.

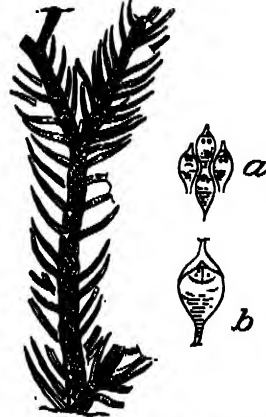
Also written *Lepidion*. *Monge, 1854.*

lepidly (lep'id-li), *adv.* [*< lepid* + *-ly*.] Wittily; pleasantly.

lepidocrocite (lep-i-dok'rō-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale (see *lepis*), + *κρόκος*, crocus, + *-ite*.] A variety of goethite occurring in columnar forms with a scaly or fibrous structure.

lepidodendroid (lep'i-dē-den'droid), *a.* [*< Lepidodendron* + *-oid*.] Like plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; having a scaly bark.

Lepidodendron (lep'i-dē-den'dron), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A common fossil plant of the Carboniferous coal-measures, supposed, in some cases at least, to have furnished an important constituent of the coal itself. By most fossil botanists *Lepidodendron* is considered to be closely allied to the club-mosses (*Lycopodiaceae*), now widely spread plants. The fossil club-mosses are, however, not identical in structure or external appearance with any now living, one important difference being the much larger size of the fossil form. The surface of the stem of *Lepidodendron* is marked by peculiar, prominent, quincunally arranged, and generally lozenge-shaped "leaf-cushions" (also called "bolsters" and "leaf-bases"), which are sometimes distinctly separated from each other, and sometimes confluent above and below, and which vary greatly in size and shape with the age of the plant to which they belong. The leaf-scars are also usually rhombic (sometimes heart-shaped), and are situated on the upper or central part of the cushion, and marked with vascular impressions or scars, which are usually three in number, the middle one being always the largest. The young twigs were clothed with long narrow leaves. The internal structure of the plant varies considerably with the species, of which great numbers have been described, based chiefly on the differences in form and size of the leaf-cushions and -scars, which are now generally considered as furnishing very unreliable data for specific distinction. The fossil *Lepidodendron* are chiefly casts of the exterior. These plants are very characteristic of the middle and lower divisions of the productive (Carboniferous) coal-measures, and are widely distributed over the world. One species of *Lepidodendron* (*corrugatum*, Dawson) is very characteristic of the Lower Carboniferous in America. In Europe this genus is especially developed in the lower parts of the coal-measures. *Sternberg, 1820. See Sigillaria.*



Lepidodendron Brittoni, from the coal-measures of Missouri. a, a group of four leaf-scars; b, one of the scars on a larger scale.

lepidoganoid (lep'i-dē-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Lepidoganoides*, *q. v.*] 1. A. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lepidoganoides*.
II. n. A fish of the group *Lepidoganoides*.

lepidoganoides (lep'i-dē-ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *lepidoganoid*.

Lepidoganoides (lep'i-dē-gu-noi'dē-an), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *NL. ganoides*, ganoid: see *ganoid*.] In R. Owen's systems, an order or a suborder of ganoid fishes with regular scales instead of plates, as in the *Placoganoidei*. It is an artificial group, represented by the living amia, lepidosteids, and polypterids, with many extinct relatives. In one of Owen's systems the *Lepidoganoides* are the second suborder of the third order, *Ganoides*, of fishes; in another, the first suborder of the eighth order, *Ganoides*, divided into 8 families. The *Lepidoganoides* as an order are sometimes divided into 5 suborders or families, *Amiidae*, *Lepidosteidae*, *Lepidopteridae*, *Crossopterygidae*, and *Acanthodidae*. It is now obsolete.

lepidoid (lep'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Lepidoides*, *q. v.*] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the *Lepidoides*: as, a *lepidoid* fish; a *lepidoid* scale.

II. n. A member of the *Lepidoides*.

Lepidoides (lep-i-doi'dē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. lepidoidēs*, scale-like, < *lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *-oidēs*, form.] In Agassiz's classification (1833), a family of fossil ganoid fishes covered with large flat rhomboid enameled scales. It included forms now referred to several different families, as *Acanthodidae*, *Dipteridae*, *Palaeoniscidae*, etc.

lepidolite (lep'i-dō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *λίθος*, a stone.] Lithia mica. This mineral is found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac color and containing a small percentage of lithia. It is often associated with the lithia tourmaline or rubellite, as at Rossmore in Moravia, and Paris, Maine. See *mica*.

lepidomelane (lep'i-dō-mē-lān'), *n.* [*< Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *μέλας* (*melas*), black.] A species of the mica group (see *mica*), of a deep-black color, usually occurring in small, rather inelastic scales. It contains a large amount of iron.

lepidophane (lep'i-dō-fān'), *n.* [*< Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *φάνος*, dusky, + *-ite*.] A soft, scaly variety of wad containing copper.

Lepidophloeos (lep'i-dō-flōi-os), *n.* [*NL.* (Sternberg, 1825); prop. *Lepidophloeus*, < *Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *φλοιός*, bark.] A genus of fossil plants of the coal-measures, closely related to *Lepidodendron*, with prominent (often very prominent) transverse rhombic leaf-cushions, at the lower end of each of which is a leaf-

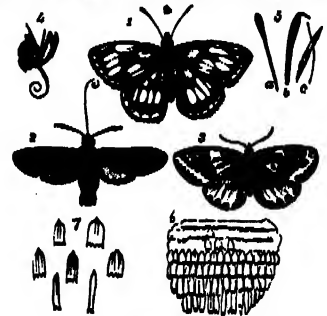
scar of the same shape, together with three smaller punctate vascular scars, the central one being the largest and triangular in form. This genus is found in various parts of Europe, in the United States, and in Canada.

Lepidophyllum (lep'i-dō-fil'um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A supposed genus of fossil plants, to which have been referred leaves, blades, or bracts forming a part of the organs of fructification of *Lepidodendron* and *Lepidophloeos*. Some species described under the name of *Lepidophyllum* are fragments of linear leaves of *Lepidodendron*.

Lepidopodidae (lep'i-dō-pōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lepidopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidopus*, embracing scombroids of very elongate compressed form, and with a distinctly developed caudal fin. It includes several deep- and open-sea fishes.

lepidopter (lep-i-dop'tēr), *n.* [*< NL. lepidopterous*, scaly-winged: see *lepidopterous*.] A lepidopterous insect. Also *lepidopteran*.

Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *lepidopter*, scaly-winged: see *lepidopterous*.] An order of hexapod insects, or true *Insecta*, with suctorial mouth-parts in the form of a spiral antilla, four similar membranous wings completely covered with scales, a fused prothorax, and perfect metamorphosis. These beautiful insects are known as butterflies and moths, the former being the *Lepidoptera diurna*, or *Rhopalocera*, and the latter the *Lepidoptera nocturna*, or *Heterocera*, respectively constituting the two suborders into which the order is now usually divided. In the adults the mouth is completely hamulose or antillar, the maxillae being modified into a tubular sucking-proboscis, and the mandibles being rudimentary. The modified maxillae have a pair of palpi. The head is loosely attached to the thorax, and the long member legs are very freely movable. The fore pair are rudimentary in some butterflies. The body is hairy; the prothorax has a pair of tippets or patagia, and the mesothorax a pair of scales, tegulae, or pa-



1. Butterfly - *Hipparchia galathea*, unmarked white butterfly. 2. Hawk-moth or sphinx - *Macroglossa stellatarum*, humming-bird hawk-moth. 3. Moth - *Abraxas granulata*, magpie-moth. 4. Pupa and spiral mouth of butterfly. 5. *Antraea* - a butterfly. 6. *Pieris* - a butterfly. 7. Portion of wing of cabbage-butterfly, with part of the scales removed. 8. Scales of wing, magnified.

Lepidoptera. The pupa is obteated. The larva, known as a *caterpillar*, is mandibulate, having masticatory instead of suctorial mouth-parts, and is provided with from 4 to 10 prolegs or prop-legs besides the 6 true legs. The lip of the larva bears a double-ribbed spinneret, a tubular organ through which passes the silk of which the cocoon is fabricated. Caterpillars are almost invariably vegetable-feeders, and often prove highly destructive. A few species are known to be carnivorous. Upward of 50,000 species are described. In the Linnaean system, prior to 1758, the *Lepidoptera* consisted of the two genera *Papilio* and *Phalaena*, corresponding to the modern suborders *Rhopalocera* and *Heterocera*, or butterflies and moths; later, in the same system, of the genera *Papilio*, *Sphinx*, and *Phalaena*, corresponding to the Latreillian *Lepidoptera diurna*, *cynipularia*, and *nocturna*. Later writers divided the order into the families *Papilionidae*, *Sphingidae*, *Agrotidae*, *Euphyidae*, *Bombycidae*, *Noctuidae*, *Geometridae*, *Pyrastidae*, *Tortricidae*, and *Tineidae*; and nearly all of these have been further subdivided into other families.

lepidopterian (lep-i-dop'tē-ran), *a.* and *n.* [As *lepidopterous* + *-an*.] 1. a. Same as *lepidopterous*.

II. n. Same as *lepidopter*.

lepidopterist (lep-i-dop'tē-ris-t), *n.* [*< Lepidoptera* + *-ist*.] One who is versed or engaged in the scientific study of *Lepidoptera*.

lepidopterous (lep-i-dop'tē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. lepidopter*, scaly-winged, < *Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] In entom., having scaly wings; specifically, pertaining to the *Lepidoptera*, or having their characters. Also *lepidopterian*, *lepidopteran*.

Lepidopus (le-pid'ō-pus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *πους* (*pod-*) = *Foot*.] 1. In ichth., the typical genus of *Lepidopodidae*, having scale-like appendages in the place of ventral fins, whence the name. *L. argenteus*, of a silvery color, is the true scabbard-fish, a species of wide distribution in many seas.

2. A genus of crustaceans. *Dana, 1847.*

Lepidosauria (lep'i-dō-sā-rī-g), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *σαύρος*, a lizard.] In some systems, a subclass or suborder of *Reptilia*, including reptiles with scales and plates, with limbs or without, and with the anal cleft transverse and the penis double. The group includes the ophidians and laertilians, but not the crocodilians nor chelonians. Also called *Plagiostomata* and *Squamata*.

lepidosaurian (lep'i-dō-sā-rī-ən), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lepidosauria*.

Lepidosiren (lep'i-dō-sī-rēn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale (see *lepis*), + NL. *Siren*, a genus of amphibians.] 1. A genus of dipnoan fishes, typical of the family *Lepidosirenidae* and subfamily *Lepidosireninae*, of an elongate form, as in the amphibian genus *Siren*, but with a scaly body. Formerly the *Protopterus* *annectens* of Africa was included in this genus, and the name *lepidosiren* is still loosely applied to that fish, though it is more properly restricted to the South American form for which the genus was originally instituted. *L. paradoxus* is the South American mudfish, about 3 feet long, found in the Amazon. *Amphibichthys* is a synonym.

2. [*a. c.*] A member of this genus.

Lepidosirenidae (lep'i-dō-sī-rēn-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosiren* + *-idae*.] A family of dipnoan fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosiren*. The body is eel-shaped; there are teeth in each jaw, a pair of lateral molars with strong cusps supported by vertical ridges and on the vomer a pair of conical ones; the dorsal and anal fins are long and confluent with the caudal; and the ventral and pectoral fins are almost reduced to long filaments. It is a small group of two genera, the South American *Lepidosiren* and the African *Protopterus*. *Amphibichthys* and *Sirenidae*, 2, are synonyms.

Lepidosirenidae (lep'i-dō-sī-rēn-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosiren* + *-idae*.] An order referred by Melville to the amphibians: same as *Sirenoidae*.

Lepidosirenoid (lep'i-dō-sī-rēn-i-dē), *a. and n.* [*a. c.*] Pertaining to the *Lepidosirenidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Lepidosirenidae*.

Lepidosist (lep'i-dō-sīst), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *-sist*.] In *med.*, a scaly disease: applied to ichthyosis, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

Lepidosperma (lep'i-dō-spēr-mā), *n.* [NL. (La Billardiere, 1804), < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of sedges of the tribe *Rhynchosporaceae*, distinguished by having subdistichous glumes and hard eroded seeds. There are about 40 species, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, the Malay archipelago, and southern China. *L. plagiatum*, the sword-sedge of the sea-coast of extratropical Australia, is an important plant for binding sea-sand, and also yields a paper-material said to be as good as esparto.

Lepidosteus (lep-i-dōs-tē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Lepidosteus*.] A group of ganoid fishes, founded by Agassiz in 1833: same as *Lepidoidei*.

Lepidosteidae (lep-i-dōs-tē-s-i-dē), *n. pl.* of the family *Lepidosteidae*. Also *lepidosteoid*.

Lepidosteidae (lep-i-dōs-tē-s-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosteus* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of rhombogonoid fishes. They have losenge-shaped scales, and fins with fulcra. The dorsal and anal fins are placed far back, close to the caudal. The abdominal part of the spinal column is longer than the caudal part. Opercular gills or pseudobranchiae are present. The *Lepidosteidae* are characteristic of the fresh waters of North America, and are popularly known as *garfishes*, *garpike*, *bony pike*, and *alligator-gar*. They are noteworthy for many anatomical peculiarities, and as being the only living representatives of a once large and widely diffused order of fishes. One species has been reported from China.

2. In Huxley's and Zittel's systems, a suborder or order of ganoid fishes, containing the above family, then called *Lepidostei* or *Ginglymodi*.

Lepidosteoid (lep-i-dōs-tē-s-i-dē), *a. and n.* [NL., < *Lepidosteidae*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidosteidae*, or having their characters.

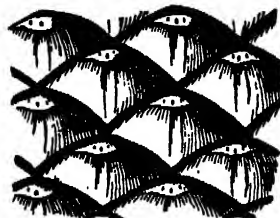
II. *n.* Same as *Lepidosteidae*.

Lepidosteoides (lep-i-dōs-tē-s-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosteus* + *-oides*.] In Günther's

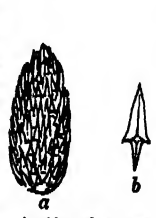
system, a suborder of ganoid fishes having rhombic scales, generally fulcrate fins, numerous branchiostegals, and no gular plate. It embraces the *Lepidosteidae* and numerous extinct forms.

Lepidosteus (lep-i-dōs-tē-s), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *στόν*, a bone.] A genus of fishes with rhomboid scales as hard as bone, whence the name. The genus includes the North American garpike or bony pike, as *L. osseus*, the common long-nosed, and *L. platystomus*, the short-nosed garpike. The alligator-gar, *L. tricuspidatus*, represents a section of the genus called *Atractosteus*. The genus is typical of the family *Lepidosteidae*. Originally spelled *Lepistosteus* (Laetpide, 1808).

lepidostrobilus (lep-i-dōs-trō-bus), *n.*; *pl.* *lepidostrobili* (-bi). [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *στροβίλος*, a twisting or whirling round: see *strobile*.] The fruit-cone of plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*. It corresponds closely in structure with the fertile spike of the living *Selaginella*. The



Lepidostrobilus macrolepidotus. (From Weig's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")



Lepidostrobilus hastatus: *a*, in entire strobile; *b*, a single scale.

sprore-bearing leaves are attached to a central axis in a crowded spiral arrangement, and their outer ends curve over so as to form an imbricated, diagonally arranged pattern, resembling that of the stem itself.

lepidote (lep'i-dōt), *a.* [*a. c.*] Pertaining to the *Lepidosteidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Lepidosteidae*.

Lepidurus (lep-i-dū-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *ουρά*, a tail.] A genus of

phyllipods of the family *Apudidae* (or *Apudidae*), related to *Apus*, but having a spatulate telson; the spoon-tails. *L. couesi* is a species abundant in pools in Montana, Utah, and elsewhere.

Lepidopomus (lep'i-dō-pō-mus), *n.* [NL., also *Lepomus*, prop. "Lepidopomus"; < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] Same as *Lepomis*.

lepis (lē'pis), *n.*; *pl.* *lepidēs* (lep'i-dēs). [NL., < L. *lepis*, < Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale, rind, husk, flake, < *λεπνός*, peel, strip. Cf. *Lepus*.] 1. A scale, as that of a fish.—2. In bot., a thin flat membranous process or scale, attached by its middle, and having a lacerated irregular margin, such as covers the foliage of the oleaster.

Lepisma (lē-pis'mā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *λεπίσμα*, that which is peeled off, peel, < *λεπίς*, peel, husk, < *λεπίς*, a scale, husk: see *lepis*.] The typical genus of *Lepismatidae*, having three long and four short caudal filaments, very long antennae, and the body flat and scaly. Several species of these bristletails occur about houses in warm or damp places, where they may be seen running swiftly when disturbed. In their movements and general habits they resemble cockroaches. *L. saccharinum* is a common household pest in Europe and America, in damp, close rooms. *L. domesticum*, the blattellid, in another household pest. *L. quadricolor* is commonly reared on the walls of out-houses. In the United States these insects are commonly called *blattellid*, *silverfish*, and *silverfish*. They are fond of the glazed figures in wall-paper, of photographs, the paste of book-bindings, etc., and also injure silks and silk tapestries. They are most abundant where it is a little damp.

Lepismatidae (lē-pis-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepisma* + *-idae*.] A family of genuine thysanurous insects of the suborder *Onura*, having long caudal stylets or filamentous appendages, long filamentous antennae, well-developed jaws and long palpi, six legs, slender cylindrical or flattened body covered with metallic scales, and ten-jointed abdomen; the bristletails proper. They are found running swiftly about buildings, under stones, etc., and somewhat resemble cockroaches, though not nearly related to these orthopterous insects. *Lepisma*, *Lepismatidae*, and *Macchilidae* are the representative genera. Also *Lepismatidae*.

Lepistemon (lep-i-stē-mon), *n.* [NL. (C. L. Blume, 1826), < Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale, + *στέμον*, a stem-

men.] A genus of convolvulaceous plants of the tribe *Convolvuleae*, distinguished from *Ipomoea* by the dilatation of the base of the filaments into small arched scales. There are 5 species, having cordate three-lobed leaves and small yellowish flowers, all twining herbs, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Lepistemonaceae (lep'i-s-tē-mō-nā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Miquel, 1856), < *Lepistemon* + *-aceae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Convolvulaceae*, established for the reception of the genus *Lepistemon*.

leporocytia (lē-pōs'i-tī), *n.* [NL.: see *leporocyte*.] An infusorian with a cell-membrane: distinguished from *gymnocytia*.

leporocyte (lē-pō-sit), *n.* [*a. c.*] *leporocyte*, < Gr. *λεπρός*, a scale, husk, + *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity: see *cyto*.] A nucleated cell with a cell-wall: distinguished from *gymnocyte*.

Lepomis (lē-pō'mis), *n.* [NL. (Bafinesque, 1819), also *Lepomus*, emend. *Lepistemon* (Jordan, 1878), prop. "Lepidopoma"; < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] A genus of sunfishes of American fresh waters, having the operculum ending behind in a convex black flap, sometimes highly developed. They belong to the family *Centrarchidae*, and are nearly related to the black-bass. Upward of 80 species are described, some of them among the commonest and most familiar fishes of the United States, often called *bream*, as the blue or copper-nosed, *L. palustris*. The common sunfish, sunny or pumpkin-seed is *L. gibbosus*, found from Maine to Florida and in the Great Lakes region. The red-spotted sunfish is *L. humilis*, found from Kentucky to Kansas and Texas. *L. esocinus* of the Great Lakes region and thence to Mexico is the blue-spotted sunfish or redeye. The two species in which the gill-flap is most highly developed are *L. auratus* and *L. macrochirus*, both called *long-eared sunfish*.

Leporidae (lē-pōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepus* (*lepor-*) + *-idae*.] A family of mammals of the order *Rodentia* or *Gnathres* and suborder *Duphodontia*; the hares. The *Leporidae*, together with the *Lagomysidae*, compose the suborder. The dental formula of *Leporidae* is 2 incisors above and 1 below in each half-jaw, no canines, 3 premolars in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, and 3 molars above and below in each half-jaw—in all, 28. The milk-teeth are: 1, 1, pm. 3 = 1 x 2 = 12. There are in the adult 2 pairs, and in the young 3 pairs, of upper front teeth, the largest number found in this order. The grinders are all alike rootless and mostly tritabulate; the skull is large, and noted for its many vacuities or fontanelles among the bones; clavicles are present, but rudimentary; the scapula has a metacromion; the tibia and fibula are united as in marine rodents; the radius and ulna are complete, but fixed; and the spinal column is remarkably long in the lumbar region. The hind limbs are disproportionately long, and the gait is more or less saltatorial. The hind as well as the fore feet are entirely furry, and the whole length of the metatarsus may be applied to the ground. There are 5 digits on the forefoot, 4 on the hind. The head is full and globose, with very long ears, large eyes, and prominent, mobile, cleft upper lip; there are no cheek-pouches, and the inside of the mouth is partly furry. The tail is short and habitually recurved. The male organs are external; the uterus is two-horned, and the mammae are numerous—about 5 pairs. There is but one living genus, *Lepus*, but there are several extinct genera, as *Palaocopus*, *Pandora*, and *Protherium*. See *hare*, *rabbit*.

leporide (lē-pōr'id), *n.* [*a. c.*] *Lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare (see *Lepus*), + *-ide*.] A variety of the domesticated rabbit, supposed to be a hybrid between the rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*) and the hare (*L. timidus*), and also known as the *Belgian hare*.

Many of these animals were sold as *leporides* or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid.

leporiform (lē-pōr'i-fōrm), *a.* [*a. c.*] *Lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a hare; resembling a leporide in form; lagomorphous.

leporine (lē-pō-rin or -rin), *a.* [= OF. *leporin*, < L. *leporinus*, of a hare, < *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare: see *Lepus*.] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare; lagomorphous.

leporithrix (lē-pōr'i-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπρός*, a scale, husk, + *θρίξ*, hair.] The condition of a hair in which the scales of the cuticle are loosened and partially detached. Such hairs are found in the axilla.

lepped (lēpt). An obsolete or dialectal (Irish) past participle of *leap*. *Spenser*.

lepra (lēp'rā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λέπρα*, leprosy: see *leper*, *leprosy*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a chronic and almost uniformly incurable disease, caused by a well-determined bacillus, *Bacillus lepra*. It is characterized anatomically by the formation of nodules



Skull of Arctic Hare (*Lepus timidus*, var. *arcticus*), from specimen in United States National Museum, Washington.



Lepidurus couesi.

and diffuse masses of leprous tissue, distributed especially to the skin and along the nerves, but occurring elsewhere. Leprosy begins slowly and haltingly with the ordinary signs of feeble health, and develops into one or the other of the two recognized types of the disease, or into a mixed form. In one type, *lepra cutanea* or *lepra tuberculosa*, the skin and mucous membranes are the principal places of deposit of leprous tissue, and there is formation of nodules, indolent ulcers, and cicatrices. The other form, *lepra nervorum* or *lepra anæsthetica*, in which the nerves are principally affected, is characterized by pains and anæsthesia in various nerve-regions (the motor paralysis being remarkably scanty), and by various dystrophies consequent upon the nervous lesions, bullous eruptions, spots of pigmentary surplus or deficit, glossy skin, muscular atrophy, and the loss of fingers and toes. Patients with *lepra nervorum* seem to live longer than those with *lepra cutanea*. Leprosy is unknown among brutes. It is communicated from man to man, but seems usually to require extreme intimacy of association. Leprosy has been prevalent in almost all countries of the world. At present it is frequent in many parts of Asia and Africa, and in some of the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans. In Europe it occurs in Scandinavia, in Finland, in Iceland, and there is some in Spain. It prevails in many parts of South America, Central America, and Mexico, and in a number of the West Indian islands. In America north of Mexico there are some points of prevalence in the southern part of the United States, some among the Chinese of the western coast, and some among the Scandinavian immigrants of the northwest. There are also some infected localities in New Brunswick, in Cape Breton, and in Greenland. Leprosy is also called *lepra Arabum*, *elephantiasis* or *elephantiasis Græcorum*, and *leprosy*. Leprosy is also called *lepra nervosa*, *lepra miltidans*, *dry leprosy*, *joint-leprosy*, and *non-tuberculated leprosy*.

2. One of a class of scaly skin-affections, mostly psoriasis; *lepra Græcorum*. [Obsolete.]—3. In bot., a scurfy or mealy matter on the surface of some plants.

Lepralia (le-prā'li-ā), n. [NL. (Johnston), < Gr. *λεπρός*, scaly; see *leper*.] 1. A notable genus of chloistomatous polyzoons, of the family *Escharidae* or *Membraniporida*, of irregularly branched form with broad flattened divisions. *L. pertusa* is an Adriatic species.—2. [l. c.] A species of *Lepralia*. P. P. Carpenter.

lepralian (le-prā'li-ān), a. [*Lepralia* + -an.] Pertaining to the genus *Lepralia*, or having its characters.

leprarioid (le-prā'ri-oid), a. [*NL. Lepraria* (< Gr. *λεπρία*, leprosy) + -oid.] Resembling certain crustaceous lichens of a dust-like or leprous character, formerly considered to compose a genus *Lepraria*.

leprechawn, leprechawn (lep-rō-kān), n. [Also *leprechawn*, *leprechawn*, *leprechawn*, etc.; ult. < Ir. *luichorpan*, *luicharban*, *luicharman*, a pygmy sprite (see def.), lit. 'a little body,' < *lu*, little, small, + *corpan*, dim. of *corp*, < L. *corpus*, body; see *corpus*, *corpse*. Cf. Gael. *luicharmunn*, a pygmy, a dwarf, given as < *luich*, a mouse, + *armunn*, a hero, chief, but prob. a form of the Ir. word. The present form of the Anglicized name comes rather < Ir. *leithbhraigan*, another name of the same fairy, appar. altered from the earlier name by popular etymology, as if < *leith*, half, + *brög*, shoe, + *an*, a man, this name being accompanied by the legend that the fairy spends his time in mending a single shoe (half a pair).] In Irish superstition, a pygmy sprite, supposed to grind meal, make shoes, and do other services for persons who treat him well, and, if spellbound by a fixed gaze, to give up an inexhaustible fairy purse.

The Ghosts, Giants, Pookas, Demons, *Leprechawns*, Banshees, Fairies, Witches, Widows, Old Maids and Other Marvels of the Emerald Isle.

Amer. Antiquarian, X, Index.

leprey, leprey, n. See *leprosy*.

leproic (lep-ri-k), a. [*Gr. λεπτικός*, of or for leprosy, < *λεπρία*, leprosy; see *lepra*, *leper*.] Of or pertaining to leprosy. Thomas, Med. Dict.

leprosarium (lep-rō-sā'ri-um), n.; pl. *leprosariorum* (-ia). [ML.: see *leprosy*.] A hospital for the treatment of leprosy.

leprose (lep-rōs), a. [*LL. leprosus*, leprous; see *leprosy*.] In bot., scale-like or scurf-like: said of some crustaceous lichens whose thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf; lepidote.

leprosy (lep-rō-si-ri), n.; pl. *leproseries* (-ria). [*OF. leproserie*, F. *leproserie*, < ML. *leprosarium*, a hospital for leprosy, < LL. *leprosus*, leprous; see *leprosy*.] A hospital or home for leprosy. N. Y. Med. Jour., XL, 275.

leprosed (lep-rō-si-d), a. [*Gr. leprosy* + -ed.] Affected with leprosy.

leprosy (le-pros'i-ti), n. [= *OF. leprosite*, < ML. *leprositia* (-is), leprousness, < LL. *leprosus*, leprous; see *leprosy*.] 1. The state of being leprous; leprousness.—2. A scaly condition.

For to say that Nature hath an intention to make all metals gold, and that, if the crudities, impurities, and le-

prossities of metals were cured, they would become gold—all these are but dreams. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 822.

leprosy (lep-rō-si), n. [Formerly also *leprosite*; < *OF. leprosite*, leprosy, < ML. *leprosite* (found only in sense of 'a hospital for leprosy'), < MGr. *λεπρωσις*, leprosy, < Gr. *λεπρωσθα*, become leprous, < *λεπρία*, leprosy; see *lepra*, *leper*, *leprosy*.] A name given to several different diseases. Regarding the leprosy of the Jews nothing certain is known. The term was probably applied to various cutaneous diseases, especially those of a chronic or contagious character. The term is now commonly restricted to *lepra cutanea*, or *elephantiasis Græcorum*. See *lepra*.—Black leprosy, a form of leprosy exhibiting dark, livid patches.—Dry leprosy. See *lepra*.

leprous (lep-rus), a. [Also sometimes *leperous*; < ME. *leporous*, < *OF. leporous*, *leprun*, *lepreux* = F. *lepreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *leproso*, < LL. *leprosus*, leprous, having leprosy, < L. *lepra*, leprosy; see *lepra*, *leper*, 1. The adj. is thus as if < *leper*, 1, + -ous.] 1. Infected with leprosy.

Our lordes hym comanded to make a table, in the name of that table at the which he was sette in the house of Symond lepreous. Merkin (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

His hand was leproous as snow. Ex. iv. 6.

2. Causing leprosy.

In the porches of my ears did pour
The leproous distilment. Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 64.

3. Covered with white scales. (a) In bot., same as *leprose*. (b) In entom., covered with large, loose, irregular whitish scales, as the elytra of certain *Coleoptera*. Leprous inflammation, inflammation caused by the presence of *Bacillus leproi*, and resulting in the formation of leprous tissue.—Leprous tissue, a tissue consisting of round cells, with some fusiform or branched, with scanty fibrillar intercellular substance, and well provided with blood-vessels. It forms nodules up to the size of a walnut, and diffuse masses. It may persist without change, it may ulcerate on violence, or it may atrophy, leaving a scar. It is formed under the influence of *Bacillus leproi*, and these bacilli are found in the tissue.

leprousness (lep-rus-ness), n. The state of being leprous.

lepry (lep-ri), n. [Also *lepric*, *leprey*; < ME. *lepry*, *lepric*, < *OF. lepric*, leprosy; see *leper*, 1.] Leprosy.

He made the hynde to se & helod some of lepry.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Their breath is contagious, their leprey spreading.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 12.

lepta, n. Plural of *lepton*.

Leptadenia (lep-ta-dē'ni-ā), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), < Gr. *λεπτός*, small, + *ἀδήρ*, a gland.] A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceae* and tribe *Ceropegieae*, characterized by a double crown and a rotate corolla with filiform lobes. There are about 12 species, shrubs or climbers, with filiform leaves and small flowers, natives of tropical Asia and Africa and Madagascar. Endlicher made this genus the type of a further subdivision, *Leptadenia*.

Leptadenia (lep-tad-ē'ni-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1830), < *Leptadenia* + -ia.] A subdivision of *Asclepiadaceae* plants, embracing the genera *Leptadenia* and *Orthanthera*, now included in the tribe *Ceropegieae*.

Leptandra (lep-tan'drā), n. [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, small, + *ἀνδρ* (*ἀνδρ*), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] 1. A former genus of scrophulariaceae plants, now reduced to a section of *Veronica*.—2. [l. c.] The rhizome and rootlets of *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *virginica*. It is used as a cathartic.

leptandrin (lep-tan'drin), n. [*Leptandra* + -in.] A bitter glucoside, crystallizing in needles, obtained from *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *virginica*, and probably constituting the active principle of the drug *leptandra*.

Leptidæ (lep-ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptis* + -idæ.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Leptis*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They are related to the *Tabanidæ* or horse-flies, but the simple and not annulate third joint of the antennæ has a styliform bristle. With few exceptions, the species are unable to draw blood. They are about 200 in number, cosmopolitan, of moderate size, and rather sluggish; they sometimes prey on other insects. They are known as *midges*.

Leptidæ (lep-ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptus*, 1, + -idæ.] An old family of harvest-mites, based mainly or wholly on immature forms.

Leptidæ (lep-ti-dē), n. [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small.] 1. A genus of butterflies, now called *Leucophaea*. Billberg, 1820.—2. A genus of cerambycid beetles, having a few species natives of southern Europe and western Asia. Mulsant, 1829.

leptiform (lep-ti-fōrm), a. [*Gr. λεπτός*, thin, slender, + L. *forma*, shape.] Slender in shape; vermiform.

leptinid (lep-ti-nid), n. A beetle of the family *Leptinidæ*.

Leptinidæ (lep-tin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptinus* + -idæ.] A family of elavicorn beetles,

typified by the genus *Leptinus*. They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free, tarsi five-jointed (at least one pair of tarsi), mentum transverse with hind angles prolonged, and palpi distant at base.

leptinolite (lep-tin'ō-lit), n. [*Gr. λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + suffix -ιός + λίθος, a stone.] A name given by Barrois to a rock produced by the metamorphic action of granite on the adjacent schists, as seen in the French Pyrenees.

Leptinus (lep-ti'nus), n. [NL. (Müller, 1817), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small; see *lepton*.] A genus of beetles, formerly of the family *Silphidæ*, now giving name to the *Leptinidæ*. These minute beetles live in the trunks of old trees, under fallen leaves, and in decomposing vegetable matter. *L. testaceus* is common to Europe and North America, though specimens from the latter continent have been described as distinct, under the name *L. americanus*.

Leptis (lep-tis), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1805), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, delicate; see *lepton*.] The typical genus of *Leptidæ*. The species are of medium size, with short, sparse hair, of a yellowish-red color marked with black or brown. The larva live in damp earth and in the burrows of May-beetles. About 20 European and 17 North American species are described.

Leptocardia (lep-tō-kār'di-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Leptocardia*.

leptocardian (lep-tō-kār'di-ān), a. and n. [As *Leptocardia* + -an.] 1. a. Pertaining to the *Leptocardia*, or having their characters.

II. n. A vertebrate of the class *Leptocardia*; a lancelet, branchiostome, or amphioxus.

Leptocardii (lep-tō-kār'di-i), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *καρδιά* = E. *heart*.]

The lowest group of true vertebrates; a class or other high division of *Vertebrata*, to which different values have been assigned by naturalists; the lancelets. In the *leptocardians* the skeleton is notochordal, acranial, and membranous cartilaginous; they have no brain, no jaws, contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart, colorless blood, confluent respiratory and abdominal cavities, and many branchial clefts through which water enters to be expelled by an opening in front of the vent. In the older systems the group was considered an order of fishes; by Johannes Müller and others, a subclass of fishes; now, it is generally rated as a separate class of *Vertebrata*. Other names of the same group, in some of its acceptations, are *Cyrtodonti*, *Pharyngobranchii*, *Aerania*, *Eulimnozoa*, *Cephalochordata*, and family *Branchiostomidae* or *Amphioxidae*. Only about six species are known. Also *Leptocardia*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma* and *Lancelet*.

leptocephalic (lep-tō-sef'ā-lik or lep-tō-sef'ā-lik), a. [As *leptocephaly* + -ic.] 1. Narrow, as a skull; having a narrow skull; characterized by or exhibiting leptocephaly.—2. In ichth., retaining a long, narrow skull, as certain flat-fishes whose skull does not undergo the special modification characteristic of the pleuronectids; leptocephaloid.

Indeed, there seems good reason to believe that many young flat-fish never undergo this change at all, but, swimming about freely in the open sea, assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as the *leptocephalic*.

Fish. Sci. Mo., XXIX, 114.

Leptocephalidæ (lep-tō-sef'ā-lik), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptocephalus* + -idæ.] 1. A supposed family of fishes of ribbon-like form, with a translucent body, a continuous vertical fin consisting of the united dorsal, caudal, and anal fins, a small head, and lateral branchial apertures. They live in the sea, and are considered to be immature fishes, mostly of the family *Congridae*.

Leptocephalus morrisii is the larval or immature form of *Conger vulgaris*. Also *Leptocephalini* (Bonaparte, 1837).

2. The family otherwise called *Congridae*.

leptocephaloid (lep-tō-sef'ā-lik), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Leptocephalidæ*, or having their characters.

II. n. A fish of the *Leptocephalus* kind, as a larval conger.

Leptocephalus (lep-tō-sef'ā-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. A spurious genus of eel-like fishes, having a very thin diaphanous body, formerly regarded as a valid generic type and hence giving name to the *Leptocephalidæ*, but now generally considered to be the larval form of a conger.—2. [l. c.] The larval or aborted stage of the conger and allied fishes, when the body is much compressed and hyaline and no generative organs are developed.—3. The genus otherwise called *Conger*.

leptocephaly (lep-tō-sef'ā-li), n. [*Gr. λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Narrowness of the skull; the condition of having or the possession of an extremely narrow skull.

Leptoceridæ (lep-tō-ser'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptocerus* + -idæ.] A family of caddis-flies or trichopterous neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Leptocerus*, having long slim antennæ, whence the name. It was founded by Stephens in 1836. They have the palpi strongly hairy, ordinarily

ascending and with the last joint long and simple, and the wings pubescent and generally narrow. The larval cases are tubular and free, and are found in both standing and running water. These insects are found all over the world; about 50 species are European; some exotic ones are among the largest of their tribe.

Leptocerus (lep-tos'g-rus), n. [NL., (Leach, 1817), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + κερς, horn.] 1. The typical genus of *Leptoceridae*, having the neuromera of the fore wings different in the two sexes. The larvae are slender, and inhabit free tubular cases. There are 16 European species, and the genus is also represented in northern Asia and America.

2. A genus of curculionids, now called *Naupactus*. *Schönherr*, 1826.

leptodactyl, **leptodactyle** (lep-tō-dak'til), a. and n. [NL., (Leach, 1817), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + δακτύλος, with slender toes (or fingers), < Gr. δακτύλος, slender, + δακτύλος, a finger or toe.] I. a. Having small or slim toes. Also *leptodactylous*.

II. n. A bird or other animal having slender toes.

leptodactylous (lep-tō-dak'ti-lus), a. [As *leptodactyl* + -ous.] Same as *leptodactyl*.

Leptodora (lep-tod'g-rā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + δόρα for δόρυ, skin, hide.] A genus of vinegar-eels of the family *Anguillulidae*. *L. corypha* is the vinegar-eel formerly called *Anguillula aceti*. The same or a very similar species found in sour paste is *L. glutinosa*. The form is as simple as possible, being cylindrical and tapering, the mouth a slight opening, and the length less than one twelfth of an inch.

Leptodora (lep-tod'g-rā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + δόρα, a skin, hide.] The typical genus of *Leptodoridae*. *L. hyalina* is an example. *Lilljeborg*, 1860.

Leptodoridae (lep-tō-dor-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptodora* + -idae.] A family of daphniaceous crustaceans, of the order *Cladocera*, represented by the genus *Leptodora*. The form is very peculiar; there are six pairs of ambulatory feet; the abdomen is very long and segmented, and there are no respiratory organs. There is a rudimentary shell in the female only. These water-fleas grow to an inch in length, and occur in fresh water in both America and Europe.

Leptogaster (lep-tō-gas'ter), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + γαστήρ, stomach.] 1. A genus of robber-flies or *Asilidae*, founded by Meigen in 1804, having the face very narrow and the abdomen long and slender, whence the name. There are about 12 European and nearly 20 North American species.—2. A genus of reduvioid heteropterous insects, containing one Madagascar bug, *L. flavipes*. *Signoret*, 1860.—3. A genus of dragon-flies. *Hagen*, 1861.

Leptoglossa (lep-tō-glos'gā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] 1. A division of *Lacertilla*, including lizards with slender cleft protrusile tongue; name as *Fissilingua*.—2. In Ope's classification, a suborder of lizards.

leptoglossal (lep-tō-glos'gā), a. [As *Leptoglossa* + -al.] Having a slender tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Leptoglossa*.

leptoglossate (lep-tō-glos'gāt), a. and n. [As *Leptoglossa* + -ate.] I. a. Pertaining to the *Leptoglossa*, or having their characters.

II. n. A lizard of the group *Leptoglossa*.

Leptoglossus (lep-tō-glos'us), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] 1. An important genus of coreoid bugs, having

leaves is common in the southern United States, where it injures cotton-bolls and oranges.

2. A genus of Australian myxomeline birds. *Swinson*, 1837. See *Acanthorhynchus*, 1.

leptogonidium (lep-tō-gō-nid'i-um), n.; pl. *leptogonidia* (-gē). [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + NL. *gonidium*.] Same as *gonidimium*.

Leptolepis (lep-tō-lep'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptolepis* + -idae.] A family of extinct amioid fishes, typified by the genus *Leptolepis*, with the vertebrae ossified, the tail homocercal, the scales cycloid, the fins without fulcra, the dorsal fin short, and teeth in bands mostly minute, but some developed as canines in front. The family flourished in Liassic and Obitic epochs.

Leptolepis (lep-tol'e-pis), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + ληψις, a scale; see *lepis*.] The typical genus of *Leptolepididae*, containing elupeiiform fishes with small scales, whence the name.

leptology (lep-tol'ō-jī), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτολογία, minute description, also quibbling, < λεπτός, fine, minute, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.] In rhet., minute and detailed description.

leptome (lep'tōm), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender.] Same as *basi*, 2. *Potomé*.

Leptomedusa (lep'tō-mē-dū'sē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, delicate, + NL. *Medusa*.] In Haeckel's classification of hydroids, the calyptoblastic hydromedusae, as the campanularian and scutellarian polyps, regarded as an order of *Medusa*. See *Calyptoblastea*.

leptomedusan (lep'tō-mē-dū'san), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Leptomedusae*, or having their characters; calyptoblastic, as a hydromedusan.

II. n. One of the *Leptomedusae*; a calyptoblastic hydromedusan.

leptomeninges (lep'tō-mē-nin'jēs), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + μνινγξ (μνινγξ), a membrane; see *meninx*.] In anat., the pia mater and arachnoid.

leptomeningitis (lep'tō-men-in'jītis), n. [NL., < *leptomeninges* + -itis. Cf. *meningitis*.] In pathol., inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid.

Leptomeria (lep-tō-mē'ri-ā), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the small delicate flowers; < Gr. λεπτός, small, slender, + μέρος, a part.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Santalaceae* and tribe *Oxyridae*, with minute hermaphrodite flowers crowded in terminal or lateral racemes or spikes, and small drupes, sometimes with a fleshy exocarpe.

Fourteen species are known, all natives of Australia, broom-like shrubs with angular or roundish twig-like branches, mostly destitute of leaves except on the young twigs. *L. Billardieri* is a pretty shrub, six feet high, with white flowers and greenish-red berry-like drupes, the pulp of which is pleasant, acid, and slightly astringent; the drupes are called *native currants* in New South Wales and Victoria. Remains of plants of this genus occur in considerable abundance in nearly all the deposits of the Tertiary age in Europe.

leptomorphic (lep-tō-mōr'fik), a. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, + μορφή, form.] An epithet proposed by Gumbel to designate those mineral constituents of rocks which, although crystalline in structure, are not bounded by their own proper crystalline faces. It is nearly the same in meaning as the "allotriomorphic" of Rosenbusch.

lepton (lep'ton), n.; pl. *lepta* (-tā). [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, a small coin, prop. neut. (sc. νόμισμα, coin) of λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, small, lit. peeled, stripped, < λένειν, peel, strip. Cf. *Lepas*, *lepis*.] The smallest coin of modern Greece, equal to a centime. One hundred lepta make a drachma.

Lepton (lep'ton), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, neut. of λεπτός, fine, small, delicate.] The typical genus of *Leptonidae*. The shell resembles that of *Salix*, is often minutely punctured, and has divergent teeth. There are many species. *L. equumorum* and *L. pomorum* are British.

Leptonidae (lep-ton'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lepton* + -idae.] A family of siphonate dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Lepton*. They have the mantle extended beyond the shell, and furnished with a row of filaments (one of which is enlarged and prolonged in front); a single short siphon; two branches, complete and separate; foot thick, tapering, and with a byssal groove; and equivalent subequilateral valves, gaping at the end, with an internal ligament and simple pallial impressions. There is one cardinal tooth on each side of the cartilage-pit (sometimes on one side only); of the lateral teeth there are on each side two or only one.

leptophloem (lep-tō-flō'em), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, slender, + E. *phloem*.] A rudimentary phloem:

applied by Vaisze to the phloem of the inner tissue in the sets of some mosses. Compare *leptocyllem*.

Leptophloeum (lep-tō-flō'um), n. [NL. (Dawson, 1862), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + φλοῖς, bark.] A leycopodiaceous fossil plant, allied to *Lepidodendron* and found in the Devonian of Maine, New Brunswick, and the adjacent region of northeastern America, and also in beds of similar age in Australia. The stem is covered with broad rhombic leaf-bases or cushions, each with a single small vascular scar a little above its center, and above this a very slight furrow. This is a characteristically Devonian genus.

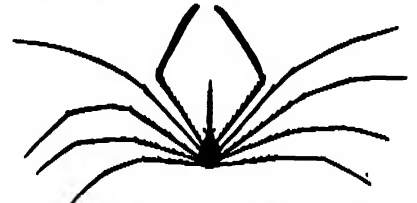
Leptoplana (lep-top'lā-nā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, delicate, + πλάνη, a wanderer, < πλάνος, wandering; see *planet*.] The typical genus of *Leptoplanidae*. *L. tremellaria* is a Mediterranean species.

Leptoplanidae (lep-tō-plan'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptoplana* + -idae.] A family of digonoporous dendrocalous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Leptoplana*. It contains marine planarians with a flat, broad, and usually very delicate body without distinct cephalic region or tentacles, eyes more or less numerous, mouth usually in advance of the middle of the body, and the genital openings behind the mouth.

leptopod (lep'tō-pod), a. [As *Leptopoda*.] Slender-footed, as a member of the *Leptopoda*.

Leptopoda (lep-top'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + ποῖς (pod-) = E. foot.] A group of rostriferous gastropods with the foot compressed and adapted for leaping, composed of the families *Strombidae* and *Phoridae*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

Leptopodia (lep-tō-pō'di-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + ποῖς (pod-) = E. foot.] A



Long-legged Spider-crab (*Leptopodia sagittaria*).

genus of spider-crabs, founded by Leach in 1814. They have a small triangular body with a long acute rostrum, and extremely long, slender legs. *L. sagittaria*, whose body is less than an inch broad, has legs nearly a foot long.

leptopodian (lep-tō-pō'di-an), n. [NL., < *Leptopodia* + -an.] A crab of the family *Leptopodiidae*; a spider-crab or sea-spider.

Leptopodiidae (lep-tō-pō'di-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptopodia* + -idae.] In entom., a family of *Heteroptera*, represented by the genus *Leptopus*. Also *Leptopidae*.

Leptopodiidae (lep'tō-pō'di-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptopodia* + -idae.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, named from the genus *Leptopodia*; the spider-crabs.

leptoprosopic (lep-tō-pros'ōp-ik), a. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, narrow, + πρῶσπον, face; see *Prosopia*.] Narrowness of the face; the possession of or condition of having a long, narrow-faced skull.

leptoprosopic (lep-tō-prō-sop'ik), a. [NL., < *leptoprosopa* + -ic.] Having a long narrow face, as a skull.

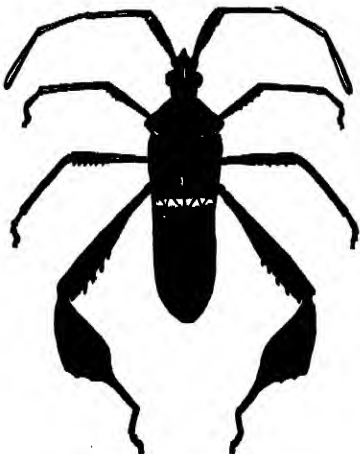
The mid-facial index . . . could be accurately determined in the three Yalaine skulls, in which it is very constant and averages 54.2, making them dolichofacial, or *leptoprosopic*. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XVIII, 22.

Leptops (lep'tops), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, narrow, + ὤψ, face, eye.] 1. A genus of fishes, the mud-cats, of the family *Siluridae* and subfamily *Ictalurinae*, with large flattened head, projecting lower jaw, and peculiar dentition. *L. albeus* is a large catfish living on muddy bottoms of streams and lakes in the southern and western parts of the United States. *Rafinesque*, 1820.

2. In entom., a genus of snout-beetles, of the family *Curculionidae*, comprising many Australian species of large or medium size, whitish or brown color, with narrow linear vertical eyes and a distinct scutellum. *Schönherr*, 1834.

Leptoptila (lep-top'ti-lā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + πτερον, feather.] A genus of American wood-pigeons, containing about a dozen species, whose outer primaries are incised, attenuate, and bistoury-like at the end; the pin-wing doves. The tarsi are bare; the tail has 12 feathers; the lining of the wings is chestnut; the neck is iridescent; and there are no metallic spots. The genus is also called *Myopitila*. *L. or E. albifrons* is found in Texas and Mexico; *L. jamaicensis* in Jamaica.

Leptoptilus (lep-top'ti-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + πτερον, feather.] A



Leptoglossus phyllinus, twice natural size.

the hind tibiae usually expanded, erected by Guérin in 1830. The species are subtropical. *L. phyl-*

genus of storks of Asia and Africa, of the family *Ciconiidae*; the adjutants or marabous. Also *Leptoptilos*. See cut under *adjutant-bird*.

Leptopus (lep'tō-pus), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + ποῦς = E. foot.] In soil, a name of various genera. (a) The typical genus of *Leptopoda* or *Leptopodidae*, founded by Latreille in 1809, having the prothorax contracted into a neck, the antennae very slender, and the upper surface of the body often spinose. The species occur in France and Algeria. (b) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Dolichopodidae*. Also called *Xanthochlorus*. *Haldy*, 1857. (c) A genus of scaraboid beetles. *Dajean*, 1833. (d) A genus of fishes. *Rafinesque*, 1815. (e) A genus of crustaceans. *Lamarck*, 1818. (f) A genus of birds. *Fraser*, 1844.

leptorrhine, leptorhine (lep'tō-rin), a. [*Gr. λεπτός, thin, small, slender, + ῥίς (rhiz-), the nose.*] 1. Having a small nose or slender snout: specifically applied to a fossil rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros leptorhynchus*.—2. Same as *leptorhynchian*.
The average nasal index is 45.8, which places them in the *leptorhine* group (below 48.0).
Jour. Anthropol. Ind., XVIII, 33.

leptorhynchian, leptorhynchian (lep'tō-rin'ī-an), a. [*leptorrhine* + -ian.] Having slender or narrow nasal bones, as a skull.

leptorhynchic, leptorhynchic (lep'tō-rin'ik), a. [*leptorrhine* + -ic.] Same as *leptorhynchian*.

Leptoscopidae (lep'tō-skop'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptoscopus* + -idae.] A family of trachinoid fishes represented by the genus *Leptoscopus*. (a) In a restricted sense it includes only fishes with an elongated spheruliform body, median lateral line, long continuous dorsal and anal fins, and perfect ventrals with one spinous and five soft rays; (b) in a wider sense it is used for trachinoid fishes of the foregoing form with imperfect as well as with perfect ventral fins, and then divided into two subfamilies, *Leptoscopinae* and *Dactyloscopinae*.

Leptoscopus (lep-tōs'kō-pus), n. [NL., < Gr.



Leptoscopus macrocephalus.

λεπτός, thin, slender, + σκοπεῖν, view.] The typical genus of *Leptoscopidae*. *Gill*, 1859.

Leptosomatidae (lep'tō-sō-mat'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Leptosomatidae*.

Leptosomidae (lep'tō-sōm'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptosomus* + -idae.] A peculiar Madagascar family of picarian birds represented by the single genus *Leptosomus*, related to the *Coraciidae* or rollers. The feet are syndactyl to some extent, but the outer toe is not completely reversed. The pterylious is remarkable for the development of a pair of pygal powder-down patches. The plumage is attenuated, and the dorsal plumules form a tuft over each side of the base of the beak. The nostrils are median. The sexes are diverse.

Leptosomus (lep-tō-sō'mus), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + σῶμα, body.] 1. The typical genus of *Leptosomidae*.

L. discolor is the kirumbo.

Vieillot, 1816.

Also *Leptosoma*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

—2. A genus of euculionids, now called *Rhadinosomus*.

Schönherr, 1826.

leptosperm (lep'tō-spēr'm), n. A tree of the genus *Leptospermum*.

Leptospermeae (lep'tō-spēr'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Leptospermum* + -ae.] Originally, a suborder, now reduced to a tribe of plants of the order *Myrtaceae*, based on the genus *Leptospermum*, chiefly characterized by the loculicidally dehiscent capsule. It embraces 38 genera, among which are *Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, and *Metrosideros*.

Leptospermum (lep'tō-spēr'mum), n. [NL. (G. Forster, 1776), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of plants, the type of the tribe *Leptospermeae* of the order *Myrtaceae*. It is distinguished by the generally alternate leaves, the stamens not exceeding the corolla, and the numerous ovules. There are about 25 species, shrubs or rarely small trees, with small rigid one- to three-nerved leaves and white flowers, natives of Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and the Indian archipelago. See *tree-trus* and *sandday*.

leptosporangiate (lep'tō-spō-ran'jī-āt), a. [*Gr. λεπτός, slender, + NL. sporangium + -ate.*]

In bot., having sporangia formed from a single epidermal cell, as in the true ferns and in the *Sabinaceae* and *Marsileaceae*. Compare *eusporangiate*.

Leptotrachea (lep-tōs'trā-kē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + τράχηλον, a shell.] An order of *Crustacea* formed by Claus for the reception of the genus *Nobalia* and related extinct forms.

Leptothrix (lep'tō-thriks), n. [*Gr. λεπτός, slender, + θρίξ, hair.*] 1. A group of bacteria originally regarded as a genus, comprising those having the form of an unbranched non-spiral filament, consisting of cylindrical cells joined end to end. *L. buccalis*, so called, lives on the mucous membrane, and in the fur of the teeth, under some conditions becoming parasitic on the teeth and causing decay. 2. [*l. c.*] Any bacterium having this form.

leptoxylem (lep'tō-xī'lem), n. [*Gr. λεπτός, slender, + E. xylem.*] In bot., a rudimentary xylem.

Leptura (lep-tū'rā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + οὐρά, the tail.] A large genus of longicorn beetles of the family *Cerambycidae*. Some 75 species occur in North America north of Mexico. *L. canadensis*, about one half of an inch long, is brownish-black with yellow on the antennae and red on the elytra.

Lepturus (lep-tū'rē-s), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < *Lepturus* + -ae.] A subtribe of grasses found on the genus *Lepturus*, having one or two stiff empty glumes much longer than the hyaline flowering ones. It embraces four genera besides *Lepturus*, all natives of the warmer parts of the Old World.

lepturid (lep'tū-rīd), n. A member of the *Lepturidae*.

Lepturidae (lep-tū-rī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptura* + -idae.] A family of longicorn insects, typified by the genus *Leptura*. They have the head narrowed to a neck behind the eyes, which are rounded and do not envelop the base of the antennae; the front coxae conical; and the stridulating plate on the mesonotum divided by a smooth portion or by a furrow. These insects occur on flowers. Also written *Lepturadæ*, *Lepturidæ*, *Lepturidæ*, *Lepturidæ*.

Lepturinae (lep-tū-rī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptura* + -inae.] The lepturids rated as a subfamily of *Cerambycidae*.

Lepturus (lep-tū'rū-s), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < Gr. λεπτός, slender, + οὐρά, tail (from the slender spikes).] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Hordeae* and type of the subtribe *Lepturæ*, characterized by the one- to two-flowered spikelet having one or two rigid outer glumes enclosing the thin pointless flowering glumes. There are about 6 species, natives of northern Europe and Africa, temperate Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific. They are generally known as *hard-grass*, and also as *snake's-tail*.

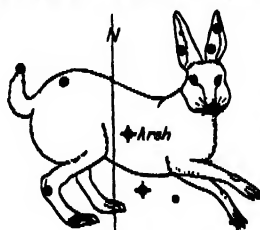
Leptus (lep'tus), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate: see *Lepton*.] 1. A generic name under which six-legged larval forms of various mites, chiefly of the family *Trombididae*, but also of *Tetranychidae*, have been grouped. *L. autumnalis*, a young tetranychid, is the cause of a cutaneous disease in man. *L. americanus* is a young trombidid. See *harvest tick*. *Latreille*, 1806.

2. A genus of beetles of the family *Cucujidae*: same as *Sylvanus*. *Dufschmidt*, 1825.

Lepus (lē'pus), n. [NL., < *L. lepus* (lepor-), a hare. Cf. Gr. (ἄλλο) λεπρός, (italic) λεβήπις, a hare.] 1. The representative and only extant genus of *Leporidae*. There are about 30 species, of most parts of the world except Australia. South America has but one, the tapeti, *L. brandiense*. India and Africa have several, and North America the largest number. *L. timidus* is the common hare of Europe. *L. cuniculus* is the common rabbit, the original of the domestic varieties. The polar hare, white in winter, is *L. timidus*, var. *arcticus*. Several other species also turn white. *L. americanus* is the common varying hare of North America. *L. campestris* is the northern prairie-hare. *L. californicus* and *L. californicus* are two large southern hares of the same continent. *L. aquaticus* is the swamp-hare of the southern United States. *L. palustris* is the marsh-hare. The common wood-rabbit or molly cotton-tail of the United States is *L. sylvaticus*, of which there are several varieties in the West. See cuts under *cotton-tail*, *hare*, and *jack-rabbit*.

2. An ancient southern constellation, situated south of Orion and east of Canis Major.

Its brightest star, of 2.1 magnitude, is in a line from the middle star of Orion's belt through the sword of Orion.



The Constellation Lepus.

Lepyridæ (lē-pir'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lepyris* + -idae.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Lepyris*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Lepyris (lep'i-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπρός, in a rind or shell, neut. λεπρόν, a rind, shell, < λεπός, a scale, rind: see *lepis*.] A genus of weevils or *Cuculionidae*, having the rostrum subangulate and carinate below, and the legs rounded, not sinuate. They are rather large yellowish or grayish beetles, living upon various trees. The species are numerous, and belong to the northern portions of both hemispheres. *L. colon* is an ashy-gray species, about one third of an inch long, found in Europe and British America, especially upon willows.

leret. An obsolete form of *leer*¹, *leer*¹, *leer*³.

Lernæa (lēr-nē'ā), n. [NL., with ref. to the Lernæan hydra, < *L. Lernæa*, fem. of *Lernæus*: see *Lernæan*.] The typical genus of *Lernæidae*, formerly regarded as belonging to the group of nematode intestinal worms. The male of *L. branchialis* is 2 or 3 millimeters long, the female twice as large. Also *Lernæa*.

Lernæan, Lernæan (lēr-nē'an), a. and n. [*L. Lernæus*, < Gr. Λερναίος, Lernæan, < Λέρνα, Λέρνη, > *L. Lerna*, *Lerne*, a locality in Argolis.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to the marshy district and the lake and fountain called Lerna, in the region of Argolis in Greece, or to the ancient sacred grove in this district.

Opened the eye of his conscience to the hundred-headed injustice in the *Lernæan* Marsh of Modern Society.

Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *lernæoid*.—*Lernæan hydra*, in Gr. myth., a monstrous nine-headed serpent inhabiting the Lernæan marsh, killed by Hercules. See *hydra*, I, and *Hercules*.

II. n. A member of the *Lernæidae* or *Lernæoidea*.

Lernæidae (lēr-nē'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lernæa* + -idae.] A family of degraded parasitic crustaceans (fish-lice), of the order *Siphonostoma*, or giving name to a different order, *Lernæoidea*. The females of these fish-lice resemble worms rather than crustaceans. The body is unsegmented; there are processes upon the head; the mouth-parts are piercing, with a suctorial tube; and there are four pairs of small swimming-feet. They are found on the eyes, mouth, gills, and skin, and sometimes in the flesh of fishes. The small males are parasitic upon the females, and resemble crustaceans more than do the females. There are several genera, as *Lernæa*, *Lernæocera*, *Lernæonema*, *Penella*, *Hemolaphis*, etc. Also *Lernæada*.

lernæiform, lernæiform (lēr-nē'i-fōrm), a. [*NL. Lernæa* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of the *Lernæoidea*; resembling crustaceans of the genus *Lernæa*.

Lernæoidea (lēr-nē-ōd'ē-ē), n. pl. Same as *Lernæoidea*.

lernæoid, lernæoid (lēr-nē'oid), a. [*NL. Lernæa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lernæoidea*. Also *lernæan*.

Lernæoidea (lēr-nē-ōi-dē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lernæa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] An order of *Eptzoa*, containing those most degraded parasitic crustaceans whose bodies are worm-like and whose limbs are rudimentary, as in the families *Chondracanthidae*, *Lernæidae*, and *Lernæopodidae*. The limbs, when present, are simple inarticulate processes, serving only to fix the parasite on its host. The thorax is inarticulate and the abdomen usually rudimentary. These fish-lice, especially the females, exhibit the extreme of degradation and distortion of form. Also *Lernæoidea*.

Lernæopoda (lēr-nē-op'ō-dē), n. [NL., < *Lernæa* + Gr. ποῦς (pod-) = E. foot.] The typical genus of *Lernæopodidae*.

lernæopodian (lēr-nē-ō-pō-di-an), n. [*Lernæopoda* + -ian.] A fish-louse of the genus *Lernæopoda*, or some similar species.

Lernæopodidae (lēr-nē-ō-pōd'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lernæopoda* + -idae.] A family of degraded parasitic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma* or *Lernæoidea*. The body consists of head and thorax with rudimentary abdomen, and there are no swimming-feet. The mouth-parts consist of mandibulate and suctorial parts, the maxillipeds attaining some size and serving in the female for attachment. The dwarfed males have clasping-feet, but no swimming-feet. There are several genera of these grotesque fish-lice, as *Lernæopoda*, *Achtherus*, *Anchorella*, *Brachella*, etc.

Lernæa, **Lernæan**, etc. See *Lernæa*, etc.

lerot (lē'rot), n. [*F. lérot*, dim. of *leir*, < *L. glis* (glir-), a dormouse: see *Glis*.] The garden-dormouse, *Myomys* or *Eliomys nictela*, one of the larger dormice of southern Europe, about 6 inches long.

lerp (lērp), n. [Australian.] A manna said to be a secretion from an insect, found on the leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa* when very small.

lerruck (lē'ruk), n. A dialectal form of *laverock*, for *lark*¹. [Orkney Isles.]

lerry, n. [Appar. a var. of *leer*¹, n.] Learning; lesson. *Middleton*, *Blurt*, *Master-Constable*, iii. 3.

Larva (lér'vā), n. [NL. (Hodgson, 1837, as *Larva*; Blyth, 1849, as *Larva*), from a native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidae*; the snow-partridges. *L. nesi*.



Himalayan Snow-partridge (*Larva nesiota*).

colis, the only species, ranges along the Himalayas into Tibet and China, at an altitude of from 7,000 to 14,000 feet, breeding near the snow-line. The plumage is variegated with chestnut-red, buff, black, and gray; the male is spurred, and weighs about 30 ounces. See *snow-partridge*. Also called *Tetraoparidis*.

less¹, *adv.* An obsolete form of *less*.

less², *n.* A Middle English preterit of *lessen*.

Lesbia (les'bi-ā), n. [NL., so called with reference to their brilliant metallic color; < *L. lesbia* or *lesbia*, a precious stone found in Lesbos; see *Lesbian*.] 1. A genus of *Carabidae* founded by Latreille in 1804. As now restricted, the genus enters the tribe *Lebistini* of the subfamily *Harpatinae* *subsericea*, and is characterized by having short filial spurs, distinct antennal scrobes, the first three joints of the antennae glabrous, and the head constricted behind the eyes. A great many species of rather small size occur in all parts of the globe, but they are especially numerous in the tropical and subtropical parts of the New World. Most of them are either of brilliant metallic color or beautifully variegated with bright contrasting colors. They are usually met with during the daytime on trees and low plants.

2. A genus of humming-birds, or *Trochilidae*, with long forked tail, containing such species as *L. sylphica* or *L. gouldi*.

Lesbian (les'bi-an), a. and n. [< *L. Lesbius*, < Gr. *Λέβιος*, < *Λέβος*, > *L. Lesbos*, Lesbos.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos in the Aegean sea, which belonged in ancient times, together with the adjoining part of the coast of Asia Minor, to the district called *Æolis*, and was the home of a famous school of lyric poets, including Alcæus, Sappho, and others. From the reputed character of the inhabitants and the tone of their poetry, *Lesbian* is often used with the implied sense of 'amatory' or 'erotic.'—*Lesbian cyma*. See *cyma*, 1.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Lesbos.

lesche (les'kē), n. [< Gr. *Λέχη*, a place for conversation, a public portico, club-room, etc., also conversation, discussion, < *λέγω*, speak; see *logana*.] In Gr. antiqu., a building or covered portico frequented by the people for conversation or the hearing of news. Such edifices were numerous in Greek cities, and their walls were often decorated with historical and patriotic subjects by celebrated painters, as notably at Delphi.

Lescuropteris (les-kū-rōp'tē-ris), n. [NL., named after Leo Lescurerux, a Swiss-American paleobotanist.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Schimper (1869), which is related to *Odontopteris* by the mode of attachment of the lateral veins, and to *Neuropteris* by their direction, but differs from all the forms of the Carboniferous by its peculiar nervation. It occurs in the coal-measures of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

less¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *lessen*, etc., and *lessen*.

less², v. t. [ME. *lesen*, < AS. *lisan*, *lisan*, *lisan*, loose, release, < *leds*, loose: see *loose*, -less.] To loose; deliver; release.

less-majesty (lēs'maj'es-ti), n. [< F. *lèse-majesté*, < ML. *læsa majestas*, high treason: *L. læsa*, fem. of *læsus*, pp. of *lædere*, hurt (see *lesion*); *majestas*, majesty: see *majesty*.] In jurisprudence, any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason. The Latin *læsa majestas* denoted a charge brought against a citizen for acts of rebellion, usurpation of office, or general misdemeanors of a political character, which were comprehended under the title of offenses against the majesty of the Roman people. In the reign of Tiberius, according to Suetonius, it was less-majesty to flog a slave or to change one's clothes in the presence of any image of the emperor. It also was less-majesty to take into a latrine a ring or a piece of money bearing the effigy of Caesar. Also spelled *less-majesty*.

lesion (lēs'shon), n. [< F. *lésion* = Sp. *lesion* = Pg. *lesão* = It. *lesione*, < L. *læsio* (n-), an injury, < *lædere*, pp. *læsus*, hurt. Cf. *collide*, *elide*, *illide*, *allusion*, *collision*, *elision*, *elision*.] 1. A hurting; hurt; wound; injury.—2. In *debt law*, the loss

or injury suffered in a commutative contract by the party who does not receive an equivalent for what he gives. When the inequality amounts to more than one half of the value of what the party gives, it is called in French law *lésion d'outré moitié du juste prix*, in Spanish law *lesión enorme*, and, if very much more, *lesión enormísima*. When the inequality amounts to from one third to one quarter of the value of what the party gives, it is called in French law *lésion du tiers au quart*.

3. In *pathol.*, any morbid change in the structure of organs. The term is not restricted to visible anatomical changes, but may be applied to such as are revealed solely by a disturbance of function.

When it (peritonitis) arises from a wound, it is probably not the simple injury to the peritoneum that causes the lesion. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1181.

Focal lesion. See *focal*.

less, flank (less, flank), n. [ME. *leske*, < Dan. *lyske* = Sw. *lymske* = MD. *leusche*, flank.] The groin or flank. [Prov. Eng.]

The laste was a litle mane that laide was be-nethe, His leske laye alle lene and latheliche to schewe. *Morte Arthurs* (R. E. T. S.), l. 3390.

Leskea (les'kē-ā), n. [NL. (Johann Hedwig, 1782), named after N. G. Leske (1757-80).] A genus of mosses, the type of the tribe *Leskeae*. It is marked by the narrowly lanceolate teeth of the outer peristome, the narrow and linear segments of the inner, the absence of cilia, and the oblong capsule, which is erect or somewhat arcuate. *L. sericea*, sometimes called *golden moss*, is very common in England, forming silky yellowish-green patches on ash-trees.

Leskeae (les'kē-ā), n. pl. [NL. (W. P. Schimper, 1860), < *Leskea* + -ae.] A tribe of pleurocarpous *Bryaceae* or true mosses, embracing *Leskea*, its type, and a few other genera.

Leskia (les'ki-ā), n. [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), named after N. G. Leske.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidae*. They are rather large bristly flies of dark-yellowish or greenish color, confined to Europe and Asia. The larvae are internal parasites of other insects. *L. aurea* of Europe infests the larvae of moths of the genus *Seia*, and *L. sericea* of Japan affects the silkworm of commerce with the disease known as *uk*. The latter species has been placed in a genus *Ufmyia*. See *uk*.

2. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins having the mouth closed by triangular converging plates, as in *L. mirabilis*. J. E. Gray, 1851. Also called *Palaeostoma*.

Leskiidae (les'ki-'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leskia* + -idae.] A family of spatangoid sea-urchins named from the genus *Leskia*. Also *Leskiadae*.

Leskiina (les'ki-'i-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leskia* + -inae.] A subfamily of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidae*.

Lesleya (les'le-yā), n. [NL., named after J. P. Lesley.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lesquereux (1880). It is related to *Neuropteris* by some of its characters, and to *Megalopteris* by others. It differs from *Glossopteris* in that its venation is dichotomous and not reticulate. Two species have been described, one from the base of the Chester limestone in Illinois, the other from the bituminous coal of Kansas.

Leslie's cube. See *cube*.

Lespedeza (les-pē-dē-zā), n. [NL. (A. Michaux, 1803), named after D. Lespedez, the Spanish governor of Florida in the time of Michaux.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedyosaræ*, distinguished by the generally one-seeded and one-jointed pod and the pinnately trifoliate leaves without stipules. See *knopkoop-plant*, and *Japan clover* (under *Japan*).

less¹ (les), a. compar. [ME. *lesse*, *lano*, < AS. *læssa* (= OFries. *lessa*), less, smaller, for **læssa*, compar. (with superl. *læcast*, *læst*, < E. *least*, q. v.), from a positive prob. appearing in a deriv. form in Goth. *læstus*, weak (see *less²*, *lasy*), but associated in meaning with the unrelated *lytel*, little, small: see *little*. Cf. *less¹*, *adv.* Hence *lest*, unless, *less²*.] 1. Not so much or so large; of smaller quantity, amount, bulk, or capacity; inferior in dimensions, extent, or duration: as, *less* honor or reward; *less* profit or possessions; *less* time; *less* distance; *less* scope or range; the reward is *less* than he deserves; a man of *less* courage or ability; an article of *less* weight or value.

It is like a grain of mustard-seed, which . . . is *less* than all the seeds that be in the earth. Mark iv. 31.

Thou . . . wouldst . . . teach me how To name the brighter light, and how the *less*, That burn by day and night. Shak., Tempest, l. 2. 333.

More glory will be won, Or *less* be lost. Milton, P. L., iv. 854.

The sea, having lost to the north, and also to the west, on the side of the ancient causeway to the island, is the reason why the eastern port (of Pharos) at present is the *less*. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 2.

Even so late as *less* than half a century ago this region was still . . . most attractive. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, l.

2. Not so great, considerable, or important; of smaller scope or consequence; lower in the

scale: as, St. James the *Less*; his honors are *less* than his deserts.

But he that is *less* in the kingdom of heavens is more than he. Wyclif, Mat. xi. 11.

When thise [tidings] were told to *less* & to more. William of Palerne (R. E. T. S.), l. 4768.

Look for no *less* [punishment] than death. Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 92.

What power shall stand in that frightful time when rebellion hath become a *less* evil than endurance? Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Great tracts of wilderness, Wherein the beast was ever more and more, But man was *less* and *less*, till Arthur came. Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

=Syn. *Smaller*, *Less*, *Fewer*. *Smaller* is rather more exact than *less*, but is used freely of persons and of things both concrete and abstract: as, a *smaller* man, soul, size. *Less* is not used of persons: as, *less* trouble, happiness, size, degree; *less* of an evil. With reference to size and number, the proper words are *smaller* and *fewer*. "This apple is *less* than that." "There were *less* people there than I expected." are inelegant and erroneous, although similar expressions are often used both in speech and in writing. While the latter, however, is inexcusable, the former may be used sparingly without offense in certain colloquations, especially in poetry. The allusion to the mustard-seed in Mark iv. 31 appears to be the only example in the Bible of the use of *less* in the sense of 'smaller in size.' In Shakspere's plays the word occurs more than two hundred times, and in Milton's poems more than a hundred; in the former it is used only four or five times and in the latter three times in the sense of 'smaller in size,' and never in that of 'fewer.'

The razor's edge invisible, Cutting a *smaller* hair than may be seen. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 258.

Of harmes two the *less* is for to chauce. Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 470.

If we are mark'd to die, we are snow To do our country loss, and if to live, The *fewer* men the greater share of honour. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 22.

less¹ (les), *adv. compar.* [ME. *lesse*, *lano*, < AS. *læs* (= OE. *læs*), compar. *adv.*, associated with *læssa*, adj.: see *less¹*, a.] In a smaller or lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc.; in a decreased or abated way or manner: as, *less* prudent; *less* carefully executed; to exaggerate *less*; to think *less* of a person.

Suche changed hyr colour *lesse* and more. The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, l. 34).

His guide now led the way into another valley, where he would be *less* exposed to danger. Irving, Granada, p. 55.

My life I value *less* Than yonder fool his gaudy dress. Whittier, Mogg Megone, l.

less¹ (les), v. [ME. *lessen*, *lessen*, < *læssa*, less: see *less*, a. Cf. *lessen*.] 1. *trans.* To make less; lessen.

If we thus do . . . we shal . . . with this cumfort finde our hartes lighted, and thereby the grieve of our tribulation *lessed*. Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1578), fol. 58.

II. *intrans.* To become less; lessen.

The day is gon, the moneth passed, Hire love encreaseth and his *lesseth*. Goscer. (Halliwell.)

Lessen gan his hope and ek his myght. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1498.

less² (les), *conj.* [An aphetic form of *unless*.] Unless. B. Jonson.

And the mute Silence hist along, *Less* Philomel will deign a song. Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 84.

-less. [ME. *-les*, *-lean*, < AS. *-lēds* = OE. *-lēg* = OFries. *-las* = D. *-los* = MLG. LG. *-los* = OHG. MHG. *-lōs*, G. *-los* = Icel. *-lauss* = Dan. Sw. *-lōs* = Goth. *-law*, a suffix meaning 'free from, without,' orig. an independent word, AS. *leds*, etc., free, loose, governing the genitive, as in *dredma leds*, without joys, but becoming a mere suffix, as in *endeleds*, without end, endless, *scameleds*, without shame, shameless. See *leaset*, *loose*, a.] A common English suffix forming, from nouns, adjectives meaning 'without' (lacking, wanting, void of, destitute of) the thing or quality denoted by the noun: as, *childless*, without a child; *fatherless*, without a father; *endless*, without end; *hopeless*, without hope; *leafless*, without leaves; *shameless*, without shame; *so motherless*, *peniless*, *faithless*, *godless*, *graceless*, *lawless*, *witless*, *remediless*, *tasteless*, etc. It is applicable to any noun of which absence or destitution may be asserted. It is opposed to *-ful*, and is usually equivalent to the negative *un-* prefixed to an adjective in *-ful*, *-y*, *-ing*, or *-ed*, as *unhappy*, *unwitty*, *unending*, *unmatched*, etc., equivalent to *hopeless*, *witless*, *endless*, *matchless*, etc. It is in some cases attached to a verb, or to a word rare as a noun while common as a verb, as in *conscienceless*, *doleless*, *faddeless*, *repentless*, *shameless*, etc.

lessee (le-sē'), n. [OF. *lessee*, pp. of *lessor*, let, lease, F. *loueur*, let, leave: see *leaset*, v.] The

person to whom a lease is granted; a tenant taking an estate by lease.

One (personage) is the *lessee* of the fishery, whose good will is of special importance.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.

lease (le-sē' ship), n. [*lessee* + *-ship*.]
The condition or state of being a lessee.

lessee, n. Same as *lessee*. Bailey.

lessen (les'n), v. [*less* + *-en*. Cf. *less*, v.]

1. *intrans.* To become less; contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; decrease; diminish; shrink.

Naught was 'twixt the sea and him at last,
Except a lessening belt of yellow sand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 178.

2. To come to appear less from increase of distance.

In mounting up in antiquity, like hawks, they did not only *lessen*, but fly out of sight, even beyond the ken and cognizance of any record.
Fuller, Worthless, xvi.

A rustling as of wings in flight,
An upward gleam of lessening white,
No passed the vision, sound and sight.
Whittier, The Watchers.

II. *trans.* 1. To make less; diminish; reduce in number, size, degree, or quality.

Wickedness is by being acknowledged *lessened*, and doth grow by being hid.

Quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Well, we shall then know more; and Buckingham
Shall *lessen* this big look. Shak., Hen. VIII, I. 1. 119.

2. To degrade; reduce in dignity; depreciate; disparage.

The making of new Lords *lessens* all the rest.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 60.
St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired to *lessen* it.
Bp. Atterbury.

3. To cause to appear less from increase of distance; specifically, in *falconry*, to soar above or beyond.

Our two sorrows
Work, like two eager hawks, who shall get highest;
How shall I *lessen* mine? for mine, I fear,
Is easier known than our'd.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

lessening (les'ning), n. [Verbal n. of *lessen*, v.] 1. The act or process of making or becoming less. Specifically—2. In *falconry*, a soaring flight.

A flight of madness, like a falcon's *lessening*, makes them the more guard'd.
Collier, Eng. Stage, p. 73.

lessor (les'er), n. [*less* + *-er*.] This is the compar. *less*¹, with the reg. compar. *-er* superfluously annexed.] Less; smaller; minor.
God made . . . the *lessor* light to rule the night.
Gen. i. 16.

This is some monster of the Isle with four legs. . . I'll pull thee by the *lessor* leg.
Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 108.

[*Lesser* is not so common as *less*, but it is almost always used after the definite article, and in antithesis to *greater*, as well as in certain specific uses, as in *lesser Armenia*.]—*Lesser* appoggiatura, in music, the short appoggiatura.—*Lesser* baritone. Name as *less*.—*Lesser* Dionysia, Eleusinia, excommunication, George, etc. See the nouns.—*Lesser* line, the lesser of two lines whose squares are incommensurable, and the sum of whose squares is rational, while the rectangle is medial.—*Lesser* litany. See *litany*.—*Lesser* sixth, third, etc., in music, a minor sixth, third, etc.

lessor (les'er), adv. [*lessor*, a.] 1. In a smaller degree; less.

Some say he's mad; others that *lessor* hate him
Do call it valiant fury. Shak., Macbeth, v. 2. 18.

2. To less purpose.

I was an ear-witness
When this young man spoke *lessor* than he acted,
And had the soldier's vice to help him out.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

lessee (les'es), n. pl. [*ME. lessee*, < OF. (F.) *laissee*, dung, lit. leavings, < *laisser*, pp. of *laisser*, leave: see *leave*², v. t.] In *hunting*, the ordure or excrement of the boar, wolf, or bear.

'And gif men speke and sake hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an herb croteynges, of a bukke and of the roo-bukes, of the wilde boar, and of blaue beesys, and of wolves, he shal clepe it *lessee*. MS. Bodl., 648. (Halliwell.)

lessness (les'ness), n. The quality or condition of being less; diminution; abatement; inferiority; insignificance; meanness. [Rare.]

In the original it hath no such relation to *lessness* or greatness of person.

Sir T. Wyatt, To the King, Feb. 3, 1540.

lesson (les'n), n. [*ME. lessoun*, *lessun*, *lessun*, < OF. *leçon*, F. *leçon* = Sp. *lección* = Pg. *leção* = It. *lezione*, < L. *lectio* (n.), a reading, < *legere*, pp. *lectus*, read: see *legend*. Cf. *lection*, a doublet of *lesson*.] 1. A reading; a part of a book or writing read (originally aloud) at one time for information or instruction.

Of the world's wedding was bi-fore granted
Bi-owne the mayde Mellors & the prince of Grece;
Now listenes, let lordes, this *lesson* thus i ginne.
William of Palerne (R. E. T. S.), I. 1292.

Specifically—2. A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing appointed to be read during divine service. *Lessons* were used in the very early days of the Christian Church, being taken at first from the Old Testament, but to these were soon added selections from the New Testament, and later from the homilies of the fathers and from the Acts of Martyrs and Saints. In the Anglican Church the first lesson at morning or evening prayer is taken from the Old Testament (with inclusion of the books called the Apocrypha), and the second lesson from the New Testament. Those of the Roman Catholic Church include also lessons from the Acts of Martyrs and Saints, read on their memorial days. Also called *lection*. 3. Something to be learned at one time; a task assigned for study and recitation; a division of a text-book, or a particular portion of knowledge of any kind, constituting a single exercise for a pupil.

When bath bent down over a braid page,
W' as buik on our knec,
Thy lips were on thy *leson*, but
My *leson* was in thoo.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

One *leson* from one book we learn'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

4. Instruction conveyed to a pupil at a set time: as, to give *lessons* in drawing or music.

"Tom, you needn't go; I'm sure you won't be called up at first *leson*." Tom felt that he would risk being flogged at every *leson* for the rest of his natural school-life, sooner than go; so sat down.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 6.

5. Something learned, or that may be learned; a special piece of knowledge gained or imparted; an inculcation serving for guidance or for warning.

I learned among Lumbardes and Jewes a *lesoun*,
To wey pens [pence] with a poys, and pare the heyest.
Here Flowman (B), II. 242.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *leson* against thyself.
Ecclus. ix. 1.

O learn to love; the *leson* is but plain.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 407.

The historian of true genius will choose for the employment of his genius scenes from history that may read good and noble *lessons* to the world that reads him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 99.

6. Severe admonition; reproof; rebuke.

She would give her a *leson* for walking so late.
Sir P. Sidney.

lesson (les'n), v. t. [*lesson*, n.] To give a lesson or lessons to; teach; instruct; prompt.

Could you not have told him
As you were *leson'd*?
Shak., Cor., II. 3. 185.

Spenser . . . on this occasion hurt the pride of Leicester, too haughty or too mortified to be *lesoned* by his familiar dependant.
I. Dierckx, Amos, of Lit., II. 128.

The boy is *lesoned* in good behaviour from his earliest years.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 45.

Lessonia (le-sō-ni-yā), n. [NL., named after R. P. Lesson, a French naturalist.] 1. A genus of South American muscicoline flycatchers, of the family Tyrannidae. *L. nigra* and *L. orcas* compose the genus. Swainson, 1831.—2. A genus of coleopterates. Eyndoux and Souleyet, 1848.—3. A genus of seaweeds belonging to the *Laminariaceae*, closely allied to *Macrocystis* and *Neorocystis*. Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1829.

lessor (les'or), n. [*OF. lessor*, < *lessor*, lease: see *lease*², v. t.] One who grants a lease; the person who lets to a tenant.

lessow, n. and v. A variant of *lessen*.

lest¹ (lest), conj. [Early mod. E. also *least*; < ME. *leste*, *les* thc, < AS. *lēs* thc, the, less than; *thē*, instr. of *that*, the, that; *lēs*, adv., less; *thc*, conj., that: see *the*², *lest*¹, *that*.] For fear that; that . . . not; so that . . . not; as, he fled *lest* (or for fear that) he should be killed; take heed *lest* you fall (that you fall not).

I rede thee hence remove,
Least thou the price of my displeasure prove.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die.
Gen. III. 3.

lest², **lest**³, etc. A Middle English form of *lest*¹, *lest*¹, *lest*², *lest*³, and *lunt*.

Lestas (les'tēs), n. [NL., < Gr. *λεστής* (Ionic *λεστής*, Doric *λαστής*), a robber, < *λεῖσθαι*, carry off as booty, < *λήν*, equiv. to Ionic *λεῖν*, *λήν*, booty, plunder. Cf. *Leistes*.] A genus of beautiful dragon-flies, of the family *Agriionidae*, established by Leach in 1817. They have a large oblong pterostigma, two antecubital transverse venules broken fourth apical sector, simple postcostal space, and forfeited appendages in the male. *L. aeneus* is blue, green, and violet.

Lestodon (les'tō-don), n. [NL., < Gr. *λεστής*, a robber, + *δόντις* (δόντις) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of large extinct sloths, related to *Myodon*. Gervais, 1855.

Lestornis (les-tōr'nis), n. [NL., < Gr. *λεστής*, a robber, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of large

odontornithic birds from the Oretaceous of Kansas, related to *Hesperornis*. The type is *L. crassipes*. Marsh, 1876.

Lestridinae (les-tri-dī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lestris* (*Lestris*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Laridae*, typified by the genus *Lestris*; the jagers or skuas. The bill is epignathous, as in *Larinus*, but its covering is discontinuous, the upper mandible being saddled with a kind of cere beneath which the lateral nostrils open. The tail is nearly square, with the central rectrices long-exserted. The omes are long, the sternum is single-notched, and the pteryloids is peculiar in some respects. The leading genus is *Lestris*, from which *Stercorarius* or *Nepelostria* is now often separated. The species are few, chiefly inhabiting sea-coasts and large inland waters of the northern hemisphere. They are rapacious and voracious birds, which attack and harass others, especially gulls and terns, to make them disgorge or defecate in order to feed upon the droppings. The subfamily is also called *Stercorariinae*.

Lestris (les'tris), n. [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *λεστής*, piratical, < *λεσθῆναι*, a robber: see *Leistes*.] The typical genus of *Lestridinae*, either held to be contemporary with the subfamily or restricted to the smaller species like *L. pomatorhinus* and *L. parusitellus*.

let¹ (let), v.; pret. and pp. *let*, ppr. *letting*. [*ME. leten*, *leten* (pret. *let*, *lest*, *let*, pp. *leten*, *leten*, *leten*), < AS. *lētan*, ONorth. *lēta* (pret. *lēt*, *leot*, *leot*, pl. *lēton*, pp. *lēten*) = OS. *lātan* = OFries. *lāta* = D. *laten* = MLG. LG. *laten* = OHG. *lāzan*, *lāssan*, MHG. *lāzen*, G. *lassen* = Icel. *lāta* = Dan. *lade* = Sw. *lāta* = Goth. *lētan*, *let*; a reduplicating verb, as shown in the earliest forms of the pret. (AS. *leot*, Goth. *lailōt*); prob. akin to *late*¹, and the related *L. lassus*, weary, faint, orig. **lādus*, in form a pp. from the root **lad*: see *late*¹. *Let*¹ is thus ult. related to *let*³, which is a causal verb from *late*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To permit or allow (to be or to do), either actively or passively; grant or afford liberty (to): followed by an infinitive without *to*: as, to let one do as he pleases; to let slip an opportunity.

Pharaoh said, I will let you go. Ex. viii. 28.
The queen did let no man come in . . . but myself. Eth. v. 12.

Who lets so fair a house fall to decay?
Shak., Sonnets, xiii.

My Shakespeare's curse on clown and knave
Who will not let his ashes rest!
Tennyson, To —, after reading a Life and Letters.
One that manures his ground well, but lets himself lie fallow and vntil'd.
Bp. Merle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plaine Country Fellow.

2. Hence also much used as a kind of imperative auxiliary, with following infinitive, to form imperative first and third persons: as, let him be accursed (literally, allow him to be accursed); let them retire at once; let us pray; let me be listened to when I speak.

Dedications and panegyrics are frequently ridiculous, let them be addressed where they will.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Now late vs leue all this as for a space.
Gensynides (R. E. T. S.), I. 568.

And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. Gen. I. 3.

Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead. Mat. viii. 22.

Don't let us ascribe his faults to his philosophy. Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.

3. To furnish with leave or ability by direct action or agency; enable, cause, or make to do or to be: followed by an infinitive without *to* (except in the passive), or by a definitive adjective or adverb (with ellipsis of *go*, *come*, or *get* before the adverb): as, I will let you know my decision; let me understand your claim; to let a person in (come in or enter); to let a man out of prison.

In that mense time Alexander sent a lettre til Olympus, his moder, and tilde his mayster Aristotle, *letand* thame witte of the batelles and the dysces that they suffred.
MS. Lincoln, A. I. 17, I. 62. (Halliwell.)

There's a letter for you, sir. . . if your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 6. 11.

4. To leave; allow to remain or abide; suffer to continue or proceed.

And in that lawe thit leyus and *leten* hit for the besta.
Piers Plowman (O), xviii. 299.

That heart only which is ready to do, or let undone, all things for his neighbour's sake, is a pleasant thing in the sight of God.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 162.

But let me to my fortune and the cauletra.
Shak., M. of V., III. 2. 39.

5. To leave the care or control of; commit or intrust; resign; relinquish; leave.

So high doctrines I *lete* to divines.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Yf thou can stede welle ryde,
Wyth me thou shalt be *lete*.
MS. Cantab. Pt. II. 83, I. 92. (Halliwell.)

Christ had power to let his life and to take it again.
Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1880), p. 238.

But to her mother Nature all her care she *let*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 16.

6. To leave or transfer the use of for a consideration; put to rent or hire; farm; lease; often with *out*: as, to *let* a house to a tenant; to *let out* boats or carriages for hire.

Making great spoyle, and *letting* them out to farms to such as would give most for them.

Stow, *William Rufus*, an. 1088.

They have told their money, and *let out* Their coin upon large interest.

Shak., *T. of A.*, III. 5. 107.

This house is to be *let* for life or years; Her rent is sorrow, and her income tears.

Quarles, *Emblems*, II. 10. Epig.

7†. To cause: with an infinitive, without *to*, in a quasi-passive use (the original subject of the infinitive being omitted): as, to *let* make (cause to be made); to *let* call (cause to be called). It is sometimes joined with *do*, without change of meaning.

The whicher toun the queene Symyramus Lett dichen all about and walles make Ful hye.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 709.

The jugs answered "Of this in his absence I may not geve diffynitive sentence; Let *do* hym calle, and I wol gladly heere."

Chaucer, *Ductor's Tale*, l. 178.

Faete by is Kyng Herodes Howe, that *let* also the innocentes.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 80.

Than thei *lete* crie and enquire yef the man that hadde brought the letters were yet in the town.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 290.

8†. To allow or hold to be; regard; esteem.

Lo! he that *let* hymselfe to be konynge, And scorned hem that loves peynes dryen, Was ful unwar that Love hadde his dwellynge Withinne the subtille stremes of hir eyen.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 302.

Let alone (imperative), to say nothing of; not to mention; leaving out of question.

He told me that I should meet two men whom I am curious to see—Lord Plunket and the Marquess Wellesley: *let alone* the Chancellor, who is not a novelty to me.

Macaulay, in *Trevelyan*, I. 112.

I wouldn't turn out a badger to you, *let alone* a man.

Lawrence, *Guy Livingstone*, xvii.

Let be (imperative). (a) Cease; leave off. Also formerly *lable*. [Archaic.]

O had your tongue, ye lady fair, Let a your fully be.

The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 172).

Let be therefore my vengeaunce to diswade, And read where I that faytour false may find.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. ii. 12.

The rest said, *Let be*, let us see whether Elias will come to save him.

Mat. xxvii. 49.

I waste my heart in signs: *let be*.

Pennyson, *Princess*, vii.

(b) Leave alone; do not trouble or meddle with.

Fleete lordes, *lete* be the Queene, and go yourre way quyte, for I can yow good thanke for that ye haue of hir pite, and gramercy for that curteisie.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 591.

Let her rip, let it run its course, or do its best or worst. [Slang. U. S.]

"Lordy many," see he, "ef she don't do nothin' more 'n take a walk 'long-side on him now an' then, why, I say, *let 'er rip*—serves him right." H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 607.

Let me or us see, or let's see, let me or us consider or reflect.—*Let see!* Same as *let us* (or *us*) *see*.

"Now let us," quod Merlin, "what ye will do, for now is ther oon lease."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 367.

Quod the world to the child, "how many foolde Hast thou brought richesse? now *lete* us: Thou schulddest deie for hunger and coulode But y lente muste & clothe to thee."

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

To be let blood. See *blood*.—To let *abe*. See *abe*.—To let alone, to leave to himself or itself; leave undisturbed; avoid.

Ephraim is joined to idols: *let him alone*. Hos. iv. 17.

To let blood. See *blood*.—To let down. (a) To allow to descend; lower; give down: as, to *let down* a rope or a ladder.

He carryeth with him a long chayne, which hee *let*eth downe.

Purshay, *Pilgrimage*, p. 70.

The steps of a fine belonged carriage were *let down* with a bang.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xlv.

There's no'er sich a cow 't' Riding, if she'll only behave herself. She's a bonny lass, she is; let down her milk, there's a pretty!

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lover*, xv.

(b) To bring down; cause to be depressed or lowered.

Every outlet by which he (Shakespeare) can creep out of his present position is one which *let him down* into a still lower and fouler depth of infamy.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

(c) In metal-working, to lower the temper of, as a tool or spring of steel which has been made flint-hard. The temper is reduced by heating, the attainment of the required degree of hardness being indicated by the color.—To let drive. See *drive*.—To let fall. (a) To drop; allow or cause to drop, drop, or hang down: as, to *let fall* a boat's oars (into the water, preparatory to rowing).

And therewith the Duke *lets fall* the ryng in to the see, the processe and the cerymonyes wherof war to long to wryte.

Torrington, *Diaries of Eng. Travell*, p. 12.

The goose *let fall* a golden egg. Tennyson, *The Goose*.

(b) To allow to escape one, as an expression; utter carelessly or incidentally.

Least of all would Mrs. D. have willingly *let fall* a hint of the aerial castle building which she had the good taste to be ashamed of.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, ix.

To let fly. See *fly*, v. 1.—To let go. (a) To loosen the hold upon; cease holding; cast loose: often colloquially followed by *of*: as, to *let go* a hawser; *let go of* my hand. Also, colloquially, *leave go*. (b) To pass by or disregard.

But to let go the name, and come to the very nature of that thing which is thereby signified.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 2.

To let go again. See *again*.—To let in. (a) To admit; allow to enter. (b) To take in; cheat; swindle; involve in something undesirable: as, he *let me in* for ten dollars. [Slang.]

The farmer . . . persists in trying to convince himself that he was *let in* when he made himself liable for the tithes.

Nineteenth Century, xxii. 262.

To let into, to admit to knowledge of; trust with.

As we rode side by side through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the principal inhabitants whom we met in our way.

Addison, *The Tory Foxhunter*.

Lady Teale has lately suspected my views on Maria; but she must by no means be *let into* that secret.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 2.

To let light off, to make light of; despise.

Whene the gouernance goth thus with the the hous gie shuld.

And *let*th lyghte of the lawe and lease of the peple, And herkeneth all to honour and to see eke.

Richard the Redeless, III. 284.

To let loose, to set free; release from restraint.

Thy master has *let loose* the boy I look'd for.

Melcher, *Pilgrim*, iv. 3.

To let off. (a) To allow to go; excuse from service, task, or penalty: as, to *let off* a servant or a rogue. (b) To discharge with an explosion, as a fire-cracker.

I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of *letting* them off with a pop.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxix.

To let one's self loose, to launch out unreservedly; indulge in unrestrained speech or conduct. [Colloq.]—To let out. (a) To allow to pass out, as a prisoner.

And [he] aside than to the porter, "*Lets out*, for it is tyme;" and the porter selde thei sholdo not oute of the yates till the kyngs hadde comaunded.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 208.

(b) To allow to escape, as a confined fluid or a secret.

A spere thorn myn herio gan boure, & *lete* out the derwortheist oile that enere was.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

(c) To extend by lessening a seam or a tuck, as a garment or a sail. (d) To make narrower, as a seam; remove wholly or in part, as a tuck.—To let slide. (a) To leave out of consideration; pay no attention to. [Slang.]

Let the world slide: see! Shak., *T. of the S.*, Ind., I. 4.

(b) To allow to slip away or escape; suffer to be lost. [Slang.]

If California was going to cost the Union so much, it would be better to *let California slide*.

Quoted in *Barlett's Americanisms*.

To let slip, to allow to escape; lose sight of.

The Duke of Newcastle, who never *let slip* an opportunity of being absurd, took it up as a ministerial point, in defence of his creature the Chancellor.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 42.

To let the cat out of the bag. See *cat*.—To let well (or well enough) alone, to refrain from trying to improve that which is already tolerable; leave matters as they are.—*Syn. & Sent. Loose*, etc. See *loose*.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To permit or allow something to be done, occur, etc.: in certain colloquial phrases. See below.—2. To be rented or leased: as, this house *lets* for so much a year.

—To let in, to leak; allow something to enter, as water.—To let on. (a) To allow (a matter) to be known; betray one's knowledge: followed by a clause with *that*, or used, by ellipsis, absolutely: as, if he asks you, do not *let on* that you were there. [Colloq.]

A weel-stockit mallen, himsel' for the laird, And marriage aff-hand, were his proffers; I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or car'd, But thought I might ha'e waur offers.

Burns, *Last May a Braw Wooer*.

I saw the signal, for as quick as she was, but I never let on I saw it.

C. Roade, *Love me Little*, xiv.

(b) To pretend; feign; affect: as, *let on* that you did not hear. [Local.]—To let out. (a) To speak out; make something known. [Colloq.]

You bile the pot, and when I have had a smoke, I'll let out, but not afore.

Western Sornes.

(b) To strike out. [Colloq.]

At length, in a sort of frenzy, he took off his coat and began *letting out* at everybody around him, no matter whether his victims were on his side of the question or not.

Leiter *Wallack*, *Memories*, p. 101.

(c) To be dismissed or concluded: as, school *lets out* at three. [Rural, U. S.]

Tom whispered to Barbara that he would go and see if the horse was all right, and would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should let out.

E. Appleton, *The Graysons*, x.

To let up, to cease; intermit; hold up; pause; rest: as, the rain is beginning to *let up*; will that scold never *let up*? [Colloq. U. S.] Also used imperatively.

The man *lets up* on his watchfulness.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. II. 5.

let¹ (let), n. [*< let¹, v.*] A letting for hire or rent. [Colloq., Eng.]

Till this coach-house . . . gets a better let, we live here cheap.

De Quincey, *The Climes*, II.

let² (let), v. [*< ME. letten, < AS. lettan* (pret. *lettado*), make late, hinder (= OS. *letthan* = OFries. *letta* = D. *letten* = MLG. *letten* = OHG. *letzan*, *lezzen*, *lezzen*, MHG. *lezzen*, *letzen*, hinder (cf. G. *ver-letzen*, hurt, injure), = Icel. *letja*, hinder, = Goth. *latjan*, tarry), *< let*, late, slow: see *late*. Cf. *let¹*.] I. *trans.* To delay; retard; hinder; prevent; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Bycause of his sickness, Which *letted* him to doon his bynesse.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 690.

The Duchesse Dowager was absolute in the lands of her dowrie, and hee could not let her to dispose of her own.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*, p. 129.

By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that *lets* me!

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 4. 85.

Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole, And *lets* me from the saddle.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To delay; hesitate; waver; be slow.

"I may no longer *lette*," quod he, and Iyarde he pryked, And went away as wynde, and there-with I awakod.

Piers *Plowman* (B), xvii. 240.

There was a proud & very profane yonge man, . . . and [he] did not let to tell them that he hoped to help to cast half of them over board before they came to their journey's end.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 75.

2. To forbear; cease; leave off.

Ne truly for my dethe I shal not *lette* To beu her trewest servant and her knyght.

Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 192.

When Collatine unwisely did not *let* To praise the clear unmatched red and white.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 10.

3. To be a hindrance; stand in the way.

He who now *let*eth will *let*, until he be taken out of the way.

2 *Thes.* II. 7.

let² (let), n. [*< let², v.*] A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay: now currently used only in the tautological phrase "without let or hindrance."

Whereto when as my presence he did spy To be a let, he had me by and by For to alight.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. ii. 17.

It had been done ere this, had I been consul; We had had no stop, no let.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, III. 2.

The conference with these Witches is one of the greatest *let* to the proceeding of the Gospel amongst them.

Purshay, *Pilgrimage*, p. 282.

-let. [*< ME. -let, < OF. -let, m., -lette, f., prop. -et-et*, being dim. *-et* + dim. *-et*. See examples.] A diminutive suffix, as in *braceolet*, *hamlet*, *riverlet*, etc., and other words from or based upon the French. It is also used as a purely English formative, as in *armlet*, *kinglet*, *nolet*, *ringlet*, etc., being often merely humorous. In *eyelid* and some other words the termination *-let* is not original.

let-alone (let'-a-lon'), a. and n. I. a. Passive; inactive: as, a *let-alone* policy; the *let-alone* treatment in medicine.

II. n. Forbearance. [Rare.]

The *let-alone* lies not in your good will.

Shak., *Lea*, v. 3. 79.

letch¹ (lech), v. t. [Also *leach* (and *latch*: see *latch*); *< ME. *lecchen, < AS. leccan* (= OHG. *leken, lechen*, MHG. *lecken*), wet, moisten: see *leak*, v.] Same as *leach*².

letch¹ (lech), n. [*< letch¹, v.*] Same as *leach*².

letch² (lech), n. [*< letch², v.*] Same as *leach*².

letch² (lech), n. [*< letch², v.*] Same as *leach*².

letch² (lech), n. [*< letch², v.*] Same as *leach*².

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letch² (lech), n. [*< letch², v.*] Same as *leach*².

letch² (lech), n. [*< letch², v.*] Same as *le*

lethal

lethal (lê'thal), *a.* [= Sp. *letal* = Pg. *letal* = It. *letale*, < L. *letalis*, improp. written *lethalis*, mortal, deadly, < *letum*, death, improp. written *lethum*, as associated with Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness: see *lethē*, *Lethe*.] Pertaining to or capable of causing death; deadly; fatal.

Thou wrapp'st his [man's] eyes in mist, then boldly lays Thy *lethal* gins before thy crystal gates.

Quarles, Emblems, II. 2.

All persons who . . . are found in possession of . . . any *lethal* weapon.

London Ad (1862), quoted in Ribbun-Turner's *Vagrants* [and Vagrancy, p. 365.

Starvation carried off all whom the *lethal* climate spared. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 825.

lethality (lê-thal'i-ti), *n.* [*F. lethalié* = It. *letalità*; as *lethal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being lethal; deadliness.

The certain punishment being preferable to the doubtful *lethality* of the *letthal*. *Atkins*, Voyage to Guinea, p. 104.

lethargic, *n.* An obsolete form of *lethargy*.
lethargia (lê-thâr'ji-â), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ληθαργία*, lethargy: see *lethargy*.] In *veg. pathol.*, a sluggish condition of buds or seeds which still possess vitality. It may sometimes be overcome by close pruning in the case of buds, or by the application of hot water or weak acids in the case of seeds.

lethargique (lê-thâr'jik), *a.* [*F. lethargique* = Sp. *lethargico* = Pg. *lethargico* = It. *lethargico*, < L. *lethargicus*, < Gr. *ληθαργικός*, drowsy, < *ληθαργος*, forgetful, *ληθαργία*, lethargy: see *lethargy*.] 1. Affected with lethargy; morbidly sluggish or drowsy; dull; torpid.

Sparta, Sparta, why in slumbers

Lethargic dost thou lie?

Byron, tr. of Greek War-Song.

The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the *lethargic* Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 82.

2. Marked by lethargy or languor; manifesting sluggishness or apathy: as, *lethargic* movements; a *lethargic* government.

All the company are sitting in *lethargic* silence round the table. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, IV. 11.

The *lethargic* character of their ambassador here gives a very unhelpful aspect to a treaty on this ground. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 204.

3. Producing lethargy; causing languor or apathy; stupefying.

Tou long Jove lull'd us with *lethargic* charms,

But now in peals of thunder calls to arms.

Pope, *Iliad*, xv. 276.

lethargical (lê-thâr'ji-kal), *a.* [*< lethargic* + *-al*.] Same as *lethargic*. [Rare.]

Distracted persons, *lethargical*, apoplectic, or any way senseless and incapable of human and reasonable acts, are to be assisted only by prayers.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 4.

lethargically (lê-thâr'ji-kal-i), *adv.* In a lethargic or sluggish manner; torpidly.

Here in the gloom the pamper'd sluggards lull The lazy hours, *lethargically* dull.

Forster, Voyage to the Planets.

lethargicalness (lê-thâr'ji-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lethargic; unnatural drowsiness or sluggishness.

That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this tepidity and *lethargicalness*.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.

lethargicness (lê-thâr'jik-nes), *n.* Same as *lethargicalness*.

A grain of glory, mixt with humbleness, Cures both a fever and *lethargicness*. *G. Herbert*.

lethargise (lê-thâr'jiz), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *lethargised*, ppr. *lethargising*. [*< lethargy* + *-ise*.] To render lethargic; stupefy. Also spelled *lethargize*.

The *lethargised* is not less sick because he complains not so loud as the aguish. *Ros. T. Adams*, Works, I. 353.

All bitters are poison, and act by stilling, and depressing, and *lethargising* the irritability. *Coleridge*.

lethargogenic (lê-thâr-gô-jen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ληθαργος*, lethargy, + *-γενος*, producing: see *-genous*, *-genic*.] Giving rise to lethargy.

lethargus (lê-thâr'gus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *lethargus*, lethargy: see *lethargy*.] Negro lethargy. See *lethargy*.

lethargy (lê-thâr'ji), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lethargic*, < ME. *lethargic*, *litharge*, < OF. *lethargie*, *litharge*, F. *lithargie* = Sp. *letargia* = Pg. *lethargia* = It. *letargia*, < LL. *lethargia*, < Gr. *ληθαργία*, drowsiness, < *ληθαργος*, forgetful (as a noun, *ληθαργος*, > L. *lethargus*, > It. *letargo*, lethargy), < *λήθη*, oblivion (see *Lethe*, *n.*), + *ἀργος*, pain (*ἀργ-* altered to *ἀπ-* to avoid recurrence of λ).] 1. A state of prolonged inactivity or torpor; inertness of body or mind; sluggishness; dullness; stupor.

He is fallen into a *lethargy*, which that is a comone sickness to horses that ben drowsyd.

Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 2.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*. *Sp. Atterbury*.

What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?

This *lethargy* that creeps through all my senses?

Addison, Cato, v. 1.

In a state of *lethargy* or inattentiveness a greater force of stimulus is needed to attract the attention.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 58.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, a disorder of consciousness, which consists of prolonged and profound sleep, from which the patient may be momentarily aroused, but into which he quickly sinks again. *Quain*.—3. The hibernation or winter sleep of an animal, or any other state of complete repose, as a period of summer lethargy observed in many insect-larvae, the repose of many tropical animals during the dry season, etc.—Negro or African *lethargy*, a disease prevailing on the west coast of Africa, affecting negroes almost if not quite exclusively, and terminating after a course of some months almost invariably in death. It is characterized by fits of somnolence increasing in intensity and gravity, by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and by more or less edema. Also called *sleeping-sickness*, *sleeping-dropsy*, *navelton*, and *lethargus*.

lethargy (lê-thâr'ji), *v. t.* [*< lethargy*, *n.*] To make lethargic or dull. *Churchill*.

Either his notion weakens, [or] his discernings Are *lethargied*.

Shak., Lear, I. 4. 240.

lethargy, *n.* Same as *lethargic*.

lethē, *n.* [Also *lete*; < L. *lethum*, improp. spelling of *letum*, death. Cf. *lethal*.] Death. [Poetical.]

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,

Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lete*.

Shak., J. C., III. 1. 208.

What more remains t' accomplish our revenge?

The proudest Nation [Troy] that great Asia nurs'd

Is now extinct in *lete*. *Heywood*, Iron Age, II. 2.

Lethe (lê'thê), *n.* [*< L. Lethe* (def. 1), < Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness, oblivion (*λήθης ὄδωρ*, water of oblivion; ὁ ἴσος *λήθης ποταμός*, the river of oblivion, name of a river in Lusitania; but no river called *λήθη* is mentioned by Greek writers), < *λᾱδανός*, *λᾱδν*, forget, akin to L. *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*: (a) The personification of oblivion, a daughter of Eris. (b) The river of oblivion, one of the streams of Hades, the waters of which possessed the quality of causing those who drank of them to forget their former existence.

Your goodness is the *Lethe*

In which I drown your injuries, and now live

Truly to serve you.

Plancher (and another), Sea Voyage, II. 1.

Far off from those a slow and silent stream,

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls

Her watery labyrinth. *Milton*, P. L., II. 583.

2. A draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.

The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense

In soft and delicate *Lethe*. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 7. 114.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, with one species, *L. europa*, from the Malay archipelago. *Hübner*, 1816.

lethē, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *lethē*.
Lethean (lê-thê'an), *a.* [*< L. Letheus*, < Gr. *ληθαῖος*, of forgetfulness, < *λήθη*, forgetfulness: see *Lethe*.] Pertaining to the river Lethe; inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

The soul with tender luxury you fill,

And o'er the sense *lethēan* dews distill.

Fulcoer, Shipwreck, III.

Lethe'd (lê-thê'd), *a.* [*< Lethe*, *q. v.*, + *-ed*.] Caused by or as if by a draught from Lethe; Lethean; oblivious: used only by Shakspeare, originally in the form *Lethe'd*.

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with cloyless sauces his appetite;

That sleep and feeding may procure his honour

Even till a *Lethe'd* dullness. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 1. 97.

letheon (lê-thê-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness (see *Lethe*), + *-on*, for *-one*.] Ethyl ether when used as an anesthetic.

letheonize (lê-thê-on-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *letheonized*, ppr. *letheonizing*. [*< letheon* + *-ize*.] To subject to the influence of letheon.

lether, *a.* See *lether*.

lethiferous (lê-thif'ê-rus), *a.* [= F. *létifère* = Sp. *letifero* = Pg. *letifero* = It. *letifero*, < L. *lethif*, improp. spelled *lethifer*, deadly, < *letum*, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Deadly; bringing death or destruction.

Those that are really *lethiferous* are but accessories of sin.

J. Robinson, *Eudora* (1858), p. 151.

Letheus (lê-thê-us), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777); supposed to be for *Olethrus*, < Gr. *ὀλεθρος*, ruin, destruction, death.] A genus of scarabæoid

beetles, of the family *Aphodidae*, confined to eastern Europe and western Asia. They are noted for climbing up plants to cut off leaves and twigs, which they carry into their burrows to eat.

lethy, *a.* See *lethy*.

lethy (lê'thi), *a.* [*< Lethe* + *-y*.] Causing oblivion or forgetfulness; Lethean. [Rare.]

Thou dostest upon a divell, not a woman,
That has bewitcht thee with her sorceries,
And drown'd thy soul in *lethy* faculties.

Marston, Immediate Countess, iv.

letifical (lê-tif'i-kal), *a.* [*< letific* (< L. *letifico*, making glad, < *letus*, glad, + *facere*, make) + *-al*.] Making glad. *Bailey*, 1731.

letificator (lê-tif'i-kât), *v.* [*< L. letificator*, pp. of *letificare* (> It. *letificare* = Sp. *letificar*), make glad, cheer, rejoice, < *letificus* (> Pg. *letífico*), make glad: see *letifical*.] I. *intrans.* To rejoice; be glad. *Bailey*, 1731.

II. *trans.* To make glad; gladden; cheer.

Nares.

letification (lê-tif-i-kâ'shon), *n.* [*< letifico* + *-ion*.] The act of rejoicing; festivity.

The last year we shew'd you, and in this place,

How the shepherds of Christ by thee made *letification*.

Candlish, Day (1813), Int.

Leto (lê'tô), *n.* [*< Gr. Λητώ*; cf. L. *Latona*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the mother by Zeus of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), to whom she gave birth on the island of Delos. She was a personification of the night and of the darkness, which is a necessary antithesis to the great twin deities of light, her children. She was called by the Romans *Latona*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of hepialid moths, with one species, *L. venus*, of South Africa. *Hübner*, 1816.

let-off (lê'tôf), *n.* [*< the phrase let off*: see *let*, *v.*] 1. An outlet; a vent.

Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got, . . . just as a *let-off* for the angry passions of their masters. *Religious Herald*, June 2, 1887.

2. In *power-loom weaving*, any one of a variety of devices for feeding or letting off the warp from the beam or yarn-roll of a loom, as required by the winding of the cloth on the cloth-beam.

let-pass (lê'tpâs'), *n.* 1. A passport or permit to pass, or to go or be abroad.

Three men found wandering without a *let-pass* were to be sent to the fleet to serve His Majesty.

A. H. A. Hamilton, *Quarter Sessions*, p. 218.

2. A pass or paper furnished to a vessel in order to prevent detention by a ship of war; a safe-conduct.

Letta (lê'ta), *n.* [*< Lett. Latvi*.] A member of a branch of the Lithuanian or Lettish race, inhabiting chiefly the Russian provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Vitebsk. The Letts call themselves *Latvis*. See *Lithuanian*.

letter (lê'ter), *n.* [*< let* + *-er*.] 1. One who lets or permits.

A provider slow

For his own good, a careless *letter-go*.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's *Art of Poetry*.

2. One who lets for hire. [Rare.]

Aston, who calls her [Mrs. Bracegirdle] "the Diana of the Stage," says, "The most received Opinion is that she was the Daughter of a Coach Man, Coach maker, or *Letter* out of Coaches in the Town of Northampton."

J. Ashmole, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 25.

letter (lê'ter), *n.* [*< ME. letters*; < *let* + *-er*.] One who lets, retards, or hinders.

letter (lê'ter), *n.* [*< ME. lettre*, *latra*, < OF. *latra*, *latra*, F. *latra* = Sp. *latra* = Pg. *latra* = It. *lettera*, < L. *littera*, *littera*, a letter, alphabetic character, in pl. a letter, epistle, also literature, history, letters; origin uncertain; perhaps, with formative *-ter*, from the root "H of *hure*, pp. *hirus*, smear, spread, or rub over (see *Unitment*), meaning a character graven (with a style) on a tablet 'smeared' with wax (the letters being, when necessary, erased by rubbing the wax with the end of the style), or a character 'smeared' or spread (with a reed or pencil) on parchment. (Cf. *obliterate*.) Hence also (from L. *littera*, *littera*) E. *literal*, *literary*, *literate*, *literature*, *alliterate*, *obliterate*, *transliterate*, etc.] 1. A mark or sign used to represent a sound of the human voice; a conventional representation of one of the primary elements of speech; an alphabetical character.

And than he brought hym a brief all of brode *letres*,
That was comly by orafte a clerke for to rede.

Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 794.

He . . . from the cross-row plucks the *letter G*.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 55.

Primitive picture ideograms have passed through the successive stages of phonograms and syllabic signs till they finally developed into *letters*.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 12.

2. In *printing*, a type bearing an alphabetical character: as, an initial letter; broken letters.
—3. Alphabetical representation in general; characters used in writing or printing collectively; hence, in *printing*, movable type as constituting complete fonts: as, black-letter (either in manuscript or impression, or as type); plenty or scarcity of letter.

It [the Samaritan Pentateuch] seemed to me to be much later than that of Sir John Cotton's Library with us, because it was of a much smaller letter, and more broken in the Writing, which was all I am capable to judge by.

Letter, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

4. A missive communication made by the use of letters. Specifically—(a) A written message, notice, or other expression of thought sent by one person to another; an epistle: formerly in the plural with reference to a single communication.
Furst the Bowden sent his letters owt.
With messengers as fast as they cowds ride,
To kynges and to princes all about.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1801.

Lo, heer the letters seled of this thing,
That I mot bere with al the haste I may.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 638.

I have a letter from her,
Of such contents as you will wonder at.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 12.

(b) An official or legal document granting some right, authority, or privilege to the person or persons addressed or named in it: as, letters patent; letters of administration.
5†. An inscription.
In al that lond magielen was noon
That coude expounne what this letters mente.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 218.

Be wryting of wees that wist it in dede,
With sight for to serche, of hom that suet after,
To ken all the craftes how the case felle,
By lokyng of letters that lette were of olde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 23.

6. Literal or exact meaning; un glossed signification; that which is most plainly expressed by the words used: as, to adhere to the letter of the text.
Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the spirit: for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.
2 Cor. iii. 6.

By the letter and written word of God, we are without exception in the state of death.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 57.

The special abuse of reverence is idolatry, which is worshipping the letter instead of the spirit.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 105.

7. pl. Literature in general; hence, knowledge derived from books; literary culture; erudition: as, the republic of letters; a man of letters.

Pericles was an able minister of state, an excellent orator, and a man of letters. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ll.

But the valuable thing in letters . . . is, as we have often remarked, the judgment which forms itself insensibly in a fair mind along with fresh knowledge.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Int.

It [teaching] was wise in this, that it gave its pupils some tincture of letters as distinguished from mere scholarship.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8. 1896.

8. In musical notation, same as letter-name.
—Anillary letters. See anillary. —Apostrophe letters. See apostrophe. —Ascending letters. In printing. See ascending. —Body letter, that kind of type in which the main portion of a book or paper is printed. *E. H. Knight*.

—Capital letter. Same as capital letter. —Casing letter, ornamental letters, capital letters, general letter, characteristic letter, singular letter, commendatory letters, commercial letters, ornamental letters. See the adjectives. —Communicatory letters. See communicatory. —Condensed letter, in printing. See type. —Dead letter, dead-letter office. See dead. —Descending letters, diminutive letter, diminutive letter. See the adjectives. —Double letters, in printing, the characters f, h, k, m, and n cast as single types, to prevent the breaking of the back of the f, which when used separately interferes with every following ascending letter. The diphthongs s and o are also cast as double letters. —Ecclesiastical letters. See ecclesiastical. —Extended letter, in printing. See extended. —Inferior letter, in printing, a small letter printed at the bottom of the line. —Initial letter. See initial. —Kerned letter, a type in which some portion of the face overlaps the body, as the upper part of the letter i. Nearly all the long letters in italic and script fonts are kerned. *E. H. Knight*.

—King's letter. Same as brief, 2 (d). —Letter diminutive. Same as diminutive letter. —Letter missive. (a) A letter of an official character sent to or intended for different persons about some matter concerning all of them; specifically, among Congregationalists, an identical letter issued by a church, by a member or members of a church feeling aggrieved, or by persons desirous of forming a church, calling a council of churches for advice or aid upon the subject or subjects mentioned in the letter.

The council, being assembled as invited, is organized by being called to order by one of its older members, who reads the letter missive which is the authority for their procedure.
H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism, iii. § 1.

(b) In Eng. law: (1) A letter of courtesy written by the lord chancellor to any peer, peeress, or bishop against whom a bill is filed, informing the party of the complaint and requesting an appearance, sent in lieu of summons. (2) A letter from the sovereign addressed to a dean and chapter, naming the person whom they are required to elect as bishop. Also called royal letter. See extract under royal letter.

—Letter of allotment, attorney, bailiary, credit, license. See allotment, etc. —Letter of credence. See credence. —Letter of marque. See marque. —Letter of marti. Same as letter of marque. —Letter of orders. See order. —Letter of recommendation. See recommendation. —Letters advocatory. See advocatory. —Letters clause or close, in Eng. law, letters in the name of the sovereign closed or sealed up with the royal signet or privy seal. —Letters of administration, the instrument by which the court having jurisdiction of intestates' estates authenticates the appointment of an administrator and authorizes him to proceed in the settlement of the estate. —Letters of administration with the will annexed, letters of administration in a case where there is a will but no executor, as where the will omits to provide one, or the one designated does not accept the trust, and it therefore becomes necessary to appoint an administrator to carry the will into effect. —Letters of caption. See caption. —Letters of collection, or letters of special administration, letters issued for the temporary purpose of enabling some one to collect and hold the assets, pending a controversy as to the right to have letters of administration or letters testamentary. —Letters of election, of excommunication, of fire and sword, of exorcism, of legitimization. See election, excommunication, fire, etc. —Letters of intercommuning. See intercommuning. —Letters of open door. See open. —Letters overt. Same as letters patent. —Letters patent, an open letter under the seal of the state or nation, granting some property, right, authority, privilege, or title; more specifically, in modern law, such letters granting the exclusive right to use an invention or design. Letters patent are so called because they were commonly addressed by the sovereign to all subjects at large, and were not sealed up like a secret commission, but open, ready to be shown to whom it might concern.

By the story of dyvers letters patentis or charturs grauntid and confermeyd by dyvers kynges of Yngland.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

With the exception of a few gaps in the reigns of John and Henry III., the letters-patent extend without break or flaw from the year 1200 to our own day. Unlike the close rolls, they are unsealed and exposed to view, hence their name.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 311.

Letters rogatory, an instrument by which a court of one nation informs a court of a foreign nation that a certain claim is pending in the first-mentioned court, in which the testimony of certain witnesses who reside within the jurisdiction of the foreign court is required, and the foreign court is requested to take their depositions, or cause them to be taken, in due course and form of law, for the furtherance of justice, usually adding to the request an offer on the part of the court making it to do the like for the other in a similar case. *Benedit*. —Letters secret, letters or documents closed and sealed, and not for general perusal: opposed to letters patent.

Two different methods of sealing documents, either closed or open for inspection, are recorded in the legal terms letters secret and "letters patent."
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 580.

Letters testamentary, the instrument by which a court of probate authenticates the appointment of an executor under a will, and authorizes him to proceed in the administration of the will. —Lingual letter. Same as cerebral letter. —Man of letters. See man. —Monitory, movable, nundinal, etc., letter. See the adjectives. —Open letter, a letter designed for several or many persons; a letter to be passed from hand to hand, or to be published; especially, a letter of private or personal import intended for general perusal. —Pacifical letter. See commendatory letters, under commendatory. —Proof before letter. See proof. —Provincial letter. See provincial. —Registered letter, a letter the address of which is registered at a post-office for a special fee, in order to secure its safe transmission, a receipt being given to the sender and by each postmaster and employee through whose hands it passes. In the United States the receipt of the person addressed is forwarded to the sender. —Ribbon letter, an ornamental type or character whose design is taken from a ribbon laid in the shape required, with its doublings, folds, etc. —Royal letter. Same as letter missive (b) (2).

The royal letters are a thing of course.
A king, that would, might recommend his horse (to be bishop).
And deane, no doubt, and chapters, with one voice,
As bound in duty, would confirm the choice.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 418.

Signet letter. See signet. —Sunday letter. Same as dominical letter. See dominical. —Superior letter, in printing, a small letter printed at the top of the line. —Synodal letter. See bull, 2. —To expedite letters. See expedite. —To gain or lose letters, in teleg., in a B C instrument, to indicate letters in advance of or behind the proper letter of the alphabet: said of the index when it is out of adjustment and points to the wrong part of the dial. The error may be continually one or more letters in advance or one or more letters behind the proper position, or it may be a varying one due to the index failing to make the proper steps. —To run one's letters, in Scots law, to exercise the right an accused person has (under certain restrictions) of having his case tried before the circuit court sits in the locality in which the applicant is imprisoned. (See also drop-letter.)

Letter's (let'er), v. t. [*Letter's*, n.] To impress or engrave letters on; mark or stamp with a title or an inscription: as, to letter a book; a lettered stone or print.

And ye talk together still,
In the language wherewith Spring
Letters cowlips on the hill?
Tennyson, Adeline.

letter-balance (let'er-bal'ans), n. A machine for weighing letters, printed matter, or small packages, for mailing.

letter-board (let'er-bôrd), n. 1. In printing, a strong movable board upon which types are placed for distribution or for temporary stowage. —2. The broad smooth board on the out-

side of a railroad-car, above the cornice and windows, on which is painted the name of the road or other legend. Also called frieze.

letter-book (let'er-bûk), n. A book in which letters are filed, or in which copies of letters are made, for preservation.

letter-box (let'er-boks), n. A box to receive letters. (a) A locked box fastened to a wall or post in a public place, or conveniently placed for public use in a post-office, in which letters are dropped to be collected and mailed at regular hours by the post-office carriers or clerks.

The lion's head which served as a letter-box has been immortalized in that paper [the "Guardian"]. It was in imitation of the famous lion at Venice.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 221.

(b) One of a number of rented boxes in a post-office, in which letters are placed by the postmaster or clerk to be collected by the owners of the boxes at their convenience. More commonly called simply box.

Any body hesitates a little in reference to going behind the letter-boxes and assisting in sorting the mails.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 218.

(c) A box to receive letters, affixed at the entrance of a dwelling or place of business, usually upon the inside of the door, with a slit through which letters may be thrust in from without.

letter-carrier (let'er-kar'i-er), n. A man who delivers or collects letters in postal service; a postman.

letter-case (let'er-kās), n. 1. A case for containing letters; hence, a portable writing-desk or portfolio. —2. In printing, a type-case. See case, 2, n., 6.

letter-clip (let'er-klip), n. An implement, consisting of a pair of plates opening and closing on a spring, by means of which papers may be clasped firmly, so as to be hung up or kept together.

letter-cutter (let'er-kut'er), n. One who cuts letters in or upon a surface, as of stone or metal; specifically, in type-founding, a punch-cutter.

letter-drop (let'er-drop), n. On a postal or mail railroad-car, a plate with an opening closed by a hinged flap, for receiving letters for the post along the route of the train.

lettered (let'erd), a. [*Letter's* + -ed. Cf. *Heretate*.] 1. Literate; educated; versed in literature or science.

Lere it thus, lewede men, for lettered hit knoweth,
Than treuthe and trowe loue ys no treusour better.
Pierre Plouman (C), ll. 135.

Arm. Monseigneur, are you not lettered?
Mok. Yea, yes; he teaches boys the horn-book.
Shak., I. L. L., v. 1. 48.

2. Of or pertaining to learning; marked by or devoted to literary culture: as, lettered ease or retirement.

And he, who to the lettered wealth
(X) ages adds the lore unpriced.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

3. In cool. and bot., marked as if with letters; having spots which look like letters, or make the surface seem to be written over: as, the lettered tortoise (*Emys scripta*); the lettered chinamark (*Diosemia literalis*, a small brown British moth).

letterer (let'er-er), n. One who letters; one who marks or cuts the letters of an inscription, a title, or the like: as, a book-letterer.

letter-file (let'er-fil), n. A device for holding letters for reference. It may be a rod or pointed hook of metal mounted on a stand, or a clip, case, box, or folio, with or without some arrangement to facilitate reference.

letter-founder (let'er-foun'dér), n. Same as type-founder.

Our printing-house often wanted sorts, and there was no letter-founder in America. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 128.

letter-founding (let'er-foun'ding), n. Same as type-founding.

letter-foundry (let'er-foun'dri), n. Same as type-foundry.

letter-head (let'er-hed), n. 1. A printed form of address or advertisement at the head of a sheet of letter-paper. Also called letter-heading.

—2. A sheet of letter-paper so headed.

He drew up a note upon the "tavern" letter-head.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 618.

letter-heading (let'er-hed'ing), n. Same as letter-head, 1.

lettering (let'er-ing), n. [Verbal n. of letter, v.] 1. The act of stamping or marking with letters. —2. The letters impressed or marked upon anything; any inscription, as on a sign-board, coin, or tombstone.

lettering-box (let'er-ing-boks), n. A small case in which are kept the types used by bookbinders for lettering books.

lettering-tool (let'er-ing-tûl), n. In bookbinding, a small box of brass mounted on a handle

of wood, in which types are fastened by means of a side-screw, used by the finisher in the lettering of books.

letterize (let'er-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *letterized*, ppr. *letterizing*. [*< letter + -ize.*] To write letters or epistles. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

letterleaf (let'er-léf), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Grammatophyllum*: so named from its figured leaves. Also called *letter-plant*.

letterless (let'er-less), *a.* [*< letter + -less.*] Unlettered; illiterate; not learned.

A meek daring letterless commander can, in a rational way, promise himself no more success in his enterprise than a mastiff can in his contest with a lion.

Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 125.

There was an illiterate generation, and a letterless race to be educated.

The Century, XXVIII, 157.

letter-lichen (let'er-lí-ken), *n.* A lichen of the genus *Opographa*. The apothecium assumes irregularly stellate or radiate forms, suggesting written characters. Also called *scripture-work*.

letterling (let'er-ling), *n.* [*< letter + -ling.*] A little letter. *Imp. Dict.*

letter-lock (let'er-lok), *n.* A form of permutation-lock, in which the combinations are indicated by particular arrangements of pieces marked with letters.

letternet (let'ern), *n.* See *lectern*.

letter-name (let'er-nám), *n.* In musical notation, the alphabetic name or symbol of tones, of keys of the keyboard, of degrees of the staff, or of notes placed upon such degrees and representing such tones or keys. See *keyboard*, *notation*, *staff*. Also *letter*.

letter-office (let'er-of'is), *n.* A place for the deposit and distribution of letters; a post-office.

letteroni, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

letter-ornament (let'er-ór-na-mént), *n.* A decoration made up of the forms of letters. In some letter-ornaments the letters are complete and legible, and usually, though not necessarily, forming words, as is common in Russian art and in modern art of the Levant, as on metal-work. In others the letters are modified or wholly changed for decorative effect, or parts only of the letters are given, as sometimes in Byzantine art and in European imitations of it, and also in early northern decoration, Anglo-Saxon, etc.

letter-paper (let'er-pá-per), *n.* Paper for writing letters on; specifically, paper of an intermediate size between note-paper and foolscap, usually quarto, as distinguished from the octavo form of note-paper.

letter-perfect (let'er-pér-fékt), *a.* Perfect to the letter in committing anything to memory; having a part or a speech thoroughly memorized: used especially of actors.

letter-plant (let'er-plant), *n.* Same as *letter-leaf*.

letterpress (let'er-pres), *n.* and *a.* [*< letter + press.*] *n.* Letters or words impressed on paper or other material from printing-types; printed text: so called when subordinate to or in contrast with illustrations.

The letterpress with which the illustration is accompanied is no less interesting than the plate, and furnishes much valuable information. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II, 300.

II. *a.* Consisting of, relating to, or employed in printing from types: as, *letterpress printing*.

letter-press (let'er-pres), *n.* [*< letter + press.*] *a.* Writing, + *press*, printing-machine. A press for copying letters by transfer; a copying-press.

letter-punch (let'er-punch), *n.* A steel punch on the end of which a letter is engraved. Such punches are used for making matrices for printing-type, as well as for making an impression on metal, etc., when applied against the surface and struck with a hammer.

letter-rack (let'er-rak), *n.* 1. A tray divided into small compartments in which large types of wood are ranged.—2. A rack or small frame, usually ornamented, in which letters, arranged as answered and unanswered or otherwise, are kept.

letter-scale (let'er-skál), *n.* Same as *letter-balance*.

letter-stamp (let'er-stamp), *n.* A stamp used in a post-office for canceling postage-stamps, or for stamping on letters or packages various notices or remarks, such as the place of mailing, instructions for the carrier, etc.

letterure, **letterure**, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. letterure, letterure, letterure*, *< L. litteratura, litteratura*, learning, letters, literature: see *literature*.] 1. Learning; letters; literature.

Al come he letterure or come he noon,

As in effect he shal fynde it al on.

Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 293.

2. Writing; scripture.

"Lo!" saith holy letterure, "whiche lordes both this sheweth!"

Piers Plowman (B), x. 27.

letter-winged (let'er-wingd), *a.* Having the wings marked as if with letters: specifically said of a kite, *Elanus scriptus*. *P. L. Solator*.

letter-wood (let'er-wúd), *n.* The heart-wood of the South American tree *Brosimum Aubletii*. It is extremely hard, of a beautiful brown color with black spots, which have been compared to hieroglyphics; hence the name, which is also applied to the tree. Being rare and costly, the wood is used in cabinet-work for veneering only.

letter-writer (let'er-rí'tér), *n.* 1. One who writes letters; specifically, one whose profession it is to write letters for others.

The same desire impels thousands of people to write letters to the newspapers; but these letter-writers are not usually journalists.

Athenaeum, Jan. 14, 1893, p. 43.

2. A book containing rules and examples for the use of persons unskilled in the writing of letters.

Lettic (let'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Lett + -ic.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Letts or their congeners; related to the Letts: as, the *Lettic* language; the Samoghitians are a *Lettic* people. *Lettic* race is a general term for the Letts, Lithuanians, and Borussiaans or Old Prussians.

II. *n.* Same as *Lettish*.

lettice, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lettuce*.

lettice, *n.* An obsolete form of *lettice*.

lettice, (let'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lettice*; *< OF. letice, letice, letice*, an animal of a very white color, supposed to be an ermine, also a white fur, *< F. lait, < L. lac (lact-)*, milk: see *lettuce*.] A kind of fur, white or very light-colored, in use as late as the middle of the sixteenth century.

You shall charge your selves with many [furs], . . . as good martens, minuers, otherwise called *lettice*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 1, 228.

lettice-cap, *n.* [Perhaps *< lettice + cap*, in allusion to *lettice-cap*.] A saporific in which lettuce is supposed to have been a leading ingredient.

Bring in the *lettice-cap*. You must be shaved, sir; And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep!

Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, III, 1.

lettice-cap, *n.* [*< lettice + cap*] = *lettice* (see quot. from *Nares*), or *lettice*, + *cap*.] A kind of cap.

A *lettice-cap* it wears and heard not short.

Shippe of Safegarde (1609).

A *lettice-cap* was originally a lettuce-cap—that is, a net cap which resembles lettuce work.

Nares.

Lettish (let'ish), *a.* and *n.* [*< Lett + -ish.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the division of the Lettic or Lithuanian race distinctively called Letts: as, the *Lettish* language; *Lettish* customs.

II. *n.* The language spoken by the Letts, a branch of the Indo-European family, closely related to Slavonian or Slavic. Also *Lettic*.

lettre-de-cachet (let'r-dé-ka-shé'), *n.* [*F. lettre, letter; de, of; cachet, seal*: see *letter*, *de*, *cachet*.] See *cachet*.

letturure, *n.* See *letterure*.

Lettsomia (let-só-mí-í), *n.* [NL. (W. Roxburgh, 1824), named after J. C. Lettsom, an English naturalist.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Convolvuleae*, distinguished by the fruit, which is a soft, several-seeded berry. There are 32 species, found in eastern India, southern China, and the Malay archipelago, twining or climbing vines with alternate leaves and dense corymbose cymes in the axils. Some of the species are used medicinally. *L. grandiflora* is an evergreen shrub cultivated in greenhouses under the name of *Lettsom's tea-plant*.

lettsomite (let'sgm-ít), *n.* [After W. G. Lettsom, an English mineralogist.] A basic sulphate of copper, of a bright-blue color: same as *cyanotrichite*.

lettuce (let'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lettice*; *< ME. letuce, < OF. laituice, letuce*, usually *laitue*, *letue*, *F. laitue* (*> D. latue*) = *Sp. lechuga* = *It. lattuga* = *AS. lactucos* = *OHG. lattuh, lattouch, latoch, latwaha*, MHG. *lateche, latech, lattoch*, G. *lattich* = *Sw. Dan. lattuk*, *< L. lactuca*, lettuce, so called from its milky juice, *< lac (lact-)*, milk: see *lactate*.] 1. A garden-herb, *Lactuca sativa*, a hardy annual, extensively cultivated for use as a salad. It is believed by some to be derived from *L. Scariola* (including *L. scrota*). There are many varieties of the garden-plant, which may be grouped as *cabbage-lettuce*, low forms with depressed cabbage-like heads, and *cut lettuce*, erect-growing varieties having the head long and tapering downward.

The heben then being brought up to the bishop, he often dipped a large lettuce into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. *Pocock, Description of the East*, II, l. 18.

These are creeping Lettuces of a very milky Juice, like their Name. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, I, 302.

Lettuce of *las* derived is perchance; For mylk it hath or yerech abundance.

Palladius, Rusticorum (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

2. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; also, a plant having some resemblance to *Lactuca*.—*Miss*

lettuce, a plant of the section *Mesogonium* of the genus *Lactuca*, with blue flowers. [U. S.]—*Cabbage-lettuce*, *Cos lettuce*. See *def. 1*.—*Drumhead lettuce*, a variety of cabbage-lettuce.—*False lettuce*. Same as *blue lettuce*.—*Frog's lettuce*, a species of pondweed, *Potamogeton zoster*. (Prov. Eng.)—*Garden-lettuce*. See *def. 1*.—*Indian lettuce*, the American columbia, *Frasera Carolinensis*; also, the false wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia*.—*Lamb's lettuce*, corn-salad, *Valerianella* (which see).—*Loaded lettuce*. See *def. 1*.—*Prickly lettuce*, *Lactuca Scariola*.—*Sea-lettuce*, the seaweed *Ulva Lactuca*. Also called *lettuce-lower*. [Eng.]—*Wall-lettuce*, *Lactuca muralis*. [Eng.]—*Water-lettuce*, *Pistia Stratiotes* of the tropics.—*White lettuce*, *Fremontia alba* or kindred species. Also called *lion's-foot*, *rattle-mah-root*, etc.—*Wild lettuce*. (a) In England, *Lactuca Scariola*. (b) In America, *Lactuca Canadensis*. Also called *trumpet-weed* and *trumpet-millweed*. (c) Sometimes the same as *blue lettuce*.

lettuce-bird (let'is-bérd), *n.* The thistle-bird or common American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris tristis*. [Local, U. S.]

lettuce-opium (let'is-ó-pi-um), *n.* *Lactucarium*.

lettuce-saxifrage (let'is-sak'si-fráj), *n.* A plant of the Alleghany mountains, *Saxifraga crotcha*, the leaves of which have sharply erose teeth.

letuary, *n.* See *electuary*.

let-up (let'up), *n.* [*< let up*, verb phrase under *let*, *v.*] A cessation of restraint or obstruction; release; relaxation; intermission, as of labor. [Colloq., U. S.]

Our little let-up Wednesday afternoons . . . is sure to come, while the let-up we get other days . . . you can't be sure whether you're going to get them or not.

The Century, XXVIII, 328.

leu (lé), *n.*; pl. *lei* (lé). [Rumanian.] A modern silver coin of Rumania, the unit of the monetary system, equivalent to the French franc, or about 19 United States cents.

Leucadendron (lú-ka-dén'drón), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), irreg. *< Gr. λευκός*, white, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of plants of the order *Proteaceae* and tribe *Proteeae*, distinguished by having the regular diculous flowers in heads in both sexes. There are about 70 species, shrubs and trees, natives of South Africa. *L. argenteum*, the silver-tree or wattlebush, is native only on a slope of the Table Mountain near Cape Town, and has been nearly exterminated for fuel. Its white silvery leaves make it highly ornamental, and they are much used in Christmas decorations. Other species also are cultivated.

leucemia, **leucemic**. See *leucemia*, *leucemic*. **Leucania** (lú-ká-ní-í), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λευκός*, white: see *leucous*.] A genus of noctuid moths founded by Hübner in 1816. It is characterized by full hairy eyes, smooth front, well-developed palpi, strong tongue, simple antennae, hairy unarméd legs, rounded collar, quadrate slightly tufted thorax, and untufted abdomen.

L. unipuncta is the adult of the well-known army-worm (which see). *L. abditus* is the adult of the wheat-head army-worm, an insect which occasionally appears in great numbers and feeds upon heads of wheat and rye. There are two annual generations, and the insect hibernates as pupa underground.

Leucanilidae (lú-ka-ní-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Leucania + -idae*.] A group of noctuid moths, represented by the genus *Leucania*, and regarded as a family. There are about 20 genera, widely distributed. Also called *Leucanidae*.

leucaniline (lú-kan'í-lín), *n.* [*< Gr. λευκός*, white, + *E. aniline*.] A white crystalline substance ($C_{10}H_9N_3$) forming color-



Wheat-head Army-worm (*Leucania unipuncta*). a, a, larva on a wheat-head; b, pupa (natural size); c, d, pupa (top and side views magnified); lower figure, male moth.

less salts, prepared by treating fuchsin salts with zinc dust and hydrochloric acid. It yields rosaniline by oxidation.

Leucanthemum (lū-kān'thē-mum), *n.* [L., also *leucanthemis*, < Gr. *λευκάνθημον*, the samonile, < *λευκός*, white, + *άνθημον*, flower.] A section of the genus *Chrysanthemum*, embracing the species *C. Leucanthemum* (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), the oxeye daisy or white-eyed. It was retained as a genus by A. P. de Candolle (1837), with 20 species.

leucanthous (lū-kān'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *άνθος*, flower.] In bot., having white flowers.

Leucaster (lū-kas'tēr), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Choisy, 1849), < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *αστήρ*, a star.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Nyctaginaceae* and type of the tribe *Leucastereae*, distinguished by having but two stamens. The only species, *L. oeniflorus*, is a native of Brazil, and is a half-twining shrub with entire alternate leaves, and white flowers in axillary cymes.

Leucasteres (lū-kas-tē-rē-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Leucaster* + *-es*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Nyctaginaceae*, distinguished by a subglobose achenium, which is free and inclosed by the base of the perianth, and a short curved or annular embryo. It includes the genera *Leucaster* (type of the tribe), *Andradea*, and *Cryptocarpus*, tropical American trees or shrubs with alternate leaves.

leucangite (lū-kā'jit), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, bright, light, white, + *αγγίτης*; see *angite*.] An aluminous variety of pyroxene, allied to augite, but containing very little iron, and hence of a white or grayish color.

leucemia, leucæmia (lū-sē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A disease characterized by a large excess of the white corpuscles of the blood, with hypertrophy of the spleen or the lymphatic glands, or changes in the bone-marrow. It is usually fatal. Also called *leucocythemia*.

leucemic, leucæmic (lū-sē'mik), *a.* [< *leucemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with leucemia.

With one exception, that of *leucæmic* blood (Scherrer), no gluten has as yet been found in the fluids of the body. *Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.) p. 22.*

leuch (lydh), *a.* Scotch preterit of *laugh*.

leuchtenbergite (lōih'ten-berg-it), *n.* [Named after the duke Maximilian von Leuchtenberg.] A kind of chlorite of a white or greenish-white color, occurring in hexagonal plates or crystals.

leucin (lū'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ίνη*.] A white pulverulent substance, amido-caproic acid (C₆H₁₁O₂NH₂), obtained by treating muscular fiber with sulphuric acid, and afterward with alcohol. It crystallizes in shining scales. It is one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter, and occurs normally in various tissues and fluids of the body, being also a product of the pancreatic digestion of the proteins. Also called *apocaprin*.

leucisciform (lū-sis'i-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *Leuciscus* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of a fish of the genus *Leuciscus*; resembling a dace.

Leuciscina (lū-si-si'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leuciscus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the eighth group of *Cyprinidae*. They have the air-bladder divided into anterior and posterior portions; pharyngeal teeth developed in single or double series; the anal fin short or of moderate length (not extending forward to below the dorsal), with from 8 to 11 branched rays; the lateral line when complete running in or nearly in the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin short, without osseous rays. The species are very numerous, and include the majority of the most familiar European and North American cyprinoid fishes, as the dace and roach.

Leuciscine (lū-si-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leuciscus* + *-ine*.] In Jordan's ichthyological system, a subfamily of *Cyprinidae*, with the air-bladder next to the roof of the abdominal cavity, the dorsal fin short, median, and spineless, and the lower jaw normal. It embraces partly or wholly the *Leuciscinae* and *Abraimodinae* of Günther; and by far the greater portion of the American as well as Eurasian cyprinoids belong to it.

leuciscine (lū'si-sin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Leuciscinae*, or having their characters; leucisciform.

II. *n.* One of the *Leuciscinae* or *Leuciscineæ*.

Leuciscus (lū-sis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκίσκος*, the white mullet, < *λευκός*, white; see *leucous*.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes to which various limits have been assigned, typical of the subfamily *Leuciscinae*. *L. ruthenus* is the European roach. See cut under *dace*.

leucism (lū'sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white; see *leucous* and *-ism*.] In *soöl*, whiteness resulting from lack or loss of coloring; albinism, partial or complete; a technical term, correlated with *melanism* and *erythriem*. See *albinism*.

leucite (lū'sit), *n.* [So called from its whiteness; < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ίτης*.] A mineral originally found in the recent volcanic rocks of southern Italy, especially at Vesuvius, disseminated through the lavas in crystals, usually trapezohedrons, or in irregular masses. It has also been observed similarly associated in some other regions, as the Eifel in Rhenish Prussia, the Leucite Hills of Wyoming, etc.; but it is in general of very limited occurrence. It is a silicate of aluminium and potassium, and has a white or grayish color. It was very early called *white garnet*, from its similarity to garnet in crystalline form; and it is also called *amphigene*. Leucite has excited much interest because of the phenomenon of double refraction which its crystals exhibit, this being at variance with the usually accepted isometric form. On account of these "optical anomalies," and because also of certain variations in external form, it has been referred to the tetragonal (or orthorhombic) system. Recent investigations have shown, however, that at a temperature of 500° C. it becomes isotropic, and hence it is inferred that when formed it was normally isometric, and that the observed variations in form and optical character have resulted from subsequent molecular changes.—*Leucite rocks*, a series of rocks closely allied to basalt, but containing leucite in the place of feldspar. These rocks are for the most part, so far as known, of very modern origin. They are particularly well developed in southern Italy and the Eifel. See *leucitophyre*, *phonolite*, and *tephrite*.

leucite-basalt (lū'sit-bā-sālt'), *n.* A rock closely resembling leucitophyre, but less coarsely granular in texture. Rosenbusch divides the leucite rocks into leucite-basalts and leucitites, the chief difference being that the former contain olivin, while the latter do not.

leucitite (lū'sit'ik), *a.* [< *leucite* + *-ite*.] Of or pertaining to leucite; containing or resembling leucite.

leucitite (lū'sit-it), *n.* [< *leucite* + *-ite*.] The name given by Rosenbusch to varieties of leucite rock containing no olivin. Rocks of this type have been found in various parts of Italy, in the Cornilian regions of the United States, and in the East Indies. Their composition is extremely variable, and they have not yet been fully worked out.

leucitoid (lū'si-toid), *n.* [< *leucite* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form; see *-oid*.] In crystal., a tetragonal tris-octahedron, or trapezohedron: so called as being a common form of the mineral leucite.

leucitophyre (lū'sit'ō-fir), *n.* [< *leucite* + Gr. *φῃφειν*, mix.] A crystalline-granular rock, differing from ordinary basalt chiefly in the presence of considerable leucite. The essential ingredients of leucitophyre are leucite, augite, olivin, and magnetite, the crystals of the first-named being sometimes as much as an inch in diameter.

leucoblast (lū'kō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *βλαστός*, germ; see *blastus*.] A germinal leucocyte, or the germ of a leucocyte.

leucocarpous (lū'kō-kār'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having white fruit.

leucocholy (lū'kō-kōl-i), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *χολή*, bile; see *cholico*. Cf. *melancholy*.] "White bile": a nonce-word, opposed to *melancholy*, "black bile."

Miso . . . is a white Melancholy, or rather *Leucocholy* for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. *Gray, Letters, l. 118.*

Leucocoryne (lū'kō-kōr'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1839), in allusion to the white flowers of some species, mounted on scapes; < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *κόρυνη*, a club.] A genus of liliaceous plants of Chili, of the tribe *Alieae*, or onion family. Three or four species are known, having narrowly linear, channelled, radical leaves, and simple leafless scapes bearing few white or blue flowers in terminal umbels. They are called *white club-flowers*.

leucocyte (lū'kō-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] A white or colorless corpuscle of the blood or lymph.

leucocythemia, leucocythæmia (lū'kō-si-thē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *κύτος*, a hollow, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *leucemia*.

leucocytic (lū'kō-sit'ik), *a.* [< *leucocyte* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to leucocytes.—2. Pertaining to an excess of leucocytes; leucemic.

leucocytogenesis (lū'kō-si-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + Gr. *γένεσις*, production; see *genesis*.] The production of leucocytes, or white blood-corpuscles.

leucocytosis (lū'kō-si-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + *-osis*.] The presence of an excessive number of white corpuscles in the blood, especially when merely the result of temporary causes and not produced by grave disease.

leucoderma (lū'kō-dēr'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *δέρμα*, skin; see *derm*.] Abnormal lack of pigment in the skin. Also written *leucodermia*, *leukodermia*, *leukoderma*.—*Leucoderma acquisite*, vitiligo.—*Congenital leucoderma*, albinism.

leucodermic (lū'kō-dēr'mik), *a.* [As *leucoderma* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting leucoderma.

leucothiop (lū-sē-thi-op), *n.* Same as *leucothiops*.

leucothiop (lū-kō-s'thi-op), *n.* [Also *leucothiops*; < *leucothiops*.] Same as *leucothiops*.

leucothiopic (lū-kō-s'thi-op'ik), *a.* [< *leucothiops* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a leucothiops or albino; pertaining to leucopathy.

leucothiops (lū-kō-s'thi-op), *n.* [pl. *leucothiopes* (lū-kō-s'thi'ō-pēs).] [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *Αἰθίοψ*, an Ethiop, a negro; see *Ethiops*, *Ethiopian*.] An individual of a dark-skinned race exhibiting albinism or a want of coloring matter in the skin and epidermic formations.

leucoindophenol (lū-kō-in-dō-fē'nol), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *Εἰ. indophenol*.] Indophenol which has been reduced by glucose and caustic soda. It is a commercial article, forming a white paste soluble in pure and in acidified water. It is used in dyeing indigo-blue shades. Sometimes called *indophenol white*, or *indophenol preparation*.

Leucium (lū-kō'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < L. *leucium*, < Gr. *λευκίον*, name of several plants, the wallflower, snowflake, etc., lit. 'white violet,' < *λευκός*, white, + *ιον*, violet.] A genus of plants of the family *Amaryllidaceae* and tribe *Amaryllideae*, distinguished by the long filaments and the equal segments of the perianth. There are 9 species. *L. aestivum* is the summer snowflake, and *L. vernum*, a smaller and earlier plant, the spring snowflake.

leucol (lū'kol), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ol*.] An organic base obtained from coal-tar, isomeric with chinoline.

leucoline (lū'kō-lin), *n.* Same as *leucol*.

leucoma (lū'kō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖκωμα*, a white spot in the eye, < *λευκός*, white, < *λευκός*, white; see *leucous*.] In *pathol.*, a white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation. Also called *albugo*.

leucomaine (lū'kō-mā-in), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *λεῖκωμα*, whiteness, a white spot in the eye (see *leucoma*), + *-ine*.] A nitrogenous organic base or alkaloid produced in living animal tissues as a result of their activity; distinguished from a *ptomaine*, which is an alkaloid produced in the putrefactive decay of a dead tissue.

leucomatous (lū-kōm'ā-tus), *a.* [< NL. *leucoma* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting leucoma.

leucomelanous (lū-kō-mel'ā-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *μέλας* (*melas*), black.] Having a fair complexion with dark hair.

Leuconaria (lū-kō-nā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucon* + *-aria*.] In Solias's classification of sponges, a tribe of heteroculous *Calcispongia*, embracing recent and fossil forms whose canal system is of the eurypylous rhagonate type, divided into *Leuconidae* and *Eilharthidae*.

leuconate (lū'kō-nāt), *a.* [< *Leucon* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to the *Leucones*, or having their characters: as, a *leuconate* canal system; *leuconate* type of structure.

Leucones (lū'kō-nēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white; see *leucous*.] A group of the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongia*, characterized first by great thickening of the ectodermal syncytium, so that the inhalant pores, such as exist in *Ascones*, lengthen into canals which may variously branch and anastomose, and secondly by final restriction to these canals of the endodermal cells, which at first form a continuous layer.

leucopathia (lū'kō-path'i-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *leucopathy*.] Same as *leucopathy*.

leucopathy (lū'kō-pā-thi), *n.* [< NL. *leucopathia*, < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *πάθος*, affection; see *pathos*.] 1. The condition of being an albino; albinism.—2. Same as *chlorosis*.

leucophane (lū'kō-fān), *n.* [MGr. *λευκοφανής*, appearing white, < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *φανής*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] An imperfectly crystallized mineral of a pale greenish or wine-yellow color. It is a fluosilicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, and is found in Norway. Also called *leucophanite*.

Leucophasia (lū'kō-fā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *φάσις*, appearance; see *phase*.] A genus of pierian butterflies of the family *Papilionidae*. Also called *Leptidea*. *L. sinapis* is a British species.

leucophilous (lū-kōf'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of light; light-loving; heliophilous.

leucophlegmacy (lū'kō-fleg'mā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκοφλέγματις* (also *λευκός φλέγμα*), the dropsy, < *λευκός*, white, + *φλέγμα*, phlegm; see *phlegm*.] In *pathol.*, an inferred tendency to a dropsical state, as indicated by paleness, flabbiness, or redundancy of serum in the blood.

leucophlegmatic (lū'kō-fleg-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκοφλέγματος*, suffering from white phlegm;

see *leucophlegmacy*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with leucophlegmacy.

leucophyll, *leucophyll* (lū-kō-flī), *n.* [*Gr. λευκός*, white, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A chromogen believed to exist in the white corpuscles of an etiolated plant, which, under appropriate conditions, will give rise to chlorophyll. *Sachs*.

Leucophyllae (lū-kō-flī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Benth. and Hooker, 1876), < Leucophyllum + -ae.*] A tribe of scrophulariaceae plants, typified by the genus *Leucophyllum*, and embracing also the genera *Heteranthia* and *Gibbsbreghtia*. They are herbs and shrubs of Texas, Mexico, and Brazil, with alternate leaves and bell-shaped corollas with the tube short.

Leucophyllum (lū-kō-flī-um), *n.* [*NL. (Humboldt and Bonpland, 1809), < Gr. λευκός*, white, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of plants of the family Scrophulariaceae, type of the *Leucophyllae*.

leucoplasia (lū-kō-plā-sī-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. λευκός*, white, + *πλάσις*, anything flat and broad.] In *pathol.*, the occurrence of chronic white patches on the tongue and buccal mucous membrane. There is inflammation of the corium, with hypertrophy and perversion of growth of the epithelium. Also called *leukoplasia lingua*, *lylone lingua*, and *georastria lingua*.

leucoplast, **leucoplastid** (lū-kō-plast, lū-kō-plas-tid), *n.* [*Gr. λευκός*, white, + *πλάστος*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *amyloplast*.

leucopterus (lū-kō-ptē-rus), *a.* [*Gr. λευκός*, white, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E. feather*.] Having white wings. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

leucopyrite (lū-kō-pī-rī), *n.* [*Gr. λευκός*, white, + *Ε. pyrites*.] A mineral (FeS₂) of a color between white and steel-gray and of a metallic luster, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron. It is related to loellingite (FeAs₂) and arsenopyrite (FeAsS or FeAs₂FeS₂).

Leucorhamphus (lū-kō-rām-fus), *n.* [*Gr. λευκός*, white, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] A genus of toothed cetaceans, of the family *Delphinidae*, having no dorsal fin. These dolphins have hence been called *Delphinapterus*, but that name belongs to another genus. There are two species: *L. poroni* of the western coast of South America, black above and white below, with 44 teeth on each side of each jaw; and *L. borealis* of the same coast of North America, called the *right-whale dolphin*. See *Delphinapterus*, *Delphinus*.

leucorrhoea, **leucorrhoea** (lū-kō-rē-ā), *n.* [*NL. leucorrhoea*, < *Gr. λευκός*, white, + *ῥοια*, a flowing, < *ῥέω*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a mucous or mucopurulent discharge of a white color from the vagina; fluor albus; the whites. Also called *blennorrhoea* and *calporrhoea*.

leucorrhoeal, **leucorrhoeal** (lū-kō-rē-āl), *a.* [*Gr. leucorrhoea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of leucorrhoea: as, *leucorrhoeal* discharges.

leucoscope (lū-kō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. λευκός*, white, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument for testing the eyes for color-blindness, devised by Helmholtz.

Leucosia (lū-kō-sī-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. λεῖκωσις*, whiteness: see *leucosis*.] 1. The typical genus of *Leucosiidae*. *Fabricius*, 1794.—2. A genus of mollusks.—3. A genus of bombycid moths of the family *Liparidae*, based upon the European *L. nathica*. *Kumber*, 1899.

leucosian (lū-kō-sī-ān), *n. and a.* [*Gr. Leucosia* + *-an*.] 1. *n.* A crab of the family *Leucosidae*.

2. *a.* Resembling or related to crabs of the genus *Leucosia*; pertaining to the *Leucosiidae*.

Leucosiidae (lū-kō-sī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Leucosia* + *-idae*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Leucosia*, containing a number of genera of small crabs of compact rounded form and more or less porcellaneous test. Also *Leucosiadae*.

leucosis (lū-kō-sī-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. λεῖκωσις*, whiteness, < *λεῖκω*, whiten, < *λευκός*, white: see *leucous*.] 1. Whiteness of skin; pallor.—2. The formation or progress of leucemia.

leucospermous (lū-kō-spēr-mus), *a.* [*Gr. λευκός*, white, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Having white fruit or seeds.

Leucospori (lū-kō-spō-rī), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. λευκός*, white, + *σπόρις*, seed.] A series of fungi in the large genus *Agaricus*, distinguished by their white spores.

Leucostictes (lū-kō-stīk-tēs), *n.* [*NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. λευκός*, white, + *στίκτης*, pricked, punctured, spotted, < *στίξω*, prick, puncture: see *stigma*.] A notable genus of fringilline birds, having an oblique ridge on the under mandible, and the plumage more or less rosy or silvery-gray. There are several species, chiefly of western North America, known as *rosy finches*. The best-known is *L. taylori*, which is of a rich chocolate-brown color, much of the plumage skirted with a rosy tint, the same silvery-gray, and the cap black. Its length is about 6 inches.

leucostine (lū-kōs'tin), *n.* [*Gr. λευκός*, white, + *ὀστέον*, bone (f), + *-ine*.] A variety of trachyte.

Leucothoe (lū-kōth-ō-ē), *n.* [*NL. (D. Don, 1834), < L. Leucothoe*, < *Gr. λευκός*, white, + *θεο*, daughter of Orpheus, King of Babylon, and Eurythoe.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Andromedaceae*. The imbricated calyx does not become berry-like in the fruit, and the seeds are winged. There are about 9 species, shrubs with petioled, serrulate leaves and axillary or terminal spiked racemes of white waxy flowers gracefully arranged along the under side of the branches, natives of North America, Japan, and the Himalayas. Some of the species are ornamental, and known in gardens. *L. acuminata* of the South Carolina and Florida coast is called *peppercorn*. According to Schimper, no fossil species of *Leucothoe* occur in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, one in the Miocene of Alaska, and one in the Dakota group (Middle Cretaceous) of Nebraska.

leucous (lū'kus), *a.* [*Gr. λευκός*, light, bright, white, akin to *L. lucere*, be light, and to *E. light*, *q. v.*] Light-colored; white; affected with leucism; albinotic: applied specifically to albinos.

leucoxene (lū'kok-sēn), *n.* [*Gr. λευκός*, white, + *ξένος*, a guest.] An opaque white substance often observed in thin sections of rocks, derived from the alteration of titanite iron. It is, sometimes at least, identical with titanite in composition.

leud, **leudet**, *a.* Middle English forms of *lewd*. *leugh* (lyúch or lyúh). A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *laugh*.

leuket, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *leuk*.

leukoderma, **leukodermia**, *n.* See *leucodermia*.

leunt, *n.* A Middle English form of *leum*.

leuset, *v.* An obsolete irregular spelling of *loose*. *Elyot*.

leutet, **leutest**, *n.* Middle English forms of *lealty*.

leuserat, *n.* A variant of *lucerna*.

Lev. An abbreviation of *Leviticus*.

levant (lev'ant), *a. and n.* [*OF. levant*, *F. levant*, *a.*, rising, < *L. levan(-t-)*, *ppr.* of *levare*, raise, *refl.* *se levare*, rise, < *levis*, light, not heavy (whence also ult. *E. lever*¹, *levity*, *levet*, *levet*, *levy*¹, *levy*², *alleviate*, *allege*², *elevate*, *relieve*, *relief*, etc.), akin to *E. light*², *q. v.* Hence *levant*², *levant*³.] 1. *a.* 1. Rising. *Mishne*, 1617; *Phillips*, 1700.—2. *a.* Eastern; coming from the direction in which the sun rises.

Forth rush the *Levant* and the *Ponent* winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 704.

3. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, appellative of the fourth of Professor H. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It is the equivalent of the lower part of the Upper Silurian, and represents the Onondaga conglomerate and Medina sandstone of the New York Survey. See *Medina sandstone*, under *sandstone*.—*Levant* and *cochant*, in *law*. See *cochant*.

II. *n.* Same as *levant*. [*Local, Eng.*]

levant (lě-vant'), *n. and a.* [= *D. levant* = *G. levante* = *Dan. Sv. levant*, < *F. levant* = *Sp. Pg. It. levante*, < *ML. levant(-s)*, the sunrise, the east, the orient, *prop. adj.*, rising, applied to the sun: see *levant*¹.] 1. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] The region east of Italy lying on and near the Mediterranean, sometimes reckoned as extending east to the Euphrates and as taking in the Nile valley, thus including Greece and Egypt; more specifically, the coast-region and islands of Asia Minor and Syria: a name originally given by the Italians.—2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a *levantar*.

The *Maestral*, the *Bora*, the *Gregalia*, and the *Levante*, are polar currents (of wind)—the first about north-west, the second north, and the other two with more or less easterly. *Kittling*, *Weather Book*, p. 141.

3. Same as *levant morocco*.—Cloth of *Levanti*, a cosmetic used by ladies in the sixteenth century. *Nares*.

To make a kind of . . . cloth of *Levanti*, wherewith women do use to colour their face. *Secrets of Alcatraz*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to or obtained from the *Levant*.—*Levant fever*. See *fever*¹.—*Levant morocco*, in bookbinding, morocco of superior quality, having a large and prominent grain. It was originally made in the *Levant*, from the skins of *Angora goats*.

levant (lě-vant'), *v.* [*Sp. levantar*, raise, move, remove (*levantar la casa*, break up house, *levantar el campo*, break up camp), < *levar*, *levar*, now *llevar*, raise, carry, < *L. levare*, raise: see *levant*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To run away; de-camp.

When he found she'd *levanted*, the Count of Almoe
At first turned remarkably red in the face.

Barkham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 244.

II. *trans.* Used only in the imperative, in the exclamation phrase *levant me*, a mild imprecation much like *blow me*! [*Low*.]

Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a principal amongst his countrymen. *Poets*, *The Minor*, l.

levant (lě-vant'), *n.* [*Gr. levant*², *v.*] A bet made by one who expects to evade paying if he loses.—To throw or run a *levant*, to bet without intention to pay. [*Slang*.]

Crowd to the hazard table, throw a familiar *levant* upon some sharp lurching man of quality, and, if he demands his money, turn it off with a loud laugh.

Obber, *Provoked Husband*, l. (Davies).

levant (lě-van'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. levant*², *n.*, + *-er*.] An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean from the direction of the *Levant*.

Let them not break prison to burst like a *levant*, to sweep the earth with their hurricane.

Swift, *Rev. in France*.

levant (lě-van'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. levant*², *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who levants; one who runs away disgracefully. Specifically.—2. One who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost. [*Slang in both senses*.]

levantine (lev'an-tin or lě-van'tin), *a. and n.* [= *F. levantin* (= *Pg. Sp. It. levantino*), pertaining to the *Levant* (sem. *levantine*, a silk cloth), < *levant*, the *Levant*: see *levant*², *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Eastern; Oriental.

They [the seeds of *Platanus*] should be gathered late in Autumn, and brought us from some more *levantine* parts than Italy. *Evelyn*, *Sylvia*, xiii.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the *Levant*.—3. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth. See *II*, 3.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A native or an inhabitant of the *Levant*.—2. [*cap.*] A vessel belonging to the *Levant*.—3. A rich and stout silk material, characterized by having two faces of different colors or shades. *Dict. of Needlework*.

levari facias (lě-vā-rī fā-shi-as), [*L. (NL.)*, cause to be levied: *levari*, pass. of *levare*, raise (see *levy*¹); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (with impv. force) of *facere*, do, cause: see *fact*.] In law, a writ of execution issued to the sheriff, commanding him to levy the amount of a judgment out of the goods, etc., of the debtor.

levation (lě-vā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. levation* = *It. levazione*, < *L. levatio(-n-)*, a raising, < *levare*, pp. *levatus*, raise: see *levant*¹.] The act of raising; elevation; especially, the elevation of the Host.

Knelling, knocking on brestes, and holding vp of handes at the sight of the *levation*. *Str T. More*, *Works*, p. 880.

By his gesture he will behave himself in such sort as rather shall make men the less to regard the mass, for he will not look up at the *levation* time, hold up his hands, nor strike his hands on his face.

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 302.

levator (lě-vā'tor), *n.*; pl. *levatores* (lev-ā-tō-rūs), [*L.*, a lifter, < *levare*, raise: see *levant*¹. Cf. *levor*¹, ult. < *L. levator*.] 1. In *anat.*, that which raises or elevates, as various muscles of the human body: opposed to *depressor*.—2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.—*Levator anguli oris*, the lifter of the angle of the mouth. Also called *canine muscle*.—*Levator anguli scapulae*, the lifter of the angle of the scapula: in man, a distinct muscle arising from the cervical region of the spine and inserted into the scapula; in some animals, a part of the serratus magnus, as in the opossum.—*Levator ani*, the lifter of the anus, a sheet of muscular tissue chiefly forming the floor of the pelvic cavity.—*Levator arcuum*, in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Levator arcus*, one of the muscles suspending branchial arches to the parts above them.—*Levator claviculae*, the lifter of the clavicle, a muscle of many animals, not normally found in man, extending from the occipital bone and attached to the metacromion of the scapula. Also called *tracheo-acromioclavicular*.—*Levator coccygia*, the lifter of the coccyx, a considerable muscle having the office implied in the name, proceeding from the pelvis to the coccyx, and belonging to the general series of extensor muscles of the spine. It is well marked, for example, in birds.—*Levatores costarum*, twelve muscles on each side of the spine. Each passes from the transverse process of a vertebra to the rib below, being inserted between the tubercle and the angle. They raise the ribs.—*Levator glandulae thyroideae*, a muscle which occasionally passes from the hyoid bone to the thyroid gland.—*Levator humeri proprius*, the proper elevator of the humerus, a muscle of some animals, as the dog, resulting from union of fibers of the deltoid and sternomastoid, when the latter coalesces with the trapezius.—*Levator labii inferioris*, the elevator of the lower lip and chin, causing the lip to protrude, as in pointing. Also called *levator menti*.—*Levator labii superioris*, the elevator of the upper lip, exposing the canine teeth, as in grinning. From its action in dogs, it is sometimes called the *marking-muscle*.—*Levator labii superioris alae nasi*, the lifter of the upper lip and nostril, as in sneezing; the sneezing-muscle.—*Levator menti*. Same as *levator labii inferioris*.—*Levator palati*, the lifter of the soft palate, bounding the posterior naris externally, arising from the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and inserted with its fellow into the median line of the palate.—*Levator palpebrae superioris*, the lifter of the upper eyelid, antagonizing the orbicularis palpebrarum.—*Levator propius alae nasi*, the lifter of the nostril; the dilator naris, anterior or posterior.—*Levator prostatae*, the lifter of the prostate gland, the anterior

part of the levator ani, passing from the pubic ramus to the side of the prostate, and thence under the gland to a median raphe in front of the anus.

level. An obsolete variant of *leave*¹, *leave*², *leave*, *live*¹, and *leaf*.

levecel, *n.* A variant of *leavecel*.

level, *a.* A Middle English form of *leafed*.

level, *n.* A Middle English form of *lady*.

levee¹ (le-vē' or lev'ē), *n.* [*F. levee*, a raising, embanking, embankment, a levy (also formerly a raising, as of the sun); see *levy*¹, the naturalized form of the word in E.] 1. An embankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel: as, the levees of the Mississippi.

On the 15th of November, he had completed in front of New Orleans a levee, of eighteen hundred yards in length, and so broad that its summit measured eighteen feet in width.

Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 382.

Hence—2. A landing-place for vessels; a quay, pier, or landing-stage. [Southern and western U. S. in both senses.]

levee² (le-vē' or lev'ē), *v. t.* [*F. levee*, *n.*] To embank: as, to levee a river. [U. S.]

levee³ (le-vē' or lev'ē), *n.* [*F. lever* (pron. le-vā'), a rising (of the sun), a rising (from bed), a morning reception (on rising), < *lever*, raise, refl. rise: see *levant*¹. The spelling *levee* was orig. intended to represent the *F.* pron. of *lever*. The word does not come from *F. levee*, which has not the meaning 'a reception.' 1. The act or time of rising.

Nothing is more alluring than a Levee from a Couch in some Contusion. *Congress, Way of the World*, iv. 1.

I set out one morning before five o'clock, . . . and got to the sea-coast time enough to be at the sun's levee. *Gray, To Mr. Nicholas*.

2. A morning reception held by a prince or great personage; a morning assembly. The term is chiefly applied in Great Britain to the stated public occasions on which the sovereign receives such persons as are entitled by rank or favor to the honor. It is distinguished from a *dressing-room* in the respect that, whereas at a levee men alone appear (with the exception of the chief ladies of the court), both women and men attend a drawing-room. In old French usage, a *levee* (*lever*) was a reception of nobles by the king on his rising from bed, or during or immediately after the making of his toilet.

I humbly conceive the business of a levee is to receive the acknowledgments of a multitude. *Spectator*, No. 193.

(Of the three levees in this street, the greatest is in this house. *Walpole, To Mann*, Nov. 30, 1743.

That 4th of August was the eve of Louis XVI.'s last levee—a brilliant spectacle, through which sad presages were felt and seen in many hearts and eyes. *E. Doudon, Shelley*, I. 7.

3. A general or miscellaneous assemblage of guests, without reference to the time of day; a reception: as, the president's levee.

He [Brougham] had a levee the other night, which was brilliantly attended—the archbishops, Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey, a host of people. *Greville, Memoirs*, March 15, 1831.

levee² (le-vē' or lev'ē), *v. t.* [*F. levee*², *n.*] To attend the levee of; fasten one's self on, or pester, at levees. [Rare.]

Warm in pursuit, he levees all the great. *Young*.

level¹, *a.* [Also *leafy*, *leafy*; < *leve*, now *leave*², permission, + *-ful*. In the form *leafy*, *leafy*, appar. confused with *lawful*.] Allowable; permissible; lawful.

For *leafy* is with force force of showvs. *Chaucer, Prologue to Reeve's Tale*, I. 58.

Rich men sayen that it is both *leafy* and needfull to them to gather riches together. *Pope, p. 372*. (*Nares*.)

level¹ (lev'el), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. level*, *levell*, *level*, < *OF. leveau*, *leveau*, *leveau*, later *nivel*, *niveau*, *F. niveau* (dia. *leveau*, *leveau*, *leveau*) = *Sp. nivel*, *nivel* = *Pg. nivel*, *nivel* = *It. livello*, < *L. libella*, a balance, a level, dim. of *libra*, a balance, a level: see *libra*, *librate*, etc.] 1. An instrument for determining the plane of the horizon, or the plane perpendicular to the direction in which bodies fall under the action of gravity. The simplest instrument used for this purpose is the plumb-line. This is now superseded for most purposes by the

vide with a chamber so contrived that the length of the bubble can be altered. The spirit-level is usually reversed in use, and the mean of its two indications adopted. The spirit-level is an attachment of most geodetical instruments; and there is a special instrument called a *level* or *leveling* instrument (which see).

Of alle kynne craftes ich contrivede here tooles . . . And cast out by squire both lyne and level. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 127.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of evenness and rest. *B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment*.

2. An imaginary surface everywhere perpendicular to the plumb-line, or line of gravity, so that it might be the free surface of a liquid at rest. Every such surface is approximately that of an oblate spheroid, as the sea-level, for example, is; but for the purposes of ordinary life it is convenient, and occasions no sensible error, to confound this surface with its tangent plane at the point referred to—the plane of its horizon. The vertical distance from any given lower level (in the stricter sense of the word), *A*, to a given higher level, *B*, will vary with the latitude; but the work required to raise a given weight from *A* to *B* is everywhere the same. The level or horizontal surface is ordinarily spoken of as belonging to anything lying or moving upon it, or to a liquid whose free surface in equilibrium will coincide with a portion of it, and frequently indicates, in addition, some reference to some other object having the same or a different vertical elevation. Thus, we speak of the level of a station (often with reference to some standard of elevation), or of the level of the sea; a liquid is spoken of as finding its level; *A* is said to be on a level with *B*, or *A* and *B* are on a level or on the same level.

Each place is alternately elevated and depressed; but the ocean preserves its level. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ.*, III. iii. § 1.

The highest flood-mark was on a level with the terrace round the house. *Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman*, xiv.

Hence—3. Figuratively, degree of elevation as regards standing, condition, or action; a height reached or aimed at, from a social, intellectual, or moral point of view. The idea of comparison, relativity, or parallelism is prominent in this as in the literal signification of the word; and a natural or normal level is often spoken of, after the analogy of a free liquid surface.

It was no little satisfaction to me to view the mixed mass of all ages and dignities upon a level, partaking of the same benefits of nature. *Steele, Guardian*, No. 174.

Kopplish airs

And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down

The pulpit to the level of the stage. *Cooper, Trak*, II. 564.

When merit shall find its level. *F. W. Robertson*.

A common level of interests and social standing fostered unconventional ways of thought and speech, and friendly human sympathies.

level, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

4. An extent of land-surface approximately horizontal and unbroken by irregularities; a plain.

We rode a league beyond,

And o'er a bridge of pinewood crossing, came

On flowery levels underneath the oaks,

Full of all beauty. *Tennyson, Princess*, III.

5. The point-blank aim of a missile weapon, including the line of fire and the range or distance the missile is carried without deflection; hence, purpose; aim.

As if that name,

Shot from the deadly level of a gun,

Did murder her. *Shak., R. and J.*, III. 2. 108.

Bring me within the level of your frown,

But shoot not at me in your drunken hate. *Shak., Sonnets*, cxvii.

Be the fair Level of thy Actions laid

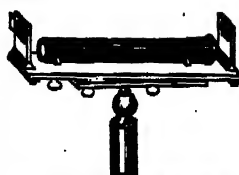
As Temperance wills, and Prudence may persuade. *Prior, Solomon*, III.

6. In mining, a drift or nearly horizontal excavation made in opening a mine. Levels are run to connect shafts and winzes, so as to open and make ready for stopping a certain amount of ground. In a mine regularly opened on a permanent vein, the levels are usually from 60 to 100 feet apart, but vary in position with the varying richness of the lode.

7. A leveling-instrument. See *clinometer-level* and *leveling-instrument*.—*Alta's level*, a modified water-level, in which the horizontal part of the tube is replaced by long india-rubber tubing, for carrying lines of level round corners.—*Blind level*. See *blind*.—*Bricklayers' level*, a plummet attached to a wooden T having a line through the attachment of the plumb-line perpendicular to the edge of the wood.—*Carpenters' level*. Same as *bricklayers' level*.—*Day level*, in mining, a level open to the surface at the side of a valley. Most mines have, when possible, at least one such level for drainage. Also called *cut* or *ough*.—*Dead level*, a stretch of land without hills, and very nearly horizontal; hence, absolute uniformity; unvarying sameness; monotony.

We bring to one dead level every mind. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 208.

All unnecessary rises and falls (in roads) should be avoided, but a dead level is unfavorable for drainage. *Reape, Brit.*, XX. 322.



Spirit-level, mounted for surveying.

Flying level, in engineering, a trial leveling over the track of a projected road, railroad, or canal, to ascertain the fitness of the ground.—**Gunnery level**, a brass instrument with a steel sliding arm and a spirit-level, used for obtaining the line of sighting-points on a gun.—**Hand-level**, in mining, a level about four feet high and three feet wide, giving just room for a man to pass through in a constrained position, pushing a little wagon called a driving-wagon. [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**Line and level**. See *line*.—**Lines of level**, lines on a map representing the intersections of the surface of the ground with level surfaces; contour-lines.—**Locke level** (invented by John Locke), a tube, like a small spy-glass, held in the hand, and so contrived that when the bubble occupies the center of a small mirror within the tube, the axis of the instrument, the position of which is indicated by a cross-hair in the field, is level. This instrument, which is extremely convenient for field geologists, is used for getting the height of slopes of moderate extent by holding the instrument to the eye, noting the point in the ascending slope where, when the instrument is level, the cross-hair strikes the ground, then walking to that and repeating the process, until the spot is reached of which the height is desired. The result is given by multiplying the height of the observer's eye above the ground by the number of stations. Of course the instrument can be used only on a continuously ascending grade.—**Masons' level**. Same as *plumb-line level*.—**Mercurial level**, a fluid-level in which mercury serves in place of water or alcohol in the tube or trough.—**Reflecting level**. Same as *Locke level*.—**Self-recording level**, a machine which when passed over the ground makes a profile or vertical section of a line of survey; a grade-indicator.—**Surveyors' level**, a telescope with a spirit-level attached, for measuring differences of elevation, in connection with a leveling-staff. For the *Gravatt surveyors' level*, see *dumpy-level*.—**Water-level**, a horizontal tube with two upright branches, mounted on a tripod, and partly filled with water, so that one can sight across from the surface of the water in one upright branch to that in the other. (See also *artillery-level*, *batter-level*, *foot-level*, *Y-level*.)



Gravatt's Surveyors' Level.

II. 1. Lying in or constituting a horizontal surface; not having one part higher than another; horizontally even or flat; not sloping: as, level ground; a level floor or pavement.

The ill, syde lyeth to the moontayne warde, and that nedeth no walle, and it is dressed so yt it is level all about and voughted throughout vnder north.

Str. R. Gwynforde, Pyllyrmage, p. 34.

O God! that one might read the book of fate,

And see the revolution of the times

Make mountains level. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, III. 1. 47.

In the more level parts of Navarin Island, these bands of stratification were nearly horizontal.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 448.

2. Lying in such a surface that no work is gained or lost in the transportation of a particle from any one point of it to any other; equipotential.—3. Existing or acting in the same plane or course; continuing without change of relative elevation; even with something else.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars

Up to the fiery concave towering high. *Milton, P. L.*, II. 634.

Round and full the glorious sun

Walks with level steps the spray,

Through his vestibule of Day. *B. Taylor, Ariel in the Cloven Pine*.

Its [Scripture] having some things in it hard to be understood implies that it has but some, and that most things in it are easy to be understood, lie open and level to the meanest understanding.

Sp. Atherton, Sermons, II. ix.

Where Pope, as in the "Rape of the Lock," found a subject exactly level with his genius, he was able to make what, taken for all in all, is the most perfect poem in the language. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 432.

The light thrilled towards her, all'd

With angels in strong level flight. *D. G. Rossetti, The Blessed Damsel*.

4. With reference to color, especially in dyeing, even; unbroken; uniform.

The perfection of cotton dyeing is to produce on these warps the same tone and depth of colour as are found on the worsted, so that the entire piece may appear level, and free from any chequy character. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 222.

5. Equal in rank or degree.

And your common'd stia, though you work like moles,

Lie level to their justice. *Beow. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret*, I. 1.

Be level in preferments, and you will soon be as level in your learning. *Bentley*.

6. Well-aimed; direct; straight; in a right line; conformable.

Everything lies level to our wish. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 4. 7.

Level as a cannon to its blank. *Shak., Hamlet*, iv. 1. 42.

7. Steady; in equipoise. [Rare.]



a, end view; b, side view (part shown in section).

bubble, or *spirit-level*, which consists of a frame of some kind firmly holding a glass tube, closed at the ends, nearly filled with anhydrous ether, or a mixture of ether and alcohol, and having its inner surface on the upper part ground into the form of the outer part of an anchor-ring. Fine levels have besides a graduated scale either on the glass or on a metallic rule set against it, so as to mark the precise position of the bubble. Most fine levels are pro-

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come from you, can thrust me from a *level* consideration (of the justice of a cause).

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 124.

8. Well-balanced; of good judgment: as, a *level* head. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

There is a strong suspicion among men whose heads are *level* that this . . . performance is a bluff.

First Harle, Gabriel Conroy, xxxix.

Level crossing. Same as *grade-crossing* (which see, under *crossing*).—**Level surface.** Same as *equipotential surface* (which see, under *equipotential*).—**To do one's level best,** to do one's utmost. [Slang, U. S.]

"Now you have a position in society, you must assist in all good objects." . . . I said, "I'll do my *level* best, Doctor."

E. K. Hale, His Level Best.

—**Syn. 1 and 2. Level, Flat, Even.** In regard to the surface of land, *flat* is a depreciative word, indicating lowness or unattractiveness, or both; *level* conveys no slur, and is entirely consistent with beauty: as, *flat* marshes; *level* prairies. *Flat* is a rather more absolute word than *level*. That which is *flat* or *level* is parallel to the horizon; that which is *even* is free from inequalities: as, an *even* slope.

level¹ (lev'el), v.; pret. and pp. *leveled* or *levelled*, ppr. *leveling* or *levelling*. [*< level², n.*] **1. trans.** To make horizontal; bring into a plane parallel to the horizon, as by the use of a leveling-instrument: as, to *level* a billiard-table.—**2.** To reduce or remove inequalities of surface in; make even or smooth: as, to *level* a road or walk.—**3.** To reduce or bring to the same height as something else; lay flat; especially, to bring down to the ground; prostrate.

All things were *levelled* by the deluge.

Hæcon, Physical Fables, ix.

4. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; bring to a common level or standing in any respect: as, to *level* ranks of society.

To *level* him with a headborough, beadle, or watchman, were but little better than he is; constable I'll abide him.

Middleton, Changeling, I. 2.

This sense of mankind is so far from a *levelling* principle that it only sets us upon a true basis of distinction, and doubles the merit of such as become their condition.

Steele, Tatler, No. 69.

5. To direct to an object, in a particular line, or toward a purpose; point or aim.

For all his mind on honour fixed is,

To which he *levels* all his purposes.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 772.

The setting sun

Against the eastern gate of Paradise

Levelled his evening rays. *Milton, P. L., iv. 543.*

Such is the clamour of rooks, daws, and kites,

Th' explosion of the *levelled* tube excites.

Cooper, Hoope, I. 350.

6. To adapt; suit; proportion: as, to *level* observations to the capacity of children.—**7. In surv.** to find the level or the relative elevation of by observation or measurement.

An ancient river-bed in the desert . . . will soon be *levelled* throughout its extent, and the conflict of opinion be settled by . . . a careful survey. *Science, VI. 510.*

8. In *dyeing*, to make smooth and uniform. See *level², a.*, 4.

This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for *leveling* certain colours. *W. Crookes, Dyeing, etc., p. 549.*

To *level* down or up, to lower or raise to the same level or status.—**To level up** being used specifically of raising a lower person or class to the level of a higher.

Sir, your levellers wish to *level* down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear *levelling* up to themselves.

Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

—**Syn. 3. To raise, destroy, demolish.**

II. intrans. 1. To be in the same direction with something; be aimed. [Rare.]

He to his engine flew, . . .

And said it till it *levelled* right

Against the glow-worm tail of kites.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. III. 443.

2. To point a weapon at the mark; take aim: as, he *levelled* and fired; hence, to direct a purpose; aim.

Thou lonely Venus;

With thy blind boy that almost never misses,

But hits our hartes when he *levels* at vs.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 147.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2. 19.

He lifts the tube, and *levels* with his eye;

Straight a short thunder breaks the frozen sky.

Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 120.

34. To conjecture; attempt to guess.

So cunning that you can *level* at the dispositions of women whom you never knew.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 229.

She *levelled* at our purposes, and, being royal,

Took her own way. *Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 330.*

4. To accord; agree; suit. [Rare.]

Such accommodation and heart

As *levels* with her breeding.

Shak., Othello, I. 2. 230.

5. To work with a leveling-instrument; make the observations necessary for constructing a profile or vertical section of any line on the earth's surface, or for ascertaining the difference of elevation between two or more stations. *level², v.* A corruption of *levy*.

From taking *level* by unlawful measure.

Bretton, Pasquill's Procecalon, p. 8. (Davies.)

level-coil¹ (lev'el-koi), n. [Formerly also *level-coyle*; an accom. form of *OF. levo-cul*, a game so called (see the def.), *< lever*, raise, + *cul*, buttock (*< L. culus*, the posterior); *lever le cul*, in slang use, rise.] 1. An old Christmas game in which one player hunted another, the loser giving up his seat to the winner.

May we play not *level-coyl* [read *level-coyl*]? I have not patience to stay till another match be made.

Shuffling [etc.] in a Game at Piquet (1650), p. 8.

Hence—2. Riotous sport of any kind.

Young Justice Bramble has kept *level-coyl*

Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 2.

Tax. How now! what coil is here?

Black. Level-coil, you see, every man's pot.

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, I. 2.

level-dyeing (lev'el-di'ing), n. The process of dyeing evenly where, from the great affinity between the goods and the dye, the portion first dyed would absorb too much coloring matter. It is usually accomplished by adding to the bath a quantity of crystallised sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts).

leveler, leveller (lev'el-er), n. 1. One who levels or makes even; one who or that which brings or reduces to a level, or destroys by levelling: as, time is the great *leveler*.—2. One who desires or strives to bring men to a common level; one who would level social distinctions, or who disregards differences of rank or status.

Its structure strongly proves the truth of the maxim that princes are true *levelers*—real republicans—among themselves.

Brougham.

3. [cap.] One of a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament about 1647. They professed a determination to level all ranks and establish equality in titles and estates throughout the kingdom. They were put down by Fairfax.

They were termed *levelers* upon a pretended principle which they espoused, to endeavour to obtain such an equal righteous distribution of justice in government to all degrees of people that it should not be in the power of the highest to oppress their inferiors, nor should the meanest of the people be out of capacity to arrive at the greatest office and dignity in the state. *Baker, Charles II., an. 1649.*

4. A screw or other device fitted to the leg of a billiard-table or to any piece of apparatus for adjusting the table or apparatus to a true level.—5. An earth-scraper.

levelless, a. A variant of *levelless¹*.

level-headed (lev'el-hed'ed), a. Sensible; shrewd. [Colloq. or slang.]

It is to be regretted that the State Department loses the services of so omnipotent and *level-headed* a chief.

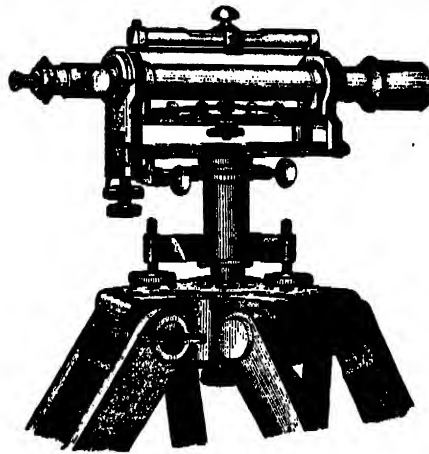
The American, XIV. 341.

leveling, levelling (lev'el-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *level¹, v.*] 1. The act or process of reducing an uneven surface to a level or plane.—2. The art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; the art or practice of finding how much any assigned point on the earth's surface included in a survey is higher or lower than another assigned point. It is a branch of surveying of great importance in making roads, determining the proper lines for railways, conducting water, draining low grounds, rendering rivers navigable, forming canals, and the like. The instruments commonly employed are a level or leveling-instrument and a pair of leveling-staffs. One of the staffs is held up vertically, resting upon the ground at the initial point. The observer then goes forward with his instrument for a convenient distance, makes his telescope level, and directs the rod-man to raise or lower the target until it is at the height of the telescope. This is called a *back-sight*. The height of the target on the rod is now read. The other rod has meantime been carried forward, and is observed in the same manner. This is called a *fore-sight*. The instrument is now carried forward and a back-sight is made on the last rod. When a bench-mark or other terminus is reached, all the fore-sights are added together, as well as all the back-sights, and the difference of the sums is the difference of elevation.

leveling-block (lev'el-ing-blok), n. In *iron ship-building*, a cast-iron platform made up of large rectangular castings having as many holes with centers from four to five inches apart cast in them as the castings can contain. The faces of the blocks are level. Pins with eccentric disks fitted to their heads are inserted into the holes. The disks have holes arranged with different degrees of eccentricity. The block or platform is used for bending frames, etc. A mold, to the form of which a frame is to be bent, is laid upon the block, and its form is traced by a chalk-mark. The pins are then arranged in the holes so that the heated iron frame may be bent upon them into the form of the trace. The temperature of the heating is indicated by orange-red; and by the use of various tools,

with the pins and eccentric disks, the frame is quickly and accurately bent to the form of the trace.

leveling-instrument (lev'el-ing-in'strū-ment), n. An instrument for use in surveying, of dif-



Leveling-instrument.

ferent forms, but consisting essentially of a telescope carrying a parallel, rigidly connected, and sensitive spirit-level. The telescope is mounted on a stable stand, and is capable of adjustment in all directions by means of screws.

leveling-plow (lev'el-ing-plou), n. A plow adapted for leveling the ridges thrown up in some forms of cultivation in rows.

leveling-pole, leveling-rod (lev'el-ing-pōl, -rod), n. Same as *leveling-staff*, 1.

leveling-screw (lev'el-ing-skrō), n. 1. In a mill, a screw in the hurst or frame on which a run of millstones is placed, used to give a vertical adjustment and bring it to an exact level. It acts against an iron plate set in a bedstone.—2. In a surveying or portable astronomical instrument, any one of the screws used for leveling the horizontal plate or that part of the instrument on which the horizontal angles are read off. In most English theodolites and leveling-instruments there are two pairs of leveling-screws; in French and German instruments usually only three screws.

leveling-staff (lev'el-ing-staf), n. 1. An instrument used in leveling, in conjunction with a leveling-instrument or with a spirit-level and a telescope. It is variously constructed, but consists essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it so as to mark the height at any distance above the ground. See *leveling*, 2. Also called *leveling-pole, leveling-rod, station-pole, or station-staff*. 2. An instrument used to support a glass plate horizontally so that it can retain a fluid upon its upper surface. It is usually in the form of a tripod fitted with adjusting-screws or levelers.

levelism (lev'el-izm), n. [*< level¹ + -ism*] The leveling of distinctions in society, or the principle or doctrine of such leveling. [Rare.]

leveler, levelling. See *leveler, leveling*. **levelly** (lev'el-ly), adv. In a level manner; evenly; equally. [Rare.]

Neither would praises and actions appear so *levelly* concurrent in many other of the (reclians as they do in these. *Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, II.*

levelness (lev'el-nes), n. The condition of being level; evenness; equality.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth. *Peacock, Drawing.*

level-sunset, level-sicet, n. [Appar. *< OF. lever*, raise, + *sus*, upon, over. Cf. *level-coil*.] Same as *level-coil*. *Skelton.*

By tragick deaths device
Ambitious hearts do play at *level-sicet*.
Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Decey.

leven¹ (lev'n), n. [Early mod. E. also *levin, leaven*; *< ME. levene, lewyn*, lightning. No appar. source in AS., connection with AS. *līg, lēg* (E. *lay*), lightning, AS. *lēgt, lēget* (E. *last*), lightning, AS. *lēht* (E. *light*), light, or with *leoma* (E. *leam*), gleam, being phonetically improvable.] Lightning. [Obsolete or archaic.]

With wilde thonder dynt and fry *levens*
Moots thy walkef nakke be to-broke.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 276.

As when the flashing *Levin* haps to light
Uppon two stubborne cakes.

Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 40.

In Sinai's wilderness he saw
The Mount, where Israel heard the law,
Mid thunder-dint, and flashing lava.

Scott, *Marmion*, l. 22.

leven¹, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *loeven*; < ME. *loeven*, *loeynen*, < *levne*, lightning; see *levon*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To smite with lightning.

II. *intrans.* To flash; shine like lightning.

Thou'rt full throly with a thicke halle;
With a leuening light as a low fyre,
Blaset all the brode see as it ben wold.

Destruction of Troy (B. E. T. N.), l. 1082.

leven², *n.* An obsolete form of *leaven*.
leven³ (lev'n), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lawn; an open space between or among woods. [Scotch.]

And see ye not that braid braid road,
That lies across that lily leven?
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, l. 111).

leven-brand¹, *n.* A bolt of lightning.

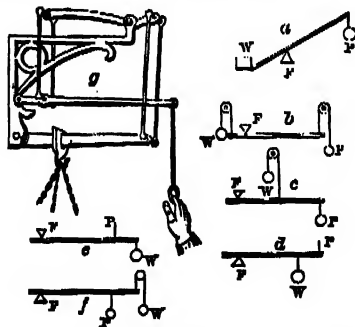
His burning levin-brond in hand he took.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 80.

levening¹, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *loevening*; < ME. *loevening*, *loevenyng*; verbal *n.* of *leven*¹, *v.*] Lightning.

Sins that the fire of gods and king of men
Strike me with thondor, and with leuening blast.
Surrey, *Atneid*, II.

lever¹ (lev'er or lè'vèr), *n.* [Formerly also *leaver*; < ME. *leaver*, *leuour*, a lever, < OF. *levoeur*, *levoeur*, *F. levoeur*, a lifter, a lever (also OF. and *F. levier*, a lever, with diff. suffix), < L. *levator*, a lifter, < *levare*, pp. *levatus*, raise: see *levant*¹.] 1. A simple machine, consisting of a bar or rigid piece of any shape, acted upon at different points by two forces which severally tend to rotate it in opposite directions about a fixed axis.

The bearing of this axis is called the *fulcrum*; of the two forces, one, conceived as something to be balanced or overcome, is termed the *resistance*, *load*, or *weight*, while the other, conceived as voluntarily applied, is termed the *power*. These are understood to act in the plane of rotation, and each perpendicularly to the line joining the point of its application to the fixed axis. The lengths of these two lines are termed the *arms* of the lever. If the load is ten times as great as the power, but the power is ten times as far from the fulcrum as the load is from the fulcrum—or, generally, if the two forces are inversely as their respective arms—then the lever is in equilibrium. This principle, beautifully demonstrated by Archimedes, was adopted by Lagrange as one of the two fundamental principles of statics, the other being the principle of the inclined plane. A lever is said to be of the first, second, or third kind, according as of the three points—the ful-



Lever.

F, fulcrum; P, power; W, load or weight. *a* and *b* are levers of the first kind, *c* and *d* of the second, and *e* and *f* of the third. In *g*, *h*, and *i* the pulley is used in combination with the lever. *j* is a compound lever, or a combination of levers.

crum, the point of application of the load, and that of the power—the first, second, or third is between the other two. But this distinction is insignificant; and when these three points are the vertices of a triangle, and the lever is not in the form of a bar, which often happens, the distinction becomes confused. Among the innumerable examples of levers may be mentioned the steelyard, the crowbar, oars, and the bones of the human limbs.

A lever to uplift the earth
And roll it in another course.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxlii.

2. In special uses—(a) In *surg.*, an instrument for applying power, as one of the arms of an obstetrical forceps, used in delivery as a tractor; the vectis. (b) In *dentistry*, an instrument used in extracting the stumps of teeth. (c) In a steam-engine, a bar used to control by hand the movement of the engine in starting or reversing it; a starting-bar. (d) In *firearms*, in some forms of breech-loaders, the piece by which the gun is opened or closed, as in the Douglas, Henry, and Maynard rifles. It may be a top, side, or under lever. *E. H. Knight*.—3. One of the chief supporters of the roof-timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a part of the framework. *Hallwell*.—4. The lower movable board

of a barn-door. *Hallwell*.—5. The first row of a fishing-net.—6. Generally, a rod or bar.

There are certain fish-shells, like Scalop-shells, found on the shore, so great that two strong men with a *lever* can scarce draw one of them after them.

Paradise, *Pilgrimage*, p. 504.

Arithmetical lever, a straight lever, arranged so that different known weights can be placed at different known distances, either for illustrating the principle of the lever, or for calculating the value of a sum of products of two factors.—**Bent lever**, a lever having arms bent at an angle with the fulcrum at the angle.—**Bent-lever balance**. See *tangent-balance*.—**Catch-lever**, a lever which carries a catch, as part of the valve-gear of an engine.—**Compound lever**, a machine consisting of several simple levers combined together and acting on each other.—**Continual lever**, or **perpetual lever**, a term sometimes applied to the wheel and axle.—**Crow's-foot lever**, a compound lever used in the middle ages for bending the arbalist and for other purposes.—**Goat's-foot lever**, a lever formed of two parts, formerly used for bending the hand-bow, arbalist, or crossbow.—**Heterodromous lever**. See *heterodromous*.—**Lever hand-car**, a hand-car which is driven by means of levers attached to cranks.—**Live lever**. See *live*.—**Universal lever**, a contrivance by means of which the reciprocating motion of a lever is made to communicate a continuous rotatory motion to a wheel, and a continuous rectilinear motion to anything attached by a rope to the axle of the wheel. (See also *floating-lever*, *hand-lever*.)

lever¹ (lev'er or lè'vèr), *v. t.* [*lever*¹, *n.*] To act upon, as raising, lowering, etc., with a lever.

One of these locks they picked, and then, by *levering* up the corner, forced the other three.

H. L. Stevenson, *Francis Villon*.

lever², *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete comparative of *lift*.

leverage (lev'er or lè'vèr-aj), *n.* [*lever*¹ + *-age*.] 1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is gained.

The fulcrum of the leverage. *I. Taylor*.

2. Lever-power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.

The puny leverage of a hair
The plane's impulse well may spare.
Whittier, *The Waiting*.

3. Figuratively, advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

A leverage is at once gained (by a certain procedure) for the removal of other obstacles and abuses.

D. A. Wells, *Morchant Marine*, p. 160.

Such men have the sensibilities that give leverage to the moralist.

W. R. Sorley, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 146.

lever-board (lev'er-bôrd), *n.* A corruption of *lower-board*. See *lower-window*.

lever-brace (lev'er-brās), *n.* A brace worked by a lever, which has usually a ratchet motion, as in the ratchet-drill.

lever-compressor (lev'er-komp-res'or), *n.* A device for applying pressure to an object under the microscope. *E. H. Knight*.

lever-drill (lev'er-dril), *n.* A machine-tool in which the tool-spindle works with a spline in the socket of the wheel which rotates it, and is projected axially by a lever to bring it toward or away from its work. *E. H. Knight*.

leveret, *n.* A Middle English form of *levery*.

lever-engine (lev'er-en'jin), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a modification of a side-beam engine, in which the beams are levers not of the first but of the second order, the piston-rod connection being at one end of the beams, the fulcrum at the other, and the crank-connection at some intermediate point. In this kind of engine the "throw" of the crank is always less than the stroke of the piston. Also called *grasshopper-engine*. See *cut* under *grasshopper-beam*.

lever-escapement (lev'er-es-kāp'ment), *n.* See *escapement*, 2.

leveret (lev'er-et), *n.* [*OF. levret* (cf. equiv. *levretau*, and *levraut*, *F. levraut*), a young hare, dim. of *levre*, *F. lièvre* = *Sp. liebre* = *Pg. lebre* = *It. lepore*, a hare, < *L. lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare: see *Lepus*. Cf. *levrier*.] A hare in its first year; a young hare.

leveret-skin (lev'er-et-skin), *n.* A name given to a Japanese ceramic glaze, usually deeply black, upon which thin silver lines are applied, having a fancied resemblance to hare's fur.

lever-faucet (lev'er-fā'set), *n.* An automatic faucet which closes by a spring and opens by means of a handle or lever. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

lever-frame (lev'er-frām), *n.* In a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame, shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

lever-hoist (lev'er-hoist), *n.* A form of lifting-jack employing a lever revolving or reciprocating on a fixed axis. A pair of short arms or stirrups are so attached to the lever that their ends fit into racks set upon both sides, and by catching upon the rack-teeth on alternate sides they enable the lever to raise a weight.

Leverian falcon. See *falcon*.

lever-jack (lev'er-jak), *n.* A lifting device. It consists of a post, a sliding-rack working in guides, ways formed in or attached to the post and carrying a stop which supports the object to be lifted, a pawl pivoted to the post and engaging the sliding-rack to hold the latter from descending, and a lever which is pivoted to the post, and carries a pawl which engages the teeth of the rack and slides it upward, thus raising the weight.

leverlock (lev'er-ok), *n.* A variant of *leverlock*, for *lark*¹.

lever-press (lev'er-pres), *n.* In *mach.*, any press in which power is applied to the "follower" or platen by means of a lever, or a combination of levers, as by a treadle, etc., as distinguished from a pendulum-, screw-, or fly-press. The name is applied more particularly, however, to presses which have only one lever of the second order, generally operated by weights hung upon the end of the lever, but sometimes by a screw used as a substitute for the weights.—**Compound lever-press**, a press comprising a system of compound levers.—**Duplex lever-press**, a press having two cam-faced levers drawn together by a screw.

lever-punch (lev'er-punch), *n.* In *mach.*, any punch operated by lever mechanism; in particular, a punch operating upon the principle of the duplex lever-press.

lever-valve (lev'er-valv), *n.* A safety-valve kept down by the pressure of an adjustable weight. In locomotives a spring is substituted for the weight, and the pressure is regulated by a screw and indicated on a brass plate. See *safety-valve*.

leverwood (lev'er-wôd), *n.* The hop-hornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica*. See *Ostrya*.

levett (lev'et), *n.* [*F. lever*, raise, < *L. levare*: see *levant*¹.] A musical call or strain intended to arouse or excite; a blast of a trumpet to awaken soldiers in the morning.

Come, sir, a quaint levett,
To waken our brave general! then to our labor.
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, II. 1.

Waked very early; and when it was time, did call up Will, and we rose, and musiquo (with a bandore for the base) did give me a levett.
Pepys, *Diary*, l. 585.

levetenant¹, *n.* Same as *lieutenant*.

levettest, *n. pl.* [Early mod. E., appar. irreg. (for the sake of the rhyme, in this one instance) < *level*¹, now *level*¹, + *-et*.] Levings.

Then gadder they vp their levettie,
Not the best morsell, but gobbettie,
Which vnto poorer people they deale.
Roy and Barlow, *Rodome* and *not Wroth*, p. 80. (*Davies*.)

leviable (lev'i-a-bl), *a.* [*levy*¹ + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being levied and collected.

Hence, M. Doniol's would-be purchaser is warned that it never can be worth his while to make improvements on his property, since they would only add to the standard of the fine leviable in these eventualities.
Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 200.

2. That may be levied upon; capable of being seized upon execution.

leviathan (lè-vi'-a-thān), *n.* [= *F. léviathan* = *Sp. leviatán* = *Pg. levitathan*, < *L.L. levitathan*, < *Heb. lwydān*, an aquatic animal (see *def.*); cf. *Heb. lānā*, cleave; *Ar. lava*, bend, twist.] 1. An aquatic animal mentioned in the Old Testament. It is described in Job xli. apparently as a crocodile; in Isa. xlvii. 1 it is called a piercing and a crooked serpent; and it is mentioned indefinitely in Ps. lxxiv. 14 (as food) and Ps. civ. 24. Hence, in modern use—2. Any great or monstrous marine animal, as the whale.

Wend wo by Sea? the drad Leviathan
Turns upside-down the boiling Ocean.
Sylvestre, *Tr. of Du Bartas*'s Weeks, II. The Furies.

There Leviathan,
Hugest of living creatures, on the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims.
Milton, *P. L.*, VII. 412.

3. Anything of vast or huge size.

The oak *leviathans*, whose huge ribs make
Their oak creator the vain title take
Of lord of seas [the ocean].
Byron, *Childe Harold*, IV. 121.

Leviathan canvas, coarse canvas used for decorative needlework, the strands being made of two or even three threads each, laid side by side.—**Leviathan wool**, a soft and loosely laid wool or worsted, used for needlework on leviathan canvas.

levicellular (lev-i-sel'jū-lār), *a.* [*L. levie*, smooth, + *NL. cellula*, cell: see *cellular*.] Pertaining to or consisting of unstriated muscle-fiber.—**Levicellular myoma**, a myoma composed of smooth muscle-fibers.

levier (lev'ér), *n.* [*levy*¹ + *-er*.] One who levies. *Imp. Dict.*

levigable (lev'i-ga-bl), *a.* [*leviga* (to)¹ + *-ble*.] Capable of being rubbed or ground down to fine powder.

levigate¹ (lev'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *levigated*, pp. *levigating*. [*L. levigatus*, pp. of *levigare* (> *It. levigare* = *Sp. F. levigar* = *F. leviger*), make smooth, < *levis*, erroneously *levis* (= *Gr. leios*, for **leios*; cf. equiv. poet. *le-*

pat. for "leaves"), smooth, + *agere*, do, make: see *act*.] 1. To rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder, as in a mortar. See *levigation*.

Makes logic *levigatus* the big crime small.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

The masticot (protozoid of lead) . . . is removed, ground, and *levigated*. . . The product is minium, or red-lead. *Spence's Encyc. Metallurg., p. 1550.*

24. To plane; polish; make smooth.

When use hath *levigated* the organs, and made the way so smooth and easy that the spirits pass without any stop, those objects are no longer felt. *Barrow, Works, III. 15.*

Levigation-machine, levigating-mill, a mortar having a pestle fitted with a crank and mounted in a frame, for convenience in grinding drugs, paints, etc.

levigate¹ (lev'i-gāt), *a.* [= *It. levigato* = *Pg. levigado*, < *L. levigatus*, pp. of *levigare*, make smooth: see the verb.] Smooth as if polished; having a polished surface: applied in botany to leaves, seeds, etc. Also *levigate*.

levigate² (lev'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *levigated*, ppr. *levigating*. [*L. levigatus*, made light, pp. of *levigare*, make light, < *levis*, light (see *levity*), + *agere*, do: see *act*.] To lighten; make light of; belittle the importance of. [Rare.]

levigate³ (lev'i-gāt), *a.* [*L. levigatus*, pp.: see *levigate*², *v.*] Lightened; alleviated. [Rare.]

Wherby his labours being *levigated*, and made more tolerable, he shal governe with the better advayce.

Sir T. More, The Governour, I. 2.

levigation (lev-i-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. levigation* = *Sp. levigación* = *Pg. levigação* = *It. levigazione*, < *L. levigatio* (*n.*), a smoothing, < *levigare*, pp. *levigatus*, make smooth: see *levigate*¹, *v.*] The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder. A mortar and pestle are commonly used in the process, and it is completed by allowing the coarser particles to settle in water, then decanting the latter, letting it stand till the fine powder has fallen to the bottom, and finally pouring off the water. In the chemical analysis of minerals this process is repeated until the mineral has been reduced to a sufficient degree of fineness, the coarser part being subjected to further pulverization after each separation by the aid of the water.

levin¹, *n.* See *leven*¹.

levin², *n.* An obsolete variant of *leaven*.

levine, *n.* See *levyne*.

levipede (lev'i-pēd), *a.* [*L. levis*, smooth, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] Smooth-footed.

levirate (lev'i-rāt), *n.* [= *Sp. levirato*, < *NL. leviratus*, < *L. levir* (= *Gr. δαίρ*, orig. **daFip*, = *Skt. dhāra* = *AS. dāora* = *OHG. zāihur*), a husband's brother, + *-atus*, *E. -ate*³.] The institution of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother or nearest kinsman under certain circumstances. Among the ancient Hebrews such marriage was required in case the brother died childless, for the purpose of continuing his family, the first-born son being the heir of the deceased husband. (*Deut. xxv. 5-10*; see also *Mat. xxi. 14-25*.) From the book of Ruth it appears that the obligation rested upon the nearest kinsman of the husband if there was no brother. It was counted disgraceful for a man to refuse to submit himself to it. A similar custom prevails in parts of India.

An institution . . . known commonly as the *levirate*, but called by the Hindus, in its more general form, the *Niyoga*. *Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 100.*

levirato (lev-i-rāt'ik), *a.* [*levirate* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the levirate.

levirational (lev-i-rāt'ik-al), *a.* [*levirate* + *-al*.] Same as *levirate*.

The first-born son of a *levirational* marriage was reckoned and registered as the son of the deceased brother.

Dean Alford.

leviration (lev-i-rā'shon), *n.* [*Irreg. < levirate* + *-ion*.] Levirate marriage.

Leviroses (lev-i-rōs'trēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. levis*, light, + *rostrum*, beak.] In ornith.: (a) In Merrem's classification, a group of birds, including the toucans, parrots, and some others, approximately equivalent to the order *Psittaci* plus the family *Rhamphastidae* of modern authors. (b) In Blyth's system (1846), a series or superfamily group of his *Psittacidae*, consisting of the toucans, toucanos, and colies, or *Rhamphastidae*, *Munophagidae*, and *Coliidae*.

Leviticum (lē-vis'ti-kum), *n.* [*NL.* (W. D. J. Koch, 1825): see *Ligusticum* and *levage*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Sonchaceae* and the subtribe *Angeliceae*, closely related to *Angelica* and *Archangelica*, but having the lateral wings of the fruit thickened. It embraces only a single species, *L. officinale*, the garden lovage. See *levage*.

levitate (lev'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *levitated*, ppr. *levitating*. [*L. levitas* (*-is*), lightness (see *levity*), + *-ate*².] *I. trans.* To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; make light, so as to cease to float in the air; deprive of normal gravity.

II. intrans. To act or move by force of levity—that is, by a repulsive force, contrary to gravity; overcome the force of gravity by means of specific lightness: especially, in recent use, said of a body heavier than the air, but supposed to rise in it by spiritual means.

That distinction between gravitating and levitating matter . . . which the phenomena of their [comets'] tails afford. *Herschel, Pop. Lects., p. 140.*

It is asserted that a man or a woman levitated to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window. *Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 201.*

levitation (lev-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*levitate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of making light; lightness; buoyancy.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for this same purpose of levitation. *Paley, Nat. Theol., xii. § 4.*

2. Among Spiritualists, the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being by spiritual means rendered buoyant in the atmosphere.

The levitation in this case was by the bound Shaman in one lodge being found unbound in the other. *Science, XI. 270.*

levitator (lev'i-tā-tor), *n.* [*levitate* (*ion*) + *-or*.] One who believes in the supposed spiritualistic phenomena of levitation, or professes to be able to exhibit them.

Theoretically, therefore, we can have no sort of objection to your miracle. And our reply to the levitator is just the same. Why should not your friend "levitate"? *Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 202.*

Levite (lē'vit), *n.* [= *F. Léuite* = *Sp. Pg. It. Levita*, < *L.L. Levites*, *Levita*, < *Gr. Λευιτης*, a Levite, < *Heb. Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] 1. In Jewish hist., a descendant of Levi, one of the sons of Jacob; one of the tribe of Levi.

I have taken your brethren the Levites from among the children of Israel: to you they are given as a gift for the Lord, to do the service of the tabernacle of the congregation. *Num. xviii. 6.*

2. Specifically, one of a body of assistants to the priests in the tabernacle and temple service of the Jews. This body was composed of all males of the tribe of Levi between 30 (or 25) and 50 years of age, exclusive of the family of Aaron, which constituted the priesthood. Originally they guarded the tabernacle, and assisted in carrying it and its vessels, and in preparing the corn, wine, oil, etc., for sacrifice; they furnished the music at the services, and had charge of the sacred treasures and revenues. After the settlement in Palestine they were relieved of some of these duties, but assumed those of religious guides and teachers. Later they were also the learned class, and became scribes, judges, etc. They were allowed no territorial possessions, except thirty-five cities in which they lived, supported by tithes on the produce of the lands of the tribes. The Levites were divided into three families, which bore the names of the sons of Levi—the Gershonites, the Kohathites, and the Merarites.

No Protestant, I suppose, will liken one of our Ministers to a High Priest, but rather to a common Levite.

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

Hence—3. In the early Christian church, a deacon as distinguished from a priest.—4. A priest; a clergyman: often in slight contempt.

A young Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small gureet, and ten pounds a year. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III.*

5. A fashionable dress for women, introduced about 1780. It was satirized by Horace Walpole as resembling "a man's night-gown bound round with a belt."

Levitic (lē-vit'ik), *a.* [= *F. levitique* = *Sp. levítico* = *Pg. It. levitico*, < *L.L. leviticus*, pertaining to the Levites, < *Levites*, *Levita*, Levite: see *Levite*.] Same as *Levitical*.

Levitical (lē-vit'ik-al), *a.* [*Levitic* + *-al*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to the Levites.

—2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the book of Leviticus: as, the Levitical law.

By the Levitical law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death: so heinous a crime was adultery.

Atty, Farergon.

3. Priestly. [Rare.]

Austin . . . sent to Rome . . . to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather Levitical, questions.

Milton, Hist. Eng., IV.

Levitical degrees, degrees of kindred named in Lev. xviii. 6-18, within which persons were prohibited to marry.—Levitical law, that part of the Mosaic law which related to the Levites; hence, that part which regulated the Jewish worship and ritual.

Leviticall (lē-vit'ik-al), *adv.* After the manner of the Levites or of the Levitical law.

Leviticus (lē-vit'ik-us), *n.* [*L.L.*, prop. adj., *sc. Liber*, the book of the Levites: see *Levitic*.] A canonical book of the Old Testament, the third book of Moses or of the Pentateuch, containing principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to religious ceremonies, or the body of the ceremonial law. Abbreviated *Lev*.

Leviteism (lē'vit-izm), *n.* [*Levite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines and practices of the Levites.

leviton (lev'i-tōn), *n.* [*ML. leviton* (*n.*), a sleeveless robe.] A sleeveless robe worn by Egyptian monks.

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* [= *OF. levite* = *Sp. levidad* = *Pg. levidade* = *It. levità*, < *L. levitas* (*-is*), lightness, < *levis*, light, akin to *Gr. ελαφρς*, light, and to *E. light*², *q. v.*] 1. Lightness of weight; relatively small specific gravity.

Their extreme minuteness and levity enable them [condia] to be dispersed and carried about by the slightest currents of air. *Huxley, Biology, v.*

2. A tendency to rise by a force contrary to gravity.

For positive levity, till I see it better proved than it hath hitherto been, I allow no such thing planted in sublimity bodies, the propellent gravity of some sufficing to give others comparative or respective lightness.

Boyle, Notion of Nature, § 5.

The simple rise as by specific levity, not into a particular virtue, but into the region of all the virtues. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 250.*

3. Lightness of spirit or temper. Specifically—(a) Cheerfulness; ease of mind.

To what a blessed levity . . . to what a cheerful lightness of spirit is he come that comes newly from confession, and with the seal of absolution upon him!

Donne, Sermons, xxiv.

(b) Carelessness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; inconstancy; volatility: as, the levity of youth.

The Censor, frowning upon him, told him that he ought not to discover so much levity in matters of a serious nature. *Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.*

= *Syn. 2 (b).* Levity, Volatility, Flightiness, Frivolity, Lightness. All these words are founded upon the idea of the lack of physical and, by figure, of mental and moral substance or weight, with a resulting ease in flying away from what is wise. The first three refer especially to outward conduct. Levity is a want of seriousness, temporary or habitual, a disposition to trifle with important interests. Volatility is that moral defect by which one cannot dwell long upon any one object of thought, or turns quickly from one source of pleasure to another: the word does not convey much opprobrium; in the young some degree of volatility is expected. Flightiness borders upon the loss of sanity in upriser or excitement of fancy; it is volatility in an extreme degree. Frivolity is a matter of nature, an inability to care about any but the most petty and trifling things. Lightness is not so strong as frivolity, but covers nearly the same ground; it emphasizes inconstancy.

levoglucose, levoglucose (lē-vō-glū'kōs), *n.* [*L. laevus*, left, + *E. glucose*, *q. v.*] In chem., same as *levulose*.

levogyrate, levogyrate (lē-vō-jī-rāt), *a.* [*L. laevus*, left, + *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn round in a circle: see *gyre*, *v.*, *gyrate*.] Causing to turn toward the left hand: as, a levogyrate crystal—that is, one that turns the rays to the right in the polarization of light. See *dextrogyrate*.

If the analyzer [a slice of quartz] has to be turned towards the right so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed, or dextrogyrate. If, however, the analyzer has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or levogyrate. *Dayan.*

levogyration, levogyration (lē-vō-jī-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. laevus*, left, + *ML. gyratio* (*n.*), gyration: see *gyration*.] Rotation of the plane of polarization to the left. See *polarisation*.

levogyrous, levogyrous (lē-vō-jī-rūs), *a.* [*L. laevus*, left, + *gyrus*, a turn, gyre: see *gyre*.] Same as *levogyrate*.

levorotatory, levorotatory (lē-vō-rō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. laevus*, left, + **rotatorius*, turning: see *rotatory*.] Same as *levogyrate*.

levulin (lev'ū-lin), *n.* [*As lemul* (*one*) + *-in*².] A carbohydrate (C₆H₁₀O₅) occurring in the tubers of certain species of *Helianthus*.

levulinic (lev'ū-lin'ik), *a.* [*levulin* + *-ic*.] Derived from levulin.—Levulinic acid, an acid (C₅H₈O₄) obtained from levulin, levulose, cane-sugar, colulose, and other similar substances, by boiling with a dilute mineral acid. It is a crystalline body, soluble in water.

levulose, levulose (lev'ū-lōs), *n.* [*L. laevus*, left, + *-ulose* + *-ose*.] A sugar (C₆H₁₂O₆) isomeric with dextrose, but distinguished from it by turning the plane of polarization to the left. It occurs associated with dextrose in honey, in many fruits, and in other vegetable tissues. The mixture of these two sugars in equal quantities constitutes invert-sugar, which itself turns the plane of polarization to the left, the specific rotatory power of levulose being greater than that of dextrose. It is usually a thick syrup, having a taste as sweet as that of cane-sugar; it crystallizes with difficulty. Also called *fruit-sugar*.

levy¹ (lev'i), *n.*; *pl. levies* (*-is*). [*Early mod. E. also levay*; < *ME. levy*, *levoy*, < *OF. levee*, *F. levée*, a raising, an embankment (see *levee*¹), rising, breaking up, removal, a raising (of troops, of taxes, etc.), = *Sp. levada*, a rising, attack, = *Pg. levada*, a current of water, trans-

port, = *It. levata*, raising, rising, departure, < *ML. levata*, something raised or levied, tax, exaction, quota, embankment, prop. fem. of *L. levatus*, pp. of *levare*, raise: see *levant*.¹ 1. The act of levying; the raising or collecting of anything by authority or force; compulsory satisfaction of a requirement, claim, or demand: as, to make a *levy* of troops or taxes.

They have but two ways of raising money publicly in that country [Virginia]: viz., by duties upon trade, and a poll tax, which they call *levies*. *Beverly, Virginia*, iv. ¶ 12.

Upon our first, he sent out to suppress His nephew's *levies*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 62.

These are the sons of Christians taken in their childhood from their miserable parents, by a *levy* made every five years. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 27.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a sufficient taking of possession of chattels, and assertion of authority, by a sheriff or similar officer, under color of legal process, to render the officer liable for trespass if he be not protected by process: as, a *levy* upon a debtor's property.

And the constable that doth not his devoir for the *levy* of the same, to less to the said comyn treasure, vi. a vill. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

3. That which is levied, as a body of troops, or the amount accruing from a tax or an execution.

And King Solomon raised a *levy* out of all Israel, and the *levy* was thirty thousand men. 1 *KL* v. 13.

The Danes were as superior to their opponents in tactics as in strategy. An encounter between the shire *levies* and the pirates was a struggle of militia with regular soldiers. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 25.

Levy in kind, a tax or toll paid in produce or commodities, in lieu of money.—*Levy* in mass [*F. levée en masse*], a levy of all the able-bodied men of a country or district for military service.

*levy*¹ (lev'i), v.; pret. and pp. *levied*, ppr. *levying*. [Formerly also *levoy* (and *levoe*, q. v.); < late *ME. levoyen*; < *levy*, n., in part directly (prop. only in the obs. form *levoe*) < *F. lever*, raise: see *levy*, n., *levant*.¹ I. trans. 1†. To raise: as, to *levy* a siege.

Euphrates, having *levied* the siege from this one city, forthwith led his army to Demetrius. *Holland*.

2. To raise or excite; stir up; bring into action; set in motion: as, to *levy* war.

Never did thought of mine *levy* offense. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 5. 52.

Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 501.

3. To raise by force or authority; gather or collect by compulsion: as, to *levy* troops; to *levy* taxes or tolls; to *levy* contributions.

And did he not, in his protectorship, *Levy* great sums of money through the realm? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 61.

If his estate had been confiscated, he wandered about from bawn to bawn and from cabin to cabin, *levying* small contributions. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

4. In *law*: (a) To commence enforcement of, as a legal process, by seizing property thereunder for the purpose of raising means for payment. (b) To erect or construct: as, to *levy* a mill; to *levy* a ditch. *Imp. Dict.*—To *levy* a fine, at common law, to commence an action on a suit for assuring the title to lands or possessions.

II. intrans. To make a levy.—To *levy* on, to seize, under color of legal process, for the purpose of raising means for payment.

*levy*² (lev'i), n. An obsolete form of *levoe*².

*levy*³ (lev'i), n. [An abbr. of *eleven-penny bit*.] 1†. A coin, the Spanish real, or eighth part of a dollar (twelve and a half cents), formerly current in the United States. Also called an *elevenpenny bit*. See *sp*².—2. The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit." [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia), in both uses.]

levyne (lev'in), n. [Also *levine*: so called from *Levy*, a crystallographer.] A mineral found in Ireland, the Faroe Islands, and some other places. It belongs to the scollite group, and is a hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminium. It is related to *chabasite*.

*lew*¹, n. [< *ME. low*, *lowe*, < *AS. lēow*, shelter, whence in the contr. form *lōo*, E. *loo*: see *leol*.¹ Shelter; a place sheltered from the wind. [Prov. Eng.]

*lew*² (lū), a. [< *ME. low*, *lowe* (= MD. *lauw*, D. *lauw* = OHG. *lāo* (lāw-), MHG. *lā* (lāw-), G. *lau* = Icel. *lār*, *lār*, warm, mild; orig. with initial *h*, OHG. **hlāo*, whence OF. *lo*, soft, F. *low*, soft, softness), warm, tepid. The asserted derivation from *lew*¹, n., a shelter, is not obvious. Cf. equiv. *lew*, now *lue*; and cf. also *low-warm*.¹ 1. Warm; lukewarm; tepid. [Prov. Eng.]

Thou art *low* [var. in one MS. *lew*]; neither cold neither hot. *Wyck*, Rev. iii. 15.

2†. Weak; faint. *Hallwell*.

*lew*³, n. An obsolete variant of *leol*¹.

But true it is, to th' and a fruitful *lew* May every climat in his time renew. *Sylvestor*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

lewd (lūd), a. [< *ME. lewde*, *lowde*, *laude*, *lewed*, unlearned, ignorant, < *AS. lēowed*, unlearned, ignorant; appar. orig. pp. of *lēowan*, weaken, enfeeble, also betray, = Goth. *lēujan*, betray, < *lēw*, an occasion, opportunity. The development of senses has been somewhat peculiar.] 1†. Ignorant; unlearned; illiterate.

Till *leude* men that er unknund, That can na *lātyn* understand. *Hampole*, Frick of Conscience.

For he he *lewed* man or ellis lerod, He noot how soon that he shal been aferod. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 228.

This *leude* and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 45.

2†. Lay, as opposed to clerical.

For if a prest be foul, on whom we truste, No wonder is a *lewed* man to ruste. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 502.

3†. Rude; homely; uncultivated.

The rhyme is lyght and *lewed*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1002.

4†. Worthless; useless.

Chastite with-oute charite worth cheynid in helle; Hit is as *lewde* as a lampe that no lyght ynn. *Piers Plowman* (O), li. 186.

5. Bad; vile; vicious; wicked. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I ne'er gave life to *lewed* and headstrong rebels. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

So since into his church *lewed* hirelings climb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 192.

6. Lustful; wanton; lascivious; libidinous.

The daughters of the Philistines, which are ashamed of thy *lewed* way. *Ezek.* xvi. 27.

Where, like a virtuous monument, she lies, To be admired of *lewed* unhalloved eyes. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 392.

—*Syn.* 6. See list under *lascivious*. *lewdly* (lūd'li), adv. [< *ME. lewdly*; < *lewed* + *-ly*.² 1†. In a lewd manner; unlearnedly; ignorantly.

But Chaucer (though he can but *lewdly* On metres and on rhyming craftily) Hath seyd hem in swiche English as he can Of olde time. *Chaucer*, Prolog. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 47.

2†. Vilely; viciously; wickedly.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent, Under the countenance and confederacy Of Lady Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 167.

3. Lustfully; wantonly; lasciviously.

lewdness (lūd'nes), n. [< *ME. lewednesse*; < *lewed* + *-ness*.¹ 1†. Ignorance; folly.

Ye hynde beestis, ful of *lewednesse*. *Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 68.

2†. Viciousness; wickedness.—3. Lustfulness; lascivious behavior; lechery.—*Syn.* 3. Impurity, unchastity, licentiousness, sensuality, debauchery. *lewdshyt* (lūd'sh't), n. [< *lewd*, with term. as in *rude*shyt, etc.] A lewd or lecherous person. *Imp. Dict.*

lewdster (lūd'stēr), n. [< *lewd* + *-ster*.] A lewd person; a lecher.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 2. 23.

lewed, a. A Middle English form of *lewd*.

lewis (lū'is), n. [Origin uncertain. Cf. *clevis*.]

1. A contrivance for securing a hold on a block of stone in order that it may be raised from its position by a derrick. It consists of two side-pieces which fit into a dovetail recess cut in the stone, and between which a ring-tongue is put and fastened in such a way that, when lifted, the lewis gets a firm hold by wedging itself in the dovetail.

2. A kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth. [Eng.]

The flocks [for paper-hangings] are obtained from the woollen-cloth manufacturers, being cut off by their shearing machines, called *lewises* by the English workmen. *Ure*, Dict., iii. 479.

lewis-bolt (lū'is-bōlt), n. A wedge-shaped bolt which in use is inserted like the shank of a lewis in a hole drilled in a stone, and fastened therein by pouring melted lead into the unoccupied part of the hole; an eye-bolt similarly inserted, and used, like a lewis, for lifting heavy stones. See *cut* under *bolt*.

lewis-hole (lū'is-hōl), n. The hole which is drilled in a stone for the reception of a lewis.

The wells are almost entire, and perhaps the work of the Romans, except the upper part, which seems repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings, for the *lewis-holes* are still left in many of the stones. *Duffy*, Tour through Great Britain, ii. 287. (*Duffy*.)



Lewis.

Lewisia (lū'is-i-ā), n. [NL. (F. T. Pursh, 1814), named after Capt. M. Lewis, of the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the Rocky Mountains.] A genus of polypetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Portulacaceae*, the purslane family, distinguished by having from 5 to 8 sepals and from 8 to 10 petals. There are but 2 species, herbs with narrow woolly leaves and handsome rose-colored flowers open only in sunshine, found only in northwestern North America. One species, *L. rediviva*, is used as food by the Oregon Indians. It is the *blister-root* (*rache amère*) of the early French settlers, and is said to be very nutritious. It is also called *tobacco-root*, because when cooked it has a tobacco-like odor. These plants are hardy and ornamental in cultivation.

lewkt, a. A Middle English form of *lukt*¹.

lewte, n. A Middle English form of *leat*¹. *lewth* (lūth), n. [Also spelled irreg. *looth*; < *ME. lewch*, < *AS. hleowth*, *hleoth*, shelter, < *hleo*, shelter: see *lew*, n.] Shelter; warmth. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lew-warm (lū'wārm), a. [Also spelled irreg. *loo-warm*, *lu-warm*; < *lew*² + *warm*. Cf. *luke-warm*.] Lukewarm; tepid. [Archaic.]

We found pieces of *loo-warm* pork among the salad, and pieces of unknown yielding substance in the ragout. *A. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 220.

lewzner, n. A variant of *lucern*⁴.

lex (lek), n.; pl. *leges* (lē'jēs). [L. *lex* (leg-), law, lit. that which lies or is laid down: see *law*¹ and *lie*, v. i.] Law; used in various phrases.—*Lex domicilii*, the law of the place of domicile.—*Lex fori*, the law of the jurisdiction where the action is pending.—*Lex Gondonada*. See *Papian code*, under *code*.—*Lex Julia*, a Roman law of the time of Augustus, regulating marriage, encouraging marriage portions, and discouraging celibacy.—*Lex loci*, the law of the place; local law.—*Lex loci contractus*, the law of the place where the contract is made.—*Lex loci rei sitæ*, the law of the place where the subject of action is situated.—*Lex mercatoria*, the law of merchants; the system of usages of commerce in force in commercial nations generally, and recognised by the courts as part of the law of the land.—*Lex non scripta*, the unwritten or common law.—*Lex scripta*, the written or statute law.—*Lex talionis*, the law of retaliation, providing that the punishment should be the same in kind as the crime, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, etc.

lex. An abbreviation of *lexicon*.

lexical (lek'si-kəl), a. [< *lexico(n)* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or connected with the vocabulary of a language: as, *lexical* fullness; *lexical* knowledge.

The advance of Wycliffe upon Langland is chiefly grammatical, not *lexical*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vii.

2. Of or pertaining to a lexicon.

lexically (lek'si-kəl-i), adv. In a lexical manner; according to lexical principles; as regards vocabulary.

The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or *lexically* identifiable with the extant remains of any Continental dialect. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 42.

lexicographer (lek'si-kog'ra-fēr), n. [Cf. *F. lexicographe* = Sp. *lexicógrafo* = Pg. *lexicographo* = It. *lessicografo*; < NL. *lexicographus*, < MGr. *λεξικογράφος*, one who writes a lexicon, < Gr. *λεξικόν*, a lexicon, + *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] A compiler of a lexicon or dictionary; one employed in the making of a vocabulary or word-book of a language, and giving definitions, with or without other explanatory matter, in the same or another language.

Whether it be decreed by the authority of reason, or the tyranny of ignorance, that of all the candidates for literary praise the unhappy *lexicographer* holds the lowest place, neither vanity nor interest incited me to inquire. *Johnson*, Plan of Eng. Dict.

lexicographic (lek'si-kō-graf'ik), a. [= *F. lexicographique* = Sp. *lexicográfico* = Pg. *lexicografico* = It. *lessicografico*, < NL. *lexicographicus*, < *lexicographia*, lexicography: see *lexicography* and *-ia*.] Of or pertaining to lexicography.

lexicographical (lek'si-kō-graf'ī-kəl), a. [< *lexicographic* + *-al*.] Same as *lexicographic*.

lexicographically (lek'si-kō-graf'ī-kəl-i), adv. In a lexicographic manner; as regards lexicography.

lexicographist (lek'si-kog'ra-fist), n. [< *lexicograph* + *-ist*.] A lexicographer. [Rare.]

The good old *lexicographist*. *Adam Littleton*.

lexicography (lek'si-kog'ra-d), n. [= *F. lexicographie* = Sp. *lexicografía* = Pg. *lexicografia* = It. *lessicografia*, < NL. *lexicographia*, < MGr. as if *λεξικογραφία*, < *λεξικογράφος*, one who writes a lexicon: see *lexicographer*.] 1. The art or science of compiling lexicons or word-books; the scientific exposition of the forms, pronunciation, signification, and history of words.—2. The act or process of making a dictionary.

Such is the fate of hapless lexicography that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it: things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated.

lexicological (lek'-si-kol'-oj-i-kal), *a.* [*< lexicology + -ic + -al.*] Pertaining to lexicology; relating to the science of words: as, *lexicological studies*.

For every one of sixty-seven dialect centres, the author's *lexicological* collection contains three hundred and fifty articles. *A. M. Bickel, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 488.*

lexicologist (lek-si-kol'-oj-i-jist), *n.* [*< lexicology + -ist.*] One who is skilled in lexicology.

lexicon (lek-si-kol'-oj-i), *n.* [*< Gr. λεξικόν, a lexicon, + -λογία, say: see -ology.*] The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the forms, derivation, signification, and relations of words.

lexicon (lek-si-kon), *n.* [= *F. lexique* = *Sp. lexico* = *Pg. lexicon* = *It. lexicon*, < *ML. NL. lexicon*, < *Gr. (MGr.) λεξικόν* (sc. βιβλίον, book), a lexicon, neut. of λεξικός, of words, < λέξω, a saying, speech, word, < λέγω, speak: see *legend*.] A word-book; a vocabulary; a collection of the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically and defined and explained; a dictionary: now used especially of a dictionary of Greek or Hebrew.

In the *lexicon* of youth which Fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail.

Bulwer, Richelieu, II. 2.

= *Syn. Dictionary, Glossary, etc.* See *vocabulary*.

lexicologist (lek-si-kol'-oj-i-jist), *n.* [*< lexicology + -ist.*] A writer of a lexicon. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

lexigraphical (lek-si-graf'-i-kal), *a.* [*< lexicography + -ical.*] Pertaining to lexicography.

lexigraphical (lek-si-graf'-i-kal), *a.* [*< lexicography + -ical.*] Same as *lexigraphical*.

lexigraphy (lek-sig'-ra-ſi), *n.* [(*Cl. MGr. λεξίγραφος*, equiv. to λεξικογράφος: see *lexicographical*) < *Gr. λέξω*, a word (see *lexicon*), + γράφω, < γράφειν, write.] The art or practice of defining words. [Rare.]

lexiphantic (lek-si-fan'-i-ſik), *a.* [*< Gr. λεξιφάντης*, a phrasemonger (found only as a proper name), < λέξω, a speech, word (see *lexicon*), + φάνειν, show.] Bombastic; turgid; inflated. *Campbell*.

lexiphanticism (lek-si-fan'-i-sizm), *n.* [*< lexiphantic + -ism.*] The habit of using a pompous or turgid style in speaking or writing. *Campbell*.

ley¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *lay*¹.

ley², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *law*¹, *law*², and *lay*³.

ley³ (lā), *n.* [*Sp., lit. law*, < *L. lex (leg-)*, law: see *law*¹ and *alloy*², *alloy*.] Yield; produce; assay-value.

The costs of the Haciendas amount to 801,654 dollars; the produce, or *ley*, of each cargo averages 11½ dollars. *Ward's Mexico, II. 511.*

Ley de oro, percentage of gold contained in silver bullion. — **Ley de plata**, quantity of silver which the ore contains. — **De buena ley**, of superior quality: said of ore. *See ley*³.

Leyden jar, **Leyden vial**. See *jar*³.

Leydigian (li-dig'-i-an), *a.* [*< Leydig* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Described by or named after F. Leydig, a German zoölogist, born 1821. — **Leydigian organs**, the antennal sense-organs of insects, minute sacs inclosed in membrane and communicating with branches of the antennal nerves, sometimes prolonged externally as papillae: regarded by Leydig as organs of smell, by others as auditory organs. Lefebvre and Gerstaecker support Leydig's view of their function.

leye¹, **leye**², etc. See *ley*¹, etc.

leyelandi, *n.* An obsolete form of *lealand*.

leyer, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *layer*.

ley-pewter, *n.* Inferior pewter made for large vessels, having more lead and less tin than the superior qualities.

leysert, *n.* A Middle English form of *leisure*.

leytall, *n.* See *laystall*.

leyt, *n.* See *layt*¹.

leyvrei, *n.* Same as *layer*.

leze-majesty, *n.* See *lese-majesty*.

L. H. In musical notation, an abbreviation for *left hand*.

L. H. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Litterarum humanorum doctor*, 'doctor of the more humane letters'—that is, of the humanities or of learning: a degree conferred by universities.

lherzolite (ler'-sō-lit), *n.* [*< Lherz* (see def.) + *Gr. λίθος*, stone: see *lith*.] A crystalline aggregate of olivin, enstatite, and diaspore, with some picroite: a rock occurring about Lake Lherz and in the adjacent regions in the French Pyrenees. It has also been found in various other localities in Europe and North America. Some meteorites

closely resemble lherzolite in mineralogical composition. See *peridotite*.

li¹ (lā), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese weight, equal to the one thousandth part of a liang or ounce. A li of silver is nominally equal to the copper coin called a cash by Europeans in China, and rin by the Japanese.

li² (lā), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese mile, equal to rather more than one third of an English mile, 27½ li being equal to 10 miles.

Li, The chemical symbol of *lithium*.

Liabess (li-ā'-bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini, 1826), < *Liabum* (see def.) + *-ess*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Senecionidae*, having the scales of the involucre imbricated in many series, the outer gradually shorter. It embraces five genera, of which *Liabum* is the type, all, with one exception, natives of tropical America and Mexico. The group was treated by Endlicher, De Candolle, and other botanists as a division of the subtribe *Pessidae* under the tribe *Vernoniaeae*, a classification still followed by some authors.

liability (li-ā'-bil'-i-ti), *n.*; *pl. liabilities* (-tiz). [*< liabile* (see def.) + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being liable through obligation or duty; fixed or contingent responsibility; exposure to that which is or may be required: as, the *liability* of a principal for his agent's acts. In this sense, in law, it is sometimes used as including, and sometimes as excluding, contingent demands and unliquidated damages.

2. The state of being liable incidentally or by chance; exposure to that which is possible or probable; tendency; susceptibility: as, *liability* to accident or contagion; a physician's *liability* to broken rest.—3. That for which one is liable; that to which one is bound or exposed; a fixed or contingent obligation: as, to incur or assume a heavy *liability* (as for the payment of a debt or the performance of a service); the assets and *liabilities* of a bank.—**Employers' Liability Act**. See *employer*.—**Individual liability**, personal liability of one or more individuals, as distinguished from *official liability*, as the liability of an executor, for instance, or as distinguished from the *liability of a corporation* of which persons are members, and for the debts of which they or some of them may become individually liable.—**Limited liability**, a principle of modern statute law, whereby, under certain conditions, participants in a partnership, joint-stock company, or other undertaking are held liable for joint debts or responsibilities only to the extent of their personal interest therein, or to such further extent as the law may prescribe, instead of to the full extent of their individual means, as at common law.

liable (li-ā-bl), *a.* [Not found in ME., being appar. a mod. formation, perhaps first in legal use; it is not clear whether it is a mere E. formation, < *liel* + *-able*, meaning 'lying open' to obligation (cf. *incluable*, < *incline*), or < OF. as if **liable*, < ML. as if **ligabils*, < *li. ligare* (> *F. lier*), bind: see *ligament*, *lien*². No such OF. or ML. form has been found.] 1. Bound in law or equity; responsible; answerable: as, the surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal.

To Bridewell, to see the pressed men, where there are about 800, . . . kept these three days prisoners, with little or no victuals, and pressed out, and contrary to all course of law, without press-money, and men that are not *liable* to it. *Pepye, Diary, II. 407.*

A corporation is *liable* like an individual for its torts. *Amer. Cys., XV. 808.*

2. Having an aptitude or tendency; subject; exposed, as to the doing or occurring of something evil, injurious, or erroneous: as, we are constantly *liable* to accidents; your plans are *liable* to defeat.

He here openly avouches, in a manner that is scarce *liable* to exception. *Bacon, Physical Essays, II. Expt., note.*

Yet, if my name were *liable* to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that spare Cassius. *Shak., J. C., I. 2. 190.*

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall
By weakest subtleties. *Milton, S. A., I. 55.*

Public conventions are *liable* to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.*

3*l*. Subordinate; subject.

All that we upon this side the sea . . .

Find *liable* to our crown and dignity,
Shall gild her bridal bed. *Shak., King John, II. 1. 480.*

Though they were objects of his sight, they were not *liable* to his touch. *Addison, Spectator, No. 56.*

4*l*. Fit; suitable.

Finding thee fit for bloody villany,
Apt *liable*, to be employ'd in danger,
I faintly broke with thee of Arthur's death. *Shak., J. C., IV. 2. 282.*

= *Syn. 2. Incident, Subject, Likely*, etc. (see *incident*); *Apt, Likely*, etc. (see *apt*).

liableness (li-ā-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

Now let it be considered what this brings the noble principle of human liberty to, particularly when it is possessed and enjoyed in its perfection, viz. a full and

perfect freedom and *Nobleness* to act altogether at random. *Edwards, On the Will, II. 13.*

liaget, *n.* [*< OF. F. liage*, a binding, < *lier*, bind: see *liable*.] A league; an alliance.

liaison (li-ā-sōn'), *n.* [*F.*, a union, an entanglement, = *Fr. liaso* = *Sp. ligacion* = *Pg. ligação*, < *L. ligatio* (n-), a binding: see *ligation*, of which *liaison* is but a F. form.] 1. A bond of union; an intimacy; entanglement; commonly, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

He had *liaisons* with half the ladies in Rome. *Froude, Caesar, p. 588.*

2. In the French language, the linking or joining in pronunciation of a final consonant, usually silent, to the succeeding word when that begins with a vowel: for example, *vous* (vō) and *avez*, when coming together, are pronounced *vī savē*.—3. In *coquetry*, a thickening, generally of beaten eggs, intended to combine or amalgamate the ingredients of a dish.

liana, **liane** (li-an', li-an'), *n.* [*< F. liane*, a climbing or twining tropical plant, < *lier*, bind: see *liable*.] A general name for the climbing and twining plants in tropical forests which wind themselves round the stems of trees, often overtopping them and passing to other trees, or descending again to the ground.

Cliffs all robed in *lianas* that dropt to the brink of his bay. *Tennyson, The Wreck.*

liang (lyang), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese ounce or tael. As used in commerce, it is one third heavier than the ounce avoirdupois, but the old standard was 379.84 grains Troy; 16 liang make 1 kin or pound. (See *tael*.) It is divided into tenths called *tsien* (or *mao*), into hundredths called *fun* (or *candaren*), and into thousandths called *k*. See *tael*. Also spelled *leang*.

liar (li-ār), *n.* [*Prop.*, as in early mod. E., *liar*; early mod. E. also *lier*, < *ME. liçero*, *liçero*, *leghero*, *legher*, etc., < *AS. leogero* (= *lecl. lūgaris*) (cf. equiv. *D. leugonaur* = *MLG. logenere* = *OHG. lugināri*, *lukināri*, *MHG. lügenere*, *G. lügen* = *Dan. lügen* = *Sw. lögna*, of diff. formation: see *liar*³), a liar, < *leogan*, lie: see *lie*² and *-ari*, *-eri*.] One who lies; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who deceives by false report or representation.

The messenger was *faule y-schent*,
And oft y-sleped foule *legher*. *Arthur and Merlin, p. 86.*

Shall I tell you a lie? I do despise a *liar* as I do despise one that is false. *Shak., M. W. of W., I. 1. 69.* And she to be coming and slandering me; the base little *liar*! *Tennyson, The Grandmother.*

The *liar* [*Gr. ψευδόμενος*], a Megarian aphorism or logical puzzle, arising from the question whether a man who says he is lying is truly lying or lyingly telling the truth.

liard¹ (li-ārd), *a. and n.* [Also (Sc.) *liart*, *ly-art*; < *ME. liard*, < *OF. liard*, *liart*, *liart* = *It. leardo* (ML. *liardus*), gray, dapple-gray; as a noun, a gray horse.] 1. *a.* 1. Gray or dapple-gray; applied to a horse.

This carters thakketh his horse upon the croupe. . . .
'That was wel twight, myn owne *lyard* boy.' *Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 268.*

Stedils stablled in stallis,
Lyards and sore *lurrell*.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, l. 180. (Halliwell.)

2. Gray; applied generally.

Twa had manteles o' dolefu' black,
But ane w' *lyart* linin'. *Burns, Holy Fair.*

II. n. 1. A dapple-gray horse.

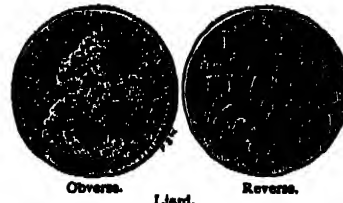
He lichte adown of *lyard*, and ladde hym in his hands. *Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 64.*

2. The color gray or dapple-gray.

Colours nowe to knowe attendeth ye:
The baye is goode colours, and broune purpure,
The *lyarde* and the white and browne is sure.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

[Obsolete or Scotch in all uses.]

liard² (li-ār), *n.* [*F.*, < *OF. liar*, *liard*, *liars*, a small piece of money.] A small coin formerly current in France, from the fifteenth century,



Obverse. Liard. Reverse.

"worth three deniers, or the fourth part of a sol." It was originally struck in silver, and afterward, from the reign of Louis XIV., in copper. The specimen illustrated weighs about 64 grains.

liard³ (li-ārd'), *n.* The tacamahac, or balsam-poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, of northern North America. [Canada.]

Har's-bench, *n.* A place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was said that the disaffected made appointments there. *Nares.*

Harth, *a.* and *n.* See *Hard*.

Lias (lī'as), *n.* [*F. Lias*, *OF. Lias*, *Wals.*, a hard freestone; prob. *< Bret. Lias*, *leach*, a stone, = *W. Lech* = *Gael. leac*, a stone (see *cromlech*).] In *geol.*, the lower division of the Jurassic. It is particularly well developed in England, where it is distinguished by its wealth of organic remains, especially of ammonites, and where it is divided into three groups, each characterized by its assemblage of fossils, the rock being chiefly grayish limestones, shales, and marlstones. The Lias is hardly recognized as a distinct formation except in England and on the continent of Europe.

Liasic (lī-as'ik), *a.* [*F. Liasique*; as *Lias* + *-ic*.] Belonging to the geological subdivision of the Jurassic called the Lias.

Liatris (lī'ā-tris), *n.* [*NL.* (J. C. D. Schreber, 1774); origin unknown.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Eupatoriaceae* and subtribe



Liatris pinnatifida.

1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of plant with the cork-like rootstock; 3, anthodium; 4, flower; 5, corolla laid open; 6, bristle of the papus; 7, scale of the involucre.

Adenostyles; the button-snakeroots. They are perennial herbs, growing from large subterranean globose roots, with racemose or spicate heads of handsome rose-purple flowers.

lib (lib), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *libbed*, ppr. *libbing*. [*< D. libben*, *MD. luppen*, main, geld; see *lop*. Cf. *glib*.] To castrate. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

To caapon, to geld, to *lib*, to spila. *Florio.*

lib² (lib), *n.* [*A dial. var. of leap*.] A basket. *Hallwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

lib. An abbreviation of *liber*. 2.

libament (lib'a-ment), *n.* [*< L. libamentum* (cf. *equiv. libamen*), a drink-offering, *< libare*, pour out: see *libate*.] Same as *libation*.

This discourse being thus finished, we performed our oblations and *libaments* to the muses.

Holland, tr. of *Pintarch*, p. 652.

libanomancy (lib'a-nō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. λιβανωμός* (L. *libanus*), the frankincense-tree, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the burning of frankincense.

libanotophoros (lib'a-nō-tōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. λιβανωφόρος*, bearing frankincense, *< λιβανωρός*, frankincense (see *libanotus*), + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or producing frankincense.

The *libanotophoros* region of the ancients. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 710.

libanotus (lib'a-nō'tus), *n.* [*< Gr. λιβανωτός*, frankincense, *< λιβανωτός*, the frankincense-tree.] Frankincense.

In that greater [altar] the Chaldeans burnt yearly in their sacrifices a hundred thousand talents of *libanotus*. *Purshes*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 55.

libant (lī'bant), *a.* [*< L. libant*], ppr. of *libare*, take out a little taste: see *libate*.] Sipping; touching lightly. [*Rare.*]

She touched his eyelashes with *libant* lip.
And breathed ambrosial odours o'er his cheek. *Landon.*

libate (lī'bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *libated*, ppr. *libating*. [*< L. libatus*, pp. of *libare* (> *It. libare* = *Pg. Sp. libar*), take out a little taste, sip, pour out, = *Gr. λιβανωτός*, pour out, make a libation of (wine or other liquor) in honor of a divinity.] *I. intrans.* To make a libation, as by pouring out wine.

II. trans. 1. To pour out, as wine or milk. — 2. To make a libation to; honor with a libation. [*Rare and incorrect.*]

A son of Israel has no gods whom he can *libate*.

L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 441.

libation (lī-bā'shon), *n.* [*< F. libation* = *Sp. libación* = *Pg. libação* = *It. libazione*, *< L. libatio*], a drink-offering, *< libare*, pp. *libatus*, pour out: see *libate*.] 1. The act of pouring a liquid, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. Libation was practiced by the ancient Greeks and Romans on various occasions, both public and private; and the drink-offering of the Jews was of similar character.

2. The wine or other liquid poured out in honor of a deity; a drink-offering.

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground.

Dryden, *Racine*, l. 1081.

May every joy be yours! nor this the least,
When due *libation* shall have crown'd the feast,
Safe to my home to send your happy guest.

Pope, *Odyssey*, xiii.

libatory (lī'bā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *libatorius* (cf. neut. *libatorium*, a libation-vessel), *< libare*, pp. *libatus*, pour out: see *libant*, *libation*.] Of or pertaining to libation.

libavus (lī-bā-vi-us), *n.* [Named after the discoverer, A. *Libavus*, a German chemist (died 1616).] Tin chloride, SnCl₄, a colorless volatile and fuming corrosive liquid, used in dyeing as a mordant.

libbard, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leopard*.

libbet, *v.* An obsolete form of *libel*.

libbet (līb'et), *n.* [Formerly also *libbet*; perhaps *< lib*, in the sense 'lop,' orig. 'a piece lopped off.'] 1. A billet; a stick. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A besome of birche, for babes very fit,
A longe lastinge *libbet* for loubbers as meete.

Harman, *Caveat for Common Curators* (1567). (*Nares.*)

A little staffe or *libbet*, bacillus.

Walsley, *Diet.* (ed. 1605), p. 317. (*Nares.*)

2. *pl.* Rags in strips. *Hallwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

libecio (lī-bech'ō), *n.* [*< It. libeccio*, *< L. Libe*, *< Gr. Λιβ*, the southwest wind: see *Libyan*.] The southwest wind.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and *Libecio*.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 705.

libel (lī'bel), *n.* [*< ME. libel*, *< OF. libel*, *libeau*, m., *libele*, *libelle*, *F. libelle*, f., = *Sp. libelo* = *Pg. It. libello*, m., *< L. libellus*, m., a little book, pamphlet, note, petition, letter, lampoon, libel, dim. of *liber*, a book: see *liber*.] 1. A writing of any kind; a written declaration or certificate.

May I nat axe a *libel*, Sire Somonour,
And answer there by my procurator
To swiche thyng as men wyl appoun me?

Chaucer, *Erasm's Tale*, l. 297.

And it hath ben said, whoeever levet his wyf, give he to hir a *libel* of forsaking [authorised version, "writing of divorcement"]. *Wyck*, *Mat. v.* 31.

2. In *admiralty law*, *Scots law*, and *Eng. eccles. law*, a writing or document instituting a suit and containing the plaintiff's allegations. — 3. A lampoon.

Flots have I laid, inductions dangerous,
By drunken prophesies, *libels*, and dreams,
To set my brother Clarence and the king
In deadly hate the one against the other.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 1. 33.

More solid things do not show the complexion of the times so well as *Ballads* and *libels*.

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 68.

4. A defamatory writing made public; a malicious and injurious publication, expressed in printing or writing, or by signs or pictures, tending either to injure the memory of one dead or the reputation of one alive, and to expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule.

We have in a *libel* 1st. the writing; 2d. the communication, called by the lawyers the publication; 3d. the application to persons and facts; 4th. the intent and tendency; 5th. the matter — diminution of fame.

Burke, *Powers of Juris in Prosecutions for Libels*.

Libel is defamation published by means of writing, printing, pictures, images, or anything that is the object of the sense of sight.

Cooley.

5. The crime of publishing a libel: as, he was guilty of *libel*. — 6. In general, defamation; a defamatory remark or act; malicious misrepresentation in conversation or otherwise; anything intended or which tends to bring a person or thing into disrepute.

Do not know that old Mansfield, who writes like the Bible,
Says the more 'tis a truth, Sir, the more 'tis a *libel*?

Burns, *The Beguiled*.

His conversation is a perpetual *libel* on all his acquaintances.

Sherridan, *School for Scandal*, l. 1.

Fox's *Libel Act*, an English statute of 1792 (33 Geo. III., c. 60) empowering a jury on the trial of a criminal libel to give

a general verdict upon the whole issue, without being required by the court to find a verdict of guilty on proof of publication and of the sense ascribed in the information. — *Libel Act*, an English statute of 1843 (6 & 7 Vict., c. 36) which authorizes a defendant sued for libel to plead no malice, and that an apology was made. Compare *Fox's Libel Act*, above. — *Byz.* 4. See *aspersion* and *lampoon*.

libel (lī'bel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *libeled* or *libelled*, ppr. *libeling* or *libelling*. [*= F. libeller* = *Sp. libelar*, draw up a legal demand, libel; from the noun: see *libel*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. In *admiralty law*, *Scots law*, and *Eng. eccles. law*, to serve a libel upon; institute suit against; present a formal charge against for trial, as against a clergyman for conduct unbecoming his office, or against a ship or goods for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue. See *libel*, *n.*, 2. — 2. To defame or expose to public hatred or contempt by a malicious and injurious publication, as a writing, picture, or the like; lampoon.

Thou shalt *libel*, and I'll outdo the rascal.

J. Jonson, *Postaster*, iv. 4.

But our work is neither to *libel* our Auditors nor to flatter them, neither to represent them as better nor worse than they are. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. iii. — *Byz.* 2. *Defame*, *Columbkia*, etc. See *aspersion*.

II. intrans. To spread defamation, written or printed: with *against*.

What's this but *libelling* against the senate?

Shak., *Tit. And.*, iv. 4. 17.

libellant, *n.* See *libellant*.

libeler, *libeller* (lī'bel-er), *n.* [*< libel*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who libels; a lampooner.

There is not in the world a greater error than that which fools are apt to fall into, and knows with good reason to encourage, the mistaking a satirist for a *libeller*.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, *Advertisement*.

libelist, *libellist* (lī'bel-ist), *n.* [*< F. libelliste*, a libelist, *< libelle*, a libel: see *libel*, *n.*] A libeler. *Imp. Diet.*

libella (lī-bel'ā), *n.*; pl. *libellae* (-ē). [*L.*, level, water-level, dim. of *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] Hence ult. (*< L. libella*) *E. level*, *q. v.* 1. A small balance. — 2. An instrument for taking levels; a level. — 3. [*cap.*] A southern constellation which Lacaille, after 1754, proposed to substitute for Triangulum Australe, which dates from the fifteenth century. — 4. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of dragon-flies. *Selys-Longchamps*, 1840.

libellant (lī-bel-ant), *n.* [*< F. libellant*, ppr. of *libeller*, draw up a legal demand, libel: see *libel*, *v.*] One who brings a libel or institutes a suit in a court, especially in an ecclesiastical or an admiralty court. Also *libellant*.

The counsel for the *libellant* contended they had a right to read the instructions. *Cranch*.

libeller, *libellist*. See *libeler*, *libelist*.

libellous, *libellously*. See *libelous*, *libelously*.

libellula (lī-bel'ū-lā), *n.* [*NL.*; so called because they hold their wings extended like the leaves of a book; *< L. libellula*, a very little book, dim. of *libellus*, a little book: see *libel*, *n.*]

1. A Linnean genus of pseudoneuropterous insects with mandibulate mouth and anal forcipis. (a) A genus coextensive with *Libellulina*, *Libellula*, or the modern suborder *Odonata* of the order *Pseudoneuroptera*. (b) A genus containing forms considered typical of the modern restricted family *Libellulidae*. The abdomen is comparatively short, flattened, and tapering, and the male claspers are reduced. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

2. [*i. e.*] Any dragon-fly or libellulid.

libellulid (lī-bel'ū-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Libellulidae*.

libellulidae (lī-bel'ū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. libellula* + *-idae*.] A family of pseudoneuropterous insects of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata*; the dragon-flies, devil's-darning-needles, or mosquito-hawks. (a) Coextensive with *Libellulina*, and divided into three groups, *Agriocnemis*, *Libellulina*, and *Macnemis*. Also *Libellulidae*, *Libellulidae*, *Libellulidae*. (b) Restricted to forms typified by the genus *Libellula* in a narrow sense, having the wings unequal, the triangles of the anterior wings dissimilar, and the anterior genital armature of the male free.

Libellulina (lī-bel'ū-lī-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. libellula* + *-ina*.] A group of pseudoneuropterous insects; the dragon-flies. (a) A superfamily, same as *Odonata*, or as *Libellulina* in a broad sense, characterized by the long and more or less slender and cylindrical abdomen ending in an anal armature, an enormous head and thorax, the former globular with immense eyes, the latter square with its tergal parts small and its flank pieces enlarged and rising up in front to take the place of the aborted prothorax. The antennae are short and setiform, and the mouth is not provided with palps. The wings are large, long, and approximately equal in size and shape. The base is tricarinate, and the second abdominal segment of the male is furnished with accessory genitalia. Metamorphosis is incomplete; the larva is aquatic, and voracious; and the pupa resembles the larva. The *Libellulinae* are composed of three families, named *Libellulidae*, *Agriocnemidae*, and *Macnemidae*. (b) A subfamily, same as *Libellulina* in a narrow sense, or as *Libellulinae*. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

Libellulinae (li-bel-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Libellula* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Libellulidae*: same as *Libellulina* (b).

libelluline (li-bel-ū-līn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Libellulinae*; resembling a dragon-fly. See out under *dragon-fly*.

libelous, libellous (lī'bel-us), *a.* [*< Libell + -ous*.] Containing a libel; of the nature of a libel; defamatory; containing that which exposes to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule: as, a *libelous* picture.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Str. H. Watson.*

libelously, libellously (lī'bel-us-lī), *adv.* In a libelous manner.

liber¹ (lī'ber), *n.* [*< L. liber*, the inner bark of a tree (cf. Gr. *Λέβη*, a scale; see *lepis*), also, because such bark was once used for writing on (cf. *book* as related to *beech*, and *paper* as related to *papyrus*), a writing consisting of several leaves, a book, a division of a book. Hence *library*, etc.] 1. In bot., the inner bark of exogenous stems, lying next the cambium, and enveloped by the corky layer. When perfect it contains, besides parenchyma, sieve-cells and bast-cells, the last being the characteristic element. Also called *bast* and *endophloem*. See *bark*¹, *g*, and *bark*², 1.

2. A book; used in English especially with reference to the books in which deeds, mortgages, wills, and other public records are kept. Abbreviated *l.* and *lib*.

liber² (lī'ber), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation.

The rolly horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named *libers*, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overrunning them. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 383.

liber³ (lī'ber), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italic divinity presiding over vineyards and wine: later identified by the Romans with the Greek *Bacchus*.

liberal (lib'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. liberal*, < OF. *liberal*, F. *libéral* = Sp. *liberal* = It. *liberale*, < L. *liberalis*, befitting a freeman, < *liber* (OL. *loeber*, *loebes*), free; akin to *libet*, it pleases, Gr. *λίαν*, desire, Skt. *√ libh*, desire, AS. *lof*, dear, *lufian*, love; see *lieft*, *lovel*, *leave*². From the same L. source (*liber*, *libet*) are ult. E. *liberate*, *liberty*, *libertino*, *libidinuous*, *liber*³, *liberty*², *deliver*, etc.] 1. A. 1. Befitting a freeman, or a state, condition, or situation free from narrow limitations; free in scope; of wide or ample range or extent; not narrowly limited or restricted; expanded; comprehensive: as, a *liberal* education; the *liberal* arts or professions; *liberal* thought or feeling; *liberal* institutions; a *liberal* policy in government; a *liberal* interpretation or estimate.

So wonderful were the graces of Solomon that they overcame the highest expectation, and the *liberalist* belief. *Sp. Hall*, *Contemplations*, xvii. 6.

To love her [Lady Elizabeth Hastings] was a *liberal* education. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 49.

Now the perfection of man as an end and the perfection of man as a mean or instrument are not only not the same, they are in reality generally opposed. And as these two perfections are different, so the training requisite for their acquisition is not identical, and has, accordingly, been distinguished by different names. The one is styled *liberal*, the other professional education—the branches of knowledge cultivated for these purposes being called respectively *liberal* and professional, or *liberal* and lucrative, sciences. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, I.

The study of them [the classics] is fitly called a *liberal* education, because it emancipates the mind from every narrow provincialism, whether of egoism or tradition, and is the apprenticeship that every one must serve before becoming a free brother of the guild which passes the torch of life from age to age.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 177.

2. Free in views or opinions; expansive in purpose or aim; not narrow, bigoted, or intolerant; specifically, favorable to personal, political, or religious liberty; opposed to narrow conservatism or undue restriction: as, a *liberal* thinker; a *liberal* Christian; a *liberal* statesman; the *liberal* party (in the politics of some countries).

It was a Scotchman, Buchanan, who first brought *liberal* principles into clear relief. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I. 184.

A livelier bearing of the outward man. . . . A bright, fresh twinkle from the week-day world. Tell their plain story:—yes, thine eyes behold A cheerful Christian from the *liberal* fold. *O. W. Holmes*, *A Rhymed Lesson*.

A *liberal* leader here in England is, on the other hand, a man of movement and change, called expressly to the task of bringing about a modern organisation of society. *M. Arnold*, *Nineteenth Century*, XII. 662.

3. Free in bestowal or concession; generously inclined; ready to impart or bestow; boun-

ful; munificent; magnanimous: followed by *with* or *of* before the thing bestowed, and *to* before the recipient: as, a *liberal* donor; to be *liberal with* one's money; to be *liberal to* an opponent in debate.

Where you are *liberal of* your loves and counsels, He sure you be not loose. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 1. 126. Nature had been . . . *liberal of* personal beauty to her. *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 2.

Pure is the nymph, though *liberal of* her smiles. *Courcier*, *Taak*, III. 712.

Once more the *liberal* year laughs out O'er richer stores than gems or gold. *Whittier*, *An Autumn Festival*.

4. Freely bestowed or yielded; marked by bounty or abundance; generous; ample: as, a *liberal* donation; a *liberal* harvest or flow of water; to make a *liberal* concession or admission.

But the *liberal* deviseth *liberal* things; and by *liberal* things shall he stand. *Isa.* xxxiii. 8.

His wealth doth warrant a *liberal* dower. *Shak.*, 1 *Hen. VI.*, v. 5. 46.

5. Free in character or quality; candid; open; hence, with an added implication, unduly free; unrestrained; unchecked; licentious. [Obsol. lescant.]

For a tongue ever *liberal* pourlaitheth folly. *Boswell* *Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Whether they cast any *liberal* looks towards any of the Kings' women. *Purshas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 368.

Who hath, indeed, most like a *liberal* villain, Confessed the vile encounters they have had A thousand times in secret. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iv. 1. 83.

Liberal Christianity, **liberal theology**, the doctrinal views respecting Christianity entertained by liberal Christians.—**Liberal Christians**, a general name assumed by certain Protestant denominations, especially the Unitarians and Universalists, who dissent from the principal tenets of what are commonly called the orthodox denominations.—**Liberal party**, a party united in advocacy of measures of progressive reform. As a distinctive designation in British politics, the name was adopted by the Whig party about 1830, to denote the body formed by the addition to their party of the Radicals. From that time it has been the name assumed by and usually given to that party which, in opposition to the Conservative party, has specifically devoted itself to the promotion of measures of progress and reform.—**Liberal Union**, in German politics, a party consisting of National Liberals who, chiefly because of adherence to doctrines of free trade, in 1890 withdrew their support from Prince Bismarck (Nationalists), together with other Liberals of similar views. In 1894 this party joined with the Progressives (Fortschritt-partei) to form the German Liberal party.—**Lib.** 2. Catholic, tolerant.—3. Charitable, open-handed, free-handed.—4. Full, abundant, plentiful, unstinted.

II. *n.* 1. A person of liberal principles; one who believes in liberal reforms, or advocates intellectual, political, or religious liberty.—2. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of a Liberal party in politics.

Most of those who now pass as *liberals* are Tories of a new type. *H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 1.

Constitutional Liberals, in Spanish politics, a party composed of former Republicans, who, under the leadership of Señor Sagasta, became supporters of the monarchical constitution established after the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in Spain in 1874.—**German Liberals**, in German politics, a party of moderate Liberals, opposed to the policy of Prince Bismarck, formed in 1884 by the union of the Progressist party (Fortschritt-partei) with the Liberal Union.—**National Liberals**, in German politics, a party which, before the creation of the German empire in 1871, advocated, along with progressive measures of reform, the completion of governmental unity in Germany. After that time it embraced those persons who, though of Liberal antecedents, continued in support of the later policy of Prince Bismarck.

Liberal-Conservative (lib'e-ral-kon-sér-vatív), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* In Great Britain, belonging to that wing or portion of the Conservative party which is most nearly in accord with the Liberals; occupying a position midway between that of the average Liberal and that of the average Conservative.

II. *n.* One who occupies the political position defined above.

Liberalia (lib'e-rā-lī-ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *liberalis*, < *liber*, Bacchus; see *liber*³.] An ancient Roman festival celebrated annually on March 17th, in honor of Liber and Libera.

liberalisation, liberalise, etc. See *liberalisation*, etc.

liberalism (lib'e-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *libéralisme* = Sp. *liberalismo*; as *liberal* + *-ism*.] 1. Liberal principles; the principles or practice of liberals; freedom from narrowness or bigotry, especially in matters of religion or politics.—2. Specifically, the political principles of a Liberal party.

The function of *liberalism* in the past was that of putting a limit to the powers of kings. The function of true *liberalism* in the future will be that of putting a limit to the powers of Parliaments. *H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 107.

The effects of their [the *Philistines*] separation from official *liberalism* . . . were easily traceable.

Gladstone, *Gleanings*, I. 127.

liberalist (lib'e-ral-ist), *n.* [*< liberal* + *-ist*.] A liberal.

liberalistic (lib'e-ral-ist'ik), *a.* [*< liberalist* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by liberalism; conforming to liberal principles, especially in politics.

liberality (lib'e-ral-ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* *liberalities* (-tiz). [*< ME. liberalite*, < OF. *liberalite*, F. *libéralité* = Sp. *liberalidad* = Pg. *liberalidade* = It. *liberalità*, < L. *liberalitas* (-tēs), a way of thinking befitting a freeman, generosity, < *liber*, befitting a freeman; see *liberal*.] 1. The quality of being liberal in thought or opinion; largeness of mind; catholicity; impartiality: as, *liberality* in religion or politics; he treats his opponent's views with great *liberality*.

Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of *liberality*. *J. M. Mason*.

2. Freeness in imparting or yielding; disposition to give or concede; generosity; bounty; magnanimity: as, *liberality* in one's donations or concessions.

Among the comyns wealth and concord, And that our ryche men may use *liberality*. *Joseph of Arimathea* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

In a bishop great *liberality*, great hospitality, actions in every kind great are looked for.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 24.

3. An expression or manifestation of generosity; that which is generously given.

Over and beside Signior Baptista's *liberality*, I'll mend it with a largess. *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, I. 2. 150.

A little before the Lord sent this rain of *liberalities* upon his people. *N. Morton*, *New England's Memorial*, p. 99.

= *syn.* *Bounty*, *Generosity*, etc. (see *benevolence*), *bountifulness*; *toleration*, *candor*.

liberalisation (lib'e-ral-i-zā-shon), *n.* [*< liberalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of liberalizing or making liberal. Also spelled *liberalization*.

The end of education is the formation and *liberalisation* of character. *The Academy*, No. 876, p. 88.

liberalise (lib'e-ral-īz), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *liberalized*, *ppr.* *liberalizing*. [= F. *libéraliser* = Sp. *liberalizar* = Pg. *liberalisar*; as *liberal* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To render liberal; enlarge the freedom or scope of; free from narrowness or prejudice: as, to *liberalise* the institutions of a country.

Grand, swelling sentiments of liberty I am sure I do not despise. They warm the heart, they enlarge and *liberalise* our minds; they animate our courage in a time of conflict. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

Some acquaintance with foreign and ancient literatures has the *liberalising* effect of foreign travel.

Lowell, *Books and Libraries*.

II. *intrans.* To become liberal. [Rare.]

After the rejection of the exclusive feature of the original plan, Mrs. Munger had *liberalised* more and more. *Hewitt*, *Annie Kilburn*, xvi.

Also spelled *liberalize*.

liberaliser (lib'e-ral-īzér), *n.* One who or that which liberalises, or makes liberal. Also spelled *liberalizer*.

Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod, horse and boat, are all educators, *liberalisers*. *Emerson*, *Culture*.

liberally (lib'e-ral-ī), *adv.* In a liberal manner. (a) With a liberal scope or range; without narrowness or prejudice; impartially; freely. (b) With a liberal hand; bountifully; amply. (c) With undue freedom; licentiously.

Liberal-Unionism (lib'e-ral-ū'n-yon-izm), *n.* The political attitude or opinions of the Liberal-Unionist party.

Liberal-Unionist (lib'e-ral-ū'n-yon-ist), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* A member of that section of the Liberal party in Great Britain which from 1886, refusing to concur in Mr. Gladstone's policy of conceding home rule to Ireland, advocated the maintenance of the legislative union of 1801 essentially unimpaired, and therefore, from the importance they attached to the Irish question, made common cause with the Conservatives.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the political party or section of the Liberal-Unionists.

liberate (lib'e-rāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *liberated*, *ppr.* *liberating*. [*< L. liberatus*, *pp.* of *liberare* (> It. *liberare* = Sp. *Lib. librar* = F. *libérer*), set free, deliver, < *liber*, free; see *liberal*. Cf. *liber*³, *liberty*², *delivery*.] 1. To set free; release from restraint or bondage; deliver: as, to *liberate* a slave or a prisoner; to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice.

It is an uneasy lot . . . to be present at this great spectacle of life and never be *liberated* from a small, hungry shivering self.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 307.

At last and forever I am mine and God's,
Thanks to his *liberating* angel Death—
Never again degraded to be yours.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 138.

2. To disengage; separate from something else: as, to *liberate* a gas from a solid. —*Syn. 1. Enfranchise, Manumit, etc. (see emancipate); Release, etc. (see discharge);* disenthrall, ransom, discharge, let go, turn loose.

liberate (lib'ə-rāt), *n.* [*< ML. liberata, delivery, livery; see livery.*] In *old Eng. law*, a writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of pensions and similar royal allowances; also, a writ issued to the sheriff for the delivery of land and goods taken upon forfeits of recognizance. —*Liberate roll*, the account kept in the old English exchequer of pensions and other allowances of money made under the great seal.

liberation (lib'ə-rā'shən), *n.* [*< F. libération = Sp. liberación = Pg. liberação = It. liberazione, < L. liberatio(n-), a freeing, < liberare, pp. liberatus, set free; see liberate, v.*] The act of liberating or setting free; deliverance from restraint or confinement; enlargement; disengagement, as from constraint or obligation, or from mixture: as, *liberation* from prison or from debt; the *liberation* of a country from tyrannical government; the *liberation* of a gas.

liberationism (lib'ə-rā'shən-izm), *n.* [*< liberation + -ism.*] In *British politics*, the principles or opinions of the liberationists. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 8.

liberationist (lib'ə-rā'shən-ist), *n.* [*< liberation + -ist.*] In *British politics*, one who is in favor of the disestablishment of the Church.

The object of the *liberationists* is sufficiently transparent. If the maintenance of the Established Church could be identified with the supremacy, its fall might be assured with the collapse of one political party.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 3.

liberator (lib'ə-rā-tor), *n.* [*= F. libérateur = Sp. Pg. librador = It. liberatore, < L. liberator, one who sets free, < liberare, pp. liberatus, set free; see liberate.*] One who liberates or delivers; a deliverer.

He [Luther] was the great reformer and *liberator* of the European intellect.
Buckle, Civilization, II. 534.

liberatory (lib'ə-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*= F. libératoire; as liberate + -ory.*] Tending to liberate or set free. [*Rare.*]

Liberia (lib'ē-ri-ān), *a. and n.* [*< Liberia (see def.) (< L. liber, free) + -an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or relating to Liberia, a country on the western coast of Africa, colonized with liberated Africans by the American Colonization Society (beginning in 1822), and made a republic in 1847. II. *n.* An inhabitant of Liberia.

liberomotor (lib'ə-rō-mō'tor), *a.* [*Irreg. < L. liberare, free (see liberate), + motor, a mover.*] Disengaging or setting free motor energy, as a nervous ganglion: correlated with *receptomotor* and *dirigomotor*. See *motor, a.*

libertarian (lib'ər-tā-ri-ān), *a. and n.* [*< libert(y) + -arian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form), as opposed to the doctrine of necessity; advocating the doctrine of free will: opposed to *necessitarian*.

I believe he [Dr. Alex. Crombie, author of an essay on philosophical necessity] may claim the merit of adding the word *libertarian* to the English language, as Priestley added that of "necessarian." *Reid, Correspondence, p. 23.*

The "power of acting without a motive," which Reid and other writers, on what used to be called the *Libertarian* side, have thought it necessary to claim.
H. Sidgwick, Mind, XIII. 407.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form): opposed to *necessitarian*.

Though *Libertarians* contend that it is possible for us at any moment to set contrary to our formed character and previous custom, still they and Determinists alike teach that it is much less easy than men commonly imagine to break the subtle unlettr'd trammels of habit.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 49.

libertarianism (lib'ər-tā-ri-ān-izm), *n.* [*< libertarian + -ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the libertarians. *H. Sidgwick, Mind, XLII. 144.*

liberticide (lib'ər-ti-sid or li-bēr'ti-sid), *n.* [*= F. liberticide = Sp. liberticida, < L. liberta(t-), liberty, + -cida, < cedere, kill.*] A destroyer of liberty.

His country's pride
The priest, the slave, and the *liberticide*,
Trampled and mocked with many a loathed rite.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 4.

liberticide (lib'ər-ti-sid or li-bēr'ti-sid), *n.* [*< L. liberta(t-), liberty, + -cidium, < cedere, kill.*] Destruction of liberty.

The principles of Christian morality and Christian philanthropy were violated in the maxims of *liberticide* which guided the dominant politics of the country.

libertinage (lib'ər-tin-āj), *n.* [*< F. libertinage; as libertine + -age.*] 1. The character or belief of a libertine or free-thinker; laxity of opinion.

A growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian faith. *Warburton, Works, IX. xiii.*

2. The conduct of a libertine or debauchee.

Some fourteen years of squalid youth,
And then *libertinage*, disease, the grave—
Hell in life here, hereafter life in hell.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 159.

libertine (lib'ər-tin), *n. and a.* [*= F. libertin = Sp. Pg. It. libertino, < L. libertinus, a freedman, prop. adj., of or belonging to the condition of a freedman, < libertus, a freedman, < liber, free; see liberal, liberate, v.*] In the later senses (4-7) the word logically depends on *liberty, liberal*. I. *n.* 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.

By virtue of an act granted out of the senate, the *libertines* (i. e. the sons of freed-men) were enrolled into the four tribes of the city.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 1210.

2. A member of a Jewish synagogue mentioned in Acts vi. 9, probably composed of descendants of Jewish freedmen who had been expelled from Rome by Tiberius, and had returned to Palestine.

Then there arose certain of the synagogue, which is called the synagogue of the *libertines*, . . . disputing with Stephen.
Acts vi. 9.

3. A freeman of an incorporate town or city.

And used me like a fugitive, an inmate of a town,
That is no city *libertine*, nor capable of their gown.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi.

4. One who is free from or does not submit to restraint; one who is free in thought and action.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still.
Shak., Hon. V., i. 1. 42.

And though Rubens in his History is too much a *libertine* in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal figures, as of King Henry the Fourth, the Queen, her Son, the 3 Daughters, and the Cardinal.

Liter. Journey to Paris, p. 39.

5. One who holds loose views with regard to the laws of religion or morality; an irreligious person; a free-thinker.

The second sort of those that may be justly numbered among the hinderers of Reformation are *libertines*; these suggest that the Discipline sought would be intolerable.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

6. [*cap.*] A member of a pantheistic, antinomian sect which existed about 1530 in France and neighboring countries. The *libertines* maintained that God alone exists, and that there is no distinction between right and wrong, since man, in obeying his own impulses, obeys God, who is in him, and consequently can never commit sin. The sect became greatly sensual, and finally disappeared.

That the Scriptures do not contain in them all things necessary to salvation is the fountain of many great and capital errors: I instance in the whole doctrine of the *libertines*, familists, quakers, and other enthusiasts, which issue in the corrupted fountain.
Jer. Taylor.

7. A man given to the indulgence of lust; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

Like a puff'd and reckless *libertine*,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 49.

Libertines of Geneva, a body of avowed infidels and voluptuaries of the first half of the sixteenth century, who were evidently influenced by the sect mentioned above, if they were not representatives of it.

II. *a.* 1. Free; unrestrained. [*Rare.*]

I have rambled in this *libertine* manner of writing by way of Essay.
Steele, Tatler, No. 172.

2. Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of or in accord with law or religion: as, *libertine* principles.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life than to be yoked in marriage.
Bacon.

Pangs arthritic, that infect the toe
Of *libertine* excess.
Copper, Task, I. 100.

libertinism (lib'ər-tin-izm), *n.* [*< F. libertinisme; as libertine + -ism.*] 1. The exercise of the privileges and rights of a libertine or freedman; exemption from servitude and its disabilities. [*Rare.*]

Dignified with the title of freeman, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it. *Hammond, Works, IV. 493.*

2. The state of being free or unrestrained in thought or action.

The genial *libertinism* of Horace.
Sumner, Orations, I. 143.

3. Irreligiousness; regardlessness of the dictates of morality.

Ever since hath *libertinism* of all kinds promoted its interest, and increased its party.

Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. III.

4. The character or conduct of a libertine or rake; licentiousness; unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.

libertinism (lib'ər-tizm), *n.* [*< libert(y) + -ism.*] Libertinism. [*Rare.*]

A writ of error, not of *libertism*, that those two principal leaders of reformation may not now come to be sued in a bill of licence, to the scandal of our Church.

Milton, Judgement of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce.

liberty (lib'ər-ti), *n.*; pl. *liberties* (-tiz). [*< ME. libertie, libertie, < OF. libertie, F. liberté = Sp. libertad = Pg. liberdade = It. libertà, < L. liberta(t-), OL. leoberta(t-), freedom, < liber, free; see liberal.*] 1. The state of being free, or exempt from external restraint or constraint, physical or moral; freedom; especially, exemption from opposition or irksome restraint of any kind.

The creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious *liberty* of the children of God.
Rom. viii. 21.

Stand fast therefore in the *liberty* wherewith Christ hath made us free.

I must have *liberty*
Withal, as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 47.

The natural *liberty* of man is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but to have only the law of Nature for his rule.
Locke, Of Government, II. iv. 22.

'Tis *liberty* alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume.
Copper, Task, v. 446.

The French notion of *liberty* is political equality; the English notion is personal independence.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 89.

Specifically—2. Freedom of the will; the power of election or free choice, undetermined by any necessity; exemption from internal compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.

Liberty . . . is the power a man has to do or forbear doing any particular action, according as its doing or forbearance has the actual preference in the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 15.

Freedom from necessity is also called *liberty* of election, or power to choose, and implies freedom from anything inevitably determining a moral agent. It has been distinguished into *liberty* of contrariety, or the power of determining to do either of two actions which are contrary, as right or wrong, good or evil; and *liberty* of contradiction, or the power of determining to do either of two actions which are contradictory, as to walk or to sit still, to walk in one direction or in another. Freedom from necessity is sometimes also called *liberty* of indifference, because, before he makes his election, the agent has not determined in favor of one action more than of another.
Fleming, Vocab. Philos.

3. The condition of being exempt, as a community or an individual, from foreign or arbitrary political control; a condition of political self-government. Civil *liberty* implies the subjection of the individual members of a community to laws imposed by the community as a whole; but it does not imply the assent of each individual to these laws. An individual has civil *liberty* if he is a member of a community which possesses such *liberty*, and is in the enjoyment of the rights which the laws of the community guarantee him.

If not equal all, yet free,
Equally free: for orders and degrees
Jar not with *liberty*.
Milton, P. L., v. 793.

Real *liberty* is neither found in despotism, nor in the extremes of democracy, but in moderate governments.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 416.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
D. Webster, Second Speech on Fugate's Resolution.

4. In law, freedom from all restraints except such as the lawful rights of others prescribe.—

5. Permission granted, as by a superior, to do something that one might not otherwise do; leave; specifically, permission granted to enlisted men in the navy to go on shore. Compare *liberty-man*.

There is full *liberty* of feasting, from this present hour of five till bell have tol'd eleven. *Shak., Othello, II. 2. 10.*

There is no *liberty* for causes to operate in a loose and straggling way.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 13.

6. Immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; privilege; exemption; franchise: as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.

It is the property of Englishmen, much more of religious Englishmen, and should be most of all of religious New Englishmen, to be tenacious and tender of their *liberties*.
U. Oakes, Election Sermon (Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 166).

7. A place or district within which certain special privileges may be exercised; the limits within which freedom is enjoyed by those entitled to it; a place of exclusive jurisdiction: generally in the plural: as, the *liberties* of a prison (the limits within which prisoners are free to

move); within the city *Liberty*; the Northern *Liberties* (a part of Philadelphia so named because originally consisting of districts having certain specific privileges).

We had told him that, if ours [our vessels] did trade within his *Liberties*, they should do it at their own peril. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II, 377.

Yet there are no people in the *Liberty* of Westminster that live in more credit than we do.

Poets, The Commissary, I
We dropt with evening on a rustic town
Set in a gleaming river's crescent-curve,
Close at the boundary of the *Liberties*.

Tennyson, Princess, I

8. Action or speech not warranted by custom or propriety; freedom not specially granted; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum: as, may I take the *Liberty* of calling on you?

This headstrong writer came; who, with a new-found art,
Made following authors take less *Liberty*.

Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, I, 180.
This *Liberty* of your Tongue will one Day bring a Con-
finement on your Body. *Congress, Love for Love, I, 3.*

Alceus, I never saw him in my life.

Sir Luc, That's no argument at all—he has the less right
then to take such a *Liberty*. *Sheridan, The Rivals, III, 4.*

He was repeatedly provoked into striking those who had
taken *Liberties* with him. *Macaulay.*

9. In the *manège*, a curve or arch in a horse's
bit affording room for the tongue.—At *Liberty*.
(a) Free from constraint; free: as, to set a person at *Liberty*.

And yet within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,
Untainted, unexamined, free, at *Liberty*.

Shak., Rich. III., III, 4, 2.

(b) With freedom or power (to do something): as, he was
not at *Liberty* to disclose the secret.

I took one of the janizaries of the place, and paid him
the usual tribute, and found myself at perfect *Liberty* to
do what I pleased. *Pooveke, Description of the East, I, 2.*

(c) Disengaged; not in use.

I dressed as well as I could for shivering, and washed
when there was a basin at *Liberty*.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

Cap of Liberty. See *cap* and *Liberty-cap*.—**Civil Liberty**.
See *civil*, and def. 3, above.—**Forest Liberties**, Gallican
Liberties, *Jail Liberties*. See the qualifying words.—**Lib-
erties' Union Act**, an English statute of 1800 (18 and 14
Vict., c. 106), providing for the incorporation of liberties
with the counties in which they are situated.—**Liberty
hall**. See *hall*.—**Liberty of indifference**. See quotation
from *Fleming* under def. 1, and *indifference*.—**Liberty
of the press**, freedom of the press from police restrictions
of the right to print and publish; liberty to print and publish
without previous permission from government. Liberty
of the press is deemed to exist where the only restrictions on
the right of publishing are amenability to judicial process
for damages, or to punishment, after making an actionable
or criminal publication, and amenability to judicial process
to prevent intended publication on proof that it is injurious
to rights of private property.—**Liberty party**, in *U. S. hist.*,
a political party whose leading principle was the abolition
of slavery. It arose about 1839, and nominated a candidate
for President in 1840 and in 1844. From 1848 its members
generally acted with the Free-soil and later with the Re-
publican party.—**Natural Liberty**, the power of acting
as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by
the law of nature. *Blackstone*. [Many writers, however,
use *natural Liberty* in the sense ascribed to *civil Liberty*.]
—**Personal Liberty**, freedom from restraint of the person.—
Political Liberty, freedom from political usurpation; the
condition of a people which participates in the making
of its own laws, in a state which is not subject to foreign
domination.—**Religious Liberty**, the right of freely adopt-
ing and professing opinions on religious subjects, and of
worshiping or refraining from worship according to the
dictates of conscience, without external control.—**To
break Liberty**. See *break*.—**Syn. Independence**, etc. (see
freedom); *License*, etc. (see *leave*), n.).

Liberty-book (lib'ér-ti-buk), n. A book on a
man-of-war which shows the length of liberty
allowed, the time of returning, and the condi-
tion in which the man returned. *Luco*.

Liberty-cap (lib'ér-ti-kap), n. A cap of the
form known as the Phrygian, used as a symbol
of political or personal liberty. The custom is
taken from the supposed use of this cap as a token of the
manumission of a slave in Rome. The red cap of the
French extreme revolutionists (see *bonnet-rouge*) was iden-
tified with the Roman cap of liberty, which accordingly
became the symbol of the French revolution.

Liberty-man (lib'ér-ti-man), n. *Naut.*, a sailor
who has leave to go ashore; one who has been
allowed a period of liberty for recreation.

It is a point with *Liberty-men* to be pulled off and back
by their shipmates.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 147.

Liberty-pole (lib'ér-ti-pöl), n. A tall flagstaff
set up in honor of liberty, usually surmounted
with the liberty-cap or other symbol of liberty.
[U. S.]

The soldiers openly insulted the people, and in a few
weeks cut down their *Liberty-pole*.

Frederick, Hist. of the Flag, p. 122.

Libethenite (li-beth'en-ít), n. [*Libethen* (see
def. 1) + *-ite*]. The basic phosphate of copper,
a mineral first found at Libethen in Hungary,

having an olive-green color and crystallizing
in the orthorhombic system. It is isomorphous
with olivenite.

Libidinist (li-bid'i-nist), n. [*L. libido* (*libi-
din-*), desire (see *libidinous*), + *-ist*]. One who
is given to lewdness. [Rare.]

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily be-
lieved that all men were most foul *libidinists*.

F. Junius, Sin Stigmatised (1680), p. 350.

Libidinosity (li-bid-i-nos'i-ti), n. [*F. libidino-
sité*; as *libidinous* + *-ity*]. The state or char-
acter of being libidinous; libidinousness.

Libidinous (li-bid'i-nus), a. [*F. libidinosus* =
Sp. *Lib. libidinoso*, < *L. libidinosus, libidinosus*,
full of desire, passion, or appetite, lascivious,
< *libido, libido* (*libidin-, libidin-*), desire,
< *libet, libet*, it pleases: see *liberal*]. Charac-
terized by lust or lewdness; having or arising
from an eager appetite for sexual indulgence;
lustful; lewd; also, fitted to excite lustful de-
sire.

It is not love, but strong *libidinous* will,
That triumphs o'er me.

Heau, and Pl., Knight of Malta, I, 1.

—**Syn.** Prurient, concupiscent. See list under *lascivious*.
Libidiously (li-bid'i-nus-i), adv. In a libid-
inously manner; with lewd desire; lustfully;
lewdly.

Libidinousness (li-bid'i-nus-nes), n. The state
or quality of being libidinous; lustfulness;
lewdness.

Libkent, libkint, n. [Appar. < *Hue!* (**lib*) +
kent]. A house; lodgings. [Old slang.]

To their *libkint* at the crackman's.

B. Jones, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

These are the fees that I always charge a swell that must
have his *lib-kent* to himself—dirty shillings a-week for
lodging, and a guinea for garnish; half-a-guinea a-week
for a single bed. *Scott, Guy Mannering, xlv.*

Liblong, n. An obsolete form of *libelong*. *Cot-
grave*.

Libocedrus (li-bō-sē'drus), n. [NL. (Endlicher,
1847); the first element is not obvious; the sec-
ond is Gr. *libos*, the cedar: see *cedar*]. A ge-
nus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Cupressaceae*.
It is closely related to *Thuja*, the arbor-vitæ, but distin-
guished from it by having only two fertile scales in the
cone, and seeds united at the top. There are eight species,
natives of Chili, California, China, Japan, New Zealand,
and New Caledonia. *L. decurrens*, the North American
species, called *white cedar*, *bastard cedar*, *post-cedar*, and
incense cedar, is a large tree, sometimes 150 feet in height,
ranging from Oregon to Mexico, with light, soft, durable
wood. (See *incense-cedar*.) *L. chilensis* is the Chilean
arbor-vitæ or *sereno-leve*.

Libra (li'brā), n. [*L. libra*, a balance, a Roman
pound (see *libra*); cf. Gr. *λίρα*, a pound (see *liter*).
Hence ult. *libra, libella, level*, etc.]. 1. [cap.]
An ancient zodiacal constellation, representing
an ordinary pair of scales. This constellation was not
commonly used among the Greeks, its place being occu-
pied by the *Chelæ*, or Scorpion's Claws. It is found, how-
ever, in all the Egyptian zodiacs, going back to 600 B. C.;
but there is reason to believe that it is not as old as the rest
of the zodiac (that is, 2,000 years or more B. C.). Its prin-
cipal stars, *Kiifa borealis* and *Kiifa australis*, 2.7 and 3.0
magnitude respectively, are at the base of an isosceles
triangle of which *Antares* forms the vertex.

2. [cap.] The seventh sign of the zodiac, repre-
sented by the character ♎ , which shows the scale-
beam.—3. An Italian or Spanish pound. The
Roman pound was 327 grains or 6,048 grains Troy, and the
Italian light-weight pounds seem to be derived from it,
their heavy weights having another origin, as is shown in
the following table:

Libra.	Grains.	Libra.	Grains.
Grossa of Milan.....	11,776.7	Rome.....	5,284.0
Piccola of Milan.....	5,046.6	Mosina.....	4,928.7
Naples.....	4,949.1	Tuscany.....	5,240.5
Piedmont.....	5,092.6	Grossa of Venice....	7,888.0
Ragusa.....	5,772.7	Raticle of Venice....	4,648.5

All these statements are taken from the work of the Rus-
sian Commission, and differ in some cases from Italian
official figures. The Castilian *libra* was 7,101 grains; that
of Portugal was 7,083.3 grains.

Libral (li'brāl), a. [*L. libralis*, of a pound
weight, < *libra*, a pound: see *libra*]. Of or per-
taining to a Roman *libra* or pound: as, the
libral as, a Roman bronze coin weighing one
pound or 12 ounces (compare *as*); the *libral*
system, the Roman monetary system based on
the *libra* or pound.

Librarian (li-brā'ri-an), n. [In def. 1, < *L. li-
brarius*, a transcriber of books, also a booksell-
er (> *It. libraro* = Sp. *librero* = Pg. *livreiro*, a
bookseller, = OF. *libraire*, a bookseller, trans-
criber, a writer of books, F. *livraire*, a book-
seller), < *librarius*, belonging to books: see *li-
brary*. In def. 2 as if directly < *library* + *-an*].
1. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charvdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the
waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There
are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of
the *librarian*. *Brown, Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. The keeper or custodian of a library; one
who has charge of the books and other contents
of a library.

Librarianship (li-brā'ri-an-ship), n. [*L. lib-
rarian* + *-ship*]. 1. The office of librarian.—2.
The work of a librarian; the management of a
library.

A very good basis for his modest plea for the recogni-
tion of *librarianship* as one of the learned professions.
Sciences, VIII, 70.

Library (li'brā-ri), n.; pl. *libraries* (-riz). [*L.
ME. librarie*, < OF. *librairie, librarie, libraire*,
a bookseller's shop, a bookcase, a library, F.
librairie = Fr. *librari* = Sp. *libreria* (after F.) =
Pg. *livraria* = It. *libreria* (after F.), a booksell-
er's shop, bookselling, also, in imprints, a pub-
lication-office, < *L. libreria*, a bookseller's shop,
ML. a library, cf. *L. librum*, a bookcase, fem.
and neut. respectively of *librarius*, belonging to
books, < *liber*, a book: see *liber*. For the Rom.
word for 'library' in the usual E. sense, see *bli-
otheca*.] 1. A place set apart for the keeping
and use of books and other literary material; a
room, set of rooms, or a building in which a
collection of books for reading or study is kept.

His *library* (where busts of poets dead
And a true Pindar stood without a head)
Received of wits an undistinguished race.

Pope, Prolog. to Satires, I, 225.

2. A collection of books, whether manuscript
or printed, which may include also pamphlets,
maps, and other literary material, intended for
reading, study, or reference, as distinguished
from a bookseller's stock, which is intended for
sale. Libraries are of different kinds and classes accord-
ing to the tastes of their owners, the readers for whom they
are designed, their contents, and the manner in which they
may be used, as private, public, special or professional,
general, consulting or circulating, etc.

Knowing I loved my books, he furnish'd me
From mine own *library* with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom.

Shak., Tempest, I, 2, 167.

Alexandrian Library, a library at Alexandria (see *Alex-
andria*), destroyed about 47 B. C. A supplementary
or second library was in the Serapeum. This library (accord-
ing to some writers who discredit its making by the Arabs)
was entirely destroyed under Theophilus, A. D. 527.—**Am-
brozian, Cotsian, Caprinian, etc., libraries**. See the
adjectives.—**Circulating Library**. (a) A library the
books of which circulate among the subscribers: distin-
guished from a *consulting or reference library*, whose books
may be consulted, but from which they may not be taken
away. (b) Specifically, a collection or stock of books kept
exclusively for lending out, as a private enterprise, either
for a fixed payment on each or for a periodical subscription.

Library-keeper (li'brā-ri-kē-šer), n. The cus-
todian of a library: formerly used for the now
current *librarian*, 2.

Librate (li'brāt), v.; pret. and pp. *librated*, ppr.
librating. [*L. libratum*, pp. of *librare*, poise,
weigh, balance, < *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.]
I. *trans.* To hold in equipoise; poise; balance.
II. *intrans.* To move as a balance; be poised.

The birds of the air *librating* over me served as a can-
opy from the rays of the sun. *Beckford, Vathek, p. 128.*

Librate (li'brāt), n. [*ML. librata*, the value
of a pound (*librata terra*, appar. orig. a piece
of land producing an annual rent of one pound),
< *L. libra*, a pound: see *libra*.] 1. Land of the
annual value of one pound.—2. A piece of land
containing 4 oxgangs of 13 acres each. *Min-
shew; Bailey*.

The sheriffs were ordered to send [to a provincial coun-
cil] all persons who possessed more than twenty *librate*
of land. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 178.*

Libration (li-brā'shon), n. [*F. libration* = Sp.
libración = Pg. *libração* = It. *librazione*, < *L.
libratio* (n.), a poising, < *librare*, pp. *libratus*
poise: see *librate*.] 1. The act of librating or
balancing, or the state of being balanced; the
state of equipoise; balance.—2. In *astron.*,
real or apparent libration or oscillating mo-
tion, like that of a balance before coming to
rest.—**Libration of the earth**, a phrase used by some
of the older astronomers to describe that feature of
the earth's motion by which, while it revolves in its orbit
its axis constantly continues parallel to itself.—**Li-
bration of the moon**, an apparent irregularity
of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the
border of the lunar disk alternately become visible or
invisible, indicating, as it were, a sort of vibratory motion
of the lunar globe. The libration of the moon is of three
kinds: (a) *libration in longitude*, or a seeming vibratory
motion according to the order of the signs, due to the fa-
ct that the angular motion of the moon in her orbit is not
precisely uniform, as her rotation about her axis is; (b)
libration in latitude, in consequence of her axis being in-
clined to the plane of her orbit, so that sometimes one
her poles and sometimes the other declines, as it were,
dips toward the earth; (c) *durnal libration*, which is du-
ply a consequence of the lunar parallax. In the last case
an observer at the surface of the earth perceives point
near the upper edge of the moon's disk, at the time of h

rising, which disappears as her elevation is increased; while new ones on the opposite or lower edge, that were before invisible, come into view as she descends toward the horizon. If the observer were placed at the earth's center he would perceive no diurnal libration.

libratory (li-brə-tō-ri), *a.* [*librate* + *-ory*.] Balancing; moving like a balance as it tends to become stationary; oscillating.

Astronomers . . . ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that, at full moon, they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times.

Dict. of Trivoux. (Latham.)

librettist (li-bret-'ist), *n.* [*libretto* + *-ist*.] A writer of librettos; one who writes the words for an extended musical composition.

Cambert . . . built his work on the Florentine model, and, encouraged by success, wrote several others, on the strength of which he, with his librettist Perrin, instituted the Académie Royale de Musique. *Encyc. Brit., XVII. 87.*

libretto (li-bret-'ō), *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *libro*, a book, < *L. libro*, a book: see *liber*]. 1. A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, like an opera or an oratorio.—2. The words themselves of such a work; the text.

libriform (li-'bri-fōrm), *a.* [*L. liber*, inner bark, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of liber or bark.—*Libriform* cells or *fibers*, those wood-cells which resemble liber in being extremely thick-walled.

The wood of the beech consists of the usual elements—vessels, tracheides, *libriform fibers*, and wood parenchyma. *Nature, XXXIX. 611.*

librilla (li-bril-'ā), *n.* [*ML.*, a balance (steelyard), a warlike engine, dim. of *L. libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] A fool's bauble.

libs (libz), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. λίβη*, the southwest wind, perhaps, like *λίψ* (libz), any liquid poured forth, a drop, stream, < *λείβω*, pour (so called because it brought wet).] The west-southwest wind. *Shenstone.*

Liburnian (li-bēr-'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Liburnia*, *Gr. Λιβυρία*, the country so called, *Liburni*, *Gr. Λιβυνοί*, *Λιβυνοί*, the inhabitants, an Illyrian people.] 1. *a.* In *anc. geog.*, pertaining or relating to the country called Liburnia, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea, southeast of Istria, answering to parts of modern Fiume, Croatia, and northern Dalmatia.—*Liburnian* galley, a light, fast-sailing ship with two or more banks of oars, originally used by Liburnian pirates, and employed by the Romans at the battle of Actium and afterward as a war-ship.

II. *n.* In *anc. hist.*, an inhabitant of Liburnia. Liburnians were much employed at Rome under the empire as porters and litter-bearers.

Libyan (lib-'i-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Libya*, < *Gr. Λιβύη*, the northern part of Africa, west of Egypt; cf. *L. Libe*, *Libys*, < *Gr. Λίβυς*, a Libyan.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Libya. Libya was the ancient Greek name of that part of northern Africa which lies between Egypt and the Atlantic, but especially of the country immediately west of Egypt. The term was also used by the Greeks as the name of the whole continent of Africa. 2. Belonging to or concerning a branch of the Hamitic family of languages found in and about ancient Libya. Also called *Berber*.—*Libyan* sub-region, in *zoogeog.* See *region*.

II. *n.* A member of the primitive race inhabiting ancient Libya; a Berber.

licania (li-kā-'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Fusée Aublet, 1775); said to be a modification of *calignia*, the native name of these trees in Guiana.] A genus of roseaceous plants of the tribe *Chrysobalanaceae*, distinguished by the small anthers, minute stamens, and one-celled ovary. There are about 35 species, trees or shrubs, natives of Guiana, the West Indies, and Brazil, with alternate simple leaves and small flowers. The wood is exceedingly hard. *L. Guianensis* is called *Cayenne rose* and *Cayenne cassafra*, pepperwood, and *pottery-bark tree*, names indicating its character and uses.

lica-tree (lik-'ā-trē), *n.* A West Indian shrub or tree, *Xanthoxylum emarginatum*. Also called *ignum-rotum*.

lice, *n.* Plural of *louse*.

licebane (li-'bān), *n.* The stavesacre, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, a species of larkspur.

licensable (li-'sen-sə-bl), *a.* [*L. licent* + *-able*.] Capable of being licensed; suitable to be licensed; permitted by legal grant.

license, **licence** (li-'sen), *n.* [*ME. licenc*, < *OF. (and F.) licenc* = *Sp. licencia* = *Pg. licença* = *It. licenza*, < *L. licentia*, license, < *licen* (t)-e, pp. of *licere*, be allowed, be allowable; cf. *linguere*, *Gr. λείπω*, leave: see *delinquent*, *relinquish*. Hence also (from *L. licere*) *E. licensure*, *loit*, *il-loit*, *licentiate*, etc.] 1. Authority or liberty to do or forbear some act; the admission of an individual, by proper authority, to the right of doing particular acts, practicing a certain pro-

fession, or conducting a certain trade; a grant of authorization; a permit.

I will no longer dwell in this contré,
Wherefore, I you beseech, with it is so,
That ye will graunte me *licences* for to go.

Geometrical (E. E. T. S.), l. 588.

Which did not more embolden than encourage
My faulting tongue. *Ford, Parkin Warbeck, l. 2.*

Very few of the Egyptians avail themselves of the *licences*, which their religion allows them, of having four wives. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, l. 162.*

Specifically—(a) In the law of real property, authority to do an act or series of acts upon the land of the person granting the license, without, however, conferring on the licensee any estate in the land: as, a *license* to enter and shore up an adjoining building, or to take sand, or bore for oil: distinguished from *easement*. (b) In *patent and copyright law*, permission to use the invention patented, or publish the work copyrighted, without a grant of any proprietary rights therein. (c) In the law of municipal corporations and police power, permission from government to pursue a vocation or carry on acts which are prohibited to those not taking a license, the object being, by the prohibition and the conditions imposed on the permission, to regulate the extent or manner of doing what is licensed. (d) In *international law*, a safe-conduct granted by a belligerent state to its own subjects, to those of its enemy, or to neutrals, to carry on a trade which is interdicted by the laws of war, and operating as a dispensation from the penalties of those laws, with respect to the state granting it. *Hallock (E. E. T. S.), an authority to preach, but not to administer the sacraments, nor to represent the church as a clergyman in its ecclesiastical assemblies, which powers are conferred by ordination. The license is granted, frequently for a limited period only, by an ecclesiastical body, after examination of the candidate as to his fitness. The person licensed is termed a licentiate. In the Anglican Church, a deacon must procure a license from a bishop to enable him to preach, that power not being inherent in his office. A license from the bishop is also necessary to permit a man not in orders to act as lay reader.*

2. A document or certificate conferring such authority or permission.—3. Unrestrained freedom of thought and action, especially the abuse of such freedom; excess of liberty; undue freedom; freedom misused in contempt of law and decorum; rejection of legal and moral control; libertinism.

License they mean when they cry liberty.

Milton, Sonnets, vii.

We have already all the liberty which freeborn subjects can enjoy; and all beyond it is but *license*.

Dryden, All for Love, Dod.

No more let Ribaldry with *License* writ
Usurp the Name of Eloquence or Wit.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

4. An intentional departure from a rule or standard in art or literature; exceptional liberty taken for the sake of a particular purpose or effect: as, poetical or musical *license*; to use *license* in painting or sculpture.

Public transactions had generally been recorded in verse. The first historians might, therefore, indulge without fear of censure in the *license* allowed to their predecessors the bards. *Macaulay, History.*

High license, a license for the sale of liquor granted only at what is regarded as a high rate, and intended thereby to reduce the number and improve the character of the places so licensed. The principle of high license is regarded as an efficient agency for the promotion of temperance.—*Letter of license*, an agreement between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, that the latter shall for a time forbear to enforce their claims, and allow him meanwhile to carry on the business without molestation. The usual form in the United States is a "composition deed," by which the creditors commonly agree to receive part as payment in full, or to receive notes payable at future periods. A letter of license containing provisions that the business is to be carried on under the inspection and control of a committee of the creditors is called a *deed of insolvency*.

License cases, the decision by the United States Supreme Court in three cases, in 1847 (5 How., 504), sustaining State laws requiring licenses to sell spirituous liquors, on the ground that the constitutional provision conferring on Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States does not restrict the power of a State to legislate on matters of police, public health, etc.—**License in amortization**, a license to convey land to a corporation whose holding of lands was otherwise forbidden by the law of mortmain, because it involved a perpetuity.—**Marriage license**. See *marriage*.—**Registrar's license**, in *Eng. law*, a license issued by a superior court registrar for a marriage without religious ceremony at the registrar's office or with religious ceremony in a dissenting chapel or in a church or chapel of the Church of England, but in the latter case only by a clergyman of that church and with consent of the minister.—**Red license**, a license-tax paid by anglers for the privilege of fishing for salmon. [*Canada*.]—**Special license**, specifically, in *Eng. law*, a license obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, permitting specified persons to be married without publication of banns and at a time or place other than that prescribed by law.—*Syn. 3. Liberty, etc. (see license, n.); laxity.*

License (li-'sen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *licensed*, pp. *licensing*. [*F. licencier* = *Fr. Sp. licenciar* = *Pg. licenciar* = *It. licenziare*, < *ML. licentiar*, license, < *L. licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.* Cf. *licentiate*, *v.*] 1. To grant authority to do an act which, without such authority, would be illegal or inadmissible; remove restrictions from by a grant of permission; authorize to act in a particular character: as, to *license* a man to keep

an inn; to *license* a physician or a lawyer. Also *licence*.

In this Year Proclamation was made, whereby the People were *licensed* to eat white Meats in Lent.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 291.

The king's right of *licensing*, and of assenting or withholding assent to the election, was backed up by his power of influencing the opinion of the electors.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 281.

2. Generally, to permit to act without restraint; allow; tolerate; privilege: as, a *licensed* but-felon.

Jests like a *license'd* fool, commands like law.

Donne, Satires, iv. 283.

From stage to stage the *licensed* earl may run.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 587.

3. To permit an action of; grant liberty to for a particular proceeding.

I pray, Sir, *license* me a question.

Chayman, May-Day, l. 1.

License my innocent flames, and give me leave to love such charming sweetness.

Steele, Lying Lover, l. 1.

4. To dismiss. [*Rare*.]

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *license* his thoughts.

Str. E. Wotton.

Licensed victualler. See *victualler*.—Power to *license*, conferred on a municipality, is generally understood to mean power to regulate by prescribing the conditions on compliance with which the thing shall be permitted, but not to imply the power absolutely to prohibit any useful business.

licensee (li-'sen-sē), *n.* [*L. licent* + *-ee*.] One to whom a license is granted. Also *licencée*.

licenser (li-'sen-sēr), *n.* 1. One who licenses or grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others: as, a *licenser* of the press. Also *licencer*. In legal use often *licensor*.—2. Same as *censor*, 2.

license-tax (li-'sen-saks), *n.* In the statutes of Wisconsin, an annual license-fee imposed on certain corporations, computed by a percentage of gross receipts, and taken in lieu of ordinary taxation.

The *license-tax*, as it is called there [in Wisconsin], applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 464.*

licensure (li-'sen-sūr), *n.* [*L. licent* + *-ure*.] The granting of a license; the act of licensing, as of an unordained preacher in a church of the Presbyterian order. See *licentiate*, *n.*, 1 (b).

licentiate (li-'sen-'shi-āt), *v. t.* [*ME. licentiat*, pp.; < *ML. licentiat*, pp. of *licentiar*, license: see *license*, *v.*] To give license or permission to; encourage by license.

All things be taken truly as that attest,
ay *licentiate* and loveth with all ledia.

Books of Proverbes (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 101.

We may not hazard other the stifling of generous inclinations or the *licentiating* of anything that is coarse.

Str. H. L. Strange.

licentiate (li-'sen-'shi-āt), *n.* [*ME. licentiat* = *F. licencié* = *Pg. licenciado* = *Sp. licenciado* = *It. licenziato*, < *ML. licentiat*, pp. of *licentiar*, license: see *licentiate*, *v.*] 1. One who has license to practice an art or a profession.

The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict requiring all fellows, candidates, and *licentiates* to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor.

Johnson, Garth.

The *licentiate* Don Felix del Rey, a practicing advocate before the royal courts of St. Domingo and Mexico.

Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, II. 384.

Specifically—(a) A friar licensed by the Pope to hear confession, grant absolution, and inflict penance in any place independently of the local clergy.

He hadde power of confession,
As seyde himself, more than a curat,
For of his ordre he was *licentiat*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 230.

(b) In non-episcopal churches, as the Presbyterian, a person licensed to preach and perform the ordinary services of public worship, prior to being ordained as a pastor.

2. One who behaves in a licentious manner; one who transcends the bounds of due restraint and decorum. [*Rare*.]

What is this but to baffle and affront that sacred power, which is entrusted to government, and to profess ourselves not libertines, but *licentiates* of disorder?

Br. Hall, Sermon, Christian Liberty.

Licentiate (li-'sen-'shi-āt), *n.* [*ML. licentiat*, the condition of having a license, *LL. freedom*, *license*, < *L. licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.*, and *-ate*.] The condition of having a license; specifically, in continental Europe, an academical dignity which intervenes between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, and is a step toward the doctor's degree.

Licentiate-ship (li-'sen-'shi-āt-ship), *n.* [*L. licentiat*, *n.*, + *-ship*.] The condition or office of a licentiate.

Licentiation (li-'sen-'shi-āt-shun), *n.* [*ML. licentiatio* (n.), < *licentiar*, license: see *license*, *v.*]

The act of licensing or permitting; the granting of a license or of licenses.

There is a tacit *Licentiation* or permitting of error. *Freeman*, *Sermons* (1843), p. 35. (*Latham*.)

The system of medical *Licentiation* is year by year becoming more stringent and more centralized. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 19.

Licentious (li-sen'shus), *a.* [*F. Licencieux* = *Sp. Pg. Licencioso* = *It. Licenzioso*, < *L. Licentiosus*, full of license, unrestrained, < *licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.*] 1. Characterized by or using license; marked by or indulging too great freedom; overpassing due bounds or limits; excessive. [Now rare.]

For since the chaste grace of our vulgar Poésie consisteth in the symphonie, as hath bene already sayd, our maker must not be too *Licentious* in his concords.

Puttenham, *Art of Eng. Poésie*, p. 67.

The Throat and Lungs of Hawks, with voices more *Licentious* than the loud Moulder-man's.

Congress, *Way of the World*, v. 1.

He is a very *Licentious* translator, and does not recompense his neglect of the author by beauties of his own.

Johnson, *Stepney*.

Specifically—2. Unrestrained by law, religion, or morality; wanton; loose; dissolute; libidinous: as, a *Licentious* person; *Licentious* desires.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick, Shouldst thou but hear I were *Licentious*!

Shak., *C. of E.*, II, 2, 133.

Divinity itself, inculcating an abject reverence for the Court, gave additional effect to the *Licentious* example of the Court.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

—*Syn.* 2. Profligate, dissolute, debauched. See list under *licentious*.

Licentiously (li-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a licentious manner; with too great freedom; especially, in contempt of law and morality; lasciviously; loosely; dissolutely.

Licentiousness (li-sen'shus-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being licentious; want of due restraint in any respect; especially, dissolute or profligate conduct; sexual immorality.

Licet (li'set), *n.* [*L. Licet*, it is permitted: see *license*.] A formal certificate of permission; authorization.

No faculty or investigator must be allowed to poach beyond the lines laid down by the great Kantian survey, even for an hypothesis or conjecture. It is the function of the philosopher to enforce the *licet* and non-*licet* of the code.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I, 152.

Lich¹, *n.* An assimilated form of *like¹*.

Lich², *a.* An obsolete assimilated form of *like²*.

Lich³, *a.* Middle English forms of *ly¹*.

Lich⁴, *a.* Middle English forms of *ly²*.

Lichanos (lik'a-nos), *n.* [*Gr. λικανός* (see *chord*, string), the string struck with the forefinger, and its note, prop. the forefinger, lit. (see *δάκτυλος*, finger) the licking finger, < *λεχέω*, lick: see *lick*, *v.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, originally, the forefinger-string of the lyre, and the tone produced upon that string; later, the third tone from the bottom of the lowest and of the next to the lowest tetrachords of the recognized system of tones. See *lyre* and *tetrachord*.

Lichanotinae (lik'a-nō-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lichanotus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridae*: same as *Indrisinae*. Also *Lichanotina*. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

Lichanotus (lik-ŷ-nō'tus), *n.* [*NL.* (*Illiger*, 1811).] A genus of lemur: same as *Indris*.

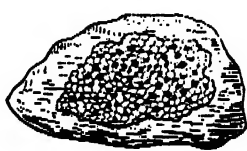
Liche¹, *n.* An assimilated form of *like¹*.

Liche², *a.* An obsolete assimilated form of *like²*.

Liches, *n.* See *lick*.

Lichen (li'ken or lich'en), *n.* [= *F. Fr. lichen* = *Sp. lichen* = *Pg. lichen* = *It. lichene*, < *L. lichen*, < *Gr. λειχήν*, also *λεχών*, a tree-moss, lichen, also a kind of liverwort, also an eruption on the skin, ringworm, tetter, perhaps < *λεχέω*, lick.] 1. In *bot.*, a plant or vegetable growth

(the *Collema*, or jelly-lichen) form, when wet, a pulpy or gelatinous mass. Lichens are distributed through all lands, enduring great extremes of temperature and the severest drought, living often where nothing else can. They corrode the hardest rocks, thus contributing to the formation of soil. The lichens most useful for food are the Iceland moss (see *Cetraria*), the reindeer-moss (see



Lichens.
c. Buellia graphica; d. Peltigera canina.

Cladonia and reindeer-moss), the manna-lichen (see *Lecanora*), and the rock-tripe (see *Umbilicaria*). Various lichens furnish the blue or purple dyestuffs known as *archil*, *cudbear*, and *litmus*. The Iceland moss has a demulcent worth; but for the most part the medicinal virtues of lichens are imaginary.

2. In *pathol.*, an eruption of papules, of a red or pale color, which do not reach a vesicular or pustular stage. They may be in clusters or scattered, or disseminated over the surface of the skin; and may be attended with itching, as in lichen ruber, or may be quite free from it, as in lichen scrofulosorum. — *Orab's-eyo* lichen, a name in the north of England for *Leconora pallescens*, formerly used for dyeing. — *Foliaceous lichen*. See *Foliaceous*. — *Horsehair* or *horsetail lichen*. See *horsetail-lichen*. — *Wild lichen*, a form of eczema. — *Yellow wall-lichen* (commonly *wall-moss*), *Parmelia parietaria*.

Lichenaceous (li-ke-nā'shius), *a.* [*L. lichen* + *-aceous*.] Having the characters of a lichen; belonging to the *Lichenaceae* or *Lichenes*.

Lichened (li'kend or lich'end), *a.* [*L. lichen* + *-ed*.] Covered with lichens, or appearing as if so covered: as, a *lichened* wall; the *lichened* tree-todd, *Trachycephalus lichenatus*.

Lichenes (li-kē'nēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. lichen*: see *lichen*.] A division of cellular, mostly thalloid, cryptogamic plants, formerly regarded as constituting a distinct class, but now, in accordance with the theory of Schwendener and others, considered to be genuine fungi of the divisions *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes*. They exhibit a remarkable parasitism. "The host-plants are algae, growing as a rule in damp situations, but belonging to a variety of groups, frequently to the *Chroococcaceae* and *Nostocaceae*, still more frequently to the *Palmellaceae*, sometimes to the *Chlorococcaceae*, rarely to the *Conferaceae*" (*Beebe*, *Outlines of Classification*, etc., p. 114). The algae, which are also known in a free state and separate from the fungi, are embraced by the hyphae of the lichen-fungus, and the two elements together compose a thallus of definite form.

A transverse section of a lichen-thallus shows the hyphae to be more or less closely interwoven about the algal cells or gonidia. This parasitism, which is without parallel in the animal kingdom or any other part of the vegetable kingdom, instead of resulting detrimentally to the algae, inclines them to more rapid activity and more vigorous increase. The reproduction is characteristic of the particular class to which the fungus belongs, and in a few lichens examined by Stahl there is an adaptation for the supply of algae to the new lichen: algal cells, the offspring of the thallus-algae (gonidia), are cast off along with the spores, so that the germ-tubes of the spores find suitable hosts at once. Propagation is also abundantly carried on by means of soredia, or brood-buds, which consist of one or more algal cells, surrounded by the fungus-hyphae, which separate from the parent thallus. Lichens have been produced synthetically by Stahl and others by sowing the fungus-spores upon favorable algal cells, thus proving beyond question their dual nature. The older systematic lichenologists prefer to consider lichens as autogenous.

Lichenian (li-kē'ni-an), *a.* [*L. lichen* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII, 5.

Lichenic (li-ken'ik), *a.* [*L. lichen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from lichens: as, *lichenic* acid.

Lichenicolous (li-ke-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [*L. lichen*, a lichen, + *colere*, inhabit.] Parasitic on lichens. *Microsc. Science*, XXX, Index, p. 42.

Licheniform (li'ken-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. lichen*, a lichen, + *forma*, form.] Resembling, or having the form of, a lichen; lichenoid.

Some of the inferior liverworts are quite *licheniform*, and are often mistaken for lichens.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 180.

Lichenin (li'ken-in), *n.* [*L. lichen*, *q. v.*, + *-in*.] A variety of starch obtained from Iceland moss and many other varieties of lichens. It is insoluble in cold water, but forms a jelly with hot water, and yields with iodine a dirty-blue color.

Lichenism (li'ken-izm), *n.* [*L. lichen* + *-ism*.] The habit of living in that union of fungus and algae which is supposed by many to constitute a lichen.

It is moreover quite conceivable that there are species of Algae which have become so adapted to *Lichenism* that they can no longer attain their full development outside the lichen-combination. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 418.

Lichenist (li'ken-ist), *n.* [*L. lichen* + *-ist*.] A lichenologist.

It is only within the last thirty years that it (the origin of the gonidia) has been investigated by *Lichenists*.

Encyc. Brit., XIV, 550.

Lichenographer (li-ke-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

Lichenographic (li'ken-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*L. lichenograph* (y) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lichenography.

Lichenographical (li'ken-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Lichenographic*.

Lichenographist (li-ke-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [*L. lichenography* + *-ist*.] Same as *Lichenographer*.

Lichenography (li-ke-nog'ra-fī), *n.* [*Gr. λειχήν*, a lichen, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] A systematic treatment or description of lichens; the descriptive portion of lichenology.

Lichenoid (li'ken-oid), *a.* [*Gr. λειχήν*, a lichen, + *-ειδής*, form.] In *pathol.* and *bot.*, resembling lichen or a lichen; lichen-like; especially, in *bot.*, resembling one of the foliaceous lichens; having a decumbent thallus, irregularly lobed.

Lichenological (li'ken-ō-lōj'ik-al), *a.* [*L. lichenology* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to lichenology or the science of lichens.

From the time of Acharius, the father of *Lichenological* science, different authors have proposed different classifications of lichens.

Encyc. Brit., XIV, 550.

Lichenologist (li-ke-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*L. lichenology* + *-ist*.] A specialist in lichenology; one who writes on the science of lichens.

Lichenology (li-ke-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. λειχήν*, a lichen, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of botany which treats of lichens.

Lichenops (li'ke-nops), *n.* [*NL.* (*Commerson*), < *Gr. λειχήν*, a tree-moss, lichen, + *ὤψ*, the face, countenance: see *lichen*.] A remarkable genus of South American clamatorial birds of the family *Tyrannidae*, containing a single species of flycatchers called *Ada commersoni* by Lesson, and now known as *Lichenops peregrinatus*.

Lichenose (li'ken-ōs or lich'en-ōs), *a.* [*L. lichen* + *-ose*.] Having the characters of a lichen, or belonging to the *Lichenes*.

The simplest form under which *Lichenose* vegetation occurs.

Encyc. Brit., XIV, 552.

Lichenous (li'ken-us or lich'en-us), *a.* [*L. lichen* + *-ous*.] 1. Relating to, resembling, abounding in, or covered with lichens.

An effect something like that of a fine flower against a *lichenous* branch. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xxvi.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the disease called lichen: as, *lichenous* eruptions.

Lichen-starch (li'ken-stārch), *n.* A kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland moss.

Lich-fowl (lich'foul), *n.* [*Lit.* 'corpse-fowl' (cf. equiv. *G. Leichhuhn*); < *lech¹*, *lekh¹*, + *fowl¹*.] The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from an old superstition.

Lich-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* [*L. lichen* + *-gate*.] A churchyard gate with a porch or shed forming a chapel either combined with it or contiguous to it, in which in England and on the continent it was formerly customary, and is still usual in some places, for a bier to stand during the reading of the introductory part of the service, before it is borne inside; a corpse-gate. It is very commonly nothing more than a simple shed

under which is the gate. Also spelled, archaically, *lychgate*.

Yet to the *lychgate*, where his chariot stood, Brode from the porch. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

Lich-gate.



Lich-gate.



Lichens.
a. Cladonia pyxidata; b. Cetraria cucullata.

of the group *Lichenes*, ordinarily recognisable by its dry aspect and gray, brown, greenish, or blackish color, and its appearance in crusts, scaly patches, or bush-like forms on trees, walls, rocks, etc. Lichens also grow on the ground, and some

...and the

So they went and pitched into the old chap, *lickety-cut*.
E. S. Phelps, *Old Maid's Paradise*, p. 167.

Lickety-split (lik'g-ti-split'), *adv.* [*< "Lickety" (see Lickety-cut) + split.*] Headlong; very fast. [Slang, U. S.]

I tell you if they didn't whip up an' go *lickety-split* down that hole.
E. S. Phelps, *Old Maid's Paradise*, p. 167.

Licking (lik'ing), *n.* [*< ME. licken, < AS. licung, verbal n. of liccan, lick.* see *lick*, v.] 1. The act of one who licks.—2. A beating; a thrashing. [Colloq.]

What, still at your tricking?
I see you won't rest till you've got a good *licking*.
Barnham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 320.

Lickoury, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *liquor*.

Lick-penny (lik'pen'), *n.* [*< lick, v., + obj. penny.*] A scoundrel.

Lickpenny (lik'pen'i), *n.*; pl. *lickpennies* (-iz). [*< late ME. lyckpenny; < lick, v., + obj. penny.*] A greedy or covetous person; a grasper. [Scotch.]

You talked of a law-suit—law is a *lick-penny*, Mr. Tyrrel—no counsellor like the pound in purse.
Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxviii.

Lickplatter (lik'plat'er), *n.* [*< lick, v., + obj. platter.*] A sneaking parasite; a lickspittle.

He had a passion for independence, which, though pushed to excess, was not without grandeur. No *lick-platter*, no parasite, no toady-eater.
Bulwer, *My Novel*, vi. 23.

Lick-sauce (lik'sās), *n.* [*< lick, v., + obj. sauce.*] Same as *lick-dish*.

Lick-spigot (lik'spig'ot), *n.* [*< lick, v., + obj. spigot.*] A tapster or drawer.

Gotho. Fill *lick-spigot*.
Drazer. Ad inum, Mr. Manning, *Old Law*, iv. 1.

Lickspittle (lik'spit'l), *n.* [*< lick, v., + obj. spit-
tle.*] One who is abject enough to lick, as it were, another's spittle; a vulgar flatterer or parasite.

Stage-coachmen were . . . comrades to gentlemen, *lick-spittles* to lords, and the high-priests of horse-flesh.
J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 3.

Lick-trencher (lik'tren'cher), *n.* [*< lick, v., + obj. trencher.*] Same as *lickplatter*.

Art magnanimous, *lick-trencher*? Dekker, *Satiromastix*.

Licmetis (lik-mé'tis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), *< Gr. λικμητός*, a winnowing, *< λικμῶν*, winnow, *< λικμός*, also *λικμῶν*, a winnowing-fan.] A genus of slender-billed white Australian cockatoos, as *L. tenuirostris* and *L. pinnator*. They live on bulbs and roots which they dig out of the ground.

Licorice, liquorice (lik'ō-ris), *n.* [Formerly also *licokrice*, *lickerice*, *licourize*; *< ME. licorice, licoris, lycorice, licoris*, etc., = D. *lakeris, lakeris* = MLG. *lackeritze* = G. *lakeritz* = Dan. Sw. *lakeritz*, *< OF. licorice, AF. lycorice, later liquorice*; also, in other OF. forms, *regalisce, regolice, regolice, regalisce, reglisse*, etc., F. *régisse* = Pr. *regalisce, regulecia* = Sp. *regalis, regalia, regalia* = Pg. *regalis, regalia* = It. *regolizia, legurizia, liquiritia*, *< LL. liquiritia, ML. also liquiritium*, corrupted from L. *glycyrrhiza*, *< Gr. γλυκύριζα*, the licorice-plant, lit. 'sweet root,' *< γλυκύς*, sweet, + *ρίζα*, root.] 1. A leguminous plant, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, whose root yields the licorice of commerce. It is a perennial herbaceous plant growing 4 or 5 feet high, sparingly branched, with pinnate leaves and bluish pea-like flowers in spikes. The roots grow several feet long and an inch or more thick. Other plants of the genus are also called *licorice*.

In all these for sayd yles ys growing wondyr myche *licorice*, tyme, sage, fygges, Orygans, Pomgranettes, smale *licorice*, which we call *licorice* of Corana.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 31.

2. An economic product, either the root of this plant or an extract from it. The former is called *licorice-root* or *licorice*; the latter is called *stick-licorice*, *Spanish juice*, or *Italian extract of licorice*, and is obtained by boiling the crushed root and evaporating the infusion, the residuum being rolled into sticks. The substance thus secured is dry and brittle, with a shining fracture, and when pure is entirely soluble in water, but is often grossly adulterated. Licorice is used medicinally chiefly as a demulcent, especially in bronchial affections. It is also employed in making confectionery, in brewing, and in the manufacture of tobacco. The extract is prepared extensively in Mediterranean Europe, and latterly in the United States from imported root.

But first he cheweth greyn and *lycorice*
To smellen sweete.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 504.

Indian licorice. See *Abrus*.—**Prickly licorice**, *Glycyrrhiza ephedra*, whose pods are bristly and whose root is used like that of *G. glabra*.—**Wild licorice**, (a) Same as *Indian licorice*. (b) The plant also called *red-harrow*, *Ononis asclepiadea*. Its root is used by children in place of licorice. [Prov. Eng.] (c) In America, a member of the true licorice genus, *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, found chiefly far north-west; also, *Gallium circeanum* and *G. lanceolatum*, on account of a sweetish root. (d) In Australia, *Tournefortia corymbosa*, a sort of germander.

Licorice-mass (lik'ō-ris-mās), *n.* Same as *licorice-pasta*.

Licorice-paste (lik'ō-ris-pāst), *n.* Crude licorice.

Licorice-vetch (lik'ō-ris-vech), *n.* A milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*: so called on account of its sweet root.

Licorice-weed (lik'ō-ris-wēd), *n.* A wide-spread tropical plant, *Scorparia dulcis*.

Licorons, licoranyi, etc. See *Hokerous*, etc.

Licoury, *n.* An obsolete form of *liquor*.

Licourize, *n.* An obsolete form of *licorice*.

Lictor (lik'tor), *n.* [L., an attendant on the Roman magistrates, perhaps lit. 'binder,' *< ligare* (v. *lig*), bind (with ref. to the fasces or 'bound' rods which they bore, or to binding culprits); otherwise *< "licere*, summon.] Among the ancient Romans, one of a number of officers, required to be free-born (though freedmen were admitted to the office under the empire), whose functions were to attend a magistrate, bearing the fasces, in some cases with the ax and in others without it, in order to clear the way and enforce due respect, and also to arrest offenders and to scourge or behead condemned persons. Magistrates were entitled to a number of lictors according to their rank, a dictator having twenty-four, a consul twelve, a praetor six (at first only two within the city walls), etc. The Flamen Dialis, or priest of Jupiter, and the Vestals also had lictors, but it is believed, without fasces.

Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power.
Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 63.

Ho, trumpets, sound a war-note!
Ho, lictors, clear the way!
The Knights will ride, in all their pride,
Along the streets to-day.
Macaulay, *Battle of Lake Regulus*.

Lidnala (lik-ū-s'la), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1782), from the native Macassar name.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Corypheae*, distinguished by the terminal style, valvate corolla, and slightly coherent three-angled carpels. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and eastern Asia, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

Lid (lid), *n.* [*< ME. lid, < AS. lid* (= OFries. *lida*, *lid* = D. *lid*, lid, cover, = MLG. *lido*, way, passage, = OHG. *lūt*, *lit*, MHG. *lit*, G. *lid* (in comp. *augenlid*, *augenlid*, eyelid), a lid, cover, = Icel. *lidh*, a gate, gateway, gap, breach, = Dan. Sw. *led*, wicket, gate), *< hīdan*, pp. *hīden*, = OS. *hīdan* = OFries. *hīdita*, cover.] 1. A movable cover which closes an aperture or shuts in a cavity, and usually forms an integral part of the structure to which it belongs by being either attached or closely fitted to it: as, the lid of a tea-kettle, stove, chest, or desk.

My Lord, I broke my glass that was in the lid of my snuff-box.
Congreve, *Double-Dealer*, I. 1.

2. In bot., the upper section of a pyxis, which separates by a transverse line; also, the hood of the leaf in the pitcher-plants; in mosses, the operculum.—3. An eyelid.

The flame o' the taper
Hows toward her, and would under-poop her *lids*,
To see the enclosed lights. Shak., *Cymbeline*, II. 2. 20.

4. In coal-mining, a short piece of timber placed on top of a prop to help in supporting the roof.

—5. A coverlet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

6. One of the covers or boards of a book: as, everything between the lids of the Bible. [Colloq.]—Granular lids. See *granular*.—Port-lid, one of two shutters, upper and lower, which together close a port-hole. Each shutter has a semicircular piece cut out of it, so that together they fit around the gun. Also called *half-port*.

Lid-cells (lid'sels), *n.* pl. In bot., the terminal cells of the neck of an archegonium of a cryptogam, closing for a time its canal. Also called *stigmatic cells*.

Lidded (lid'ed), *a.* [*< lid + -ed*.] Having a lid; covered by a lid. In mining, the top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be *lidded* when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. Halliwell.

The Persian girl alone,
Serene with argent-lidded eyes.
Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

One minute's while his eyes remained
Half lidded, piteous, languid, innocent.
Keats, *Cap and Bell*, st. 20. (Davies.)

Hidden (lid'en), *n.* [*< A dial. form of leden, led-*

den.] A saying, song, or story. [Prov. Eng.]

ligger (lid'er), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lither*. Also used adverbially.

The horses are grown so *ligger* fat,
They downa stir out o' the sta'.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 68).

liggeront, *n.* [*< ME. ligrone; < ligger, lither*.] A lazy fellow.

I love we schall laugh and hate *ligring*
To se nows this *liggeront* her he leggis our lawis.
York Plays, p. 232.

lid-flower (lid'flou'er), *n.* Any tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptanthus*, of the natural or-

der *Myrtaceae*. The upper part of the calyx forms a lid, which falls as the flower opens.

Lidford law. See *law*.¹

Lidgeri, *n.* An obsolete term of *ledger*.¹

Lidgett (lij'et), *n.* [Also *lidgit*, equiv. to *lidger*, *ledger*: see *ledger*¹ in a similar sense.] A gate. [Prov. Eng.]

Lidless (lid'les), *a.* [*< lid + -less*.] Having no lid; especially, having no eyelids; hence, poetically, incapable of closing the eyes; sleepless; perpetually vigilant.

Don't imagine
We will but laugh into thy *lidless* eyes?
Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, I. 1.
An eye like mine,
A *lidless* watcher of the public weal.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

Lie (li), *v.* t.; pret. *lay*, pp. *lain*, ppr. *lying*. [Early mod. E. also *lye*; *< ME. lien, lyen, lygen, lygen*, also *lyggen, lyggen* (*> E. dial. lyen*) (pret. *lay, lai, ley*, pl. *layen, leyen, laye, loye*, pp. *layn, loyn, leyen, loye*, etc.), *< AS. liggan* (pret. *leg, pl. lægon, pp. legen*) = OS. *liggan* = OFries. *liga, lida* = D. *liggen* = MLG. *liggen* = OHG. *ligan, liggan, lican*, MHG. *ligen, lichen*, G. *legen* = Icel. *leggia* = Sw. *ligga* = Dan. *ligge* = Goth. *ligan*, lie, = OBulg. *lezhati*, lie, *lezhiti*, lay oneself down, = Russ. *ležat*, lie (etc., the word having a wide development in the Slavic tongues), = L. *leg, legi*, in deriv. *lectus*, a bed (*> E. lectual*, etc.), *lectica*, a litter (*> E. litter*), = Gr. root *λεχ* in an old defective verb *λέχων* (aor. act. *ἔλεξα, ἔλεξα*, fut. mid. *λέξομαι*, aor. mid. *ἐλέξην, ἐλέξην*, aor. pass. *ἐλεχτο, ἔλετο*, inf. *λέχθαι*, etc.), act. lay down (to sleep), pass. lie down, and in deriv. *λέχος*, a bed, *λέκτρον*, a bed (*> ult. E. lectern*, q. v.), *λόχος*, a lying in wait, ambush, a lurking-place, *laïr*, etc.; not found in Skt. From the E. verb *lie* are derived many forms, some of them no longer felt to be connected with *lie*: namely, from AS. *lay, allay*, *belay, lair*, *law*, *layer, ledge*, *ledge*, *ledge*, *ledge*, *ledge*, *ledge*, etc.; from D. G. or Scand. *lauguor*, *belauguer, lager, log*, *log*, *low*, etc.; from the L. and Gr. are *lectual, litter, lectern*, etc.] 1. To rest in a recumbent or prostrate position; remain or be held flatwise, lengthwise, or inclined on a supporting surface; recline or be prone or supine on something.

And some wolde munchen hire mete al alone,
Liggynge abedde. Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 308.

In that Kyngdom like the body of seynt Thomas the Apostle, in Flesche and Bon, in a laïre Tomb.

When the kynge Lion felt hym so sore wounded,
And saugh his felowes by at erthe dede bledynge, he hadde grete drede.
Mortein (E. E. T. S.), II. 346.

If I do not pull him . . . do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. Shak., *T. N.*, II. 3. 148.

When the angel bath troubled the water, and made it medicinal for him that is first put in and no more, then to have him many years in expectation, and still to lack a servant, or a friend to do that office, this is a misery.
Donne, *Sermons*, v.

In strong convulsions panting on the sands
He lies, and grasps the dust with dying hands.
Pope, *Iliad*, xvii. 307.

2. To be in a quiescent state; be or become quiet or inactive; remain passive or expectant.

Well it shewed by these armes that that hadde not al-
way *lyen* at reste. Mortein (E. E. T. S.), II. 356.

Tho' the Wind lie, yet after a Storm the Sea will work a great while. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 62.

3. To lay or place one's self in a recumbent or prostrate position; take a reclining posture: often followed by *down* when entire prostration is intended: as, to lie back in a chair; to lie down on the ground.

And he [Eli] answered, I called not, my son; *lie down* again. 1 Sam. iii. 6.

His mother lay over her castle wa',
And she beheld bath dale and down.
Lausome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

From off the world I came, and lay
Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.
Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

4. To have place, position, or direction; be situated, set, or settled; stay or abide: as, the Azores lie in the Atlantic ocean; the army lay in a fortified camp.

The napkin, that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes. John x. 7.

And the Turkes mayne londe like with in it or liy myle of them.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 17.

Those happy climes that lie
Where day never shuts his eye.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 977.

The door is open, sir: there lies your way.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, III. 2. 212.

Even when that good king lay in the Isle of Athelney, he had a *lidd* along with him.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xlviii.

54. To be confined or imprisoned.

Well, your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you.

Shak., Rich. III., l. 1. 115.

5. To rest or remain in a state or condition; continue inactive or unchanged: as, to *lie* in soak; the land *lies* fallow.

All that winter King Edward *lay* without any molestation by the French King.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 132.

I feel a grudging
Of bounty, and I would not long *lie* fallow.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, l. 2.

A Row that *lies* a while unbent, and a field that remains fallow for a time, grow never the worse.

Howell, Letters, l. v. 2.

I have been told, too, there is a law of Charles the Fifth something like our statute of Mortmain, which has *lain* dormant ever since his time.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), l. 430.

As she *lay*, on that day,

In the Bay of Biscay, O.

A. Cherry, The Bay of Biscay (song).

7. To be in a certain direction; be present in a particular place or thing; be found; exist.

O Regan, Coneril! . . .

O, that way madness *lies*; let us shun that.

Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 21.

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour forgets the early rising of the huntsman.

Locks.

Only in thy virtue *lies*

The saving of our Thebes. *Tennyson*, *Titania*.

8. To lodge; pass the night; sleep.

And Kay and Arthur hadde made her bedde atte the chamber dore of kynges Loo, in a corner, like as a squire sholde *lye*.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 180.

Look! here comes a pilgrim. I know she will *lie* at my house.

Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 84.

We *lay* at St. Disier the first night, and at Langres the second.

Gray, Letters, l. 31.

9. To rest; bear; press; weigh: with *on* or *upon*.

All the curses that are written in this book shall *lie* upon him.

Dent, xlix. 20.

Though it should sleep for ever to the world,

It is a simple sin to hide myself,

Which will for ever on my conscience *lie*.

Beau., and *Pl.*, Philaster, ll. 2.

The reason on their parts why she (the ship) stayed so long, was y^e necessity and danger that *lay* upon them.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 99.

10. In *law*, to be sustainable; be capable of being maintained: as, an action *lies* against the tenant for waste.

An appeal *lies* in this case.

Parsons, C. J.

To *lie* along. (a) To be extended at full length.

Under an oak.

Shak., As you Like it, ll. 1. 30.

(b) *Naut.*, to careen with the wind abeam, as a ship.—To *lie* along the land (*naut.*), to coast, keeping the land in sight.—To *lie* at, to importune; urge.

She *lay* at me hard to turn aside with her, promising me all manner of content. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 138.

His mother and brother had *lain* at him, ever since he came into his master's service, to help him to money.

Essays, of *Joan Perry* (1676). (Harl. Misc., III. 649.)

To *lie* at anchor. See *anchor*.—To *lie* at one's door. See *door*.—To *lie* at one's heart, to be an object of affection, desire, or solicitude to one.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts.

Sir W. Temple.

To *lie* by. (a) [*By*, adv.] (1) To be laid aside, out of present use. (2) To rest; intermit labor; knock off: as, we *lay* by in the heat of the day.

Every thing that heard him play,

Even the billows of the sea,

Hung their heads, and then *lay* by.

Shak., Ham. Vill., iii. 1 (song).

(St) *Naut.*, same as to *lie* to.

We arrived at Righah that night, where we staid; it being the custom going up always to *lie* by at night, as there are many shoals in the Nile.

Poore, Description of the East, l. 70.

(b) [*By*, prep.] (1) To remain with; be accessible to, or be in the keeping of: as, he has the documents *lying* by him.

'Twas a commodity *lay* fretting by you.

'Twill bring you gain, or perch on the sea.

Shak., T. of the S., ll. 1. 330.

(3) *Naut.*, to remain near, as one ship to another at sea.—To *lie* down, to be brought to bed; *lie* in. Compare *Scotch downing*. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

There is in one of (the chests) . . . a rindlet of honey, which she desires may be sent to her against the *lie* down.

Wentworth, Hist. New England, l. 465.

To *lie* for, to lie in wait for; keep watch upon for a sinister purpose. See to *lay* for, under *lay*, v. 4.

At this Corfona we were aduertysed of certayne Turkes Fustis that *lay* for us in our wayes.

Sir R. Gysford, Pilgrimage, p. 11.

To *lie* hard or heavy on, upon, or (formerly) to, to oppress; burden.

Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me.

Ps. lxxxviii. 7.

Could I meet 'em

But once a day, it would unloose my heart

Of what *lies* heavy to 't. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 48.

To *lie* in, to be in childbed.

Pol. Come, you must go visit the good lady that *lies* in. Vv. I will wish her speedy strength, and visit her with my prayers.

Shak., Cor., l. 2. 80.

To *lie* in a nutshell. See *nutshell*.—To *lie* in anyone, to be in the power of; depend on; frequently in such phrase-forms as *as much or as far as lies in one*.

"O no, no, no," the sheriff said,

"Thou shalt on gallowes dye . . .

If ever in me it *lie*." *Robt. Hood*, reciting *Will Stutly* (Child's Ballads, V. 287).

Imitate him as much as in thec *lies*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 358.

Nature, so far as in her *lies*,

Imitates God. *Tennyson*, On a Mourner.

To *lie* in the or one's way. (a) To be ready at hand.

King. You have not sought it! how comes it, then?

Pol. Rebellion *lay* in his way, and he found it.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 28.

(b) To be an obstacle or impediment: as, objections that *lie* in the way of adjustment.

That is a step

On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,

For in my way it *lies*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, l. 4. 50.

To *lie* in wait (formerly also in a wait), to wait for in concealment with hostile intent; *lie* in ambush.

These homicides alle

That in aways *lyggen* to mordre men.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 404.

To *lie* low. (a) To avoid observation; conceal one's self. (b) To conceal one's views or intentions. [Slang.]—To *lie* off. Same as to *lie* by (a) (2).—To *lie* on or upon. (a) See def. 9. (b) To be incumbent upon, as an obligation or a duty: as, *lie* on the plaintiff to maintain his action.

This ceremony *lay* on me, which I performed with all the decency I could.

Bryden, Diary, June 2, 1872.

After the people were gone out of the chamber, it *lay* upon me from the Lord to speak to those two, the princess and the countess.

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

(c) To depend on.

It nothing stands us

To chide him from our caves; for he perishes,

As if his *lie* lay on 't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7. 43.

(d) To importune; urge.

The old dotard, he that so instantly doth *lie* upon my father for me.

Gascoigne, Supposes, l. 1.

Dame Tullia *lay* ever upon him, and pricked forward his disordered and troubled mind.

Holland, tr. of *Livy*, p. 27.

To *lie* on hand, to be or remain in possession; remain unsold or undisposed of: as, goods that have *lain* long on hand.—To *lie* on one's hands. (a) To remain unsold. (b) To be unemployed or remain unemployed; hence, of unoccupied time, with a qualifying word, as *heavy*, to cause ennui; be tedious: as, the hours *lay* heavy on my hands.—To *lie* on one's ears. See *ear*.—To *lie* over. (a) To remain unpaid after the time when the payment is due, as a note in bank. (b) To be deferred to some future occasion, as a motion or resolution in a deliberative assembly.—To *lie* to (naut.), to come to a comparatively stationary position at sea; *lie* with the head as near the wind as possible, for safety in a gale, as a ship. A ship is said to *lie* to when her progress is checked by keeping the helm a-lee and counterbalancing the yards or taking in sail, or, if a steamer, by slowing down the engines—in all cases with the head to the wind.

About ten o'clock we got under way, but *lay* to for breakfast.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, l. 1.

On the 10th of June the vessel *lay* to off Madras.

Trevelyan, Macaulay, l. 321.

To *lie* to one's work, to exert all one's strength or powers in the performance of one's task.

So many workers; and no mercenary mock workers, but real ones that *lie* freely to 't; each patriot stretches himself against the stubborn globe; hews and wheels with the whole weight that is in him.

Carlyle.

To *lie* under, to be subject to; suffer; be oppressed by.

They *lie* under the disadvantage of living like foreigners in their own country.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

I *lay* under greater difficulties, as, in this journey, for certain reasons, I did not take my interpreter with me.

Poore, Description of the East, II. l. 1.

To *lie* up, to lie at rest; abstain from work or usual activity; go into retirement or retreat.

There they [ships] must *lie* up, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 24.

He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must *lie* up for a day or two.

Dickens, Household Words.

The black bear *lies* up during the day in caves and amongst rocks.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 595.

To *lie* upon the lurch. See *lurch*.—To *lie* with. (a) To lodge or sleep with.

I *lay* with Cassio lately,

And, being troubled with a raging tooth,

I could not sleep. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 413.

(b) To have carnal knowledge of. [Archaic.]

Master Frook, thou shalt know I will predominate over the peasant, and thou shalt *lie* with his wife.

Shak., M. W. of W., ll. 2. 285.

(c) To belong to: as, it *lies* with you to make amends.—*Syn.* *lie*, *lay*. "*Lie*" is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*: as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay*: as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down. Some persons blunder by using *laid* for the preterit of *lie*: as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *laid* down. So persons often say, the ship *laid* at anchor; they *laid* by during the storm; the book *laid* on the shelf, etc. It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases, that *laid* is the preterit of *lay* and not of *lie*. This would save many respectable writers

from a gross error which seems to be increasing among us." (Goodrich.) Similarly, *laid* is often erroneously used for *lain*: as, I had *laid* down; and *lain* is sometimes used for *laid*.

Lie (II), n. [*Lie*, v. Cf. *lay*, n.] 1. Manner of lying; relative direction, position, arrangement, etc. See *lay*, n., 4.

We shall be able, by a study of the position and *lie* of the earth in her orbit, to determine from what part of space these regular meteors . . . come.

J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 538.

The *lie* of the city [Brindisi] and its haven is truly a sight to be studied.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 312.

Mrs. Pention . . . went on with her darning. She had filled up all those great holes, doing them all the more quickly because she had studied the *lie* of them, and how the threads went, before.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

2. The place where a bird, beast, or fish is accustomed to lie or lurk; haunt.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "stand" or *lie*, or at most shifting from one stand in a pool to another.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 250, note.

On our way home there lay a long narrow spinney which was a very favorite *lie* for woodcock, and generally held a pheasant or two as well.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 181.

3. In rail., a siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading; one of the different sets of rails at a terminus on which trucks stand while being loaded or unloaded.

Lie (II), v. 4.; pret. and pp. *lied*, ppr. *lying*. [Early mod. E. also *lye*; < ME. *lien*, *lyen*, *lygen*, *lygen*, *lygen* (pret. *lowe*, also weak, *lyged*, pp. *lowen*, *-lyge*), < AS. *leagan* (pret. *liah*, pl. *lygon*, pp. *logon*) = OS. *hogan* = OFries. *haga* = D. *hegen* = MLG. *legen*, *leigen* = OHG. *hogan*, MHG. *liegen*, G. *liegen*, dial. *hogen* = Icel. *lyga* = Dan. *lyre* = Sw. *lyga* = Goth. *hugan*, *lie*, tell a falsehood, = OBulg. *lygati* = Russ. *lygati*, lie. Not found in L., Gr., or Skt. Hence *lie*, n., and ult. *lain*, v. and n.] 1. To speak falsely; utter untruth for the purpose of misleading; make a misrepresentation consciously: followed by *about*, etc., and formerly (and still sometimes colloquially) by *on*.

If they on hire *lie*,

Ywis hemself sholde han the vyleyny.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 20.

2. To make a false impression, either consciously or unconsciously; hold forth a misleading or deceitful appearance; act or manifest an untruth: used of both persons and things.

I trowe that countenance cannot *lie*

Whose thoughts are legible in the eye.

M. Roydon, Elegy, l. 107.

When London's column, pointing at the skies,

Like a tall bully, lifts the head and *lies*.

Pope, Moral Essays, III. 340.

To *lie* in one's teeth or in one's throat, to lie flagrantly and basely.

He will on Musgrave's body prove

He *lies* most foully in his throat.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 20.

Lie (II), n. [Early mod. E. also *lye*; < ME. *lie*, *lye*, *lyge*, < AS. *lyge*, *lyge* = OHG. *lygi*, MHG. *lyge*, Iuc. G. *lyga*, *lyga* = Icel. *lygi*, a lie; also, with diff. suffix, OS. *lygina* = D. *leugen*, *logon* = MLG. *logon* = OHG. *lygina* = Dan. Sw. *lygn* = Goth. *huga*, a lie (cf. *lain*); from the verb: see *lie*, v.] 1. A false statement made with the purpose of deceiving; an intentional untruth; a falsehood; the utterance by speech or act of that which is false, with intent to mislead or delude.

Tell them that I will not come to-day:

Cannot, is false. . . . Shall Caesar send a *lie*?

Shak., J. C., II. 2. 65.

It is the wilful deceit that makes the *lie*. . . a man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveller inquires of him his road.

Paley, Moral Philos., III. l. 18.

Guido pronounced the story one long *lie*.

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 118.

A *lie* which is half a truth is ever the blindest of *lies*.

Tennyson, The Grandmother.

2. That which is intended or serves to deceive or mislead; anything designed or adapted to produce false conclusions or expectations: as, this epitaph is a *lie*.

Sepulchral *lies*, our holy walls to grace.

Pope, Dunciad, l. 43.

Wishing this *lie* of life were o'er.

French.

A *lie* out

accordance with fact, and not meant to be understood literally.

Have you great heroic virtues?—no?—then remember Ananias and Sapphira. They died for a single *White Lie*,—a *White Lie* as common as dirt.

C. Roode, White Lies, xlv.

—*Gyn.* Untruth, deception. Compare *liē*.

*lie*¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lye*³.

*lie*², *n.* An obsolete form of *leel*³.

*lie*³, *n.* An obsolete form of *lees*³.

lie (lī-ā'), *a.* [*F. lie*, pp. of *lier*, bind, < *L. ligare*, bind: see *lien*³.] In *her*., same as *stringed*.

lie-a-bed (lī-ā-bed), *n.* One who lies long in bed in the morning. [Colloq.]

If you had got up time enough, you might have secured the stage, but you are a lazy *lie-a-bed*.

Foots, Mayor of Garratt, I.

David was none of your *lie-a-beds*. He rose at five in summer, six in winter.

C. Roode, Love me Little, x.

Lieberkühn (lī-ber-kūn), *n.* [Named after its inventor, J. N. *Lieberkühn*: see *Lieberkühnian*.] An annular reflector attached to the nose of the object-glass of a microscope for bringing the light to a focus on an opaque object.

Lieberkühnia (lī-ber-kū-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Lieberkühn*: see *Lieberkühnian*.] A genus of Imperforate foraminifera of the family *Gromiidae*. They have no test, and the pseudopodia are given off from only a small part of the body, the rest being naked and flexible.

Lieberkühnian (lī-ber-kū-nī-an), *a.* Pertaining to or named after Johann Nathanael *Lieberkühn* (1711–56), an anatomist of Berlin.—*Lieberkühnian glands*, the simple follicles or crypts of *Lieberkühn*, which stud nearly the whole tract of the small intestine. They are minute tubes with one blind end, the other opening into the intestine, where their orifices may be seen with a lens, like little dots between the villi. Their walls consist of a delicate basement membrane lined with columnar epithelial cells. The purpose served by their secretion is doubtful. They vary in length from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, with a diameter of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

Liebigite (lī-bīg-īt), *n.* [Named after Justus, Baron von *Liebig* (1803–73), a celebrated German chemist.] A hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium occurring as an incrustation on uraninite.

lied (lēt), *n.* [*G.*, = AS. *lōth*, a song: see *lay*³.] Properly, a German ballad, secular or sacred, fitted for singing or actually set to music. A *volkslied* is a liod whose origin is among the common people and is merely traditional: a *volkslied* *hümlich* *lied* is one that is deliberately written in the general style of a volkslied: a *trunklied* is one that is designedly and obviously artistic rather than naive. The *lied* stands in the same relation to poetry and music in Germany as the chanson in France or the ballad in England. The term is also more or less extended to other than German songs.

Liederkrantz (lī-dēr-krānts), *n.* [*G.*, < *Lieder*, pl. of *lied*, a song, + *krantz*, a garland: see *crantz*.] A German choral society, especially one composed of men only; a glee-club. See *Hedertafel*.

Liedertafel (lī-dēr-tā-fel), *n.* [*G.*, < *Lieder*, pl. of *lied*, a song, + *tafel* = *E. table*.] A German choral society or glee-club of men; a *Liederkrantz*; also, a social, informal meeting or rehearsal of such a society.

lie-de-vin (lī-dē-vān'), *n.* [*F.*: *lie*, lees; *de*, of; *vin*, wine.] The color of the lees of wine, or a color supposed to be of that hue: a name given to a deep-red color in porcelains, etc.

lie (lē), *a.* [*E.* mod. *lie*, also *leef*, *leafe*; < ME. *leef*, *lefe*, *lefe*, *lewe*; < AS. *lōf* = OH. *lōf* = OFries. *lōf* = D. *lōf* = MLG. *lōf* = OHG. *lōb*, MHG. *lōp*, G. *lieb* = Icel. *ljúf* = Sw. *ljuf* = Goth. *lubs*, dear, beloved, = OBulg. *lubs* = Russ. *lubs*, dear (etc., being widely developed in Slavic); akin to *L. lubet*, *libet*, it pleases, Skt. *√ lubh*, desire: see *liberal*. From the same root, and in close relation to *lie*, are *believe*, *believe*, *love*¹, *love*², *love*³, and the disguised compounds *furlough*, *leman*, etc.: see these words. From the *L.* verb are ult. *E. liberat*, *liberate*, *liberty*, etc., *liber*¹, *liber*², *liber*³, etc.] I. a. 1. Beloved; pleasing; agreeable. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He seyde, John, myn hooste, *lie* and deere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, i. 815.

Loue made the to me so *liefe*
That I (Christ) for the wente on Roode;
I suffryde dehte to change thy grete.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 188.

A *liefer* lass than this had been
Coridon had never seen.
Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

And with your best endeavour have stirr'd up
My *liefe* *liege* to be mine enemy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 164.

Yet now, I charge thee, quickly go again,
As thou art *liefe* and dear, and do the thing
I bade thee.
Tempest, Morte d'Arthur.

2†. Inclined; disposed; willing; having a preference.

Though I it seye, I am not *liefe* to gabbe.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 334.

Hane thou not to manye wordis; to swere be thou not *leafe*;
For alle such maners comen to an yuel pree.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

lie or *leath*, willing or averse; ready or reluctant; willingly.

We hem *leif* other *loth* William at last

Keured with the kinges some out of the kene pene.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3224.

Cast in your nette: but be you *liefe* or *lothe*,

Hold you content as fortune list assyne.

Sir T. More, To them that sake Fortune.

To have as *liefe*, to have *liefer* (had as *liefe*, had *liefer* or *liever*). See explanation of these phrases under *have*.—To have *lieft* (= D. *lieft* = G. *liebsten*, etc.), to hold dear; love.

"Haddes I hym nevere *lieft*?" By God, I wene

Yet hadde I nevere thyng so *lieft*!" quod she.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 900.

II.† *n.* One beloved; a darling.

Cryseyde, which that is thi *liefe*,

Now loveth the as wel as thou dost hire.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 611.

lie (lē), *adv.* [*< lie*, *a.*] Gladly; willingly. *Lie* is peculiarly used (originally an adjective) in the constructions to have as *lie*, to have *liefer* (had as *liefe*, had *liefer* or *liever*), etc. See under *have*.

lieft, *n.* [Early mod. *E. leafekyn*, < MD. *lieft* = G. *liebchen*; as *lie* + *-kin*.] Darling. *Palgrave, Acolastus*.

liefesome (lēf'sum), *a.* [Also dial. *leesome*, < ME. *lēsum* (= OHG. *liebsam*); < *lie* + *-some*.] Agreeable.

So forth I gae space to see that *leefsome* sight,
And with a kisse, methinks, I say, welcome my lord, my knight.

Surrey, Complaint of the Absence of her Louer.

lieutenant, *n.* An obsolete form of *lieutenant*. *liege* (lēj), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. lege*, *lige*, *lyge*, *liege*, < OF. *lige*, *lege* = Pr. *lige* = It. *ligio* (ML. reflex *ligius*, *legius*), *liege*, free (AF. *heignour* *lige*, OF. *lige seigneur*, *liege lord*, *home lige*, *liege man*, a *liege lord* being the lord of a free band, and his *liege men* privileged free men, bound to him, but free from other service, even that of their sovereign); < MHG. *ledic*, *ledec*, free, unhindered, empty; G. *ledig*, empty, vacant, = MLG. *ledich*, *ledich* = MD. *ledich*, idle, unemployed, = Icel. *ledhugr*, free, unhindered (not found in Goth.); prob. formed (as an adj. in *-ig*, *E. -y*) on the noun remaining in ME. *lethe*, leisure, = MD. *lede*, in neg. *unlede*, business, trouble. Cf. AS. *unlǣde* = Goth. *unlǣda*, poor, > *unlǣdi*, poverty. The history of the word is incomplete.] I. a. 1. Free; specifically, free from obligation to service except as within the relations of lord and vassal: as, a *liege lord*, a *liege man* (correlative terms implying protection on the one side and service on the other, as against all other claims).

I schal love him lell as my *liege* brother.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4128.

It hath pleased God to grant us a natural *liege* king and lord of our own nation.

Lathmer, 1st Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1549.

One would think that by his royal Patent, which gave him Power of Life and Death over the King's *liege* People, Sir W. Raleigh should become rector in curia, and free from all old Convictions.

Hovell, Letters, ii. 61.

2. Of or pertaining to the tie reciprocally connecting vassal and chief: as, *liege vassalage*.—*liege homage*. See *homage*.—*liege lord*. See II., 2.—*liege man*. See *liege man*.

II. n. 1. A liegeman; a subject; a vassal; hence, a law-abiding citizen; a peaceably disposed person: as, to disturb the *lieges*.

The sowdan and his baronage

And alle his *lieges* shulde yuristred be.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 142.

"For kings, and all that are in authority," we may yet enlarge, and pray for a peaceable reign, true *lieges*, strong armies.

Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), i. 228.

2. A liege lord; one to whom another is bound in fealty or vassalage; a sovereign lord or feudal superior; a lord paramount.

Most mighty *liege*, and my companion peers.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 22.

And glory to our sovereign *liege*, King Henry of Navarre.

Macaulay, Ivry.

liegedom (lēj'dum), *n.* [*< liege* + *-dom*.] Allegiance. [Rare.]

Sceptre, robe, and crown,

liegedom and seignorie.

Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 26.

liegeman (lēj'man), *n.*; pl. *liegemen* (-men). [*< ME. lege man*, *lege man*, orig. as two words: see *liege* and *man*.] A vassal; a subject; one bound to the service or support of a sovereign lord.

He morte thinks yt is his *liege* man,
And is his treasour, and his gold in cofre.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 279.

You shall become true *liegemen* to his crown.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 122.

liege-poultie (lēj'poulti), *n.* [*< ME. (Sc.) liege poultie*, < OF. *liege poultie*, free sovereignty; *liege*, free; *poultie*, < *L. potestas* (-t-), power, sovereignty: see *liege* and *poultie*.] In *Scots law*, that state of health in which a person has full power to dispose, mortis causa or otherwise, of his heritable property.

lieger, *n.* An obsolete form of *lieger*¹.

*lien*¹ (lī'en), An obsolete or archaic past participle of *lie*¹.

*lien*² (lī'en or lī'en, commonly lēn), *n.* [*< F. lien*, a band, tie, = Pg. *ligamen*, a hindrance, band (to marriage), = It. *ligame*, a band, tie, < *L. ligamen*, a band, < *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligament*.] 1. In law: (a) The right of a person having possession of the property of another to retain it until some charge upon it or some demand due him is satisfied; the right to enforce a charge upon a specific thing by withholding possession from the owner until the charge is satisfied. A particular *lien* is a right to retain a thing for some charge or claim growing out of the identical thing or connected with it; a general *lien* is a right to retain the thing for a general balance either of all accounts between the parties, without restriction, or of accounts of like transactions, or in the same line of business. At common law possession was essential to the existence of a *lien*; courts of equity extended the doctrine. Hence—(b) A right of a creditor to have a debt or charge satisfied by legal proceedings out of specific property or its proceeds, irrespective of having possession. Often called an *equitable lien*. *Maritime liens*, the creation of courts of admiralty, are also independent of possession. So are mechanics' liens, given by statute to mechanics, etc., for unpaid labor, on real property. See below. Hence—2. A claim; occasion of demand; right to compensation.

The slightest thing will serve in Italy, for a *lien* upon your exchequer. *T. B. Aldrich, Pontopoc to Peeth*, p. 44.

Attorney's lien, the right of an attorney, which was established on equitable principles by the courts, and extended in some jurisdictions by statute, to have his compensation satisfied out of the cause of action or the judgment recovered by him, or by retaining his client's papers, even if this prevented his client from compromising and settling with the adversary.—*Charging lien*, the right of an attorney to have a *lien* created or declared as a charge upon a fund not in his possession, or upon a judgment or decree recovered by him.—*Lien de droit*, in French law, obligation; nexus.—*Mechanics' lien*, a *lien* on real property, given by statutes in most of the United States, to mechanics and material-men, for the price or value of improvements supplied by them, even though not contracted for directly by the owner. Two systems exist: in one (of which the law of New York is an example) the subcontractors and material-men are subrogated to the claim of the contractor against the owner, and may charge the land with liens up to the amount due from the owner to the contractor; in the other system (of which the Pennsylvania law is a leading example) the subcontractors and material-men are given a *lien* to the amount of what they have furnished, irrespective of the state of the accounts between the owner and the contractor, the theory of the law being that the contractor is the owner's agent for the purposes of employing labor and material.—*Retaining lien*, the right of an attorney to retain papers in his possession belonging to a client until his claim against the client for services has been satisfied.—*Specific lien*, a *lien* secured by a contract or a judgment, execution, attachment, or other legal proceeding, fastening it on a specific thing.—*Vendor's liens*, a class of equitable liens arising where a seller conveys land without being paid the price or taking security, and is allowed to have the land resold to raise it.

*lien*³ (lī'en), *n.*; pl. *lienes* (lī-e-nēs). [*L.*] The spleen. [Rare.]

lienculus (lī-eng'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *lienculi* (-li). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. lien*, the spleen: see *lien*³.] One of the small separate masses of splenic tissue sometimes found about the spleen.

lien-holder (līn'hōl'dēr), *n.* One who holds a *lien*.

lienio-intestinal (lī'e-nō-in-tes'ti-nāl), *a.* Pertaining to the spleen and to the intestine: applied to a vein of the portal system, which brings blood from the spleen and intestine to the liver.

liemomalacia (lī'e-nō-mā-lā-si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. lien*, the spleen, + *Gr. malakia*, softness, < *malakōs*, soft.] In *pathol.*, softening of the spleen.

lienor (lī'nōr), *n.* One who has a *lien*.

lienteric (lī-en-ter'ik), *a.* [*< L. lientericus*, < *Gr. lienteron*, *lienteria*, < *lienteria*, lienteric, relating to or affected with lienteric.]

lienteric (lī-en-ter'ik), *n.* [= *F. lienteric* = Sp. It. *lienteria*, < *Gr. lienteria*, the passing one's food without digesting, < *liēos*, smooth, + *enteron*, an intestine: see *enteron*.] In *pathol.*, a form of diarrhea in which, from excessive peristal-

sis, the aliments are discharged undigested, and with little alteration in either color or substance.

lier (*li'ér*), *n.* [*ME. lier*; *< liel + -er*. Cf. the variant forms *ligger, lüger, lodger*.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains.

He wist not that there were *liers* in ambush against him. *Josh. viii. 14.*

lier², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lier*.

lier³, *n.* Same as *lier*².

lierne (*li-ern'*), *n.* [*F.*; perhaps for *lienne*, the warp-thread in which the wool has not passed, *< lier*, *< L. ligare*, bind: see *lier*².] In arch., any rib in vaulting that does not rise from the impost, and is not a ridge-rib, but passes from a boss or intersection of the principal ribs to other secondary ribs. Vaults in which such ribs are employed are called *lierne vaults*.

lie-tea (*li'té*), *n.* [*Pidgin-English*.] Spurious or adulterated tea sometimes palmed off or attempted to be palmed off on the tea-market by Chinese dealers. It usually consists of willow or other leaves, with tea-leaves and broken stems, fired and prepared as genuine tea.

lieu (*li*), *n.* [*F. lieu*, OF. *lu*, *lou* = Pr. *luoc*, *loo* = It. *luco*, *luogo*, *< L. locus*, a place: see *locus*.] Place; room; stead; now only in the phrase *in lieu of*, which is equivalent to *instead of*.

One would think it a very large offer to give so great a *lieu* for so small a service. *Sp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 543.*
The topmost spire of the mountain was *lilles in lieu of* snow. *Tennyson, Voyage of Maelduna.*

lieut. An abbreviation of *lieutenant* as a title.

Lieutenancy (*li- or lef-ten'-an-si*), *n.*; pl. *lieutenancies* (-sies). [*< lieutenant + -cy*.] 1. The office, authority, or incumbency of a lieutenant. — 2. The jurisdiction of a lieutenant; a district or territory over which a lieutenant exercises authority.

To this purpose were several other congratulations or addresses to the King (some before, some after this of Mid-dieses), viz. from Norwich, from Hereford, from the *Lieutenancy* of London. *Baker, Charles II., an. 1652.*

3. Lieutenants collectively. [*Rare*.]

Lieutenant (*li- or lef-ten'-ant*), *n.* [*Formerly also lieftenant, leftenant; < ME. levetenant, < OF. lieutenent, F. lieutenant = It. locotenente < ML. locum tenen(-t)s, one who holds the place of another: L. locum, soc. of locus, place; tenen(-t)s, ppr. of tenere, hold: see *lieu* and *tenant*. Cf. *locum-tenens*.] 1. In general, one who holds the place of another in the performance of any duty or function; one authorized to act in lieu of another, or employed to carry out his will or purposes; the substitute or representative of a superior.*

My syster sone, Sir Mordreds hym selvene, Saille be my *lieutenante*, with lordchipes ynwete, Of alle my lole lege-mene, that my landes gemes. *Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 646.*

Thou shalt be my *lieutenant*, monster, or my standard. *Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 18.*

2. One who holds an office, civil or military, in subordination to or as the representative of a superior; an officer authorized to perform certain functions in the absence or under the orders of another: as, the *Lieutenant* of the Tower of London; the lord *Lieutenant* of Ireland or of an English county (considered the direct representative of the sovereign). Particularly—(a) In the army, a commissioned officer next in rank below a captain, and commanding the company in his absence. In the United States this officer is called *first lieutenant*, and has under him a subordinate officer called *second lieutenant*. (b) In the navy, a commissioned officer next in rank below a lieutenant-commander in the United States and a commander in Great Britain, and in both ranking with captains in the army. In the United States navy the term *lieutenant (junior grade)* has been substituted for the old term *master*, ranking with first lieutenants in the army. In the British navy the corresponding grade is called *sub-lieutenant*. In the British navy the lieutenants on board a ship are designated as *first, second, third*, etc. The term *first lieutenant* in the United States navy has been replaced by *executive officer*. (c) In the early days of the colony of Virginia, the chief officer of a county, corresponding somewhat to the lord *Lieutenant* of an English county. Abbreviated, as a title, *Lieut.* — *Field-marshal* *Lieutenant*. See *field-marshal*. — *Lord* *Lieutenant*. See *lord*.
Lieutenant-colonel (*li-ten'-ant-kér-nél*), *n.* A military officer next in rank below a colonel, and in some European armies commonly the actual commander of a regiment, the colonelship being honorary.

Lieutenant-commander (*li-ten'-ant-kq-man'-der*), *n.* A commissioned officer in the United States navy, of a grade intermediate between that of commander and that of lieutenant, and ranking with a major in the army.

Lieutenant-general (*li-ten'-ant-jen'-e-ral*), *n.* 1. A military officer ranking in the United States and British armies next below a general. In the

German army he ranks below a general of infantry and above a major-general, and commands a division. The only persons who have hitherto held this rank in the United States army are Generals Washington, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. Gen. Scott held the rank of brevet lieutenant-general. See *general*.

2. In the proprietary government of Maryland, the deputy of the proprietor, who acted as governor of the province for him. — *Lieutenant-general of the kingdom*, a title sometimes held by a regent of France when there was no recognized king, or when the king was in a state of disability.

Lieutenant-governor (*li-ten'-ant-guv'-ér-nor*), *n.* An officer authorized to perform the functions of a governor in case of the absence, disability, or death of the latter, or in a subordinate governorship. In the United States the lieutenant-governor of a State has some independent duties, and is entitled not only to act as governor ad interim, but to succeed to the office if it becomes vacant during his electoral term. In some parts of the British empire lieutenant-governor is the actual governor of a district or province, under a governor-general or other chief magistrate of the territory of which it is a part.

Lieutenant-governorship (*li-ten'-ant-guv'-ér-nor-ship*), *n.* [*< lieutenant-governor + -ship*.] The office of lieutenant-governor.

Lieutenantry (*li- or lef-ten'-an-tri*), *n.* [*< lieutenant + -ry*.] Lieutenancy.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenantry*. *Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 173.*

Lieutenanthip (*li- or lef-ten'-ant-ship*), *n.* [*< lieutenant + -ship*.] The state or office of a lieutenant; lieutenancy.

liever (*li'é-vér*). Comparative of *lief*.

Lievrite (*liév'rit*), *n.* [Named after C. H. Lievrière, a French mineralogist (1752-1835).] Same as *lievite*.

life (*li*), *n.*; pl. *lives* (*livz*). [*< ME. lif, lif (dat. livo), < AS. lif, life, = OS. lif, liff = OFries. lif = D. lif, life, body, = MLG. lif = OHG. lib, lip, life, MHG. lip, life, body, G. leib, body, = Icel. lif (also lif), life, = Dan. liv = Sw. lif, life, = Goth. *leif (not found; cf. *lives*, life, from the same root, and *fuirhus* = AS. *feorh*, life), lit. 'continuance,' associated with *lifan*, live, lit. remain, continue, **lifan* (pret. **láf*, pl. **lifon*, pp. **lifon*), in comp. *belifan* = OS. *bilifan* = OHG. *bilifan*, MHG. *belifan*, *bilifan*, G. *bleiben*, etc., = Goth. *bilifan*, etc., remain, be left (see *leave*), akin to Gr. *aimapiv*, persistent, persevering, *aimapiv*, persist, persevere. Hence in comp. (orig. phr.) *alive*, by aphæresis *live*.] 1. The principle of animate corporeal existence; the capacity of an animal or a plant for self-preservation and growth by the processes of assimilation and excretion, the permanent cessation of which constitutes death; that state of an animal or a plant in which its organs are in actual performance of their functions, or are capable of performing their functions, though the performance has not yet begun, or has begun but incompletely, or has been temporarily suspended; vitality.*

Deed men he reisid from deeth to *lyus*. *Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.*

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of *life*; and man became a living soul. *Gen. ii. 7.*

Noble mother, Can you kill that you gave *life*? are my years Fit for destruction? *Pletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.*

Seeing, then, that in all cases we may consider the external phenomena as simply in relation, and the internal phenomena also as simply in relation, the broadest and most complete definition of *life* will be—The continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 80.*

Life is the state of an organized being in which it maintains, or is capable of maintaining, its structural integrity by the constant interchange of elements with the surrounding media. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 201.*

2. Duration of the animate existence of an individual; the whole or any period of animate existence; the time between birth and death, or any part of it from a given point till death: as, *life* is but a span; to hold office for *life*.

Mannis *lif* here is but a day Agens the *lif* that sure shall be. *Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.*

Health and long *life* to you, Master Silence. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 54.*

As men buy Leases, for three times and downward. *Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.*

A *life* spent worthily should be measured by a nobler line—by deeds, not years. *Sheridan, Duenna, iv. 1.*

3. The principle or state of conscious spiritual existence: as, the *life* of the soul.

This *life*, whereof our nerves are scant, Oh *life*, not death, for which we pant, More *life*, and fuller, that I want. *Tennyson, Two Voices.*

4. Duration of existence or activity in general; term of continuance, usefulness, or efficiency; the time during which anything lasts, or has force or validity: as, the *life* of a machine; the *life* of a lease; the enterprise had a short *life*.

In turning or planning steel the *life* of the tools used upon it is greatly increased if it has been thoroughly annealed. *C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 234.*

In London, [electrical] lamps can now be obtained whose *life* is guaranteed for a thousand hours. *Science, IV. 161.*

The *life* of a rope appears to be about a year and a half. *Hankins, Steam Engine, App. p. 533.*

5. The state or condition of being alive; individual manifestation of existence: as, to save or lose one's *life*.

And yf they do any trespass wherof may fall perill of *lif* and lym [etc.]. *Charter of London (Rich. II.), Arnold's Chron., p. 15.*

I beg mortality, Rather than *life* preserved with infamy. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 22.*

6. Embodied vitality; vital force in material forms; living beings in the aggregate: as, a high or a low type of *life*; the absence of *life* in the desert.

Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson, Spring, l. 137.*

From the *life* that fills the flood To that which warbles through the vernal wood. *Pope, Essay on Man, l. 215.*

The noise of *life* begins again. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xli.*

7. A corporeal existence; a living being; one who or that which has life; a person: now used only with reference to persons as lost or saved, but formerly of a person generally: as, many *lives* were lost.

How lounge he is to eche *lif* a londe and a watere. *Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 12.*

An awful thought, a *life* removed, The human-hearted man I loved. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlii.*

8. Source or means of living; that which makes or keeps alive; vivifying principle; an essential vital element, as food or the blood.

Why, there you touch'd the *life* of our design. *Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 194.*

Genial Day, What balm, what *life* is in thy ray! *Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-worshippers.*

The warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope, Iliad, iv. 606.*

The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd, Sustains, and is the *life* of all that lives. *Cowper, Task, vi. 222.*

9. A vital part of the body; a life-spot or vulnerable point.

The boat approached near enough to "set" the hand-lance into her *life*, dispatching the animal [a whale] at a single dart. *C. M. Seamon, Marine Mammals, p. 25.*

10. Condition, quality, manner, or course of living; career: as, high or low, married or single *life*; to lead a gay *life*; to amend one's *life*; the daily *life* of a community.

When they were alle come, thei ledde alle symple *lyf* and honeste. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 97.*

They litle diffred for their maner of *life* from the very brute beasts of the field. *Fritsch, Arts of Eng. Poetic, p. 4.*

He hath a dally beauty in his *life* That makes me ugly. *Shak., Othello, v. 1. 19.*

It is like they might have lived here happily enough, had their inclinations led them to a quiet *life*. *Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 107.*

11. In *theol.*, that kind of spiritual existence which belongs to God, is manifested in Christ, and is imparted through faith to the believer; hence, a course of existence devoted to the service of God, possessed of the felicity of his fellowship, and to be consummated after death.

I am the resurrection and the *life*. *John xi. 25.*
To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is *life* and peace. *Rom. viii. 6.*

The soul flows into the human mind, and conveys with it the *life* which it receives, without interruption, from the Lord. *Suendenborg, Christian Psychology (tr. by Gorman), p. 70.*

12. An account of a person's career and actions; a personal history; a biography: as, *Pintarch's Lives*; *Johnson's Lives of the Poets*.

Pintarch . . . that writes his *life*, Tells us that Cato dearly loved his wife. *Pope, Epilogue to Rowe's "Jane Shore."*

13. Vivid show of animate existence; animation; spirit; vivacity; energy in action, thought, or expression: as, to put *life* into one's work.

Rem negligent agit. He goes carelessly about the matter. He puts no *life* into the matter. He doth it as though he cared not whether he did it or no. *Terence in English (1616). (Newman.)*

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words. *Johnson.*

Eyes of intense life looking out from a weary, beaten face.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 5.

14. An animating force or influence; anything that quickens or enlivens; a source of vital energy, happiness, or enjoyment; hence, that which is dear as life (in this sense often used as an epithet of endearment): as, he was the life of the company; his books were his life.

That is the only place of trade in the country, and Trade is the Life of a Chinese.
Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 15.
And Deborah, my life, grief, you know, is dry; let us have a bottle of the best gooseberry-wine.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

15. The living form and expression; hence, reality in appearance or representation; living semblance; actual likeness: as, to draw from the life; he looks the character to the life.

There was never counterfeit of passion came so near the life of passion.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 3. 110.

I would your lordship did but see how well
This fury doth become you! It doth show
So near the life as it were natural.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.

The Ecce Homo, shut up in a frame of velvet, for the life and accurate finishing exceeding all description.

Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

16. An insurance on a person's life; a life-insurance policy.

He renewed two lives which had dropped.

Mrs. Henry Wood, The Channings, I. 243.

A case or matter of life and death, an extremely critical or pressing case, as one in which life is at stake.—Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life. See brother.—Canonical life. See canonical.—Change of life. See change.—Equal decrease of life. See decrement.—Expectation of life. See expectation.—For life. (a) For the whole term of one's existence: as, a pension for life; estate for life; imprisonment for life. (b) So as to save, or as if to save, one's life: as, to run for life; to swim for life.

As from a bear a man would run for life.

Shak., C. of E., III. 2. 158.

High life. See high.—In life, in the world. [Colloq.]

"Hallo!" responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness in life.

Dickens, Pickwick, I.

Life annuity. See annuity.—Life or lives in being, in law, a phrase used in limiting the power of grantor or testator to suspend the absolute power of alienation of property, the general policy of modern law being that such power shall not be suspended by putting property in trust or otherwise except for a period expressly limited so as to expire on the decease of the last survivor of specified persons in being at the time the will or deed takes effect. In some jurisdictions the limit is two lives or three lives.—Life of an execution, the period prescribed by law or by the terms of an execution within which it ought to be returned to the court.—Line of life. See line.—Organic life. (a) That life which is common to all organized beings, as animals and plants; life in an ordinary sense. (b) That life which belongs properly to the most vital organs, as the heart, brain, or lungs; distinguished from the more vegetative life of the organs of nutrition, for example, whose functions may be temporarily suspended without causing death.—Still life, in art. See still-life.—To bring to life, to restore (that which is apparently dead); revive; resuscitate.—To come to life, to revive as from apparent death; be reanimated: as, a drooping plant comes to life in water.—To the life, so as closely to resemble the original, as a picture; hence, exactly; perfectly: as, a portrait drawn to the life. [Life is used in a number of compounds the meaning of which in most cases is sufficiently obvious: as, life-consuming, life-preserving, etc.] = Syn. Animation, Life, Liveliness, etc. See animation.

life (lif', interj.). An abbreviation of God's life, used as an oath: an interjection of impatience.

Life! had she none to gull but poor promoters?

Middleton, Chaste Maid, II. 2.

She once had past that way; he heard her speak;

She scared him: life! he never saw the like.

Tennyson, Princess, I.

life-and-death (lif'-and-deth'), a. Noting a matter of life or death; critical; desperate.

The life-and-death struggle between the King and the Commons.
New Princeton Rev., IV. 145.

life-arrow (lif'-ar'), n. An arrow carrying a line or cord, fired from a gun for the purpose of establishing communication between a vessel and the shore in cases of shipwreck. The arrow-head has large barbs, so that it may readily catch in the ship's rigging.

life-belt (lif'-belt), n. An inflatable belt, generally of india-rubber, or a belt made of several pieces of cork fastened together, used to support the body in the water.

life-blood (lif'-blad), n. and a. I. n. 1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

Patient the sickening victim eyed
The life-blood ebb in crimson tide
Down his dog's head and shaggy limb.

Scott, L. of the L., III. 3.

2. That which is essential to the existence or strength of something; that which constitutes or gives strength and energy. Also life's-blood, or, preferably, life's blood.

Sick now! droop now! this sickness doth infect
The very life-blood of our enterprise.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., IV. 1. 29.

Begone, sweet life-blood; if I should discern
Thyself but touched for my sake, I should die.

B. Jonson, Postaster, IV. 6.

3. In pathol., the more or less constant spasmodic quivering of the eyelid or lip: also called life's-blood, live-blood, and cillo.

That curious muscular sensation or quiver, to which the vulgar give the name of live blood.

S. W. Richardson, Diseases of Modern Life, p. 168.

II. a. Necessary as blood to life; essential. [Rare.]

Those devout prelates . . . set at nought and trample under foot all the most sacred and life-blood Laws, Statutes, and Acts of Parliament.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

life-boat (lif'-böt), n. A boat constructed for the special purpose of saving life at sea in stormy weather, especially in case of shipwreck. Life-boats are sharp at both ends, and those carried by ships are light and strong, and of great buoyancy, obtained either by air-chambers of metal or by cork cylinders under the thwarts. On the coasts of the United States and Great Britain and of some other countries, life-boats are stationed at intervals along the shore, to assist shipwrecked seamen. These boats vary in construction, according to the nature of the coast. On the sandy sea-coast of the United States a light surf-boat is used, while on the shores of the British Isles and on the great American lakes a much heavier boat is in common use.

life-breath (lif'-breth), n. The breath of life; that which imparts or sustains life; a vivifying principle or agency. [Rare.]

The functions of the staff are the army's life-breath.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 454.

life-buoy (lif'-boi), n. See buoy, 2.

life-car (lif'-kär), n. A water-tight chamber used for conveying people ashore from a wreck. Connection between the shore and the ship is established by means of a line-throwing gun, and the car is drawn backward and forward along a guide-rope by means of cords manned on the wrecked vessel and on shore.

life-cord (lif'-körd), n. Same as life-strap.

And to the brain, the soul's bed-chamber, went,
And gnaw'd the life-cords there.

Donne, Progress of the Soul.

life-cycle (lif'-si'kl), n. The whole cycle or series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in its successive stages of development from the ovum; life-history.

life-day (lif'-dä), n. [ME. *lyfe-day*, *lyf-day*, *lyf-dag*, < AS. *lyfdæg*, lifetime, < *lyf*, life, + *dag*, day, period.] Lifetime.

Presares huc mentemyneth

To holde lemmanes and lobytyes all at hys dayes.

Piers Plowman (C), IV. 188.

life-drop (lif'-drop), n. A vital drop; a drop of one's heart's blood.

Thou know'st my deeds, my breast devoid of fear,
And hostile life-drops dim my gory spear.

Byron, Nisus and Euryalus, Paraphrase from Eneld, ix.

life-estate (lif'-es-tät'), n. An estate the tenure of which is measured by the duration of a life. See estate for life, under estate.

life-everlasting (lif'-ev-er-läs'ting), n. Cudweed or everlasting; the species of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

life-ful (lif'-fül), a. [*life* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of life; lively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Tiberius life-full eyes and well-sid vaines.

Marston, The Fawne, I. 2.

Thus he life-ful spake.

Keats, Endymion, I.

2. Giving life.

Like life-ful heat to nummed senses brought.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xl. 45.

life-giving (lif'-giv'ing), a. Giving life or spirit; having power to revivify or animate; inspiriting; invigorating.

Nor on the virtue thought

Of that life-giving plant, but only used

For prospect what well used had been the pledge

Of immortality.

Milton, P. L., IV. 190.

life-guard (lif'-gärd), n. [= G. *Leibgarde* = Sw. *livgarde* = Dan. *livgarde*, body-guard.] 1. A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends a prince or other person; a body-guard. In the British army the name Life Guards is given to two cavalry regiments forming, with the Royal Horse Guards, the Household Brigade, the body-guard of the sovereign.

And he's kill'd a' the king's life guards,

He's kill'd them every man O.

Sweet William and Lady Marguerite (Child's Ballads, II. 54).

2. Brushes or some other device placed before the forward wheels of a locomotive to sweep small obstructions from the track.

life-history (lif'-his'tör-i), n. In biol. (a) The series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in the course of its development from the egg to its adult state. The word refers espe-

cially to embryological and subsequent transformations or metamorphoses, if any occur. It incidentally includes the habits, manners, etc., of an organism during the period of its development.

The life-history of such an imaginary individual, that is to say, would correspond with all that was new, all that could be called evolution or development, in a certain typical series of individuals each of whom advanced a certain stage in mental differentiation.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

(b) The written description of a life-history; morphological "natural history."

life-hold (lif'-höld), n. Same as life-land.

life-insurance (lif'-in-shür'-ans), n. See insurance, 1.

life-interest (lif'-in'tér-est), n. An interest or estate terminating with the life of the person to whom it belongs.

life-land (lif'-land), n. Land held on a lease for a life or lives. Also called life-hold.

lifeless (lif'-les), a. [*ME. lifles*, < AS. *lyfleda* (= *OFries. lyfas* = MLG. *lyfōs* = Sw. *lyfōs* = Dan. *lyfōs*) (cf. equiv. D. *levenloos*, MHG. *lebelōs*, G. *leblos*, involving another but related noun), lifeless, < *lyf*, life, + *leda*, E. -less.] 1. Deprived of life; dead; also, in a state of suspended animation.

There let his head and lifeless body lie,

Until the queen his mistress bury it.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 1. 142.

2. Not possessing life; inanimate; inorganic: as, lifeless matter.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?

As good have grown there still a lifeless rib.

Milton, P. L., II. 1154.

3. Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit; wanting animation or vital energy; dull; heavy; inactive; vapid; insipid: as, a lifeless style of oratory; lifeless movements.

Description cannot suit itself in words

To demonstrate the life of such a battle [army]

In life so lifeless as it shows itself.

Shak., Hon. V., IV. 2. 54.

4. Destitute of living beings.

Statues finished the lifeless spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men.

Walspole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. vii.

= Syn. 1. Defunct. — 2. Inert, torpid, sluggish, spiritless, passive; flat, frigid, pointless.

lifelessly (lif'-les-li), adv. In a lifeless manner; without vigor; dully; heavily; frigidly.

lifelessness (lif'-les-nes), n. The state of being lifeless; destitution of life, vigor, or spirit; inactivity.

lifelike (lif'-lik), a. Simulating or resembling life; giving the impression of real life: as, a lifelike portrait or narrative.

lifelikeness (lif'-lik-nes), n. The quality of being lifelike; simulation of real life.

An absolute lifelikeness of expression.

Poe, Oval Portrait.

life-line (lif'-lin), n. Naut.: (a) A rope stretched anywhere on a vessel for the safety of the men in bad weather or when they are manning yards: in the latter case it is stretched from the mast to the lift. (b) One of several lines attached to a life-buoy or life-boat, to enable a person in the water to reach the boat or buoy more readily.

lifelode, n. [ME. *lyfode*, *lyfode*; < *lyfe* + *lode*.] Hence, by confusion, the present form *well-hood*.] Conduct of life; means of living; support; sustenance.

This foule syn, accidie, is eek a ful greet enemy to the lifelode of the body.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The Erth mynnyrethe to us 2 thinges; ours *lifode*, that cometh of the Erthe that wee lyve by, and ours *Beputure* afre ours Deth.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 223.

lifelong (lif'-lông), a. [*life* + *long*.] Cf. *lifelong*, an older form of the same word.] Lasting or continuing through life: as, a lifelong struggle with poverty; a lifelong friend.

lifelyst, a. and adv. An obsolete form of *weely*.

life-mortar (lif'-môr'tär), n. A mortar for throwing a rocket with a rope attached over a ship in distress near the shore.

lifent, v. t. An obsolete form of *liveen*.

life-office (lif'-of'is), n. An office where the business of life-insurance is transacted.

life-peer (lif'-pär), n. A peer whose peerage lapses at his death, not being hereditary. See *lord of appeal in ordinary*, under *lord*.

life-peerage (lif'-pär'-äj), n. A peerage conferred only for the period of the recipient's life.

life-plant (lif'-plant), n. A plant of the genus *Bryophyllum* (*B. calycinum* and *B. prokiferum*), belonging to the *Crassulaceae*. The leaf emits roots when laid on damp earth.

life-preserver (lif'prē-zēr-verb), *n.* 1. An apparatus of various forms, as a buoyant jacket or belt, or a complete dress, designed for the preservation of the lives of persons who, from shipwreck or other cause, are compelled to trust themselves to the water.—2. A weapon, as a pistol, or specifically a short stick with a loaded head, used for defense against assailants.



Life-preserver.

lifer (li'fēr), *n.* One who receives or has received a sentence of penal servitude for life. [Slang.]

They know what a clever lad he is; he'll be a lifer; they'll make the Artful nothing less than a lifer.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xiii.

Lifers cannot claim any remission, but their cases are brought forward at the end of twenty years, and considered on their merits.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 76d.

life-raft (lif'raft), *n.* *Naut.*, a raft-like construction designed to save life in case of shipwreck. That in most general use is composed of two water-tight cylinders of wood or metal, or of inflated india-rubber, connected by a wooden framework, and furnished with appliances for rowing and steering.

life-rate (lif'rāt), *n.* The rate of payment on a policy of life-insurance.

life-rendering (lif'ren'dér-ing), *a.* Yielding up life. [Rare.]

To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,
Repeat them with my blood. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5, 14d.

life-rent (lif'rent), *n.* A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life, without destroying or wasting it.

life-renter (lif'ren'tēr), *n.* A person who enjoys a life-rent.

life-rentrix (lif'ren'triks), *n.* A woman who enjoys a life-rent.

Lady Margaret Bellenden, . . . life-rentrix of the barony of Tillinstadium.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, ii.

life-rocket (lif'rok'et), *n.* A rocket used to convey a rope to a vessel in distress, so as to establish communication between it and the shore.

liferoot (lif'rōt), *n.* The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus*; so named on account of supposed vulnerability and other properties.

life-saving (lif'sāv-ing), *a.* Designed to save life; especially, designed to save those who are in danger of drowning.—**Life-saving apparatus**, all the materials, tools, and appliances used for the rescue of human life endangered by shipwreck or by fire, such as life-boats, wreck-ordnance, line-carrying projectiles, shot-lines, faking-boxes, life-cars, breeches-buoys, transportation-carts, life-buoys, life-preservers, hawsers, whip-lines, etc.—**Life-saving gun**, a light piece of ordnance used to shoot line-carrying projectiles from the shore to vessels in distress, to establish communication between them and the shore.—**Life-saving mortar**, a small mortar fitted for throwing a hooked projectile with a line attached from the shore to a ship. See *Life-saving service*.—**Life-saving projectile**, a projectile which is used for the rescue of human life imperiled by fire or shipwreck.—**Life-saving service**, an organization for saving the lives of persons shipwrecked within reach of aid from the shore; in the United States, a division of the Treasury Department of the national government, having stations at short intervals along the shores of the ocean and the great lakes, provided with crews and life-saving appliances of all kinds. Similar organizations in other countries are chiefly maintained by voluntary private agencies.

life-s-blood (lif's'blūd), *n.* See *life-blood*, 2 and 3.

life-shot (lif'shot), *n.* A shot or bullet carrying a line, used in the same way and for the same purpose as a life-rocket.

life-signal (lif'sig'nal), *n.* In a life-saving buoy, a device for producing an inextinguishable chemical light, which is kindled automatically by the cutting loose of the buoy.

life-size (lif'siz), *a.* Of the same size as the (living) object portrayed.

The Roman senata decreed that his life-size statue should be sculptured and set up upon the Capitoline.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. ix.

lifesome (lif'sum), *a.* [K *life* + *-some*.] Animated; gay; lively. [Rare.]

I wish for your sake I could be
More lifesome and more gay.

Coleridge, *Three Graves*.

life-spot (lif'spot), *n.* In whaling, the vulnerable point behind the fin into which the lance is thrust to reach the "life" and kill the whale.

lifespriug (lif'spring), *n.* The spring or source of life; anything regarded as essential to the sustentation of the life of either the body or the soul. *Imp. Dict.*

lifestring (lif'string), *n.* A nerve or string in the body imagined to be essential to life; hence, in the plural, the essential supports of life.

Breaking thy veins and thy life-string w'th like pain & grief. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 77.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying lifestrings of those hearts. *Daniel*.

life-table (lif'tā'bl), *n.* A statistical table exhibiting the probable proportion of persons who will live to reach different ages.

life-tenant (lif'ten'ant), *n.* The owner of a life-estate; one who holds lands, etc., for the term of his own or another's life.

lifetime (lif'tim), *n.* The time that one's life continues; duration of life.

And that Cuppe the Rone schalle kepe to drynken of,
alle his lif tyme, in remembrance of his Fadir.

Manderville, *Travels*, p. 810.

Let me for this life-time reign as king.

Shak., 8 Hen. VI., l. 1, 171.

life-weary (lif'wēr'i), *a.* Tired of life; weary of living.

A dram of poison, . . .
That the life-weary taker may fall dead.

Shak., R. and J., v. 1, 62.

life-work (lif'wērk), *n.* The work of a lifetime; the employment or labor to which one's life is or has been devoted.

lifodet, *n.* See *lifelode*.

lift, *adv.* An obsolete form of *hevel*.
lift (lift), *n.* [K ME. *lyft*, *lyft*, *lyft*, < AS. *lyft* = OS. *lyft* = D. *luht* = MLG. *luht*, *lyft*, LG. *lyft* = OHG. MHG. G. *lyft* = Icel. *loft* (pron. *loft*) = Dan. Sw. *lyft* = Goth. *lyftus*, the air, the sky; the orig. Teut. word for 'air', and not found outside of Teut. Hence, through Scand., *lyft*, *loft*, *lofty*, *aloft*, etc.] The air; the atmosphere; the sky; the heavens. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

When the lyft grew dark, and the wind blew loud,
And gurly grew the sea.

Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III, 154).

It is the moon, I ken her horn,
That's blinkin' in the lyft me hie.

Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Mant.

lift (lift), *v.* [K ME. *lyften*, *lyften* (pret. *lyfta*, *lyft*), < Icel. *lypta* (pron. *lyfta*) (= Sw. *lyfta* = Dan. *lyfte*, lift, MHG. G. *lyften*), lift, lift, lit. 'raise in air', < *loft* (pron. *loft*) = Sw. Dan. *lyft* = MHG. G. *lyft* = AS. *lyft*, lift, the air; see *lyft*.] I, *trans.* 1. To move or heave upward in space; bring to a higher place or position; raise; elevate: often followed by *up*: as, to *lift* a stone from the ground: to *lift up* one who has fallen.

When he was upon his Course, and wente to the Castelle,
And entred in to the Cave, the Dragon *lyfte up* hire
Red asont him.

Manderville, *Travels*, p. 24.

He *lyft up* his spear against eight hundred.

2 Sam. xxiii. 8.

He rises on the toe; that spirit of his
In aspiration *lyfts* him from the earth.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5, 10.

2. To bring to a higher degree, rank, or condition; make more lofty or considerable; elevate; exalt; raise to a high or a higher pitch or state of feeling, as the voice, the mind, etc.

In those means which he [God] by law did establish as
being fittest unto that end, for us to alter any thing is to
lyft up ourselves against God, and as it were to counter-
mand him.

Hooker, *Ecclies. Polity*, iii. 10.

His [Joseph's] envious bretherens treacherous drift
Him to the Stern of Memphian State had lyft.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Baras's *Weeks*, l. 7.

And Jacob . . . *lyfted up* his voice, and wept.

Gen. xxxix. 11.

Lyfted at length, by dignity of thought
And dint of genius, to an affluent lot.

Cooper, *Table-Talk*, l. 67d.

I remember Penn before his accusers, and Fox in the
hall dock, where he was *lyfted up* in spirit, as he tells us,
and the Judge and the Jury became as dead men under
his feet.

Lamb, *Elia*, p. 54.

3. To keep elevated or exalted; hold up; display on high: as, the mountain *lyfts* its head above the clouds.

We saw
The long-roofed chapel of King's College *lyft*
Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, iii.

And, in dark firmaments of leaves,
The orange *lyfts* its golden moons.

Lowell, *An Invitation*.

4. To take away; steal. See *lyft*. [Colloq.]—
5. In *mining*, same as *draw*, 30.—6. To gather;
collect: as, to *lyft* rents.—7. To carve (as swan).
Lyft that swanne. *Beaumont Book* (R. E. T. S.), p. 268.

8. To bear; support.

So downe he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did grone, as feeble so great load to *lyft*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xi. 54.

9. In *golf*, to take (a ball) out of a hazard and drop or tee it in conformity with the rules.—

To *lift* one's grith. See *grith*.—To *lift* one's hat, to scalp one. [Slang, western U. S.]—To *lift* the orb, in the Great Lakes fisheries, to gather in the netting of a orb or bowl of a pound-net; haul the pound, as would be said in New England.—To *lift up* the eyes, to look; raise the eyes; direct one's eyes, or, figuratively, one's thoughts.

I will *lyft up* mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. *Ps. cxli. 1.*

To *lift up* the head, to rejoice or exult.

Then look up, and *lyft up* your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh. *Luke xii. 28.*

To *lift up* the horn, in *Script.*, to vaunt one's self; behave arrogantly.

I said unto the fools, Deal not foolishly; and to the wicked, *Lyft not up* the horn. *Ps. lxxv. 4.*

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Hold*, *Heave*, etc. See *rules*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To raise or endeavor to raise something; exert the strength for the purpose of raising something.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lyfting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke*.

2. To rise or seem to rise; disappear in the air: as, the fog *lyfts*.

No gladder does the stranded wreck
See thro' the gray skirts of a *lyfting* squall
The bust that bears the hope of life approach.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

3. *Naut.*, to shake lightly in the wind: said of a sail when the wind blows on its edge at too small an angle to fill it.—To *lyft* for *dealing*, in *card-playing*, to draw or cut for deal. *Hallmark*.

lift (lift), *n.* [K *lyft*, *v.*] 1. The act or manner of lifting or raising; a raising or rising up; elevation.

In races it is not the large stride or high *lyft* that makes the speed. *Beacon, Dispatch* (ed. 1887).

A *lyft* of the fog favored us at last, and we ran into the little harbor. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel*, p. 18.

Paris had received one of those momentary *lyfts* of which she went through several before her final exaltation.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 4.

Some boughs of the maples were beginning to lose the elastic upward *lyft* of their prime, and to hang looser and limper with the burden of their foliage.

Hovell, *Annie Kilburn*, xv.

2. Assistance by, or by means of, lifting; hence, assistance in general; a helping hand: as, to give one a *lyft* (a help on one's way) in a wagon.

Much watching of Louisa, and much subsequent observation of her impenetrable demeanour, which keenly whetted and sharpened Mrs. Sparrit's edge, must have given her, as it were, a *lyft* in the way of inspiration.

Dickens, *Hard Times*, ii. 10.

A lady in a dog-cart warned us of rain, and offered us a *lyft*, which we refused heroically.

Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVII, 84d.

3. A rise; degree of elevation; extent of rise, or distance through which anything is raised.

All of these valves have cages in which they work and which also act as stops, which prevent them from rising from their seats further than a certain distance. This distance is called their *lyft*, and the successful working of the pumps depends very much on the amount of *lyft* which the valves have. *Furney, Locomotive*, p. 117.

Here and there in the land were sharp *lyfts* where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course. *The Century*, XXXI, 108.

Specifically.—(a) The extent of rise in a canal-lock: as, a *lyft* of ten feet. (b) In *mining*: (1) The distance from one level to another. (2) The distance through which the piston of an ore-stamp rises and falls.

4. A rise in state or condition; promotion; advancement: as, to get a *lyft* in the army for bravery.—5. Elevation of style or sentiment; action of lifting or elevating, as the mind. [Rare.]

The voice of the orator ceased, and there was perfect silence. It seemed as if it could never be broken. The *lyft* was altogether too great for immediate applause.

Joshua Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 108.

6. Anything which assists in lifting, or by which objects are lifted. Specifically.—(a) A hoisting-machine or other device for raising or lowering persons or things vertically from a lower to a higher level or vice versa. (See *elevator*, 4.) A lift in a canal is a large machine-elevator sometimes used instead of a lock.

The Times establishment is altogether too conservative to introduce elevators except in their publication department, where the *lyfts* are employed for carrying the forms up and down and for similar heavy work.

T. C. Crawford, *English Life*, p. 110.

An elaborate arrangement of *lyfts* by which actors can suddenly appear or vanish through the stage floor.

Encyc. Brit., XXXIII, 285.

(b) In *mining*, a set of pumps. The separate pumps in an engine-shaft are placed one above another: each set constitutes a *lyft*, and the water is raised from the sump or fork to the surface by several repetitions of the same process.

Callon, *Lectures on Mining* (tr. Le Neve Foster and Galloway), II, 28d.

(c) A handle, knob, or other device attached to windows and window-blinds to afford a hold in raising or lowering them. *Cur-Bilder's Dict.* (d) One of the steps or grooves of a cone-pulley. The speed of the hoist is varied by changing the belt from lift to lift. (e) The long neck of

rod of a deep well-pump. (f) In a ship's rigging, one of the ropes connecting the ends of a yard with a masthead or cap. By means of such ropes the yards are squared or trimmed—that is, brought into and held in a position at right angles with the mast. (g) A machine for exercising the body by the act of lifting. Also called *lifting-machine* and *health-lift*. (h) In a lathe and in other machine-tools, any one of the ledges, flats, or grooves on or in the periphery of the headstock-pulley, and of a similar pulley of the shaft or countershaft from which power is taken. These lifts are so proportioned and arranged that shifting the belt from a lift of a given diameter to one of a smaller diameter on the headstock-pulley compels it to be also shifted from a lift of smaller to one of larger diameter on the countershaft-pulley. Thus several definite changes of speed of rotation may be obtained with the same belt. 7. That which is lifted or is to be lifted. Specifically—(a) A weight to be raised: as, a heavy *lift*. (b) A gate without hinges, which must be lifted up in order to remove or open it. In some parts of England and the United States the projecting ends of the bars are let into mortise-holes in the posts, into and out of which the gate must be lifted. Also called *lift-gate*, *lifting-gate*. 8. In a boot or shoe, one of the thicknesses of leather which are pegged together to form the heel; a heel-lift.—*Dead lift*. (a) A lift made in the most difficult circumstances, as of a dead body: a direct lift without the assistance of leverage or any other mechanical appliance. (b) A last resort; a desperate emergency.

The physician
Helps ever at a dead lift.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 1.

Here is some of Hannibal's medicine he carried always in the pomel of his sword, for a dead lift.

Shirley, Maida's Revenge, III. 2.

On the lift, on the point of leaving; ready to depart; in a figurative sense, at the point of death. [Southern U. S.]

I can conceive of but one extenuation. Bolus was on the lift for Texas, and the desire was natural to qualify himself for citizenship.

Plunk Times of Alabama.

De ole ox is done took sick, and is on de lift.

C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXVI. 488.

Topping-lift (*naut.*), a rope used to support or raise the outer end of a sparker-boom or a lower studding-sail-boom.

lift (*lift*), *v.* [Commonly supposed to be ult. akin to Goth. *lifjan*, steal (> *lifjan*, a thief), = L. *clepere* = Gr. *κλέπτειν* (aor. pass. *κλήπηναι*), steal (see *cleptomancy*, *klept*). But the word is not found in this sense in ME. or AS., and this fact and the associations of the word make it clear that *lift* remove, take away, steal, is simply a use of *lift* raise: see *lift*.] I. *trans.* To remove surreptitiously; take and carry away; steal; purloin: as, to *lift* cattle.

Common thief! . . . No such thing; Donald Bean Lean never *lifted* less than a drove in his life; . . . he that *lifts* a drove from a Sassenach laird is a gentleman drover.

Scott, Waverley, xviii.

The out in question is *lifted* from the pages of the Scientific American, but I suspect that its reputed author in turn *lifted* it from the pages of the Engineer.

The Engineer, LXV. 424.

II. *trans.* To practise theft; steal.

The *lifting* law, says Dekker, "teacheth a kind of lifting of goods cleane awaye."

Bulman of London (1606). (*Halliw.*)

One other peculiar virtue you possess, in *lifting*, or leiger-du-maîn. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.

lift (*lift*), *n.* [*< lift*, *v.*] A thief. *Davies*.

Though you be crowsbites, foyes, and nips, yet you are not good *lifts*: which is a great helpe to your faculty, to lish a bout of stolen or velvet.

Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Earl. Misc., VIII. 389).

lift, *a.* An obsolete form of *left*.

liftable (*lift'g-ble*), *a.* [*< lift* + *-able*.] Capable of being lifted.

lift-bridge (*lift'brij*), *n.* A bridge which may be raised to admit of the passage of a boat. Such bridges are sometimes used upon canals, when the roadway is but a little higher than the water-level.

lift (*lift*), *n.* [*< lift* + *-er*.] 1. One who lifts or raises anything.

Thou, O Lord, art . . . my glory, and the *lifter* up of my head.

Ps. III. 3.

2. That by means of which something is lifted; an instrument or contrivance for lifting, as a hoisting-apparatus or elevator, a curved arm in a steam-engine for lifting the puppet-valve automatically, a bucket-wheel for raising pulp in a paper-mill, a kitchen utensil for lifting the lids of a stove, etc.

lifter (*lift'er*), *n.* [*< lift* + *-er*.] A thief; one who lifts a thing for the purpose of purloining it. In the quotation from Shakspeare the word is used punningly, Troilus having been praised for his power in lifting.

Is he so young a man, and so old a *lifter*?

Shak., T. and C., I. 2. 120.

I am dead at a pocket, sir: why, I am a *lifter*, master, by my occupation.

Greene, James IV., III.

lift-gate (*lift'gät*), *n.* Same as *lift*, 7 (b).

lift-hammer (*lift'ham'er*), *n.* A form of tilt-hammer in which the alternate action of a spring in raising the hammer, and of the foot in the opposite direction through treadle-mechanism, imparts the blow in forging. See *over*.

lifting (*lift'ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lift*, *v.*] 1. The act of raising or rising.

A summer bird, which . . . sings

The *lifting* up of day. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., IV. 4. 28.

2. A lift; aid; assistance. [Rare.]

I cannot forbear doing that author the justice of my public acknowledgments for the great help and *liftings* I had out of his incomparable piece.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, v.

3. An attempt; a tentative attack. *Davies*.

There had been some *liftings* at him in the Court by Sir John Cook, who had informed against him to the Lord Treasurer then being.

Heppin, Life of Land, p. 180.

lifting-bar (*lift'ing-bär*), *n.* 1. In a knitting-machine, a horizontal bar which, moving parallel to itself and vertically, systematically and simultaneously raises the jacks.—2. In the Jacquard loom, a bar which carries and raises the lifting-jacks.

lifting-blade (*lift'ing-bläd*), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, an iron rule-like blade or plate which receives the lifting-wires when they are raised.

lifting-bridge (*lift'ing-brij*), *n.* A drawbridge the whole or a section of which may be raised by one end to clear the space beneath it.

lifting-day (*lift'ing-dä*), *n.* Easter Monday or Tuesday. See *heaving-days*. [Prov. Eng.]

lifting-dog (*lift'ing-dog*), *n.* In *mach.*, a device in the nature of a pawl, clutch, or gripper, by the action of which a lifting movement is effected. See *dog*.

lifting-gate (*lift'ing-gät*), *n.* Same as *lift*, 7 (b).

lifting-gear (*lift'ing-gär*), *n.* In a steam-boiler with an interior or inclosed safety-valve, the mechanism for lifting the valve from its seat. In one form of this gear the principal parts are a lever of the second order, a rod connected with the lever and the valve proper, and a screw passing through a nut in the side of the boiler and swivelled to the lever, by which the latter is actuated. In another form the lever is actuated by a rod passing out through a stuffing-box, and provided with a lifting-handle.

lifting-hitch (*lift'ing-hich*), *n.* A hitch adapted for slinging an object by a rope, so that it can be hoisted.

lifting-jack (*lift'ing-jak*), *n.* A form of jack adapted for lifting. See *jack*, 11 (b).

lifting-machine (*lift'ing-mä-shén'*), *n.* Same as *health-lift*.

lifting-piece (*lift'ing-pēs*), *n.* A device for raising the hammer of a clock in striking.

lifting-rod (*lift'ing-rod*), *n.* In a steam-engine with puppet-valves, a rod which, receiving motion from the rock-shaft, imparts motion to the lifter of a puppet-valve.

lifting-screw (*lift'ing-skör*), *n.* A contrivance for raising weight by means of a screw; a jack.

lifting-set (*lift'ing-set*), *n.* A series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts. E. H. Knight.

lifting-tongs (*lift'ing-tóngz*), *n. sing. and pl.* A form of tongs with concave jaws for grasping and lifting crucibles.

lifting-wire (*lift'ing-wir*), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, one of the wires which form the pattern by operating the warp-threads.

lift-latch (*lift'lach*), *n.* A door-fastening consisting of a latch which is raised by turning a knob.

lift-lock (*lift'lok*), *n.* A canal-lock which lifts a boat confined in it by rotation from one level to a higher level when water is allowed to flow into the lock.

lift-pump (*lift'pump*), *n.* Any pump that is not a force-pump.

lift-tenter (*lift'ten'ter*), *n.* In *mach.*, the governor of a windmill that is employed in driving grinding-stones, designed to regulate the distance between the upper and the lower stone according to the velocity.

lift-wall (*lift'wál*), *n.* The cross-wall of a lock-chamber in a canal.

lig (*lig*), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lie*.

ligament (*lig'a-ment*), *n.* [*< F. ligament = Sp. ligamiento, ligamento = Pg. I. ligamento, < L. ligamentum, a tie, band, < ligare, bind. Cf. Henz.*] 1. A connecting tie or band; anything that binds objects or their parts together; any bond of union, material or immaterial.

Common and described prayers are the most excellent instrument and act and *ligament* of the communion of saints.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 384.

I find here a man, a woman, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest *ligaments*.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, IV.

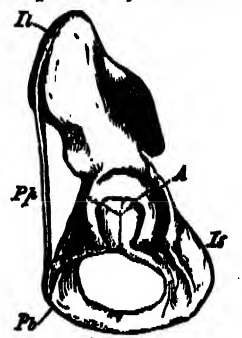
2. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, a band of connective tissue serving to bind one part to another. Most ligaments have a particular shape, site, and office, and consequently receive special names. See phrases following. (b) In *conch.*, a band of uncalcified chitinous cuticular substance which unites the

valves of a bivalve shell. It is usually elastic, and so disposed that when the valves are closed it is either compressed or put upon the stretch, in either of which opposite cases it antagonizes the action of the adductor muscles and tends to divaricate the valves.

Conchologists commonly draw a distinction between an internal and an external *ligament*; but, in relation to the body of the animal, all *ligaments* are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge-line, or the line along which the edges of the valves meet.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 406.

Acromioclavicular ligaments, alar ligaments, annular ligament. See the adjectives.—**Annular ligament** of the stapes, the capsular ligament connecting the foot of the stapes with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Aruate ligament.** See *aruate*.—**Atlas-axis ligament.** See *axis-axis*.—**Broad ligament.** (a) Of the liver, the falciform or suspensory ligament, consisting of two layers of peritoneum, passing between the liver and the diaphragm. (b) Of the uterus, the fold of peritoneum which extends from the uterus to the pelvis on either side.—**Burns's or Hey's ligament**, the upper border of the saphenous opening in the fascia lata of the thigh; the femoral ligament or falciform process. Also called *femoral ligament of Hey*.—**Camper's ligament.** See *transverse ligament of the urethra, under triangular*.—**Capsular ligament.** See *capsular*.—**Central ligament.** See *central*.—**Check-ligaments**, two stout fibrous cords, one on each side, passing from the occipital condyles and margin of the foramen magnum to the odontoid process of the axis, thus limiting or checking the rotation of the head upon the axis. Also called *lateral* or *alar odontoid ligaments*.—**Ciliary, conoid, coraco-acromial, coracoclavicular, coracohumeral ligament.** See the adjectives, and cut under *key-joint*.—**Coracoid ligament**, a fibrous band converting the suprascapular notch into a foramen.—**Coronary, costocostal, costoid, crural ligaments.** See the adjectives.—**Deltoid ligament**, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.—**Falciform ligament.** See *falciform*.—**Femoral ligament of Hey.** Same as *Burns's ligament*.—**Gastroepiploic ligament.** See *gastroepiploic*.—**Gimbernat's ligament**, that portion of Poupart's ligament which is reflected along the iliopectineal line.—**Glenoid ligament**, a fibrocartilaginous band surrounding the glenoid fossa of the scapula.—**Hey's ligament.** Same as *Burns's ligament*.—**Hyo-epiglottic, iliofemoral, iliohumeral, intermuscular ligaments.** See the adjectives.—**Ligament of Winslow**, the principal ligament of the back of the knee-joint, largely derived from expansions of the tendons of muscles, especially of the semimembranosus.—**Ligament of Einn**, a fibrous band attached to the border of the optic foramen, whence the recti muscles of the eyeball arise.—**Ligaments of the diaphragm.** See *diaphragm*.—**Lumbosacral ligament.** See *lumbosacral*.—**Mucous ligament**, a ligament traversing the synovial cavity of the knee from the anterior wall of the synovial membrane to the intercondylar notch of the femur.—**Nuchal ligament.** See *ligamentum nuchæ, under ligamentum*.—**Odontoid ligaments.** See *check-ligaments*.—**Ocular ligament**, a circular band of fibers confining the head of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna.—**Poupart's ligament**, the thickened lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, continuous with the fascia lata of the thigh, extending from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium in the line of the groin to the spine of the os pubis; the crural arch, beneath which emerge the great vessels and nerves of the front of the thigh, and just above which is the inguinal canal for the spermatic cord, or for the round ligament of the uterus.—**Rhomboid ligament**, the costoclavicular ligament.—**Round ligament.** (a) Of the hip, a short, stout fibrous cord connecting the cavity of the acetabulum with the depression upon the summit of the head of the thigh-bone. (b) Of the liver, the imperforate cord formed by the umbilical vein, passing from the navel to the under surface of the liver. (c) Of the uterus, a rounded cord on each side between the layers of the broad ligament, passing from the upper part of the womb to the internal abdominal ring and thence through the inguinal canal to the labia majora, consisting of fibrous, areolar, and some muscular tissue, with vessels and nerves inclosed in a fold of peritoneum. It corresponds in part to the spermatic cord of the male.—**Stellate ligaments**, the anterior costovertebral ligaments.—**Stylohyoid ligament**, the representative in man of the epiphyseal bone of some mammals, situated between the stylohyal and ceratohyal elements of the hyoidian arch.—**Suspensory ligament.** (a) Of the liver. See *broad ligament* (a). (b) Of the mamma, processes of the superficial thoracic fascia entering and supporting these glands. (c) Of the penis, the fibrous attachment of the root of the organ to the symphysis pubis. (d) Of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum connecting the spleen with the diaphragm.—**Tarsal ligament.** See *palpebral ligament, under palpebral*.—**Transverse ligament of the atlas**, a stout cord extending across the ring of the atlas, and holding the odontoid process of the axis in place. Its rupture, as in hanging, causes instant death from impact of the odontoid process upon the medulla oblongata.—**Trapedoid ligament**, the squarish portion of the acromioclavicular ligament.—**Venous-umbilical ligament**, the urachus.—**Y-ligament of Winslow**, the lower forked part of the iliofemoral ligament.



Ligamentous (lig-ə-men'tus), *a.* [= F. *ligamentous* = Sp. Pg. It. *ligamentoso*; as *ligament* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a ligament; composing a ligament; as, *ligamentous tissue*; a *ligamentous* connection or attachment.

Ligamentously (lig-ə-men'tus-lī), *adv.* By means of a ligament.

Being also connected *ligamentously* with the scapula.

Boys. Brk., XVI. 600.

Ligamentum (lig-ə-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *ligamenta* (-tā). [L.: see *ligament*.] A ligament. The names of the ligaments here given are commonly written in the Latin form.—*Ligamenta subdura*, the yellowish elastic ligaments connecting the laminae of vertebrae with one another.—*Ligamenta vaginalia*, the sheathing ligaments, strong fibrous bands which form sheaths for the flexor tendons of the fingers and toes.—*Ligamentum Botalli*. See *ductus Botalli*, under *ductus*.—*Ligamentum dentatum* or *denticulatum*, a narrow serrated fibrous band on each side of the spinal cord, separating the anterior from the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.—*Ligamentum mucosum*, a mucous ligament.—*Ligamentum nuchae*, a mass of yellow elastic fibrous tissue in the median line of the back of the neck of many animals, as the



Ligamentum Nuchae of the Ox (shown by the shaded part of the figure).

ox, serving by its elasticity to assist in the support of the head. It is rudimentary or wanting in man, in whom it is represented merely by an aponeurosis. It is readily seen in a neck of lamb as served on the table: called by butchers *famasa*, *hufas*, *packman*, *pacinas*, *pacynony*, *whit-leather*, etc.—*Ligamentum patellae*, the ligament of the kneecap, the tendon of insertion of the great extensor muscles which lie upon the front of the thigh.—*Ligamentum pectinatum iridis*, the connection of the circumference of the iris with the cornea.—*Ligamentum spirale*, the spiral ligament of the cochlea.—*Ligamentum teres*, the round ligament of the hip-joint.

Ligan (lī'gan), *n.* [In this form, and according to the def. ('a thing tied,' etc.), <OF. as if **ligain*, an assumed var. of *laia*, *lien* (= Pg. *ligame*, etc.), a band, tie, <L. *ligamen*, band, tie: see *lien*². But *ligan* is appar. a sophisticated form, feigning a connection with L. *ligare*, bind, as above, or with E. *lie*, *lig*, D. *liggen*, etc., of the older form *lagan* (formerly also *lagon*, *lagam*), <OF. *lagan*, also *lagand*, *lagant*, *laguen*, waifs or wreckage cast ashore, a seigniorial right claimed to such wreckage; perhaps of LG. origin, from the verb cognate with E. *lie*¹.] In *law*, anything sunk in the sea, but tied to a support at the surface, as a cork or buoy, in order that it may be recovered. See *flotsam* and *jetsam*.

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; *flotsam* is where they continue swimming on the surface of the waves; *ligan* is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again. *Blackstone, Com., I. viii.*

Ligancet, *n.* A variant of *legiance*, for *alligance*. **Ligate** (lī'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ligated*, ppr. *ligating*. [<L. *ligatus*, pp. of *ligare*, tie, bind: see *ligament*.] To bind with a ligature; tie.

The possibility of *ligating* the ruptured artery could not, under the circumstances, be entertained. *Medical News, LIII. 78.*

Ligation (lī-gā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *ligation* (vernacularly *liaison*, F. *liaison*) = Sp. *ligación*, *ligasón*, <LL. *ligatio* (-n), a binding, < *ligare*, pp. *ligatus*, bind: see *ligament*.] A tying or binding, or the state of being tied or bound; constriction by a ligature or band; especially, in *surg.*, the operation of tying an artery to prevent hemorrhage, as after amputation, etc.

It is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *St. T. Brown, Religio Medici, II. 11.*

Ligator (lī-gā'tor), *n.* [<NL. *ligator*, <L. *ligare*, tie, bind: see *ligament*.] In *surg.*, an instrument used to place and fasten a ligature. *E. H. Knight.*

Ligature (lī-gā'tūr), *n.* [<F. *ligature* = Sp. Pg. *ligadura* = It. *ligatura*, <LL. *ligatura*, a band, <L. *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*.] 1. Anything that serves for tying, binding, or uniting, as a cord or bandage; hence, any binding, restraining, or uniting agency or principle.

Religion is a public virtue: it is the *ligature* of souls, and the great instrument of the conservation of bodies politic. *Jos. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 81.

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator.*

Ligatures of race and family and family affections to bind them together. *Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., vi.*

Specifically—2. In *surg.*: (a) A cord for tying a blood-vessel, particularly an artery, to prevent hemorrhage. (b) A cord or wire to remove tumors, etc., by strangulation.—3. The act of binding; ligation.

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropy, as by strong *ligature* or compression. *Arbuthnot, Diet.*

4. The state of being bound or consolidated.

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Impotence supposed to be induced by magic.—6. In *music*: (a) In medieval musical notation, one of various compound note-forms designed to indicate groups of two or more tones which were to be sung to a single syllable—that is, similar to a group of slurred notes in the modern notation. *Ligatures* are often difficult to decipher, on account of the doubtfulness not only of the pitch of the tones intended, but of their relative duration. (b) In modern musical notation, a tie or band; hence, a group of notes slurred together, intended to be sung at a single breath or to be played as a continuous phrase. (c) In contrapuntal music, a syncope.—7. In *printing* and *writing*, a type or character consisting of or representing two or more letters or characters united. In type-founding the *ligatures* a, n, r, m, are made on account of the kern or overhanging top of the letter f. Six others were formerly made with the similarly shaped long s, now disused—th, th, f, th, n, and s; and there was also a *ligature* of d. A still larger number of *ligatures* were used in old fonts of Greek type, all of which are now generally discarded. In medieval cursive or minuscule manuscripts, especially of Greek, *ligatures* are very numerous, and in the earlier printed editions about fifty such characters are of frequent occurrence. Some of the Greek *ligatures* and of the elements composing them seem to have originated in tachygraphic or shorthand characters. See *tachygraphy*.—*Ligature forceps*. See *forceps*.

Ligature (lī-gā'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ligatured*, ppr. *ligaturing*. [< *ligature*, *n.*] To compress or tie by means of a ligature, in any sense; ligate.

If the sino-aortic junction of the heart of the turtle be *ligatured* under favorable circumstances, the action of the auricles and ventricle, temporarily arrested, may be resumed. *Science, XI. 80.*

Ligancet, ligancet, n. Variants of *legiance*, for *alligance*.

Ligget, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *lie*¹.

Liggement, *n.* An obsolete form of *legement*.

Ligger (lī-gēr), *n.* [ME. **ligger*, var. of **liger*, hier: see *lie*¹, and cf. *lig*, *lie*¹. Hence by assimilation *ligger*, *ledger*: see *ledger*¹.] 1. The horizontal timber of a scaffolding; a ledger.—2. A nether millstone.

The stones which composed these primitive . . . mills . . . were two: an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a *ligger*, from the old word *lig* to lie. *Archæologia* (1785), VII. 20.

3. A plank placed across a ditch as a pathway.

—4. A coverlet for a bed.—5. A line with a float and bait used for catching pike.—6. A spent salmon; a kipper or kelt. [Prov. Eng. in all senses. *Halliwel.*]

Light¹ (līt), *n.* [ME. *light*, *līht*, *līht*, *līht*, <AS. *lēht*, *lēht*, *lēht* = OS. *lēht* = OFries. *lēcht* = D. *licht*, *licht* = MLG. LG. *licht* = OHG. *lucht*, MHG. *lucht*, G. *licht* = Goth. **lūhts* (evidenced by its deriv. *lūhtjan*, shine: see *light*², *v.*), light, bright; with orig. pp. formative -*th* (AS. usually -*d* (E. -*ed*), -*ed*), or *lūht* usually -*f*), <Teut. √ *lūh*, be light, whence also *lēht*, *n.* (see *light*², *n.*), *leoma*, gleam (see *leum*¹), *liget*, *lēget*, lightning (see *lat*¹), *lig*, *lēg*, a flame (see *lay*³, *low*⁴), *līzan*, *līzan*, *līzan*, shine, glitter, and other Teut. forms; a wide-spread Indo-Eur. root: = L. √ *luc*, shine, in *luc* (two), light, *lucere*, be light (see *luc*¹), *lucidus*, light, clear (see *lucid*¹), *lumen*, light (see *lume*, *loom*², *luminous*, *illumine*, etc.), *luna*, the moon (see *luna*, *lunar*, etc.); = Gr. √ *luc*, shine, in *λεωκός*, light, bright, white (see *leucous*, and words in *leuco*-), *λευκός*, see, *ἀφελεύς*, twilight; cf. Ir. *lúche*, lightning, *lōn*, gleam, Gael. *leus*, light, *lō*, *lā*, daylight, *lōchran*, a light, lamp, *W. lūg*, light; <O Bulg. *lucha*, beam of light, *luna*, the moon; = Skt. √ *ruc*, shine. Hence *light*², *v.* *lighten*¹, *enlighten*, etc.; but *light*¹, *n.*, is of different terminal formation: see *light*¹, *n.*] 1. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure: as, it begins to be *light* (said of the morning); a *light* apartment.

Even the night shall be *light* about me. *Ps. cxxxix. 11.*

O, now be gone: more *light* and *light* it grows. *Shak., E. and J., III. 5. 35.*

3. Pale or whitish in color; applied to colors, highly luminous and more or less deficient in chroma: as, a *light* complexion; a *light* pink.

The boy was so *light-eyed* and *light-haired* that the rays appeared to draw out of him what little colour he ever possessed. *Dickens, Hard Times, I. 1.*

Sweet-hearted, you, whose *light-blue* eyes Are tender over drowning flies. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.*

Light green, light green *n.* Same as *acid-green*.—*Light* *meat*. See *meat*.

Light¹ (līt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lighted* (less properly *lit*), ppr. *lighting*. [<ME. *lighten*, *līhten*, *līhten*, *līhten*, *līhten*, <AS. *līhtan*, *līhtan*, *lēhtan*, shine, *lighten* (also in comp. *ālīhtan*, *inlīhtan*, *onlīhtan*, *gēlīhtan*, merged in obs. E. *alight*¹, *v.*, light, illuminate) (= OS. *līhtjan*, *līhtjan*, OFries. *līhta*, *līhta* = D. *lichten* = MLG. *lichten*, *lichten*, LG. *lichten* = OHG. MHG. *lūhten*, G. *leuchten* = Goth. **lūhtjan*, be light, be bright, shine), < *lēht*, light, bright: see *light*², *a.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To become light or bright; exhibit a bright or luminous effect; shine, as from internal or reflected light: as, her face *lighted* up with joy; the picture *lights* up well.

But, nathless, it was so fair a sight That it made all her hertes for to *lighte*. *Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 388.*

And that shall be the day, when'er it *lighte*, That this same child of honour and renown . . . And your unthought-of Harry chance to meet. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2. 128.*

2. To catch fire; kindle, as something to which fire is applied.

II. trans. 1. To make light; give light to, or shed light upon, literally or figuratively; provide with light; illuminate; irradiate: as, to *light* an apartment; a smile *lighted* up his countenance.

And after that hire lokynge kan she *lyghte* That never thoughte hym seen so good a sighte. *Chaucer, Troilus, I. 388.*

And all our yesterdays have *lighted* fools The way to dusty death. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 22.*

That one great eye [in the Pantheon] opening upon heaven is by far the noblest conception for *lighting* a building to be found in Europe. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 211.*

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven, Over the *lit* sea's unquiet wave. *M. Arnold, Self-dependence.*

2. To kindle; ignite; cause to burn, either literally or figuratively: as, to *light* a fire or a match; to *light* the torch of rebellion.

Whome we follow'd to all the holy plays with in the same Monastery, with candles *light* (lit or *lighted*) in over hands. *Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 48.*

With better flames than these, which only be *Lighted* to plunge in Darkness you and me. *J. Beaumont, Pyrrhus, II. 114.*

Light¹ (līt), *n.* [ME. *light*, *līht*, *līht*, <AS. *lēht* = OS. *lēht* = OFries. *lēcht* = D. *licht* = MLG. LG. *licht* = OHG. *lucht*, MHG. *lucht*, G. *licht* = Goth. **lūhts* (*lūhath* (*lūhath*), light; with orig. noun-formative -*ath*, -*th* (the Scand. forms, *lōel*, *lōs* = Sw. *lys* = Dan. *lys*, having a diff. formative -*s*), from the Teut. √ *lūh*, be light: see *light*², *a.* The noun *light* is thus of diff. formation from the adj. *light*, though from the same root.] 1. That which makes things visible; in *physics*, that form of energy which, acting upon the organs of sight, renders visible the objects from which it proceeds. The now abandoned *emission* or *corpuscular theory*, which was advocated by Newton, represented light as consisting of minute material particles emitted by the luminous body and traveling through space in all directions from it, with immense velocity; the sensation of sight being due to the action of these particles upon the eye. According to the *undulatory theory*, which is now generally accepted, light is a kind of undulatory motion produced by the luminous body in the particles of an elastic, imponderable medium called the *luminiferous ether* (see *ether*¹, 2), which is supposed to fill all space, as also the interstices of all bodies. This motion is propagated in waves (see *wave*) in all directions from the luminous body, and with a velocity in a vacuum of about 186,000 miles per second. The rays sent out or radiated in straight lines from the luminous body differ in wave-length, although apparently propagated with the same velocity; the eye is sensitive to those only whose wave-lengths are included between certain narrow limits, namely, those corresponding to red and violet light (see *spectrum*). Light is, then, a part of the kind of energy called *radiant energy* (see *radiant energy*, under *energy*, and *radiation*). The *electromagnetic theory* of light, proposed by Maxwell, supposes light (or, more generally, radiant energy) to be an electromagnetic disturbance propagated by vibrations at right angles to the direction of the ray, and taking place in the same ether the strains or vibrations of which serve to propagate electromagnetic induction. In confirmation of this theory, it is found that the experimentally determined velocities of the propagation of light and of electromagnetic induction are nearly the same. The principal phenomena of light are grouped under the following heads: (1) *Absorption*, or the transformation of the vibration of the ether into the molecular vibrations of the body upon which the light falls or through which it passes. The effect of the absorption of part of the light-rays by a body is to give it color; thus, grass is green because it sends back to the eye only the rays which together produce the effect of green, the other rays

being absorbed; and a piece of red glass owes its color to the fact that it transmits only that part of the light whose combined effect upon the eye is that of red. According to the degree of absorption of light, a body is said to be transparent, translucent, opaque, etc. Connected with absorption are the phenomena of fluorescence and phosphorescence. (2) *Reflection*, or the sending back of the light-rays by the surface on which they fall into the medium through which they have come. The laws of reflection explain the action of plane, concave, and convex mirrors (see *mirror*). The irregular reflection, scattering, or diffusion of the light from the surfaces of bodies serves to make them visible to the eye. (3) *Refraction*, the breaking or change of direction of the ray as it passes from one medium into another of different density. This may be single or double, the latter when the ray is separated into two rays. The principles of refraction explain the use of lenses (see *lens*), with the various instruments in which they form the essential part, as the microscope, telescope, etc. (4) *Dispersion*, or the separation of rays of different wave-length, as when a pencil of white light passes through a prism, and a spectrum showing the successive colors is produced (see *spectrum* and *spectroscope*). (5) *Interference*, or the mutual action of different waves, producing such phenomena as Newton's rings, the colors of thin plates, and the colored figures of uniaxial and biaxial crystals. A special case is that of diffraction. (6) *Polarization*, or that change in a light-ray which limits its vibrations to one plane—a change produced by reflection and double refraction, and leading to a wide range of beautiful phenomena. See further under each of these terms.

Truly the *Light* is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun. Eccl. i. 7.

Hail, holy *Light*! offspring of heaven first-born, . . .
Bright effluence of bright essence incarnate.

Milton, P. L., III. 1.

It is possible to produce darkness by the addition of two portions of *light*. If *light* is a substance, there cannot be another substance which when added to it shall produce darkness. We are therefore compelled to admit that *light* is not a substance. Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 215.

No one who has studied the subject can doubt . . . that *light* really consists of a change of state propagated from point to point in a medium existing between the luminous body and that which the light affects. Stokes, Light, p. 25.

2. In *physiol.*, the sensation produced by the action of physical luminosity upon the organ of vision. See *color*.—3. Illumination or enlightenment as an effluence or a result; radiation from or to anything, in either a physical or a moral sense; luminosity; glow; radiance; as, the *light* of the sun, of a taper, or of a glow-worm; to be guided by the *light* of reason; to shed new *light* on a subject.

Lord, lift thou up the *light* of thy countenance upon us. Ps. iv. 6.

Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce *light* which beats upon a throne.

Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

Men and women who have developed power of mind and heart by simple fidelity to truth and conscience, until they have become sources of *light* and comfort to all the neighborhood. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 48.

4. The state or condition of being visible; exposure to view; hence, public observation; publicity; as, his misdeeds have come to *light*.

The better to follow the good, and avoid the evil, which in time must of force bring great things to *light*.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 6.

A doleful story you shall hear,
In time brought forth to *light*.

The Children in the Wood (Child's Ballads, III. 129).

Oh, spring to *light*, auspicious Babe, be born!

Pope, Messiah, I. 22.

5. That which gives *light*; a source of illumination; a body that emits or transmits rays of *light*, as the sun, the moon, a star, a beacon, a candle, etc.; in *pyrotechnics*, any piece of fireworks which burns brightly.

And God made two great *lights*; the greater *light* to rule the day, and the lesser *light* to rule the night. Gen. I. 16.

The *lights* burn blue. It is now dead midnight.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 180.

The *lights* of heav'n (which are the world's fair eyes)
Look down into the world, the world to see.

Str. J. Davies, Noce Teipsium.

That on a certain night they lay an image in a bed, and number a set bead-roll of lamentations, which being ended, *light* is brought in. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 89.

More than two thousand churches in England have *lights* upon the Altars.

F. G. Lee, Directorium Anglicanum, p. 46, note.

Hence—6. Figuratively, a source of mental or spiritual illumination; one who or that which enlightens, as an eminent teacher; anything which diffuses knowledge, instruction, or information; a guiding power or principle; also, a source of cheerfulness or joy.

The Lord is my *light* and my salvation. Ps. xvii. 1.

The woman where we lodged was an ancient, grave, and serious person, to whom we declared the testimony of the *light*, shewing her the difference betwixt an outside and an inside religion, which she received with much kindness.

Penn., Travels in Holland, etc.

One who has not these previous *lights* is very often an utter stranger to what he reads.

Addison, Spectator, No. 201.

But who shall comfort the living,
The *light* of whose homes is gone?

Bryant, Autumn Walk.

7. Means of communicating *light* or fire; something to kindle with: as, to give one a *light* for a cigar.—8. A lighthouse: as, Fastnet *light*; Sandy Hook *light*.

From Kingston Head and from Montank *light*
The spectre kindles and burns in sight.

Whittier, The Palatine.

9. That which admits *light*; a medium or an opening for the entrance of *light*, as a window, or a pane or compartment of a window: as, a window consisting of three *lights*; a *light* of glass.

The *lights*, doors, and stairs [were] rather directed to the use of the guest than to the eye of the artificer.

Str. P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

10. The manner in which the *light* strikes upon an object or a picture; also, an illuminated part of an object or picture; the part which lies opposite the point or place from which the *light* comes or is supposed to come.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture.

Dryden, tr. of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.

11. The point of view from which, or position in which, anything is looked at or considered; the side or features to which attention is paid; aspect.

Consider then, and judge me in this *light*;

I told you, when I went, I could not write.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 27.

12. In *law*, the right to have one's windows unobscured by obstructions on the part of one's neighbors.—13. In *painting*, a small patch or surface of very light color, as white, used in a design, to diversify the effect of the darker colors.—14. A torch-bearer; a link-boy.

I went to my lodgings, led by a *light*, whom I put into the discourse of his private economy, and made him give me an account of the charge, hazard, profit, and loss of a family that depended upon a link.

Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Aberration of Light. See *aberration*. 5.—**Accidental, alio-carbon light.** See the qualifying words.—**Ancient light, in law**, a window receiving light over the land of another than the owner of the house benefited, which, by reason of uninterrupted enjoyment for twenty years or more, has become established as an easement, imposing a servitude of *light* and air over such adjoining land. The English law, followed in a few of the United States, establishes such a right by lapse of time, unless the enjoyment was under written permission; but it does not include a right of prospect. In other States such a right cannot be claimed by prescription, but only by contract.—**Artificial light.** See *artificial*.—**Axis of a beam of light.** See *axis*.—**Beale light**, a form of Argand burner in which combustion is promoted by a current of air under pressure.—**Bengal light, in pyrotechnics**, a vivid and sustained blue light used in signaling and displays of fireworks. It is composed of antimony 1 part, sulphur and meal powder each 2 parts, and nitrate of soda 8 parts, pulverized, mixed, and pressed into shallow vessels. E. H. Knight.—**Between the lights**, between daylight and artificial illumination; in the twilight.

I was still busy between the *lights*, singing and working by the window.

Dickens, Bleak House, xvii.

Between two lights, between two days; under cover of darkness; in the night: as, he was forced to leave town between two *lights*. (Colloq.)—**Blue light**, a composition which burns with a blue flame, used as a night-signal in ships or for military purposes, etc. The color is due to the admixture of ammoniacal copper-sulphate in the composition.—**Boccini light**, a form of gas-burner in which a pair of concentric metallic cylinders are placed over the flame inside an ordinary lamp-chimney, to reduce the combustion and give a more brilliant light.—**Bude light**, an exceedingly brilliant light, produced by directing a current of oxygen gas into the interior of the flame of an Argand lamp or gas-burner. See *Bude burner*, under *burner*.—**Calcium light.** See *calcium*.—**Catadioptric light, a light used in lighthouses, in which are combined the catoptric and dioptric systems.—**Catoptric light**, a light in which the beam is produced by reflection. See *catoptric*.—**Chatham light**, a kind of flash-light produced by blowing a mixture of pulverized resin and magnesium dust through the flame of a spirit-lamp. It is used for military signals.—**Children of light.** See *child*.—**Cockshut**, colored, converging light. See the qualifying words.—**Collection of light.** See *collection*.—**Common light.** Same as *white light* (a).—**Decomposition of light.** See *decomposition*.—**Deviation of a ray of light.** See *deviation*.—**Diffusion of light**, the irregular reflection or scattering of the light from the surface of a body not absolutely smooth. The light is called *diffused light*.—**Dioptric light**, a light in which the beam is produced by refraction, not by reflection. See *dioptric system*, under *dioptric*.—**Divine light**, that illumination which proceeds directly from God.—**Double lights**, in lighthouses, lights on different levels, either in one tower at different heights or in two towers.—**Drummond light.** Same as *calcium light*.—**Electric light.** See *electric*.—**Equation of light.** See *light-equation*.—**Fixed light**, in lighthouses, a light which is maintained steadily without change, in contrast with revolving or intermittent lights.—**Floating light**, a light displayed at the masthead of a vessel or light-ship anchored near a reef, shoal, or channel where there is no suitable foundation for a lighthouse.—**Friends of Light.** See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation*.—**Ground lights**, a row of lights used on a stage to light the base of a scene.—**High****

light, in art, any part or point in a picture upon which the light falls or glances in full force and without shadow; as, the *high lights* in a portrait, or in a study of still life.—**Holme's light**, a device used, in practice, to show the movements of a locomotive torpedo. It is an arrow-headed canister pierced with several holes and filled with phosphide of calcium. The contact of water with this chemical produces bubbles which burst into flame on reaching the surface and also emit dense smoke having the odor of garlic.—**Homogeneous light, light which is all of one color, or more strictly, of one wave-length; monochromatic light.—**Incandescent light.** See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Increase light.** Same as *divine light*.—**Inward or inward light**, spiritual illumination; knowledge divinely imparted; specifically, as used by the Society of Friends, the light of Christ in the soul.—**Intermittent light**, in lighthouses, a light which appears suddenly, remains constant for a short interval, and then suddenly disappears, the light being alternately displayed and hidden by the motion of circular shades in front of the reflectors.—**Law of absorption of light.** See *law*.—**Leading lights**, lights in different towers to indicate to seamen a certain course, channel, or danger. E. H. Knight.—**Lead lights.** See *lead*.—**Light-elasticity**, the elasticity of the luminiferous ether, upon which the velocity of light-propagation depends. This is ordinarily conceived of as being modified by the nature of the particular ponderable medium under consideration. Thus, the ratio of the velocities of light in water and glass (or the inverse ratio of their refractive indices) expresses also the ratio of the light-elasticity in each case. In crystallized media the light-elasticity may differ in different directions in the same substance, and its character determines whether these media are isotropic, uniaxial, or biaxial. See *refraction*, and *axes of light-elasticity* (under *axis*).—**Light of nature**, (a) Intellectual perception; that faculty of the mind by which certain truths appear evident, or clear and distinct, independently of experience. The phrase was used by Descartes in this sense. Leibnitz remarks that there are certain innate truths, called *intuitions*, which do not belong to the light of nature, because they are obscure. (b) In *theol.*, the capacity which belongs to man of discovering some of the truths of religion without the aid of revelation: opposed to *divine light*.—**Light-registering apparatus**, an automatic device for recording the amount of light falling upon any particular spot during small fixed intervals. E. H. Knight.—**Magnetization of light.** See *magnetization*.—**Monochromatic light.** See *monochromatic*.—**New Lights**, a name sometimes given to persons who have seceded from a church, or formed a new religious connection, on account of some new view of doctrine or duty. See *Compbellism*, I.—**North-east lights**, the aurora borealis.—**Oxyhydrogen light.** Same as *calcium light*.—**Oxyhydrogen light.** See *oxyhydrogen*.—**Red light**, a light colored by strontium.—**Revolving light**, in lighthouses, a light alternately displayed and concealed by the revolution of a frame with three or more sides fitted with large reflectors so arranged that those on each side have their axes parallel. The light appears, gradually increases to full strength, and gradually disappears as the opaque sides of the frame intervene between it and the observer.—**The Lights**, (a) The Jewish feast of the Dedication or *Kiucnia*. (b) In the Greek Church, the feast of the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the world, especially at his baptism. The name also refers to the illumination (baptism) of believers, and to the great number of lights carried at the ceremony of the benediction of the waters (see *water*) on the day of that feast, symbolical of illumination and baptism.—**To bring to light.** See *bring*.—**To see the light**, to come into view; to be made public; to be brought forth.—**To stand in one's own light**, to be the means of preventing one's own advantage, or of frustrating one's own purposes.—**White light**, (a) In *physics*, the light which comes direct from the sun, and which has not been decomposed as by refraction in passing through a transparent prism. (b) A light produced artificially, and used for signals, etc. (See also *arc-light*, *flash-light*).—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Flash*, *Beam* etc. See *flame*, n.**

Light (lit), a. and n. [*ME. light, loht, lgt* (orig. *lht*) = *OS. lht* (in comp. *lhtlik*, *lht*) = *OFries. lht* = *D. lgt* = *MLG. lcht* = *OHG. lht*, *lht* MHG. *lhte*, G. *leicht* = *Iscl. lētt* = *Sw. lätt* = *Dan. let* = *Goth. lehts*, *light*; perhaps orig. **lht*, **lenht* (with orig. pp. suffix -t), akin to Lith. *lengvus* = *L. levis*, earlier *levis*, orig. **lenh* vis (1) = *Gr. ελαφρ* = *Skt. raghu*, *light*. From the L. form *levis* are ult. E. *levity*, *levitate*, *leaven*, *lover*, *levese*, *levese*, *levy*, *levy*, *alleviate*, *allege* etc.] I. a. 1. Having little or relatively little actual weight; not burdensome; not cumbersome or unwieldy: as, a *light* load; *light* weapons.

This dragon no man cowd wite where Merlin it hadd; and it was mervelesous *light* and mevable; and when it was set on a launce the behelde it for grete merveile.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), I. 114

It will be *light*, my lord, that you may bear it Under a cloak that is of any length.

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 12

The strong and cumbersome arms the valiant wield,
The weaker warrior takes a *lighter* shield.

Pope, Iliad, xiv. 44

2. Having little weight as compared with bulk of little density or specific gravity; not heavy either absolutely or relatively: as, feathers are *light*; oil is *lighter* than water.

Along the quiet air.

Come and float calmly off the soft, *light* clouds,
Such as you see in Summer.

Bryant, A Winter Piece

3. Of short weight; weighing less than the proper or standard amount: as, to use *light* weights in trade; *light* coin.

You allow some grains to your gold before you call it
light: allow some infirmities to any man before you call
him ill.
Donne, Sermons, xiv.

Good ye are and bad, and like to coine,
Some true, some *light*. *Tennyson, The Holy Grail.*
4. In *cookery*, not heavy or soggy; spongy;
well raised: said of bread, cakes, and the like.
To begin, then, with the very foundation of a good ta-
ble.—Bread: What ought it to be? It should be *light*,
sweet, and tender.
H. B. Stowe, House and Home Papers, x.

5. Lacking that which burdens or makes heavy;
hence, free from burden or impediment; unen-
cumbered: as, *light* infantry; the ship returned
light.

He died for heaviness that his cart went *light*.
Milton, On Old Hobson, ll.
I would teach them that my arm is heavy, though my
pursue be *light*.
Hawthorne, Twice-told Tales (My Kinsman).

6. Not heavy in action or effect; lacking force
or intensity; moderate; slight; buoyant; agile;
sprightly: as, a ship of *light* draft; *light* of foot;
a *light* hand; *light* sleep; a *light* wind; *light*
comedy.

This city must be famish'd,
Or with *light* skirmishes enfeebled.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 4. 68.
A foot more *light*, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., l. 18.

You are young, Miss, and I should say a *light* sleeper.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvi.
7. Not weighty; of little import or conse-
quence; trivial; unimportant: as, a *light* re-
mark; *light* reading; a *light* fault.

Seemeth it to you a *light* thing to be a king's son-in-
law?
1 Sam. xviii. 23.
Trifles *light* as air
Are to the jealous confessions strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak., Othello, iii. 2. 323.*
To throw all Europe into confusion for a purpose clearly
unjust was no *light* matter.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

8. Not burdensome, hard, or difficult; easy to
perform, to endure, to digest, etc.; slight; in-
considerable: as, *light* work; *light* punishment;
a *light* repast; a *light* wine.

It is *lighter* to leave in three lonely persons
Than for to lounge and leue as wol lorettes as lele.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 43.
Our *light* affliction . . . worketh for us a far more ex-
ceeding and eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor. iv. 17.*
You shall presently have a *light* supper, and to bed.
Ootton, in Walton's Angler, li. 234.
The *light* wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to
almost every table. *J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xli.*
9. Not weighed down; free from care or an-
noyance; cheerful; jubilant: as, a *light* heart.

Prism, at the prayer of the prize kynes,
Delivert the lady with a *light* will,
In exchange of the phoebes, that chaped before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7003.
What sadness can I have? No; I am *light*,
And feel the courses of my blood more warm
And stirring than they were.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Although I did not give way entirely to such hopeful
thoughts, I was still very *light* in spirits and walked upon
air.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

10. Lacking moral or mental gravity; charac-
terized by or exhibiting levity; volatile; capri-
cious; frivolous: as, a *light* mind; *light* conduct.
Carols and rounds and such *light* or luscious Poemes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 60.
Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 420.

These *light* vain persons still are drunk or mad
With surfeiting and pleasures of their youth.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xxx.
Her *light* head quite turned
In this court atmosphere of flatteries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 56.

Hence—11. Given to levity of conduct; loose
in morals; wanton; unchaste.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 130.

It's fitting that those who have had a *light* and evil life,
and abused charity when they were young, should shun
come to lack it when they are old. *Scott, Antiquary, xxi.*
The ghawases, clad in light garments, that cling to them,
sprawl easily, and sport with one another till the guests
are assembled. . . . These are the *light* women of Egypt;
and there are none *lighter* on the face of the globe.
C. W. Stoddard, Mahallah, xviii.

12. Having a sensation of lightness; giddy;
dizzy; hence, flighty in mind; delirious.

It seems his sleeps were hinder'd by thy railing,
And thereof comes it that his head is *light*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 72.

13. Adapted for or employed in light work.
A deaf serving woman and the *light* porter completed
Mrs. Sparrow's empire.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 1.

14. Quickly passing; fleeting; transitory.

Fortune unfaithful favours me with *light* gooden.
Chaucer, Boethius, l. meter 1.

15. Without substance; not nutritious or sat-
isfying. [Rare.]

Our soul loatheth this *light* bread. *Num. xii. 5.*

16. Weak; sickly. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*—
A *light* hand. See *hand*.—*Light* artillery, battery,
cavalry. See the nouns.—*Light* carbureted hydro-
gen. See *carbureted*.—*Light* comedian, an actor of *light*
comic parts.—*Light* in hand. See *hand*.—*Light* litera-
ture. See *literature*.—*Light* marching order (*march*),
the condition of troops equipped with arms, ammunition,
canteen, and haversack, but without overcoat, blanket, or
knapsack.—*Light* metal. See *metal*.—*Light* sails, top-
gallant sails, royal, flying-jib sails, and studding sails.—
Light soil. See *soil*.—To *light* off. See *let*.—To
make *light* of, to treat as of little consequence; disre-
gard.—To set *light* by (formerly *off*), to undervalue;
slight; treat as of no importance.

All their exhortations were to set *light* of the things in
this world, to count riches and honours vanity.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Prel., viii.

The Art you speak of is not to be set *light* by: it is as
Praise-worthy sometimes to follow upon nimbly as it is to
fight stoutly. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, l. 85.*

II. *n. pl.* The lungs, especially of a brute
animal (most frequently in the phrase *liver and*
lights): so called from their lightness.

*Light*² (*lit*), *adv.* [*< ME. lighte, lichte, < AS. leohle*
(= *OS. lehto* = *D. lgt* = *MLG. lichte* = *OHG. licho*,
licht, *licht*, *G. leicht* = *Dan. let* = *Sw. lätt*),
lightly, *< leohle*, *light*: see *light*¹, *a.*] 1. Not
heavily; not with full weight or force.

Light lay the years upon the untroubled head.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 157.

2. Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker*.—3. Easily; read-
ily; nimbly.

Yow oughte ben the *lighter* merciable.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 610.
Every elf and fairy sprite
Hop as *light* as bird from brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 401.

4. With light or easy effort; without requiring
or exerting much power: as, a *light*-running
wagon or machine.

*Light*² (*lit*), *v. t.* [*< ME. lighten, lychten, lichten*,
lichten, lyhten, make light (less heavy), *< AS.*
lichtan (also in comp. *alichtan, gelichtan*, *> E.*
*alight*²), make light, alleviate, *leohthan*, be-
come light (= *OFries. lichtha, lhta* = *D. lichten*
= *MLG. LG. lichten* = *OHG. lichten, lichten*,
MLG. lichten, G. lichten (after *LG.*) = *Ice. litta*
= *Sw. lätta* = *Dan. lätte*, make light, lift, dis-
burden), *< leohle*, *light*: see *light*², *a.* Cf.
*alight*². Cf. also *light*³.] 1. To make light or
less heavy; lighten; ease of a burden. [Obso-
lete or colloq.]

The letters of syr Lucius *lyghte* myne herte.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

If we do thus do, . . . we shal with this comfort finde
our hartes *lyghted*, and thereby the griefe of our tribula-
tion lessed.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

Now that the sheering of your sheep is done,
And the washed flocks are *lyghted* of their wool.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. 2.

2. To deliver, as of a child. [Prov. Eng.]

Faste beyde that Chiroha, a 80 Fodme, is a Chirohe of
Seynt Ninoias, where our Lady rested hire, after she
was *lyghted* of our Lord. *Manderley, Travels, p. 71.*

And I shalle say thou wast *lyght*
Of a knave-child this night.
Tenneyley Mymerie, p. 107. (Halliwel.)

To *light* along (*naut.*), to move (a cable or sail) along by
lifting or carrying it. *Taken*.—To *light* up (*naut.*), to
loosen, slacken, or ease off: as, *light* up the jib-sheets.

*Light*² (*lit*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lighted* (often *lit*),
ppr. *lighting*. [*< ME. lighthen, lichten, lychten*,
lyten, lysten, lhten, *< AS. lhtan, lhtan* (also in
comp. *alhtan, gelhtan*, *> E. alight*²), dismount
(from a horse), = *Ice. litta*, dismount, stop,
halt, *lit*, make light, relieve of a burden, a par-
ticular use of *lhtan*, make light: see *light*², *v.*
Cf. *alight*².] 1. To get down or descend, as
from horseback or from a carriage; dismount;
alight. [In this sense now usually *alight*; but
light is still used in some parts of the United
States.]

Down of his horse Aurelius *lighte* anon.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 455.

Yonder . . . Urania *lighted*; the very horse methought
bewailed to be so disburdened. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.*

And when I mount, alive may I not *light*,
If I be traitor, or unjustly fight!
Shak., Rich. II., l. 1. 82.

My lord, the count's sister, being overtaken in the streets
with a great hail-storm, is *light* at your gate, and desires
room till the storm be overpast.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

3. To settle down, as a bird from flight; come
to rest; hence, to fall, drop, or spring (upon

something): as, bees *light* among flowers; he *lit*
on his feet; trouble shall *light* upon him.

The firsten shot (*lit*) was to neir,
It *lighted* all to short.
Battle of Bannockburn (Child's Ballads, VII. 235).

The wrongs you do these men may *light* on you,
Too heavy too.
Pilgrimage, l. 2.

Light on his head who pierced thy innocent breast.
Shelley, Adonais, xvii.

On the tree-tops a crested peacock *lit*.
Tennyson, Cenci.

3. To come by chance, fall, or happen (upon
something): followed by *on* or *upon*, formerly
sometimes by *of*.

If, before their goods are all sold, they [the Chinese] can
light of Chapman to buy their ships, they will gladly sell
them also.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 156.

He *lighted* on the Wills of several persons bearing the
same names as the poet. *Dyce, Pref. to Ford's Plays, p. vii.*
What is that which I should turn to, *lighting* upon days
like these?
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. To drop or fall, as if unexpectedly; be
brought or drawn: followed by *into*.

When the Hierarchy of England shall *light* into the
hands of humble and audacious men, . . . much mischief
is like to ensue.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

They shall *light* into atheistical company. *South.*

To *light* out, to go away; especially, to depart in haste
or without notice; make off; abscond; "skip." [Slang,
U. S.]

If I had anuff money to go to New Orleans like a gen-
tleman, I'd just *light* out some night.
The Century, XXXVI. 80.

lightable (*lit'ə-bl*), *a.* [*< light*², *v.*, + *-able*.]

Capable of being lighted.

light-apostrophe (*lit'ə-pos'trō-fē*), *n.* In bot.,
see *apostrophe*¹, 2.

light-armed (*lit'ə-rmd*), *a.* Armed and accout-
tered in a manner convenient for active and de-
sultory service: said of troops.

Light-armed troops

In coats of mail and military pride.
Milton, P. R., iii. 311.

light-ball (*lit'bál*), *n.* *Milit.*, a pyrotechnic
preparation, composed of saltpeter, sulphur,
resin, and linseed-oil, used by soldiers to afford
light for their own operations. Light-balls are
made on frames of iron and canvas, of different sizes, for
burning a certain number of minutes. They differ from
fire-balls in containing no provision for causing destructive
explosion.

light-barrel (*lit'bar'el*), *n.* *Milit.*, an empty
powder-barrel, with holes in it, filled with shav-
ings soaked in tar, used to light up a trench or
breach.

light-boat (*lit'bôt*), *n.* Same as *light-ship*.

light-box (*lit'boks*), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *light-*
room, 1.

lightbrain (*lit'brán*), *n.* A light-headed or
weak-minded person.

Being as some were, *light-braines*, runnagates, unthriftes,
and riotours.
Martin, Marriage of Priestes, l. l. iii. (1554). (Latham.)

light-course (*lit'kōrs*), *n.* A copper band, from
15 to 18 inches deep, on the top of the pan used
in clarifying sugar. Its function is to keep the
scum from boiling over.

light-dues (*lit'dūs*), *n. pl.* Duties or tolls lev-
ied on ships navigating certain waters, for the
maintenance of lighthouses; light-money.

lighten¹ (*lit'tn*), *v.* [*< ME. lighthen, lighthenen*,
lyhten, become light; with suffix *-en*, *E. -en*¹ (1),
formative of passive verbs, *< light*¹, *a.*, light:
see *light*¹, *a.* Cf. *alighten*¹, *enlighten*. Hence
*lightening*¹, *lightning*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be-
come light or lighter; grow light or clear up;
brighten: as, the sky *lightens*.

No motion, save alone
What *lightens* in the lucid east
Of rising worlds by yonder wood.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

After sixty years, the ardent words of a lovely girl are
not quite so quick and spirit-stirring as when, fresh from
the fancy or the heart, they lived and *lightened* on the
page.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 378.

2. To emit flashes of lightning; shoot out as
lightning; flash. See *lightning*¹.

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under
heaven shineth unto the other part. *Luke xvii. 24.*

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars.
Shak., J. C., l. 2. 74.

II. *trans.* 1. To make light or bright; give
light to; light up.

God, who *lightened* Eden with his Rays,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. Eden.

The Lord will *lighten* my darkness. *2 Sam. xxii. 30.*

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 301.

2. To illuminate mentally or spiritually; enlighten.

Saving grace is the gift of the Holy Ghost, which *lighteneth* inwardly the minds, and inflameth inwardly the hearts of men. *Hooker, Booles, Polity, v, App. 1.*

Now the Lord *lighten* thee! thou art a great fool. *Shak., 2 Hon. IV, II. 1. 308.*

3. To send forth like lightning. [Rare.]

Behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lighten* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak., Rich. II, III. 3. 69.*

*lighten*² (lī'tn), v. [*ME. lightenen*; < *light* + *-en* (3). Cf. *alighten*.] 1. *intrans.* To become light or less heavy.

Their *meto* sono made my herte to *lighten*.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To make light or less heavy; reduce in weight; relieve of weight; as, to *lighten* coin by clipping or abrasion; to *lighten* a load or a ship.

As the ships of the company were large, and could not pass without being *lightened*, a small vessel (*flute*) was left stationed on the Ballize bar, to receive part of the cargoes. *Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 501.*

2. To make less burdensome or oppressive; alleviate; as, to *lighten* the cares of life.

Then first of all his mind was at ease, and free to rejoice, *lightened* of all manner burden and care. *Mr. H. Scoble, tr. of Tacitus, p. 24.*

When I contemplate that infinite Advantage he hath got by this Change and Transmigration, it much *lightens* the Weight of my Grief. *Howell, Letters, I. vi. 7.*

3. To cheer; gladden.

A trusty villain, sir, that very oft . . .
lightens my humour with his merry jests. *Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 21.*

It takes so very little to *lighten* hearts of seventeen and eighteen! *Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xi.*

4. To make lighter in color or shade; as, to *lighten* the background of a picture.

*lighten*³ (lī'tn), v. t. [*light* + *-en* (3). Cf. *alighten*.] To descend; settle down; light.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our trust is in thee. *Book of Common Prayer (Ch. of England), To Deum.*

*lightening*¹ (lī'tning), n. [Verbal n. of *lighten*¹, v.; see *lightening*.] 1. A becoming light; the break of day. See *lightening*¹, 1.—2. A brightening up, as of the mind or spirit. [Rare.]

You gave me good warning to take heed and beware, lest after a *lightening* I catch a fall. *J. Carver, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1855), II. 356.*

4. In *metal*, the sudden brightening of the color of silver during cupellation when the metal reaches the point of greatest purity.

*lightening*² (lī'tning), n. [Verbal n. of *lighten*², v.] The act or fact of becoming or making light or less heavy.

light-equation (lī't-ē-kwā'shqn), n. The correction for the effect on astronomical phenomena, especially eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, of the time required by light to traverse the space between the planet and the earth. This is combined with *aberration* (which see).

*lighter*¹ (lī'tēr), n. [= *D. lichter* = *G. leuchter*; as *light*, v., + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which lights or illuminates; specifically, a torch or an electric device for lighting candles or gas-jets. A simple form of lighter is a strip of paper rolled into a tapering tube.

Twisting up a piece of waste paper into a *lighter*. *Wilde Collins, Hids and Heek, ix.*

An electric *lighter* attached to the gas fixture suddenly flashed brightness over a most curious place. *Weekly American (Waterbury, Conn.), Aug. 27, 1882.*

2. pl. Blinkers for a horse.

Ye'll take the bridle frae his head,
The *lighters* frae his e'en. *Blanchflower and Jollyfellow (Child's Ballads, IV. 326).*

*lighter*² (lī'tēr), n. [= *D. lichter*; as *light* + *-er*.] A boat or vessel, commonly an open flat-bottomed barge, but sometimes decked, used in lightening or unloading and also in loading ships, and for receiving and transporting for short distances passengers or goods, or materials of any kind, usually in a harbor.

Some pretty presentation, which we have addressed and conveyed hither in a *lighter* at the general charge, and landed at the back door. *B. Jonson, Masque of Augusta.*

The boatmen jump into the water and push the *lighters* against the stone stairs, while we unload our own baggage. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Barren, p. 13.*

*lighter*³ (lī'tēr), v. [*lighter*², n.] I. *trans.* To convey or transport in or as in a lighter, as goods or cargo.

And our effects of some three or four tons were *lighted* ashore by means of the Indian canoes. *The Century, XXX. 730.*

II. *intrans.* To be employed in the business of transporting goods by means of a lighter.

The vicissitudes of business in their respective vocations — *lightering*, mule-driving, peddling, or bar-keeping, as the case may be. *J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 207.*

*lighter*³ (lī'tēr), n. Same as *lighter*².

lighterage (lī'tēr-āj), n. [*lighter*² + *-age*.] 1. The act of unloading cargo into a lighter.—2. The price paid for unloading a ship by means of a lighter, or for conveying goods or merchandise in lighters.

The *lighterage*, carriage and porters' due. *Report to Lord Buteleigh in 1583 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 45).*

lighterman (lī'tēr-man), n.; pl. *lightermen* (-men). [= *D. ligterman*; as *lighter*² + *man*.] A man who manages a lighter; one employed on a lighter.

A poor *lighterman*, sir, one that hath had the honour sometimes to lay in the king's bear there. *B. Jonson, Masque of Augusta.*

lighter-screw (lī'tēr-skrū), n. A screw for the adjustment of the relative distances of the grinding surfaces of a pair of millstones.

lighter-staff (lī'tēr-staf), n. In a grain-mill, a lever which supports and controls the adjustable end of the bray-plank or bridgetree, to which it is connected at one end by a stirrup, while its other end receives the lighter-screw or a counterbalance weight. *E. H. Knight.*

light-fingered (lī't-fing'gēd), a. 1. Light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.—2. Dexterous in touching and taking; thievish; addicted to petty thefts: applied particularly to pickpockets.

Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tongueless being very *light-fingered*), and left the management of the Boats entirely to the Boats crew. *Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 14.*

Great is Apollo with his golden shell,
The gift of Hermes in his infancy,
And great is Hermes' self, *light-fingered* god. *R. H. Stoddard, Arcadian Idyl.*

light-foot (lī't fūt), a. Nimble; light-footed. [Poetical.]

There she alighted from her *light-foot* beast. *Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 7.*
Light-foot Iris brought it yester-eve. *Tennyson, Enoch.*

lightfoot (lī't fūt), n. Venison. [Old cant.]

"Wife," quoth the miller, "fetch me forth *lightfoot*,
And of his sweetness a little we'll taste."
A fair ven'son pastye brought she out presently. *The King and the Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, [VIII. 30].)*

light-footed (lī't fūt'ed), a. Light of foot; stepping or skipping lightly or nimbly, as in running or dancing.

Wood-nymphs mixed with her *light-footed* Fauna. *Drayton, Polyolbion, xi. 135.*
A fairy Prince with joyful eyes,
And *lighter-footed* than the fox. *Tennyson, The Day-dream (The Arrival).*

*lightful*¹ (lī't fūl), a. [*light*¹, n., + *-ful*.] Full of light; bright. [Rare.]

That glorious lamps
Whose *lightful* presence giveth sudden light
To . . . sleeps. *Merton, Sophonisba, I. 2.*

*lightful*² (lī't fūl), a. [Irreg. < *light*², a., + *-ful*.] Light; cheerful. [Rare.]

Tho' my heart was *lightful* and joyous before, yet it is ten times more lightsome and joyous now. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II. 60.*

lightfulness (lī't fūl-nes), n. The quality of being lightful, in either sense. [Rare.]

The eternal Intelligence . . . needs no recording of opinions to confirm his knowledge, no more than the sun wants wax to be the fuel of his glorious *lightfulness*. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.*

light-handed (lī't-han'ded), a. 1. Having light hands; soft, delicate, or dexterous in touch or manipulation.—2. Having or bringing little in the hands: as, to come home *light-handed*.—3. Insufficiently supplied with hands or assistants, as a ship or a factory; short-handed.

light-headed (lī't-hed'ed), a. 1. Disordered in the head; giddy or dizzy; hence, flighty; delirious.

When Belvidera talks of "lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber," she is not mad, but *light-headed*. *Walpole.*

Some doubted and were sore afraid
That she had grown *light-headed* with her woe. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 152.*

2. Thoughtless; volatile; frivolous.

If the man be grave, his speech and stile is grave: if *light-headed*, his stile and language also light. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.*

These often overturn a thick-witted or a *light-headed* man. *The Century, XXVI. 300.*

light-headedness (lī't-hed'ed-nes), n. The state or quality of being light-headed; dissimilarity; flightiness; wandering; delirium.

So lovely a voice uttering nothing but the incoherent ravings of *light-headedness*. *Mrs. Burney, Cecilia, I. 2.*

light-hearted (lī't-hār'ted), a. Having a light heart; free from grief or anxiety; cheerful.

He whistles as he goes, *light-hearted* wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful. *Cooper, Task, iv. 12.*

—*syn.* Gladsome, joyous.

light-heartedly (lī't-hār'ted-li), adv. In a light-hearted manner; with a light heart.

light-heartedness (lī't-hār'ted-nes), n. The state of being light-hearted or free from care or grief; cheerfulness; playfulness.

These "gabes," as they are called, are merely frolicsome braggadocio, spoken in *light-heartedness*, and not intended to convey any serious intention. *Sneye, Brit., XX. 652.*

light-heeled (lī't-hēld), a. 1. Nimble or lively in walking or running; swift of foot.

The villain is much *lighter-heeled* than I. *Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 418.*

2. Of loose character.

She is sure a *light heeled* wench. *The Bride, 1640, sig. G. (Halliwell.)*

light-horse (lī't-hōrs), n. Light-armed cavalry.

One hundred Men at Arms, and Six hundred *Light-Horses*, led by the Earl of Warwick. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 303.*

Ludovic comes forth with his army, and with his *light horse* begins the charge. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 110.*

light-horseman (lī't-hōrs'man), n. A light-armed cavalry soldier.

lighthouse (lī't-hōs), n. A tower or other structure exhibiting a light or lights, for the purpose of indicating the presence of rocks, shoals, or other dangers to navigation, or for the guidance of mariners when approaching or sailing along a coast, entering a harbor, or navigating a river or other body of water. Lighthouses were formerly illuminated simply by means of a wood- or coal-fire, and afterward by candles and lamps. Coal-fires continued in general use till after the middle of the eighteenth century, and in some places many years later. The lamps in the lanterns of lighthouses in the United States are, for the most part, mechanical oil-lamps



Lighthouse on Alligator Reef, Florida Reef.

fitted with Argand burners, and employed with simple reflectors or with some form of the Fresnel lantern. Electric lighting has been tried in some lighthouses, but found objectionable on account of the depth of shadow produced by it in their immediate vicinity. In order that lighthouses may be distinguished by night, their lights vary in power, color, number, position, etc. As regards power, they are classified as of the first, second, third, or fourth order: the first two being employed in coast-lighthouses, and the others as sound-, harbor-, or river-lights. They may be fixed, revolving, flashing, or intermittent, in either single or combined colors: thus, a light may show two white flashes and a red flash followed by an interval of darkness, or the red and white flashes may alternate. These changes are obtained by various contrivances for causing the lenses, reflectors, or screens to travel in a circular path around the lamp, or to pass before it. Some lighthouses are painted with bands of color, or bear some other distinguishing mark, that their identity may be easily established in the daytime.

They saw . . .
The lamp-fire glimmer down from the tall *lighthouse* tower. *Wilder, Tent on the Beach.*

Lighthouse Board, a board of commissioners attached to the Treasury Department of the United States government, having supervision of the lighthouse system of the United States. It consists of nine members: three civilians (the Secretary of the Treasury, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and a scientist), three naval officers, and three officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Army.

lighthouseman (lī't-hōs-man), n.; pl. *lighthousemen* (-men). A keeper of a lighthouse.

The manners and ways of coastguardmen, *lighthousemen*, and other amphibious creatures. *Athenaeum, No. 3303, p. 257.*

Lighting¹ (lī'ting), *n.* [*< ME. līhtinge, līhtinge, < AS. līhtung, līhtung, līhting, līhting, līhting, verbal n. of līhtan, līhtan, light, shine, illuminate: see līht², v.*] 1. The act of making light or becoming light. See *līht¹, v. t.*—2. The act of igniting or illuminating: as, the *lighting* of a fire; street-lighting.

Electric lighting and working of railways and tramways are upon a commercial and useful stage.

Nature, XXXVII, 303.

3. In metal-working, same as *annealing*. **Lighting**² (lī'ting), *n.* [*< ME. līhting, < AS. līhting, a making or becoming light, alleviation, verbal n. of līhtan, līhtan, make light, lēhtan, become light: see līht², v.*] The act of making or becoming light or less heavy. See *līht², v. t.* **Lighting**³ (lī'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of līhtis, v.*] The act of alighting, as from flight.

Ever long it was noticed that in the process of *lighting* (of various birds) there was, very commonly, a conspicuous flashing-out of white on wings or tail, or on both.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII, 202.

Light-iron (līt'ī'ern), *n.* An iron stand serving to hold a candle or a lamp: an early utensil, kept in use in some localities until lately.

Light-keeper (līt'kē'pēr), *n.* The person who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship.

I reached Dublin on the evening of the 5th, and, without giving the *lightkeeper* any warning of my visit, went straight to the lighthouse.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV, 67.

Light-legged (līt'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space.

Sir P. Sidney.

Lightless (līt'les), *a.* [*< ME. līhtless, < AS. lēhtlēda, without light, < lēht, light, + -lēda, = E. -less: see līht¹, n., and -less.*] Without light; giving no light; dark.

Upon the chauncynges of the moone,

Whan *lightless* is the world.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III, 550.

The *lightless* fire

Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire.

Shak., *Laureo*, I, 4.

These large *lightless* waves of the sun . . . are frequently called obscure or invisible heat.

Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 13.

Lightly (līt'li), *adv.* [*< ME. līhtly, līhtliche, līhtliche, < AS. lēhtlike (= OFrien. līhtelik = D. līhtelijik = MLG. līhtlike = OHG. līhtlike, MHG. līhtlike, G. līchtlich), in a light manner, < lēhtlic, a., light, < lēht, light, + -ly = E. -ly.*] 1. Not heavily; with little weight or force; not oppressively or severely: as, to tread *lightly*; to punish *lightly*; his cares sit *lightly* upon him.

When at the first he *lightly* afflicted the land of Zebulun.

Isa. ix. 1.

That the King's hands may not be rudely tied by others,

he must consent to tie them *lightly* himself.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

2. With little effort; without difficulty; easily. And verily you shall not *lightly* find in all the city any thing that is more commodious . . . [than] these gardens.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II, 2.

They come *lightly* by the malt, and need not spare it.

Scott.

And, pushing his black craft among them all, He *lightly* scatter'd theirs.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

3. Without good reason; upon slight grounds; readily. My wife is in a wayward mood to-day,

And will not *lightly* trust the messenger.

Shak., *C. of E.*, IV, 4, 6.

4. With little regard; slightly; indifferently. Then, and long afterwards, colonial property was *lightly* esteemed.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, II, 362.

5. Parsimoniously; niggardly. They are but *lightly* rewarded.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, I, 2, 157.

6. Without deliberation; heedlessly; inconsiderately. Matrimony . . . is not by any to be entered into unadvisedly or *lightly*.

Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony. They choose the Transiours yearly, but *lightly* they change them not.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II, 3.

7. In a light-hearted manner; cheerfully; cheerily; airily; with levity. I'll *lightly* front each high emprise

For one kind glance of those bright eyes.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, I, 24.

The seventy years borne *lightly* as the plume Wears its first down of snow in green disdain.

Lowell, *Bankside*, III.

In the Spring a young man's fancy *lightly* turns to thoughts of love.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

Lightly he answered her, and smile or kiss Would change their talk to idle words of bliss.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 774.

8. With agility; nimbly; quickly. It booteth not to think that throw to beare,

But grownd he gave, and *lightly* leapt aroore.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, xl, 28.

Watch what thou seest, and *lightly* bring me word.

Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

9. Commonly; usually. The folk of that Contrée ben *lightly* drunken, and han but litlle appetyt to mete.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 157.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, III, I, 94.

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown.

B. Jonson, *Discovert*.

Lightly (līt'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lightlied*, ppr. *lightlying*. [*< līhtly, adv.*] To make light of; slight; disparage. Also *lightly*. [*Scotch.*]

I drew me near to my stairhead,

And I heard my ain lord *lightly* me.

Lord James Douglas (Child's *Ballads*, IV, 123).

His House, whose front vpreard so high and even, That *lightlied* earth, and seemed to threat the heaven.

T. Hudson, tr. of *Du Bartas's Judith*, I, 73.

light-maker (līt'mā'kēr), *n.* That which yields light, as a heavenly body. *Wychf.*

lightman (līt'mān), *n.* A linkman. The stars might go to sleep a-night,

And leave their work to these new lights;

The midwife moon might mind her calling,

And noke *lightman* leave his bawling.

Tom Brown, *Works*, IV, 255.

light-minded (līt'mīn'ded), *a.* Of light mind; unsteady; volatile; capricious.

No that is hasty to give credit is *light-minded*.

Ecclesi. xix. 4.

light-mindedness (līt'mīn'ded-nēs), *n.* The quality of being light-minded; inconsiderateness; capriciousness.

The singular *light-mindedness* with which a king of France bestows upon a Lombard adventurer a county in the very heart and centre of his own kingdom.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XII, 411.

light-moderator (līt'mod'g-rā-tōr), *n.* An attachment for a microscope to secure a white light on an object when examined by artificial light. It consists of two disks of colored glass, one blue, the other red, mounted on a stand for convenience in adjustment.

light-money (līt'mūn'ē), *n.* Money levied for the maintenance of lighthouses; light-dues.

Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of *light-money*, pass-money, etc., which caused a delay at Kilmore.

E. Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 308.

lightness¹ (līt'nēs), *n.* [*< ME. līhtnes, < AS. līhtness (= OHG. līhtness), lightness, brightness, < lēht, līht, light: see līht¹, a., and -ness.*] The state or quality of being light or bright.

lightness² (līt'nēs), *n.* [*< ME. līhtness, līhtness (= MLG. līhtness); < līht², a., + -ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being light in weight; lack of heaviness or gravity: as, the *lightness* of a burden; the *lightness* of cork or of hydrogen.

Its cork's specific *lightness*, combined with strength and durability, recommends it above all other substances for forming life-buoys, belts, and jackets.

Encyc. Brit., VI, 402.

2. In cookery, sponginess; the state of being well raised; freedom from sogginess.

This matter of *lightness* is the distinctive line between savage and civilised bread.

H. B. Stowe, *House and Home Papers*, x.

3. Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness in act or execution; dexterity; nimbleness; agility: as, *lightness* of touch in painting or music; *lightness* of foot in running or dancing.

Sometimes, to shew his *lightness* and mastery, He playeth Herodes upon a scaffold hye.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I, 197.

He [Rab] . . . trotted up stairs with much *lightness*, and went straight to that door.

Dr. J. Brown, *Rab and his Friends*.

4. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; fickleness. Commanded always by the greater gust;

Such is the *lightness* of you common men.

Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, III, I, 89.

5. Levity; wantonness; unchastity. That modesty may more betray our sense

Than woman's *lightness*?

Shak., *M. for M.*, II, 2, 160.

Ready to sprinkle our unspeotted fame With note of *lightness*?

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v, 3.

6. Light-headedness. And he, repulsed—a short tale to make— Fell into a sadness, then into a fast,

Thence to a watch, thence into a weakness,

Thence to a *lightness*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II, 2, 149.

= *Syn.* 3. Briskness, sprightliness, ease, facility, swiftness. —4. Volatility, Frivolity, etc. (see *levity*), instability, giddiness, airiness.

Lightning¹ (līt'ning), *n.* [Also in the first sense *lightening*, after the present form of the verb, but according to the orig. type *lightning*; *< ME. līhtning, līhtning, illumination, verbal n. of līhtnen, līhtnen, illuminate: see līhten¹. Cf. līhten¹.*] 1. A becoming light or bright; a flashing of light: in this sense usually *lightening*.

Be the *lightnings* of a storme, To Jhesu alle three presents thei broughte.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (R. E. T. S.), p. 45.

The great brand Made *lightnings* in the splendour of the moon.

Tennyson, *Passing of Arthur*.

2. A sudden illumination of the heavens caused by the discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; a flash of light due to electricity in the atmosphere. The lightning-flash may have a length of a mile or even more, and commonly takes an irregular direction (*forked lightning*), the path of the electrical discharge being that of the least resistance. In *sheet-lightning* no definite spark is seen, but a general illumination over a broad surface; it is commonly due to the reflection by the clouds of the discharge proper. This is called *summer lightning* or *heat-lightning* when the storm is at a great distance, so that only the broad flashes of light are seen, usually near the horizon, and unaccompanied by thunder. Sheet-lightning is also described as occurring when there is neither storm nor cloud; if such cases be authentic, it is probably due to a weak electrical discharge in the air at a considerable altitude. In *globular lightning* or *globe-lightning*, which is a rare phenomenon, the discharge takes a spherical form (*fire-ball*), sometimes apparently a foot or more in diameter, and lasts for a number of seconds, descending slowly to the earth, and often exploding with a loud report. The discharge of frictional electricity in the laboratory gives phenomena similar in kind to those of lightning, and the "brimstone odor" which sometimes accompanies the latter (due to the formation of ozone) is often observed.

In lyknese of a *lightning* he lygte on hem alle, And made hem konne and knowe alkyll languages.

Piers Plowman (B), xix, 197.

And when the cross blue *lightning* seem'd to open The breast of heaven, I did present myself Even in the aim and very flash of it.

Shak., *J. C.*, I, 2, 80.

Mr. A. S. Parker photographed outside objects on an excessively dark night by the light of *lightning* alone. The wind was strong, and the interesting feature was brought out, when the plates were developed, that the foliage had perceptibly moved during the exposure. The flash must therefore have a measurable interval, probably decidedly longer than the thousandth or ten thousandth of a second, as got by Wheatstone.

Amer. Meteor. Jour., III, 101.

Jersey lightning, apple-jack or peach-brandy (as made, or alleged to be made, in New Jersey); very crude and bad whisky. [*Blang*, U. S.]

lightning², *n.* [Same as *lightening²*.] A becoming light or less heavy; an exhilaration of the spirits. [Perhaps really the same as *lightening²*, the senses being easily interchanged.]

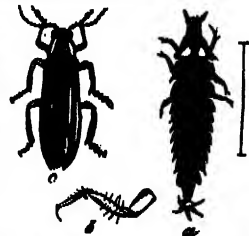
How oft when men are at the point of death Have they been merry! which their keepers call A *lightning* before death.

Shak., *R. and J.*, v, 3, 90.

Lightning-arrester (līt'ning-a-rēs'tēr), *n.* An apparatus used for protecting telegraph or telephone lines, offices, instruments, and operators from lightning-discharges. It usually consists of two wires or plates placed in close proximity, one of them connected to an earth-plate and the other to the line. The opposed surfaces of the plates are sometimes covered with sharp corrugations in directions at right angles to each other, and sometimes filled with sharp points which face each other and increase the power of the instrument.

Lightning-bug (līt'ning-bug), *n.* A firefly or phosphorescent beetle of the family *Lampyridae*, related to the European glow-worms. Two common species are *Pyralocnemis angulatus* and *P. borealis*.

The genera *Photinus*, *Photinus*, and *Plectonotus* have more or less wingless, degraded, larviform females, which are luminous in abdominal patches. The males of the same genera are winged, and resemble the common lightning-bugs, giving a more or less intense flash-light. Another lightning-bug of the eastern United States is *Photinus pennsylvanicus*, about half an inch long, of a yellowish color with a few ill-defined lines of black or brown; both sexes have wings and long elytra, and the luminous larva has a brush-like anal leg. A third species, common in parts of the Mississippi valley, is *Photinus pyralis*, which has blackish-brown elytra margined with pale yellow, and a yellow prothorax with a central black spot. The two last-named belong to the subfamily *Lampyrinae*.



Lightning-bug, or Firefly (*Photinus pennsylvanicus*). a, larva (line shows natural size); b, leg of larva, magnified; c, beetle.

Lightning-conductor (līt'ning-kōn-duk'tōr), *n.* Same as *lightning-rod*.

Lightning-discharger (līt'ning-dis-chār'jēr), *n.* Same as *lightning-arrester*.

Lightning-print (lit'ning-print), *n.* A branched or tree-like marking sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, or in the neighborhood of the stroke, and popularly supposed to be an impression of the images of surrounding objects. That this is the case is highly improbable, and the few well-authenticated instances yet remain to be accounted for.

Lightning-proof (lit'ning-prōf), *a.* Safe or protected from lightning.

Lightning-protector (lit'ning-prō-tek'tor), *n.* Same as *lightning-arrester*.

Lightning-rod (lit'ning-rod), *n.* A pointed, insulated metallic rod erected to protect a building or a vessel from lightning; a lightning-conductor. Lightning-rods are attached to buildings and other structures for two purposes: (1) to prevent as far as possible sudden discharges of electricity from clouds to earth through or in the neighborhood of the building; (2) to form a line of least resistance for any such discharge, should it take place, and thus prevent damage to the building. In order that a lightning-rod may be efficient for the first purpose, it is provided with one or more (preferably several) sharp points at its upper end, with the view of gradually discharging the electricity of the surrounding atmosphere to earth. (See *power of points*, under *point*.) With regard to the most efficient form for a lightning-rod to fulfil the second purpose for which lightning-rods are erected, there have been great differences of opinion. Recent developments of electrical theory and experiment indicate that the form of the conductor is the most important element, the particular kind of metal being of comparatively little account. The conductor should be in the form of a ribbon or a thin tube, or consist of a number of separate thin wires not spun together to form a rope. The object is to obtain a conductor having small self-induction, which is the main impediment to a sudden rush of electricity. Care is also taken that the rod or conductor be well connected to earth, either through wet soil or through a network of water-mains.

Lightning-tube (lit'ning-tūb), *n.* Same as *fulgurite*.

Light-o'-love (lit'ō-luv'), *n.* [From the phrase *light of love*, i. e. trifling or capricious in love.] 1. A light, capricious woman; a wanton coquette.

So, my queen, you and I must part sooner than perhaps a *light-o'-love* such as you expected to part with a—likely young fellow. *Scott*.

2. An old dance-tune.

Clap us into *light-o'-love*; that goes without a burden; do you sing it, and I'll dance it.

Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 4. 44.

Light-organ (lit'ōr'gan), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the luminous organs of certain insects, situated in the thorax or abdomen.

Light-room (lit'ōm), *n.* 1. A small apartment next to the magazine in a ship of war, in which lights for illuminating the magazine are placed behind thick glass windows, to avoid danger from carrying fire among the explosives. Also called *light-box*.—2. The room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus.

Light-ship (lit'ship), *n.* A vessel riding at anchor and displaying a light for the guidance of

It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

This news should make you *lightsome*, bring joy to you.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, II. 1.

Pope's understanding was no less vigorous . . . than his fancy was *lightsome* and sprightly.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 410.

Lightsomely (lit'sum-lī), *adv.* In a lightsome manner.

Lightsomeness (lit'sum-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being lightsome or of emitting or showing light, luminousness. [Rare.]

It is to our atmosphere that . . . the *lightsomeness* of our air and the twilight are owing.

G. Chayne, *Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion*.

Lightsomeness (lit'sum-nēs), *n.* The quality of being lightsome or not heavy.

Drayton could write well, and had an agreeable *lightsomeness* of fancy.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 3d ser., p. 133.

Light-spirited (lit'spir'it-ed), *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit.

Light-struck (lit'struk), *a.* In *photog.*, injured by exposure to actinic light; fogged, as a sensitized plate which has been insufficiently protected from light, or has been used in apparatus leaking light.

Light-tight (lit'tit), *a.* Impervious to light; excluding the light perfectly. Compare *air-tight*.

Light-vessel (lit'ves'el), *n.* Same as *light-ship*.

Light-wave (lit'wāv), *n.* A wave of the luminiferous ether; a wave of light.

Light-weight (lit'wāt), *n.* In *sporting*, a man or an animal of a certain weight prescribed by the rules, between that of the *middle-weight* on one hand and that of the *feather-weight* on the other; hence, any person of light weight or of comparatively little importance.

Light-winged (lit'wing-ed), *a.* Having light or fleet wings.

Light-wing'd toys

Of feather'd Cupid. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 239.

Light-witted (lit'wit'ed), *a.* Having a feeble or weak intellect.

For *lyght-witted* or drunken, sure, men will name thee in talks. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Lightwood (lit'wūd), *n.* [*Light*¹, *n.*, + *wood*¹.] Any wood used in lighting a fire; kindlings; especially, in the southern United States, very resinous pine wood.

They [Indians] make a hearth in the middle of their canoe, raising it within two inches of the edge; upon this they lay their burning *lightwood*, split into small shivers, each splinter whereof will blaze and burn, and for end, like a candle. *Hewert*, *Virginia*, II.

A negro woman on her knees was hastily lighting a fire on the broad hearth with fat *lightwood*, and in another moment there was a strong aromatic odor, and the brilliant blaze. *Harper's Map*, LXXVIII. 243.

Lightwood knot. (a) A pine knot used for kindlings. (b) The ruddy duck, *Ardeotis rubra*: so called from its toughness. [New Bern, North Carolina.]

Lightwood (lit'wūd), *n.* [*Light*¹, *a.*, + *wood*¹.] An inappropriate colonial name for the Australian tree *Acacia melanoxylon*, more properly called *blackwood*.

Lightwood (lit'wūd), *n.* [*Light*², *a.*, + *wood*¹.] Same as *coakwood*.

Lighty (li'tī), *a.* [ME. *lighty*, *light*; < *light*¹, *n.*, + *-y*.] Full of light; illuminated; not obscure.

The lanterns of this bodi is thine ygh: if thin ygh be symple, al thi body schal be *lighty*, but if it be weyward, al thi body schal be derkful. *Wyclif*, *Luke* xi. 34.

Ligia (lij'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *Ligea* or **Ligia*, < Gr. *lygia*, a water-nymph, fem. of *lygēs*, clear-voiced.] 1. A Fabrician (1798) genus of isopod crustaceans, now referred to the family *Oniscidae*. It contains certain sea-slaters, as *L. oceanica*. Also *Lygia*.—2. The typical genus of *Ligiinae* or *Ligiidae*, having a few European and Asiatic species. *Duponchel*, 1829.

Ligiidae (li-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligia* + *-idae*.] The *Ligiinae* rated as a family. Usually called *Ligiidae*.

Ligine (lij-i-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Ligia*; also named *Ligiidae* as a family of *Geometrinae* or *Phalaenidae*. It is widely distributed, and contains 7 genera of moths, with the body stout, front prominent, palpi variable, antennae stout, pectinate in the male, thorax very short, wings entire and unmarked or very slightly speckled, tarsi spinose, and hind tibiae four-spurred. Usually called *Liginae*.

Lignage (li-nāj), *n.* A Middle English form of *lineage*.

Lignales (lij-nal'ēs), *n.* [*ME. Ligne aloes*, < OF. *lignales*, *lignales*, *ligne aloes*, *lignales*, *lignales*, etc., < L. *lignum aloes*: *lignum*, wood; *aloes*, gen. of *aloe*, *aloes*: see *aloes*.] 1. *Aloes-*

wood or agalcochum: same as *aloes*, 2.—2. A bitter drug: same as *aloes*, 1.

The woful trees that they leten falle
As bitre weren out of tares kynde.
For peyne, as is *ligne aloes* [var. *lignum aloes*] or galls.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1157.

Lignatile (lij-na'til), *a.* [*NL. lignatilis*, < L. *lignum*, wood. Cf. *saxatile*.] In bot., growing on wood; lignicole.

Lignet, *n.* A Middle English form of *lignee*.

Ligneous (lij-nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *ligneo* = Pg. *lit. ligneo*, < L. *ligneus*, wooden, < *lignum*, wood; see *lignum*.] Consisting of or resembling wood; wooden; woody; in bot., having a wood-like texture; woody, as distinguished from herbaceous. Also *lignose*.

For it may be they [shoots of vines and roots of red roses], being of a more *lignous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 554.

Ligneous galls, in *entom.*, galls which are hard and inelastic, resembling wood in structure.—*Ligneous marble*, wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble.

Lignescence (lij-nēs-ēns), *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood, + *-escent*.] Tending to be or become ligneous or woody; somewhat woody.

Lignicole (lij-ni-kōl), *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood, + *colere*, dwell.] Same as *lignicolous*.

Lignicoline (lij-nik'ō-lin), *a.* [*Lignicole* + *-ine*.] Growing upon wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi.

Ligniferous (lij-nif'ē-ras), *a.* [*L. lignifer*, < *lignum*, wood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing or yielding wood.

Lignification (lij-ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *lignification* = Pg. *lignificação*; as *lightify* + *-ation*: see *-ation*.] The act of lignifying, or the state of being lignified; the process of becoming or of making woody; an alleged conversion of animal matter into wood, not confirmed by scientific investigation.

Ligniform (lij-ni-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *ligniforme*, < L. *lignum*, wood, + *forma*, form.] Like wood; resembling wood.—*Ligniform asbestos*. See *asbestos*, 3.

Lignify (lij-ni-fi), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *lignified*, ppr. *lignifying*. [= F. *lignifier* = Pg. (refl.) *lignificarse*, < L. *lignum*, wood, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To convert into or become wood; make or grow woody.

As internal cells grow older the protoplasm disappears, the cellulose *lignifies*, and a more framework of woody cells is left. *S. E. Herriot*, *Wonders of Plant Life*, p. 6.

The object is, in brief, what appears to be a *lignified* serpent formed between the outer bark and the wood—in the cambium layer, in fact—of a native tree known as the *Ipe mistm*. *C. V. Riley*, *Sci. Amer. Suppl.*, Feb. 17, 1883.

Lignified cells, in *phys. bot.*, vegetable cells whose walls have been indurated and more or less thickened by the deposition of lignin, thus being converted into woody fiber.

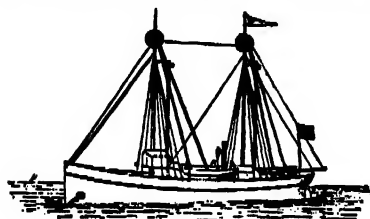
Lignin (lij'nin), *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood, + *-in*².] An organic substance which forms the characteristic part of wood-cells, bast-cells, and all woody fibers, making the greater part of the weight of most dry wood. It is superadded to the cellulose of primitive cells by deposition on their walls. It is harder and more elastic than the latter, and absorbs comparatively little water. Its chemical composition is not satisfactorily made out; but it differs from cellulose in being soluble in Schultze's macerating mixture and in potassium hydrate, but not in cupro-ammonium. It has sometimes been called *xylogem*. See *lignified cells*, under *lignify*.

Ligniperdous (lij-ni-pēr'dus), *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood, + *perdere*, destroy; cf. F. *ligniperdes*, insects destructive of wood.] Destructive of wood; injurious to timber: specifically applied to various insects, crustaceans, and mollusks.

Lignite (lij'nit), *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood, + *-ite*².] Brown-coal; imperfectly formed coal, or that in which the original form of the wood is so distinctly preserved that it can be easily recognized by the unaided eye. Lignite usually contains considerably more hygroscopic water than does true coal, and is inferior to the latter as a fuel. It contains decidedly more oxygen than true coal, and in its general chemical composition stands midway between coal and wood. It is not limited to any particular geological formation, but is more abundant in the more recent strata. The fossil fuel of the Tertiary is almost all lignite; and in the Tertiary coal, where the vegetable structure may not perhaps be distinctly recognizable, the presence of 10 or 12 per cent. of water is an indication of imperfect conversion of the material into coal. There are, however, Tertiary coals which are nearly as free from water as those of Carboniferous age usually are, as, for instance, some of the coal of southern Colorado, which is either of very early Tertiary or late Cretaceous age.

Lignitic (lij-nit'ik), *a.* [*Lignite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or containing lignite.—*Lignitic group*. Same as *Lavanian group* (which see, under *group*¹).

Lignitiferous (lij-nit'if'ē-ras), *a.* [*Lignite* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In geol., lignite-bearing; containing beds of lignite or brown-coal, as certain strata.



Light-ship.

mariners, in a position where the bottom or the depth would render a fixed lighthouse-structure impracticable. Light-ships have only such masts and sails as will enable them to reach a port if driven by storms from their anchorage.

Light-shot, *n.* In Anglo-Saxon times, a contribution of wax payable to the church three times yearly.

Lightsome (lit'sum), *a.* [*Light*¹, *a.*, + *-some*.] Emitting or manifesting light; luminous; not dark. [Now chiefly poetical.]

However dark the habitation of the mole to our eyes,
yet the animal itself finds the apartment sufficiently *lightsome*. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, vi.

If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of *lightsome* day
Gild but to flout the rains gray.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, II. 1.

Lightsome (lit'sum), *a.* [*Light*², *a.*, + *-some*.] Having the quality of lightness or buoyancy; light-hearted; cheerful or cheering; gay; airy; sportive.

and the compounds *likam* and *likewake*, *likewake*, *likewake*, etc., are ult. derived *like*², *a.* and *n.*, (prob.) *like*², *v.* and *n.*, with their derivatives, and the suffixes *-ly*, *-lyd*, as well as the terminations of each, *every*¹, *such* (Sc. *so*), *think*, *which* (*whilk*), etc.] 1. Body; form; the body of a human being or of any animal.

That in a mannes lyke

The devel to this mayden com.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 17. (Halliwell.)

Thanne hadde Witte a wyf was hote dame Studye,

That lene was of lere and of hoke bothe.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 2.

Out of her womanishe hounde

Into a briddes lyke I findo

She was transformed forth withall.

Gower, Conf. Amant, v.

2. A dead body; a corpse.

Ear on the morn, when it was day,

Three lyes were ta'en frax the castle away;

Sir Oluf the leal, and his hride was fair,

And his mither, that died wth sorrow and care.

Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 301.)

*like*² (*lik*), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. like, lyke, lyk, lyk*, also assimilated *lich, lieche, lyche*; not, as stated in the dictionaries, *< AS. like*, there being no such *AS. adj.*, but, by aphoresis, in later *ME.*, from the earlier *ME. like, lyke, lyche, alike, alyke, alyche*, etc., *< AS. gelike, etc.*, *like* (*gelike*, *u.*, one *like*), the numerous *ME.* forms being merged in *E. alike*: see *alike*, where the relation to *like*¹, *AS. lic*, body, is explained.] 1. *a.* 1. Of similar form, appearance, or quality; of corresponding kind, amount, extent, degree, etc.; corresponding; equal or equivalent; analogous; agreeing in some noticeable respect: as, territory of *like* extent; two men of *like* pursuits and tastes.

Elias was a man subject to *like* passions as we are.

Jas. v. 17.

If the men be both nought, their prayers be both *like*.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1873), fol. 44.

But thou and I are one in kind,

As moulded *like* in nature's mint.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

In proportion as the *like* units of an aggregate are exposed to unlike forces, they tend to form differentiated parts of the aggregate. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 455.*

2. Having resemblance; similar in any respect; resembling: followed by *to* or a dative case (sometimes by *as*), the word or phrase governed by *to* being, however, often omitted: as, they are *as like* (to each other) as two peas. [*Like* is frequently suffixed to nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance or in the manner of, as *childlike*, *magnet-like*.]

It was nought no humany body *like*,

But more better seemed a thyng angell-*like*.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 987.

He was lythly to looke on;

He was *like* a devill then a man.

Bevis of Hampton. (Halliwell.)

Who is *like* unto thee, O Lord, among the gods?

Ex. xv. 11.

But thou art the *liket* Auld Maitland

That ever I did see.

Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 224.)

Roe. O, he hath drawn my picture in his letter!

Prin. Anything *like*? *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 99.*

Come back into memory, *like* as thou wert in the day-spring of thy fancies.

Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

3. Likely; liable. [Archaic or provincial.]

Or that wayweris in wer what shall worthe of;

Lecker at the last end in langore to bide,

And turne vnto toffer, then any triet loye.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

He is *like* to die for hunger in the place where he is.

Jer. xxxviii. 9.

Who was dead,

Who married, who was *like* to be.

Tennyson, Audley Court.

Had like, with a present or past infinitive, a colloquial expression for *was likely, come near*: as, the wall *had like* to fall (or to have fallen) upon me; he *had like* to be (or to have been) defeated.

Forth is at Bury; but he fell so between two forms as he *had like*, between both, to have fallen back to Boxford.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 405.

Yet they adventured to go back: but it was so dark, and the food was so high, that, in their going back, they *had like* to have been drowned nine or ten times.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 178.

Something *like*, used elliptically, something like the thing desired or aimed at; what one wants: as, that is something *like*.—Such *like*, of that kind: a pleasant for either *such* or *like*.

Ye hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and cups: and many other *such like* things ye do.

Mark vii. 8.

They found a large crucifix, copes, rich vestments, beads, and heaps of *such like* trumpery. *Walpole, Letters, II. 16.*

To feel *like*, to have inclination for; to be disposed to: followed by a verbal noun in *-ing*: as, he *felt like* refusing. [Colloq.]

He did not *feel like* returning to his solitary room.

R. A. Kimball, Was He Successful?

To look *like*, to show likelihood or probability of: be in a state for: as, the weather *looks like* clearing. [Colloq.] = *syn.* Allied, cognate, analogous, parallel.

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing resembling another; a counterpart; a resemblance; a similar character, condition, or example.

His living *like* saw never living eye.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

He was a man, take him for all in all,

I shall not look upon his *like* again.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2. 188.

Your ladye has a steed,

The *like* o' him 's no in the land o' Leod.

Wilde's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 164.)

What more natural then every *like* to produce his *like*, man to beget man, fire to propagate fire?

Milton, Church-Government, l. 4.

2. In *golf*, a stroke which equalizes the number played by the other side.—*Like* cures *like*, a popular translation of the homoeopathic maxim *similia similibus curantur*, literally 'like things are cured by like things'.—The *like*, whatever is similar or akin to that which has been named; something of a similar or comparable character.

I am a stranger to any ceremonies used by them in Marriage, or at the Birth of a Child, or the *like*, if they use any.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 50.

He is master of a certain set of words, as Unity, Style, Fire, Phlegm, Easy, Natural, Turn, Sentiment, and the *like*.

Addison, Sir Timothy Tittle.

*like*² (*lik*), *adv.* [*< ME. like, lyke, by* aphoresis for *alike*: see *alike*, *adv.*, and cf. *like*², *a.*] 1. In the same or a similar manner; equally; correspondingly.

The thirde daye that thise chuldren rode to-goder *like* as that ye haue herde.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 191.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.

Ps. ciii. 13.

How then can they, *like* wretched, comfort me?

The which no less need comforted to be.

Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 261.)

2. In the manner of; in the same way as.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Like one in prayer I stood.

Longfellow, Voices of the Night, Prol.

In the honest bosom of this heroic Dutchman dwell the seven noble virtues of knighthood, flourishing among his hardy qualities *like* wild flowers among rocks.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 233.

Who the rôle of the priest and the soldier unites, And, praying *like* Aaron, *like* Joshua fights!

Whittier, From Perugia.

[This use of *like* is so nearly prepositional that the word as properly receives the name of preposition in its use, for example, *save, during, except*, in their prepositional constructions.]

3. Likely; probably.

I *like* the work well; ere it he demanded (As *like* enough it will), I 'd have it copied.

Shak., Othello, III. 4. 190.

4. As it were; so to speak: used after clauses or phrases with a signification similar to that of *like* suffixed to nouns. See *like*², *a.*, 2. [Colloq. or provincial.]

They say she was out of her mind *like* for six weeks or more.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxv.

A drop of good beer puts new sap into a man. It oils his joints *like*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 263.

Like blazes. See *blaze*.—*Like* fun. See *fun*.—*Like* mad. See *mad*.

*like*² (*lik*), *conj.* [*< like*², *adv.*; being in part an abbr. of *like as*.] *As*; *an if*. This use is commonly condemned as incorrect, and is generally unacknowledged in dictionaries. It occurs several times in Shakespeare, and not unfrequently in modern writers, and is common in colloquial and provincial usage: as, he limped *like* he had been hurt.

But, *like* in sickness, did I loathe this food.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 178.

Through which they put their heads, *like* the Gauchos do through their cloaks. *Darwin, Jour. of a Naturalist, x.*

Like for *as* is never used in New England, but is universal in the South and West. It has on its side the authority of two kings (see *sum rex Romanorum et supra grammaticam*) Henry VIII. and Charles I. This were ample, without throwing into the scale the scholar and poet Daniel.

Lowell, Intro. to Biglow Papers.

*like*² (*lik*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liked*, ppr. *liking*. [= *D. lijkēn* = *MLG. lijkēn* = *G. gleichen* = Goth. *galeikōn*, *liken*, compare; from the adj.; see *like*², *a.* Cf. *liken*.] To regard or describe as resembling; liken; compare. [Rare, *liken* being the form in common use.]

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France.

Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 6. 48.

*like*³ (*lik*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liked*, ppr. *liking*. [*< ME. liken, lyken*, *< AS. liokan*, *liokan*, please (= *OS. liokōn* = *OFries. liokā* = *D. lijkēn*, suit, = *OHG. liukēn*, *liokan*, *MEG. liukēn*, be like, suit, please, = *Ice. lika*, please, like, = Goth. *liokan*, also in comp. *galeikōn*, please); prob. *< lic*, body, form: see *like*¹. The exact transition of sense is not clear; appar. 'be the form' (for a person—governing the dative), i. e. the

form or thing desired. It is usually explained as directly from *like*², *a.*, 'to be like or suitable' (for a person); but the adj. does not exist in the earliest tongues (Goth., *AS.*, and *OHG.*) except in the full form (Goth. *galeike*, *AS. gelic*, *OHG. galkh*), from which the verb without the prefix (Goth. *liokan*, *AS. liokan*) could hardly be derived, except by assuming an apheresis impossible at this early period.] 1. *trans.* 1. To please; be pleasing to; be agreeable to; suit; satisfy; used impersonally, and followed by an object, originally dative, of the person.

I wol you tell a litel thing in prose,

That oughte *liken* you.

Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeu, l. 20.

Late me neuer no werke bigynne,

Lord, but gif it *like* thee.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 222.

The music *like* you not.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 56.

So soon as we are past through the town, I will endeavour by such discourse as best *like* you to pass away the time till you come to your ill quarters.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 237.

[This impersonal construction with the indirect object of the person gave way, in early modern English, to a personal construction, the person being taken as the subject and the thing as the direct object. See def. 2.]

2. To regard with favor; be well affected toward; be pleased with; take pleasure in.

And tho that *lyke* with me to lende, and trewly tent to me we will take

Ball wonne in weith withoutyn ende. *York Plays, p. 9.*

If I *like* thee no worse after dinner, I will not part from thee yet.

Shak., Lear, I. 4. 144.

He first decaas'd; she for a little try'd To live without him, *like* it not, and died.

Sir H. Wotton, Death of Sir Albert Morton's Wife.

"Be reasonable, Louis—be patient! I *like* you because you are patient."

"*Like* me no longer, then—love me instead."

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxvi.

I *like* a monk; I *like* a cow!

I love a prophet of the soul.

Emerson, The Problem.

3. To agree with, as food or drink. *Halliwell.*

[*Prov. Eng.*]—*syn.* 2. *Like, Love*; be fond of, relish, fancy. *Like* and *love* differ greatly in strength or warmth, and may differ in kind. *Like* may be feeble and cool, and it never has the intensity of *love*. We may *like* or even *love* a person; we only *like* the most palatable kind of food. With an infinitive, *like* is the common word, *love* being appropriate only in the hyperbole of poetical or rhetorical feeling.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be suitable or agreeable; give satisfaction.

Come, boys, sing cheerfully; we shall ne'er sing younger. We have chosen a loud tune too, because it should *like* well.

Fletcher (and others), Hoody Brother, III. 2.

2. To be pleased or suited; choose: used absolutely, but formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

But when the mightiest began to *like* of the Christian faith, by their means whole free states and kingdoms became obedient unto Christ. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VIII. 6.*

You have been somewhat bolder in my house Than I could well *like* of.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

He may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

3. To thrive; grow. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*] *like*³ (*lik*), *n.* [*< like*³, *v.*] A liking; a fancy; an inclination: used chiefly in the phrase *likes and dislikes*.

She used to say "It was not her *likes*, but her husband's, or she'd have had me back."

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 561.

The editor of a magazine should be above personal *likes and dislikes*, and judge articles upon their merits.

G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 475.

*like*⁴ (*lik*), *v. t.* [*< like*², *a.*, 3.] To be likely; chiefly or only in the preterit *liked*, equivalent to *had like*. See *like*², *a.* [Rare.]

He probably got his death, as he *liked* to have done two years ago, by viewing the troops for the expedition from the wall of Kensington-Garden.

Waipole, Letters, II. 193. (Davies.)

likeable, likeableness. See *likable, likableness*. *likehood* (*lik'hood*), *n.* [= *D. gelijkheid* = *MEG. gelicheit, glicheit, G. gleichheit* = *Dan. lighed* = *Sw. likhet*; as *like*² + *-hood*.] Likelihood. [Very rare.]

likelihood, *n.* [*ME. liklihood*; *< likely* + *-head*. Cf. *likelihood*.] Same as *likelihood*. *Chaucer.*

likelihood (*lik'li-hood*), *n.* [*< likely* + *-hood*.] 1. The state of being likely or probable; probability; likelihood; promise.

What *likelihood* of his amendment?

Shak., Rich. III., I. 2. 22.

By all *likelihood* these Ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 95.

We were looking for an anchoring-place where there was a *likelihood* of fishing.

Frederick, Sketches, p. 72.

2. Promising state or appearance; standing; consideration. [Archaic.]

Left me in reputeless banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2. 45.

3. That which is probable; a probability; an indication.

Likelihoods are those [arguments] that often hit the truth, and yet are not always so; as thus: Soothe a young manne talketh often and that alone with such a young maide. Ergo, he is in love with her.

Str. T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Against which testimonies, *likelihoods*, evidences, and apparent actions of his own, being so abundant, the bare denyall of one man, though with imprecation, cannot in any reason countervail.

Milton, Mikonoklastes, xii.

4†. Likeness; resemblance; similarity.

There is no likelihood between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation.

Raleigh.

Likelihood (lik'li-hes), *n.* [*< ME. likelihood, lykinesse; < likely + -ness.*] The condition or quality of being likely. (a) Probability. (b) Suitableness; agreeableness. (c) Likeness.

That she knew not his favour *lykynesse*,
For many scarres and many hoary heares.

Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 39.

likely (lik'li), *a.* [*< ME. likli; by apheresis for *likli*, < AS. *geliclic*, likely, apt, < *gelic*, like; see *like*², *a.*, and *-ly*¹.] 1†. Similar; congenial; kindred.*

Love is a celestiall harmonie
Of *likely* hearts.

Spenser, In Honour of Beantie, l. 198.

2. That may be suitable; preferred for a particular reason or purpose; fit or adapted, or giving promise of being so: as, a *likely* subject for satire.

In that battell Darrell was Baner,
And, as the story telleth in euerie wise,
He was a *likely* knight for that office.

Gearydes (R. E. T. S.), l. 2107.

Venator. Now *Piscator*, where will you begin to fish?
Piscator. We are not yet come to a *likely* place.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

The swag-shopkeepers can always find customers "for anything *likely*," with the indispensable proviso that it is cheap.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, l. 437.

3. Having likeness to truth; that seems or that may be true; credible; probable: as, a *likely* story.

Most *likely* 'tis for you.

Shak., Cor., l. 2. 16.

Sore hath been their fight,
As *likely* was when two such foes met arm'd.

Milton, P. L., vi. 628.

It seems *likely* that he was in hope of being busy and conspicuous.

Johnson, Otway.

Hence—4. Within the limits of probability; having a tendency; so situated or constituted that he or it will probably be or do something indicated: followed by an infinitive.

Many things happen, not *likely* to ensue from any promises or antecedencies.

Str. T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 6.

The election of the speaker showed that the duke was not *likely* to have his own way in the assembly.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 342.

It is proverbial that, if a man does not care for himself, he is not *likely* to care much for other people.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 97.

5†. Liable to happen or come about; in prospect or expectation.

Have you heard of no *likely* was toward, 'twixt the Dukes of Cornwall and Albany?

Shak., Lear, II. 1. 11.

Grant that our hopes, yet *likely* of fair birth,
Should be still-born.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. 63.

6. Such as may be liked; likable; pleasing; agreeable; commendable; promising; good.

Thou art as *likely* a fellow as any is in the company.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, l. 2.

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold.

Milton, P. L., III. 400.

From 30 to 60 *likely* young horses.

Moss, Mercury, April 29, 1796.

He it was who had let her know when Hayterbank Farm had been to let, esteeming it a *likely* piece of land for his uncle to settle down upon.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Time was that Cack was a . . . *likely* young man, and his wife a very respectable woman.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 11.

likely (lik'li), *adv.* [*< likely, a.*] Probably; as may reasonably be supposed.

like-minded (lik'min'ded), *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose; animated by the same spirit or temper; having the same or similar thoughts and tendencies.

Full ye my joy, that ye be *like-minded*, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind.

Phil. II. 2.

liken (li'kn), *v. t.* [*< ME. *liknen*, *lyknen*, *liknen* = MLG. *liknen* = Dan. *lygne* = Sw. *likna*; as *like*², *a.*, and *-en*¹ (3). Cf. *like*², *v.*] 1†. To make like; cause to resemble.*

I will her *liken* to a laidly worm,
That warps about the stone.
The Laidly Worm of Spindleston-hough (Child's Ballads, l. 232).

It is remarkable how exactly the occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, *liken* it to the worst despotism.

Brougham.

2. To represent, declare, or describe as like or similar; compare.

Lillwhite was hur *liche* to *Kerne* the beurde [lady];

Where is ther leugged in lond a Lady so sweete?

Alexander of Macedoine (R. E. T. S.), l. 126.

Men may well *lykne* that Bryd [the phoenix?] unto God; be cause that there nys no God but on.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 48.

And he said, Whereunto shall we *liken* the kingdom of God?

Mark iv. 30.

Well may the preacher and the ploughman be *likened* together.

Lattimer, Sermon of the Plough.

likeness (lik'nes), *n.* [*< ME. *likenes*, *liknes*, *lykenes*, by aphoresis from *liknes*, < AS. *gelicnes*, rarely *licnes* (= OS. *gelicnast*, *gelicnast*, *gelicnast* = D. *gelijkens* = MLG. *likenisse* = OLG. *geliknissi*, *geliknissi*, *chliknissi*, MHG. *geliknissi*, *geliknissi*, G. *gelichnis*), form, semblance, image, likeness, < *gelic*, like, alike; see *alike*, *like*², *a.*, and *-ness*.] 1. The state of being like or alike; the relation of two or more objects which agree in respect to some quality; similitude; similarity; resemblance.*

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our *likeness*.

Gen. l. 26.

I see thee what thou art, and know
Thy *likeness* to the wise below;
Thy kindred with the great of old.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

While Spalato is putting on the *likeness* of a busy modern town, Traù has nothing to show but its ancient memories.

H. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 180.

2. That which resembles something else; an express representation or copy; an effigy; especially, a portrait of a person, or a representation of an animal or other object.

What seem'd his head
The *likeness* of a kingly crown had on.

Milton, P. L., II. 672.

Here, take my *likeness* with you, whilst 'tis so.
Conley, The Mistress, My Picture.

likerous, *a.* See *likerous*.

likewake (lik'wāk), *n.* [Also *lykewake*, also assimilated *lichwake* (also by corruption *lake-wake*, *latewake*); < ME. **likewake*, *lykewak*, *lichwake*; < *like*¹, *lich*, a dead body, + *wake*, a watching; see *like*¹ and *wake*¹, *n.*] A watch over a dead body.

Ne how Arcyte is brent to ashen colde,
Ne how that *like-wake* was yholde
Al thilke night, no howe the Grekes playe
The wake-playes, ne kepe I nat to seye.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2100.

The night it is her low *lykewake*,
The morn her burial day.

Young Benjy (Child's Ballads, II. 308).

likewise (lik'wiz), *adv.* [Abbr. of *in like wise*. Cf. Dan. *ligewetis*.] In like manner; moreover; also; too.

The same Thursdaye we sayled, styll traunerynge ye see
ayenst ye wynde; and so *lyke wise* we dyde ye nyght
loowyngs.

Str. I. Guyford, Flygrymage, p. 61.

Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou *likewise*.

Luke x. 37.

As there were many reformers, so *likewise* there were many reformations.

Str. T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 4.

likin (li'kēn), *n.* [Chin., < li, the thousandth part of a tael, + kin, money.] A tax, originally of one cash per tael on the value of all sales, imposed by the people of China upon themselves, in order to make up the deficiency in the land-tax, during the Taiping rebellion (1850-64).

It was to be set apart for military purposes only, and was intended to be merely a temporary measure. It is still levied, however, and has been recognised in treaties by the foreign nations trading with China. The rate varies at the different barriers all over the country; but foreign-owned goods are exempted from this and other local exactions by transit passes, which are issued by the customs authorities on the payment of a commutation of 2½ per cent. ad valorem. Also spelled *lekhi*.

There were imposed special taxes, or *likin* dues (in China, on many commodities.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 70 (1886), p. 200.

liking (li'king), *n.* [*< ME. *liking*, *likinge*, *lykynge*; verbal n. of *like*², *v.*] 1. The state of being pleased with something; favor; approval; inclination; pleasure: as, one's *liking* for a friend; he took a *liking* to the place.*

Yours *liking* is that I shal tell a tale.

Chaucer, Prologue to Pardoner's Tale, l. 169.

That liked, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love.

Shak., Much Ado, I. 1. 302.

Friendships begin with *liking* or gratitude.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxiii.

2. A favorable or pleasing condition; attractive appearance; comeliness; in general, appearance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They not only give it no manner of grace at all, but rather do disfigure the stuffe and spill the whole workmanship, taking away all bewtie and good *liking* from it.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 115.

Their young ones are in good *liking*.

Job xxxix. 4.

I shall think the worse of fat men, as long as I have an eye to make difference of men's *liking*.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1. 57.

On *liking*, on trial or probation; on approval: as, to engage a servant on *liking*.

Forced with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here.

Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 152.

Pray excuse him, madam: . . . he [the waiter] is a very young man on *liking*, and we don't like him.

Dieters, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 4.

liking (li'king), *a.* [*< ME. *likinge*, *lykynge*; ppr. of *like*², *v.*] Pleasing; comely; good-looking.*

I wot no lady so *likynge*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 262.

She, thus in blake, *likynge* to Trolia,

Over alle thinge, he stood for to beholde.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 209.

likingly, *adv.* [*< ME. *likingly*; < *liking*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Pleasantly; agreeably.*

Myn herte fill down vnto my too

That was woont sitten full *likingly*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (R. E. T. S.), p. 21.

likingness, *n.* [*< ME. *likingnes*; < *liking*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Pleasingness.*

This hank of herte in gouthe y-wys

Pursueth euere this felleant hen;

This felleant hen is *likingness*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (R. E. T. S.), p. 22.

lil, *a.* See *lil*².

lilac (li'lak), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lilach*, *lilack*; dial. *laylock*; = F. *lilas*, < Sp. *lilac* = Pg. *lilas* = Bulg. *lilek*, *luleka* = Bohem. *lilak* = Pol. *lilak* = Turk. *lilak*, < Ar. *lilak*, < Pers. *lilak*, *lilak*, *lilak*, *lilak* (?), prop. the indigo-plant, with alteration of the initial consonant, < *nilak* (also *nīl* = Hind. Ar. *nīl*), the indigo-plant (*nilak*, bluish), < Skt. *nīla*, dark-blue indigo, *nīl*, indigo-plant. Cf. *anil*.] 1. A shrub of the genus *Syringa*. See *Syringa*. The common lilacs are *S. vulgaris* and *S. Persica*, with their varieties; they abound, especially the former, as ornamental plants, cultivated for their beauty and fragrance. *S. vulgaris* is the larger species, having heart-shaped leaves and large thyrsiform clusters of purple flowers—the ordinary purple lilac or Scotch lilac, or, with white flowers, the common white lilac. There is also a blue-flowered variety, *S. Persica*, the Persian lilac, is a smaller, slender shrub, with looser panicles and pale flowers, blooming later, and also having a white variety. Countess Joska's lilac, *S. Joskiana*, discovered by the Countess von Joska in Transylvania, is a tall shrub with elliptical-lanceolate wrinkled leaves and bluish-purple scintles flowers. The Himalayan lilac, *S. Amodi*, is large, with dense panicles, but is not preferred to the common lilac. The lilac was formerly called *pipe-tree* or *pipe-priest*, and *blue-pipe*, on account of the large pith that could easily be bored out of the straight shoots to make pipe-stems. The common lilac has febrifugal properties. (See *Medicine*.) An oil is extracted from it for use in perfumery. The name *lilac* has also been given to various plants having some resemblance to the true lilac (see phrases below).

A fontaine of white marble with a lead cesterne, which fontaine is set round with six trees called *lilac* trees.

Survey of Nonuch Palace, 1680 (Archæologia, v. 484). (Devon.)

2. The color of the common lilac-blossom; a pale-purple color. A color-disk composed of one half artificial ultramarine, one sixth Chinese vermilion, and one third white will give a lilac.—*African lilac*, *Melia Azadirach*.—*Australian lilac*, the labiate plants *Prostanthera violacea* and *P. lutea*.—*Charles X. lilac*, the variety *grandiflora* of *S. vulgaris*, a form with particularly large and fine panicles.—*German lilac*, an old provincial name for a valerian, probably the red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*.—*Hungarian lilac*, same as *Countess Joska's lilac*. See def. 1.—*Indian lilac*, the grape-myrtle, *Lagerstræmia Indica*, a beautiful lythraceous shrub from China, bearing large rose-colored flowers. It is hardy in the latitude of Washington, D. C. Sometimes, also, *Melia Azadirach*.—*Victorian lilac*, See *Hardenbergia*.—*West Indian lilac*, *Melia Azadirach*.

lil, *a.* Of the light-purple color of the flower of the common lilac.

So Willy and I were wedded; I wore a *lilac* gown;
And the ringers rang with a will, and he gave the ringers a crown.

Tennyson, The Grandmother.

lilaceous (li-lä'shius), *a.* [*< lilac + -ous* (acc. com. to *-aceous*).] Of the color of lilac: as, the *lilaceous* throat of a humming-bird.

lilac-gray (li'lak-grä), *n.* A very pale violet color. A color-disk composed of one third artificial ultramarine and two thirds white might be called a *lilac-gray*.

lilacine (li'lä-sin), *n.* [*< lilac + -ine*².] In chem., a bitter principle found in the lilac.

lilac-mildew (li'lak-mil'dü), *n.* A fungus, *Microsphaera Friesii*, infesting the leaves of the lilac.

Lilac-rust (l'lak-rust), n. Same as *lilac-mildew*.
Lilacthroat (l'lak-thrôt), n. A hummingbird of the genus *Phaceloma*.

Lilburni, n. [Origin obscure; perhaps < *lil*, contr. of *little*, + *ME. burn*, *borne*, etc., a man; see *born*.] A heavy, stupid fellow. *Hallwell*.

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,
Such a *lilburne*, such a hoball, such a lohecke.

Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

Lil, a. A dialectal contraction of *little*. Compare *lilb*.

Liliaceae (lil-i-ä'sä-ë), n. pl. [NL. (S. Endlicher), < *L. Lilium*, q. v., + *-aceae*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by the regular symmetrical and almost always hexandrous flowers, with a non-glumaceous perianth which is free from the generally three-celled ovary. There are, with one exception, six stamens, one before each division of the perianth. The fruit is a pod or berry containing from few to many seeds having a small embryo in copious albumen. It is a large order dispersed widely round the world, and containing about 2,500 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees. Many genera, as *Lilium*, *Tulipa*, *Euphrasia*, furnish beautiful garden-flowers; some, as *Alium*, yield esculent bulbs; a few, as *Alot*, supply important medicines; and *P'hormium* and a few others yield a textile fiber.

Liliaceous (lil-i-ä'shius), a. [*L. Lilium*, of or belonging to a lily, < *L. lilium*, a lily; see *lily*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of lilies, or plants of the order *Liliaceae*; lily-like.

Liliet, n. An obsolete spelling of *lily*.

Lilled (lil'id), a. [*Lily* + *-ed*.] 1. Abounding in or embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's lilled hanks.

Milton, Arcades, l. 97.

2. Resembling lilies, especially in color.

She was the fairest of all the lilled brood.

J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 6.

Shrinking Caryatides
Of just-tinged marble, like Eve's lilled flesh
Beneath her Maker's finger. *Browning, Nordello*.

Liliform (lil'i-fôr'm), a. [*L. lilium*, lily, + *forma*, form.] Having the general form of a lily-flower. [Rare.]

Liliformed (lil'i-fôr'md), a. [*liliform* + *-ed*.] Same as *liliform*.

Patterns of glazed ware with broad flattened rims of tasselled or *liliformed* patterns found at Canterbury.

Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass., xii. 72.

Lilium (lil'i-um), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), < *L. lilium*, a lily; see *lily*.] A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceae*, belonging to the tribe *Tulipeae*, distinguished from the related genera by the versatile anthers. The flowers are either erect or nodding, and have as a rule a funnel-shaped perianth of six segments, with six stamens and a three-lobed stigma. There are about 45 species, found in the northern temperate regions of the world. They all have scaly bulbs, some of which are edible, as those of *L. Martagon*, eaten by the Cosacks, and those of *L. tigrinum* (the tiger-lily) and others in China and Japan. Their chief value, however, lies in the beauty of their flowers. For the species, see *lily*.

Lil'it (lil'), v. t. and t. [Early mod. E. *lylle*; a var. of *loll*.] To loll.

Dreadfull Cerberus
His three deformed heads did lay along, . . .
And lilled forth his bloody flaming tongue.
Spenser, F. Q., i. v. 24.

Lil'it (lil'), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. One of the holes of a wind-instrument. [Scotch.]—2. A small pin. *Draper's Dictionary*.

Lil'it, **lil** (lil'), a. A dialectal contraction of *little*. Also *lilo*. [Southern U. S.; in negro use.]

Lille lace. See *lace*.

Lilbulero, **Lilbulero** (lil'i-bu-lë-rö, -bör-lë-rö), n. Originally, it is said, a watchword of the Irish Roman Catholics in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641; afterward, the name of a song burlesquing the former, said to have been written by Lord Wharton, which was extremely popular in England during and after the revolution of 1688, having the refrain "Lero, lero, lilbulero," etc.

Lilliputian (lil-i-pü'shan), a. and n. [*Lilliput* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. a. Pertaining to Lilliput, an imaginary kingdom described in Swift's "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver," or to its people, feigned to be pygmies about six inches high. Hence—2. Of minute size.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of the imaginary kingdom of Lilliput.—2. A person of diminutive size; a very small dwarf.

Lillypilly (lil'i-pil-i), n. [Australian.] A tree of the myrtle family, *Eugenia Smithii* (*Acmena floribunda*), found in Australia. It is a slender but sometimes tall tree, with terminal panicles of abundant white flowers, and a very hard and heavy wood. Also called *Australian myrtle*.

Lilt (lilt'), v. [*ME. liltan*, *liltan*; origin obscure.] I. trans. 1. To sound.

Londe alarom ypon lunde lilted was thenne.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1207.

2. To sing or play in snatches, and with easy, tripping grace, as a song or a tune; utter or pour forth with sprightliness, animation, or gaiety.

Our Jenny sings saftly the "Cowden Broom knowes,"
And Roale liltes swiftly the "Milking the ewes."

Ramsey, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 4.

The Muse shall . . .
Such enchantment lilt to thee
That thou shalt hear the life-blood flow
From farthest stars to grass-blades low.

Lowell, To the Muse.

II. intrans. 1. To sing or play a tune in a sprightly, tripping manner; utter musical sounds flowingly and cheerfully.

Lasses a' liltin' before the break of day.

Jane Elliot, Flowers of the Forest.

Mak' haste an turn king David owre,
An' lilt wi' holy clangor.

Burns, The Ordination.

2. To do anything with dexterity or quickness; spring; hop. [Rare.]

Whether the bird sit here or there,
O'er table lilt, or perch on chair.

Wordsworth, The Redbreast.

Lilt (lilt'), n. [*Lilt*, v.] 1. A snatch of a cheerful, lively song; a short, smooth-flowing, tripping air or tune.

The blithest lilt that e'er my lugs heard sung.

Ramsey, Poems, ii. 290.

Hence—2. Cadence; rhythmic swing or flow.

This faculty of hitting on the precise lilt of thought and measure that shall catch the universal ear and sing themselves in everybody's memory is a rare gift.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 286.

The lilt and melody of Shelley, joined to precision of thought and outline. *Stedman, Poets of America*, p. 165.

Lilting (lil'ting), a. [*ME. liltung*; ppr. of *lilt*, v.] Played or sung in an animated manner; giving lively utterance to a lilt or song.

Many a flowte and liltung horne,
And pipes made of greene corne.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1222.

Lily (lil'i), n. and a. [Formerly also *lilly*, *lillie*; < *ME. lile*, < *AS. lile*, *lilige* = *OS. lili* = *D. lili* = *OHG. lila*, *MHG. lile* (also *gilge*), *G. lile* = *Ice. lila* = *Dan. lile* = *Sw. lila* = *F. lis* = *OSp. lilio*, *Sp. Pg. lilio* (Sp. also *lis*, < *F.*) = *It. giglio* (> *Croatian shily*) = *Pol. lilya*, *letta* = *Serv. lilyan* = *Russ. lilya* = *Hung. lilom*, < *L. lilium* = *Serv. lir, lyer*, < *Gr. leipon*, a lily.] I. n.; pl. *lilies* (-iz). 1. A plant of the genus *Lilium*, or its flower. In the four native species of the eastern United States the perianth is colored from

red flowers and bulblets in the axils of the upper leaves, a plant of the region of the Alps, long known to gardeners; and the white or Madonna lily, *L. candidum*, also called *annunciation lily*, found wild in the northern Mediterranean countries. Among the fine Asiatic lilies are the lance-leaved or spear-leaved lily, *L. speciosum* (*lanceolatum*), from Korea and Japan, with white flowers more or less suffused or spotted with pink, and with the lower part of the sepals covered with papillae; the giant lily, *L. giganteum*, the largest of the genus, from the Himalayan region; and the tiger-lily, *L. tigrinum*, so called from its spots, a plant introduced from China and known everywhere. There are many other less-known lilies.

Softer than water or any liquor,
Or dew that lilt on the lily flower,
Was Cristes bodi in blood colour.

Holy Rood (R. E. T. S.), p. 120.

Lay her in lilies and in violets.

Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 202.

2. Any one of many plants resembling the lily. —3. The end of a compass which points to the north; so called from being frequently ornamented with a lily or fleur-de-lis.

If we place a needle touched at the foot of tongue and iron, it will obvert or turn aside its lilies or north point, and conform its cusps or north extrem with the andiron.

Str. T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

African lily, a plant of the genus *Agapanthus*. — **Atamisco lily**, *Epiphyranthes atamisco*. See *Epiphyranthes*, and also *Atamisco*. — **Belladonna lily**. See *Amaryllis*. — **Blackberry lily**, *Belamcanda* (*Pardonius*) *chinensis*, of the iris family. — **Calla lily**. See *calla*, 2. — **Day-lily**. See *hemerocallis*. — **Fleur-de-lis** of three lilies. See *flor-de-lis*. — **Florentine lily**. See *lily*. — **Jacobus lily**, *Sprekelia formosissima*. — **Knight's-star lily**. See *Hesperis*. — **Lent-lily**, the daffodil. — **Lilies of France**, the fleur-de-lis which constitute the distinctive armorial bearing of the ancient royal family of France, and figured on the French royal standard.

But Magua is pledged not to smily the lilies of France.

Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xvii.

Lily of the flag, in her, a fleur-de-lis, as borne in the arms of France. — **Mexican lily**, *Amaryllis regina*, a plant with beautiful scarlet flowers. — **Pond-lily**, the spatterdock, genus *Nymphaea* (*Nuphar*); also, the common species of *Nymphaea* (*Callista*). — **Water-lily**, most often *Nymphaea* (*Callista*). See *water-lily*. — **Yellow lily**, the gold-lily. See *def. 1*, above.

II. a. Resembling a white lily, especially in purity; pure; unsullied.

By Cupid's dove,
And so thou shalt! and by the lily truth
Of my own breast, thou shalt, beloved youth!

Keats, Endymion, iv.

Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat,
High in her chamber up a tower to the east
Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Lily-beetle (lil'i-bë'til), n. A beetle, *Crioceris*

mordigera.
Lily-encrinite (lil'i-en'kri-nit), n. Same as *stone-lily*. See *encrinite*.

Lily-faced (lil'i-fäst), a. Pale-faced; affectedly modest or sensitive.

Like a squemish dame,
Shrink and look lily-faced.

J. Baillie.

Lily-handed (lil'i-han'ded), a. Having white, delicate hands; hence, effeminate.

No little lily-handed Baronet he,
A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman.

Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

Lily-hyacinth (lil'i-hi'ä-sinth), n. A bulbous perennial plant with blue flowers, *Scilla lilio-hyacinthus*.

Lily-iron (lil'i-i'ërn), n. In *whaling*, the detachable barbed head of a harpoon. There are two bars, and between them, a little to one side and at an angle with the axis of the head, is fixed the harpoon-shank, which carries the line. The harpoon, owing to this peculiarity of form, penetrates the whale's body in a curved course, and thus secures a firm hold.

Lilyliver (lil'i-liv'er), n. A white-livered person; a coward.

I always knew that I was a lily-liver.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xii.

Lily-livered (lil'i-liv'ërd), a. White-livered; cowardly.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
Thou lily-liver'd boy.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 2. 17.

Lily-of-the-valley (lil'i-qv-thë-val'i), n. See *Convallaria*.

Lily-pad (lil'i-pad), n. The broad leaf of a water-lily, especially as it lies upon the water in its place of growth. [U. S.]

A deer had been down to eat the lily-pads at the foot of the lake the night before.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 145.

Lily-star (lil'i-stär), n. Same as *feather-star*.

Lily-white (lil'i-hwit), a. [*ME. lillwhite*, *lillwhy*; < *lily* + *white*.] White as a lily. [Poetical.]

Lord Ronald brought a lily-white doe
To give his cousin, Lady Clara.

Tennyson, Lady Clara.

Lilt, n. An obsolete but historically more correct spelling of *lilt*.



Lily (*Lilium superbum*).

1. Upper part of the plant with flowers. 2. Lower part of the plant with bulb. a, stamen; b, pistil; c, fruit.

yellow to scarlet, with purple or brown spots on the inside. They are: the wild orange-red lily, *L. Philadelphicum*, with flowers erect and sepals not recurved, common in sandy soil; the Southern red lily, *L. Canadense*, with solitary erect flowers and recurved sepals; *L. Canadense*, with several nodding flowers and the sepals recurved, common in the north; and the American Turk's-cap or swamp-lily, *L. superbum*, with a pyramidal panicle, often with 20 or sometimes even 40 blossoms, found on low grounds at the north. Among the eight species of the Pacific slope are the Washington lily, *L. Washingtonianum*, often with as many as 30 large and fragrant white flowers, becoming purplish, in a thyrsoid raceme; the panther-lily, *L. pardalinum*; and Humboldt's lily, *L. Humboldtii*. Among European species are the Martagon lily, *L. Martagon*, found wild in Europe and in Siberia, and cultivated from time immemorial, the varieties differing in color; the bulb-bearing lily, *L. bulbiferum*, with orange-

Lima (lī'mā), n. [NL. (Bruguières, 1791), appar. so called from the shape of their shells, < L. *lima*, a file.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Limidae*. The obliquely oval shell gapes anteriorly and has a straight toothless hinge,



Lima squamata.



Lima (Plagiostoma) cardiformis.

and the mantle-margin is cirrose. *L. Mans* swims easily like a scallop, with a flapping movement of the valves, spins a byssus, and sometimes builds a nest or burrow. The genus was formerly placed with the scallops in *Pectinidae*.

2. [L. c.] A member of this genus.

Lima bark. See *bark*².

Limacina (lī-mā-sīn'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), < *Limax* (Lamarck) + -ina.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Limax*, including all the naked terrestrial gastropods. By later systematists its constituents have been distributed among the families *Limacidae*, *Arionidae*, *Vitrinidae*, *Testacellidae*, and *Onchidiidae*.

Limacel, **limacelle** (līm-ā-sel'), n. [F. *limacelle*, dim., < NL. *Limax* (Lamarck), q. v.] The small internal shell of the genus *Limax*. It has a subquadrate form, and has no spine, but a marginal nucleus near the posterior end.

Limaceous (lī-mā'shius), a. [F. *limax* (Lamarck), a snail, slug, + -ous.] Like a slug; of or relating to the *Limacidae*.

Limaces (lī-mā'sēz), n. pl. [NL., plural of *Limax*.] Same as *Limacina*. *Férussac*, 1819.

limacian (lī-mā'shi-an), n. [F. *limax* (Lamarck), a snail, slug, + -ian.] A limacid; a slug, or some related pulmonate.

limacid (līm'ā-sid), n. A gastropod of the family *Limacidae*; a slug.

Limacidae (lī-mā-sīn'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Limax* (Lamarck) + -idae.] A family of land-snails or terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Limax*, accepted with various limitations, sometimes merged in *Helicidae*; the slugs. In a



Limax sowerbyi, crawling and at rest.

strict sense now current, the *Limacidae* are those land-gastropods which have a naked body, the mantle being small, narrow, anterior, and shield-like; the shell reduced to a rudiment and concealed under the mantle; the jaw ribless; and the teeth of three kinds—a central tricuspid, laterals of same height as the central and bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginals differing from the laterals and aculeate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. Wider limits and vaguer characters were assigned to the *Limacidae* by older authors. The species are of nearly world wide distribution, but most numerous in temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The slugs of gardens and damp places are familiar examples.

limaciform (lī-mā-sīn'ē-ā), a. [F. *limax* (Lamarck), a snail, slug, + -forma, form.] Resembling a slug; limaceous. Specifically applied in entomology to certain ovate herbivorous larvae with short or obsolete legs, and having the body covered with a kind of slime, as those of certain *Penthrinidae*.

Limacina¹ (lī-mā-sīn'ē-ā), n. [NL., < L. *limax* (Lamarck), a snail, + -ina.] A genus of pteropods, typical of the family *Limacinae*. *L. borealis* is one of the animals which form brit or whale-food. *Cuvier*, 1817.



Limacina antarctica.

Limacina² (lī-mā-sīn'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Limax* (Lamarck) + -ina.] 1. Same as *Limacina*. *Wiegmann*, 1832; *Macgillivray*, 1843.—2. A subfamily of *Helicidae*, restricted to the genus *Limax*: same as *Limacina*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

Limacina (lī-mā-sīn'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Limax* (Lamarck) + -ina.] 1. A subfamily of land-snails referred to the family *Helicidae*, typified by the genus *Limax*, and variously limited. It is nearly or quite the same as *Limacidae*.—2. A family of pteropods containing the genera *Limacina* and *Atlantia*. *Férussac*, 1821.

limacine (līm'ā-sin), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Limacina* or *Limacidae*, or having their characters; limaciform; limaceous.

II. n. A slug of the subfamily *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae*.

Limacinae (lī-mā-sīn'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL.] 1. In De Blainville's classification (1825), the third family of his *Pulmobranchiata*, distinguished from *Auriculacea* and *Limnacea*, and containing the genera *Succinea*, *Bulinus*, *Achatina*, *Clausilia*, *Pupa*, *Helix*, *Testacella*, *Formicella*, *Limacella*, *Limax*, *Onchidium*, etc. It is thus an enormous group, equivalent to the suborder *Geophila* or *Stylommatophora*, now divided into many modern families, and no longer in use.

2. Same as *Limacina*. *Reere*, 1841.

limacinian (lī-mā-sīn'ē-an), n. [F. *limacine* + -ian.] A slug or slug-like animal; any limacine.

limacnid (lī-mā-sīn'ē-nid), n. A pteropod of the family *Limacinae*.

Limacoides (lī-mā-sīn'ē-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Limacina* + -oides.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Limacina*, with fins attached to the sides of the body and united ventrally by operculigerous lobes, and with a spiral or subspiral shell coiled toward the left. It contains many species, living near the surface of the ocean in different parts of the world. See out under *Limacina*.

Limacodes (lī-mā-kō'dēs), n. [NL., < Gr. *λεμαξ* (> L. *limax*), a slug, snail (see *limax*), + *eidōs*, form.] A genus of moths sometimes giving name to a family *Limacodidae*. In Latreille's classification it was put in his third section (*Pseudobombyces*) of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, and characterized by "having the caterpillar-like wood-lice," whence the name. It is now referred to *Arotidae*. *L. testudo* and *L. asellus* are examples.

Limacodidae (lī-mā-kō'dē-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Limacodes* + -idae.] A family of moths named from the genus *Limacodes*. The antennae are not pectinate, and the larvae are onisciform. Also called *Cochleopodidae*, or abandoned to *Arotidae*.

limacoid (līm'ā-kōid), a. and n. [F. *limax* (Lamarck) + -oid. Cf. *limacoides*.] I. a. Pertaining to the *Limacidae* or *Limacodidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A slug of the family *Limacidae*.

Limacoides (lī-mā-kō'dē-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Fitzinger, 1833), < *Limax* (Lamarck) + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] Same as *Limacina*.

limacon (līm'ā-sōn), n. [F., a snail, < L. *limax* (Lamarck), a snail.] 1. Any univalve shell.—2. A curve, invented and named by Pascal, generated from a circle by adding a constant length to all the radii vectores drawn from a point of its circumference as an origin, taking proper account of negative radii vectores. It is a Cartesian, having cusps on the circular points; and it has a single bitangent, which is always real. It has three varieties, all of which are unicursal curves of the fourth order. One of these is the cardioid, which is a single form lying between the other two. It is of the third class. It has no node, but a cusp at the origin, and has no inflections. (See out under *cardioid*.) All other limacons are of the fourth class. Those lying outside of the cardioid have the origin as an acnode, and two real inflections; those lying within the cardioid have a crunode at the origin, and two imaginary inflections. For a crunodal limacon, see *Cartesian*, n. 2.



Acnode

Limadæ (līm'ā-dē), n. pl. See *Limidae*.

limail (lī-māil'), n. [ME., also *limail*, *limaille*, < OF. *limaille*, F. *limaille* (= Sp. *limalla* = Pg. *limalha*), filings, < *limar*, file, < L. *limare*, file: see *limation*.] Filings of any metal.

Therein put was of silver *limaille*.
An ounce, and stopped was, withouten fayle,
The hole with wax, to kepe the *limail* in.
Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 151.

Limapontia (lī-mā-pōn'shi-ā), n. [NL. (Forbes, 1832), < *Limax* + Gr. *pōntos*, sea.] A genus of slug-like nudibranchiata, typical of the family *Limapontidae*.

Limapontidae (lī-mā-pōn'shi-ā-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Limapontia* + -idae.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Limapontia*. The species are slug-like, with a flat head prolonged laterally into simple tentacles, dorsal anus, and no branchiae; the radula has a single row of teeth. They are inhabitants of the coast of the North Atlantic. Also *Limapontidae*.

limation (lī-mā'shōn), n. [F. *limatio* (n.), a diminishing (lit. prop. a filing), < L. *limare*, pp. *limatus*, file (see *limed*), < *lima*, a file: see *Lima*.] The act of filing or polishing. [Rare.]

limature (lī-mā-tūr), n. [F. *limature*, *limoure* = Sp. Pg. *limadura* = It. *limatura*, < L. *limatura*, filings, < *limare*, file: see *limation*.] 1. The act of filing.—2. Filings; particles removed by a file. [Rare.]

lima-wood (lī-mā-wōd), n. See *brasil*, 2.

limax (lī'maks), n. [NL., < L. *limax*, a slug, snail, kindred with *L. limus*, slime, mud; cf. Gr.

λίμνη, a marsh.] 1. The typical genus of *Limacidae*, formerly of great extent and heterogeneous composition, now restricted to the slugs which are without a caudal mucous pore, with a concealed quadrate non-spiral shell or limacel, and a smooth jaw.—2. [L. c.] In early systems of classification, as the Linnean, the animal or soft body of any univalve, considered apart from its shell, which latter was otherwise classified.

limb¹ (līm), n. [Early mod. E. *lim*, *lym*, *lymme*; < ME. *lim*, < AS. *lim* (pl. *limu*, *leomu*) = Icel. *limr* = Sw. Dan. *lem*, a limb, member of the body.] 1. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head and trunk; an appendicular member; a leg, an arm, or a wing: often limited in meaning to the leg, at present general out of affected or prudish unwillingness to use the word *leg*.

He was a moche man and a longe,

In every *lym* styff and stronge.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 35, l. 74. (*Hallivell*.)

Some han here Armes or here *lymes* alle to broken,

and some the sides. *Manderley*, *Travels*, p. 176.

Of courage haughty, and of *limb*

Heroic built. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 484.

I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating batt'ries,

And there I left for witness an arm and a *limb*.

Burns, *Jolly Beggar*, I am a Son of Mars.

"A bit of the wing, Roxy, or of the—under *limb*!" The

first laugh broke out at this.

O. W. Holmes, *Elsie Venner*, vii.

2. The branch of a tree: applied only to a branch

of some size, and not to a small twig.—3. The

part of a bow above or below the grip or handle.

—4. A thing or person regarded as a part of

something else; a part; a member: as, a *limb*

of the devil; a *limb* of the law.

Crye we to Kynde that he come and defende vs,

Foles, fro this fendes *lymes* for Piers loue the Flowman.

Piers Plowman (B), xx. 70.

That little *limb* of the devil has cheated the gallows.

Scott.

5. A mischievous or roguish person, especially

a young person; an imp; a scapegrace; a scamp.

[Colloq.]

I had it from my maid Joan Hearsey; and she had it

from a *limb* o' the school, she says, a little *limb* of nine

year old. *B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, iii. 2.

Exarticulate *limbs*. See *exarticulate*.—Syn. 1. See

member.

limb² (līm), v. t. [F. *limber*, n.] 1. To supply

with limbs.

As they please,

They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, or size

Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare.

Milton, P. L., vi. 352.

2. To dismember; tear or carve off the limbs

of: as, to *limb* a turkey; to *limb* a tree.

It is *dam* seemed to be built principally of alder poles

wall *limbed* off, and placed, roughly speaking, side by

side. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 231.

limb³ (līm), n. [F. *limbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *limbo*, < L. *limbus*, a border, edge, fringe, belt, the zodiac (in NL. esp. the border or outer edge of the sun or moon). Cf. *limbus*, *limbo*.] 1. In

astron., the border or outermost edge of the

disk of the sun or moon.

The star once risen, though only one man in the hemi-

sphere has yet seen its upper *limb* in the horizon, will

mount and mount, until it becomes visible to other men,

multitudes, and climbs the zenith of all eyes.

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 182.

2. The graduated edge of a circle or circle or as-

tronomical or surveying instrument, etc.—3.

In *zool.*, the lateral area or marginal band of the

cephalic shield of trilobites on either side of the

glabella, corresponding to a pleuron of the

thoracic region.—4. In *bot.*, the border or up-

per spreading part of a monopetalous corolla,

or of a petal or sepal.

limbat (līm'bat), n. A cooling periodical wind

in the island of Cyprus, blowing from the north-

west from eight o'clock in the morning until

noon or later.

limbate (līm'bāt), a. [F. *limbatus*, edged,

< L. *limbus*, a border, edge, see *limb*².] 1. In

bot., bordered: said especially of a flower, etc.,

in which one color is surrounded by an edging

of another.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, having a

limb or limbus; bordered; margined: said of

various parts and organs.

limb-bearing (līm'bār'ing), a. Furnished with

or supporting limbs: said of those segments in

arthropods or articulated animals which bear

true jointed appendages or their homologues,

as the thoracic segments which bear the legs

and the cephalic segments which bear the palpi

and antennae.

limbec, **limbeck** (līm'bek), n. [Also *limbeck*;

contr. of *alimbec*, *alembeic*, q. v.] 1. A still.

This blood, together with the opened veins, were still in a vessel of lead, drawn thence a *limbeck*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 168.

2. In *her.*, the representation of an alembic or still used as a bearing.

limbeck, limbeck (lim'bek), *v. t.* [*< limbec, limbeck, n.*] To strain or pass through a still.

The greater do nothing but *limbeck* their brains in the art of alchemy.
Sandys, State of Religion.

limbed (limd), *a.* [*< limbi + -ed.*] Having limbs: used mostly in composition with adjectives: as, strong-limbed, large-limbed, short-limbed.

Timorously hastening from the sickly pale face or feeble limbed suter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 8.

Innumerable living creatures, perfect forms, *limb'd* and full grown.
Milton, P. L., vii. 456.

limber (lim'ber), *a.* [Also formerly or dial. *limmer*; appar. for *limper*, *< limpi* + *-er*, with freq. (adj.) force.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; litho; yielding: as, a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

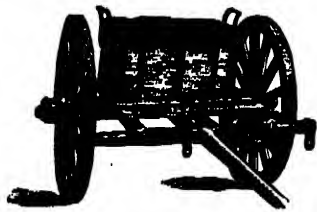
You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shak., W. T., I. 2. 47.*

I could skip
Out of my skin now, like a subtle snake,
I am so *limber*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 1.

limber (lim'ber), *v. t.* [*< limber, a.*] To cause to become limber; render limber or pliant. [Rare.]

Her stiff ham, that have not been bent to a civility for ten years past, are now *limbered* into courteous three deep at every word.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 356.

limber (lim'ber), *n.* [Also dial. *limmer*; prob. *< Icel. limar*, limbs, boughs, branches (hence in E. shafts), pl. of *lim*, foliage, *< limr*, a limb (branch): see *limb*.] 1. The shaft or thill of a wagon: usually in the plural.—2. The fore part of the carriage of a field-gun or cannon, consisting of two wheels and an axle, with a framework and a pole for the horses. On the top of the frame are two ammunition-chests (or sometimes one), which serve also as seats for two artillerymen. The



Limber.

limber is connected with the gun-carriage properly so called by an iron hook called the *pinle*, fastened into an eye in the trail or block which supports the cannon in the rear. When the gun is brought into action, it is unlumbered by unfastening the block from the pinle and laying it on the ground.

3. *Naut.*, a hole cut through the floor-limbers as a passage for water to the pump-well.

limber (lim'ber), *v. t. and t.* [*< limber, a.*] To attach the limber to, as a gun; fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, in preparation for moving away: often with *up*.

The enemy soon *limbered up* and fled west.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 244.

limber-board (lim'ber-börd), *n.* *Naut.*, a short plank placed over a limber-hole to keep out dirt, etc.

limber-box (lim'ber-boks), *n.* Same as *limber-chest*.

limber-chain (lim'ber-chän), *n.* 1. In *artillery*, a keep-chain which goes round the pinle and confines the trail to the limber, preventing its flying off the limber-hook. *Farrow, Mil. Encyc.*—2. *Naut.*, a chain lying in the limber-holes of a ship so as to be drawn to and fro to clear the holes.

limber-chest (lim'ber-chest), *n.* In *artillery*, the box for ammunition placed on the limber of a field-piece. Sometimes called *limber-box*.

Some of . . . (the Confederates) springing nimbly on his *limber-chests*, shot down his horses and then his men.
The Century, XXXVI. 103.

limber-hole (lim'ber-höl), *n.* Same as *limber*, 3. **limberness** (lim'ber-nes), *n.* The quality of being limber or easily bent; flexibility; pliancy.

limber-strake (lim'ber-sträk), *n.* The plank in the floor of a vessel nearest the keelson.

limb-girdle (lim'ger'dl), *n.* In *anat.*, the bony or cartilaginous apparatus by which a limb is attached to the trunk; the basis of the appendicular skeleton; the shoulder-girdle or hip-girdle; the pectoral or pelvic arch.

limb-guard (lim'gärd), *n.* Defensive armor for the legs and arms.

limbi, *n.* Plural of *limbus*, 2.

limbic (lim'bik), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to a limbus or border; bordering; marginal.—*Limbic* lobe, in *anat.* See *lobe*.

limb-meal (lim'möl), *adv.* [*< ME. limmele, limmele, < AS. limmölum, limb by limb, < lim, limb, + mölum, dat. pl. of möl, a portion, meal: see meal, -meal.*] Limb by limb; limb from limb piecemeal.

O that I had her here, to tear her *limb-meal*.
Shak., Cymbeline, II. 4. 147.

limbo (lim'bö), *n.* [Orig. in the phrase *in limbo*, which is wholly L. (ML.): L. *in*, in; *limbo*, abl. of *limbus*, a border, edge, in ML. a supposed region on the border of hell: see *limbus*. The prep. *in* being taken as E., the L. abl. noun came to be used as an E. noun.] 1. A supposed border-land of hell; a region which has been believed by many to exist on the borders of hell, and to be the appointed abode of those who have not received the grace of Christ while living, and yet have not deserved the punishments of wilful and impenitent sinners. See the phrases.

What! heris thou noght this vegely noyse,
Thes lurdans that in *limbo* dwelle,
Thel make mungyn of many jolys,
And musteres grete mirthe thame smell.
York Plays, p. 578.

O, what a sympathy of woe is this,
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss!
Shak., Tit. And., III. 1. 149.

The gate of Dante's *limbo* is left ajar even for the ancient philosophers to slip out.
Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 112.

2. Any similar region apart from this world.

A *limbo* large and broad, since call'd
The Paradise of Pools.
Milton, P. L., III. 495.

3. A prison or other place of confinement; any place where things of little or doubtful value are deposited or thrown aside.

He threw it therefore into a *limbo* of ambiguity.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., v.

Quarantine is a sort of *limbo*, without the pale of civilized society.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

There is a *limbo* of curious evidence bearing on the subject of pre-natal influences.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, Pref.

limbo of infants (*limbus infantium* or *infantium*), in *Rom. Cath. and scholastic theol.*, the appointed place after death of infants who die without receiving baptism.—**limbo of the fathers** or **of the patriarchs** (*limbus patrum*), the place (the outermost circle of hell) where it has been believed the spirits of the righteous who died before the death of Christ were confined until his descent into hell. It has been identified with the "prison" of the spirits to whom Christ preached when "put to death in the flesh" (1 Pet. III. 18-20).

limb-root (lim'röt), *n.* In *anat.*, the part of the skeleton which bears a limb. Thus, the pectoral and pelvic arches, or shoulder- and hip-girdles, are the limb-roots respectively of the fore and hind limbs: the scapulae of some fishes are limb-roots.

limburger cheese. See *cheese*.

limburgite (lim'berg-it), *n.* [*< Limburg*, a former duchy, now divided between Belgium and the Netherlands, + *-ite*.] The name given by Rosenbusch to a rock which is related to peridotite, and consists chiefly of olivin and augite with some magnetite and apatite in a variable but largely vitreous magma. It is essentially a basaltic diatexite of feldspathic constitution. To specimens of this rock from Bohemia the name of *magma-basalt* was given by Bofsky.

limbus (lim'bus), *n.* [L., a border, edge, ML. esp. as in def. 1 of *limbo*: see *limbo*, *limb*.] 1. Same as *limbo*, 1.

What thanne, is *limbus* lorne, alas!
Gurre Satan helps that we were wroken,
This werke is werre thanne eue it was.
York Plays, p. 384.

2. Pl. *limbi* (-bi). In *anat.*, a border.—**limbus infantium or *infantium*. See *limbo of infants*, under *limbo*.—**limbus laminae spiralis**, the membranous spiral cushion resting on the border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea. It extends from the attachment of the membrane of Bohnsner and terminates externally in a crest overhanging the spiral groove.—**limbus palialis**, the palial border; the edge of the mantle or mantle-flap of a mollusk.—**limbus patrum. See *limbo of the fathers*, under *limbo*.****

lime (lim), *n.* [*< ME. lim, lym, < AS. lim, bitumen, cement, glue, = D. lym = MLG. lim = OHG. MHG. G. leim, glue, = Icel. lim = Sw. Dan. lim, lime, glue; akin to AS. lām, E. loam, to Icel. leir, etc., clay, mud (> E. leir), and prob. to L. limus, slime, mud; cf. L. limer, smear: see Unimnet, letter 3.*] 1. Any viscous substance; especially, a viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime.

You must lay *lime* to tangle her desire.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 2. 60.

2. An alkaline earth of great economic importance. It is the oxide of the metallic base calcium; but neither this metal nor its oxide occurs in nature in the uncombined condition, although existing in enormous quantity in various combinations. Lime as artificially made for use in the arts is prepared by calcining limestone or marble, or sometimes sea-shells, in properly constructed furnaces, known generally as lime-kilns, or simply kilns. By this process the carbonic acid is driven off from the lime, and the latter remains as an infusible amorphous substance, which is white when pure limestone has been employed. In this condition it is commonly known as *quicklime*. When exposed to the air it attracts moisture and falls into powder, with greater or less rapidity according to the humidity of the atmosphere, and the quality of the lime. This process is called *slaking*. For use in preparing mortar lime is slaked by the addition of water, which is absorbed with avidity and with considerable evolution of heat. Lime may be so slaked that it will keep for months without serious change or injury; in most cases, however, the lime is slaked with the addition of a large quantity of water, and is then immediately mixed with the amount of sand deemed suitable for making the desired quality of mortar. (See *mortar*.) There are few limestones which do not contain a greater or less quantity of sand and clay or of silicates of various bases mixed with the calcareous material. The lime as prepared from various qualities of rocks varies in character with the nature and amount of this foreign admixture. Limestone containing less than 5 or 6 per cent. of impurities yields a rich or, as it is often called, a "fat" lime; with more than that amount the lime is poor, and does not augment in bulk to any considerable extent when slaked with water. When the amount of silica, alumina, etc., in the limestone is increased to above 15 per cent., the lime made from it begins to acquire the property known as "hydraulicity," or of hardening, or "setting," as it is technically called, under water. (See *cement*, 2.) By far the most extensive use made of lime is as the chief ingredient in mortar; but there are many other purposes to which it is applied when a strong and cheap base is desired. It is of importance in tanning, in various processes of chemical manufacture, as in the preparation of ammonia and the caustic alkalis and of bleaching-powder, for fertilizing or ameliorating land, for purifying gas, and for various other purposes. Sulphate of lime, or gypsum, is found in the form of alabaster and of selenite. It is ground and roasted at a low heat to make plaster of Paris, and is used for molding and statuary. For notices of the nature and distribution of the most important salts of lime, see, for the carbonates, *calcite*, *aragonite*, *limestone*, and *marble*; for the sulphates, *anhydrite*, *gypsum*, and *plaster of Paris* (under *plaster*); for the phosphates, *apatite* and *phosphorite*. For the presence and action of lime in natural waters, see *water*, and also *stalagmite* and *stalaclite*.—**Chloride of lime**. Same as *calc. chlorata* (which see, under *calc*).—**Cream of lime**. See *cream*.—**Hydraulic lime**. See *hydraulic*.—**Lime cartridge**. See *cartridge*.—**Milk of lime**. See *milk*.—**White lime**, a solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing; a variety of whitewash. (See also *gas-lime*.)

lime (lim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *limed*, ppr. *liming*. [*< ME. limen, < AS. limian (= D. lymen = OHG. limjan, MHG. limen, G. leimen = Dan. lime = Sw. limma), smear with lime, < lim, lime: see lime, 1.*] 1. To smear with a viscous substance for the purpose of catching birds.

For who so wol his hondis *lime*,
They mosten be the more unleshe.
Gower, (Halliwell.)

York, and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all *limed* bushes to betray thy wings,
And, fly thou how thou canst, they'll tangle thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 4. 64.

Hence—2. To entangle; insnare; encumber.

O *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged!
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 68.

True—we had *limed* ourselves
With open eyes, and we must take the chance.
Tennyson, Princess, III.

3. To apply lime to; in a special use, to manure with lime, as soil; throw lime into, as a pond or stream, to kill the fish in it.

Encouragement . . . to improve [land] by draining, marling, and *liming*.
Str. J. Child, On Trade.

4. To sprinkle with slaked lime, as a floor; treat with lime; in *leather-manuf.*, to steep (hides) in a solution of lime in order to remove the hair.—5. To cement.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 84.

lime (lim), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of *limet* for orig. *limd*: see *limd*.] 1. *n.* A tree of the genus *Tilia*, natural order *Tiliaceae*; the linden.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the tree so called.—**Lime hawk-moth**, *Smorcinthus tilia*, whose larva feeds on the lime.

lime (lim), *n.* [*< F. lime, < Pers. limū, a lemon, a citron: see lemon*.] 1. A tree, a variety of *Citrus medica*. The sour lime (var. *acida*) has a globose fruit, smaller than the lemon, with thin rind, and yields an extremely acid juice. (See *lime-juice*.) It is cultivated in southern Europe, India, Florida, etc. The sweet lime of India is the variety *limetta*.

2. The fruit of the lime-tree.

The ruddier orange and the paler *lime*.
Cowper, Task, III. 572.

Indian wild lime. See *Limonium*.—**Ogechee lime**, the sour tupelo, *Nyssa oxyptera*, found in parts of the southern United States. Its large acid fruit is made into a con-

serve called *Oreococcus limosus*.—Wild lime, *Santalum* *Parvum*, a small tree with a hard, close-grained, reddish-brown wood, found in tropical America and extending into the southern United States.

lime¹ (līm'), *n.* [*Also leam, "lim, lyam; < OF. lim, also lim, F. lim = Pr. lim = Pg. lim, ligame = It. legame, ligame, < L. ligamen, a band; see lion* (another form of the same word) and *ligament*.] A cord for leading a dog; a leash. Hence *limmer*, *limmer*², *limhound*.

My hound then in my *lim*, I by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly high-palmed hart.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

lime², *n.* [*ME. lime, lymo, < OF. "lime (l), limit, < L. limus, limit: see limit.*] Limit; end.

Rygt as we cleye get the same,
And harratter shalde withoute *lyme*.
Chron. Wodden, p. 4. (Halliwell.)

lime³, *v. t.* [*OF. limier, F. limier = Pr. Sp. Pg. limar = It. limare, < L. limare, file, < lima, a file.*] To file; polish.

It was like a *lymed* (var. a thynge of) glas,
But that it shoon ful more clere.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1194.

limeball-light (līm'bāl-līt), *n.* Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

lime-boil (līm'boil), *n.* In *calico-bleaching*, the passing of the goods through milk of lime. Also called *lime-bowk*.

lime-burner (līm'bār'nēr), *n.* One who burns limestone to form lime.

lime-bush (līm'būsh), *n.* A bush smeared with lime.

He's flown to another *lime-bush*; there he will flutter as
long more, till he have ne'er a feather left.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, III. 1.

lime-catcher (līm'kash'ēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of filter to intercept the lime in the feed-water, and thus prevent the deposit of scale in the boiler. It consists of a cage filled with loose charcoal or other material, inclosed in the dome of a steam-boiler and in communication with it. The feed-water is admitted above the filter, through which it trickles down, leaving its lime and other impurities in the charcoal. Also called *limo-extractor*.

lime-cracker (līm'krak'ēr), *n.* In cement-works, a mill in which crude plaster and calcined limestone are coarsely ground. It is made of chilled iron, and its core and teeth are removable in sections, so that separate parts can be repaired when affected by wear.

lime-dog (līm'dog), *n.* A limhound.

lime-feldspar (līm'fēld'spār), *n.* See *feldspar*.

lime-floor (līm'fōr), *n.* A floor made of lime mortar beaten and smoothed to an even surface.

limhound (līm'hound), *n.* [*Also leamhound; so called as being led by a lime or leam; < lime + hound. Cf. limmer* and *lym*.] A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limmer.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray,
At length found out wheres his hidden lay.
Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 23.

lime-juice (līm'jūs), *n.* The juice of the lime, used for much the same purposes as lemon-juice. It is especially in favor as an antiscorbutic, and forms a part of the outfit of vessels bound on long voyages, especially for arctic regions.

lime-juicer (līm'jō'sēr), *n.* A British sailor: so called because he is obliged by law to use lime-juice at sea as an antiscorbutic. [*Amer. naut. slang.*]

You *lime-juicers* have found that Richmond is taken.
International Rev., XI. 52a.

lime-kiln (līm'kil), *n.* [*Formerly also limkil; < lime + kiln.*] A kiln or furnace in which lime is made by calcining limestone or shells.

lime-light (līm'līt), *n.* Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

lime-machine (līm'mā-shēn'), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a machine for purifying gas by causing it to pass through lime.

Limenitis (līm-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Aim-virg*, an epithet of Artemis, lit. of harbors, < *limnē*, a harbor, haven.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, having the head narrower than the thorax, the antennae nearly as long as the body, and ample wings without ocelli. *L. camilla* and *L. archippe* are brownish-black European species with white markings, notable for their graceful flight. *L. urticae* and *L. erionota* are found in the middle and eastern portions of the United States. *L. archippe* is the white admiral of English collectors. *L. archippe* is a very common North American butterfly, also called *Barbaric archippe* (not to be confused with *Danaus archippe*, now called *Androctes platerius*). See *out under archippe*.

lime-ointment (līm'oint'mēt), *n.* In *phar.*, an ointment consisting of 4 parts of slaked lime, 1 part of lard, and 3 parts of olive-oil.

lime-pit (līm'pit), *n.* A limestone-quarry.

lime-powder (līm'pou'dēr), *n.* The crackled lime resulting from air-slaking.

lime-punch (līm'punch), *n.* A punch in which lime-juice is substituted for lemon-juice.

limet, limeret, *n.* Middle English forms of *limmer*³.

limerick hook, lace, etc. See *hook, lace, etc.*

lime-rod (līm'rod), *n.* [*ME. lymrod; < lime + rod.*] A twig smeared with bird-lime. Also *lime-twig*, and formerly *limeyard*.

The eagle of blak therin,
Caught with the *lymrod*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 304.

limes (līm'ēz), *n.*; pl. *limes* (līm'ī-tēz). [*L., a cross-path, balk, boundary, limit: see limit, n.*] 1. In *anat.*, one of two distinct tracts of the lateral root of the olfactory lobe of the brain, distinguished as *limes alba* and *limes cinerea*. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 480.—2.* In *soil.*, a boundary; a line of division or separation between two parts or organs.—*Limes facialis*, in *ornith.*, the facial boundary, or facial outline; the line or limit of the feathers all around the base of the bill. It forms in different groups of birds various salient and reentrant angles, of some significance in classification. The most constant saliences are the frontal points, or antles. See *antle*.

lime-sink (līm'sink), *n.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts.

lime-sour (līm'sour), *n.* In *calico-bleaching*, same as *gray sour* (which see, under *gray*).

lime-spreader (līm'spred'ēr), *n.* In *agri.*, a perforated box on wheels, or a special form of cart, for distributing lime over land.

limestone (līm'stōn), *n.* Rock consisting wholly or in large part of calcareous material or carbonate of lime. Where, as is often the case, there is some carbonate of magnesia mixed with the lime, the rock is called *dolomitic limestone*, and from this there may be a gradual transition to *dolomite*. *Marble* is the name given to the more crystalline limestones, and especially to such as are solid and handsome enough to be used for ornamental purposes or in costly buildings. Limestones are classed as *silicious* or *argillaceous*, according to the amount of sand or silica or of clay they contain. They are of many shades of color, reddish, grayish, and slate-colored tints being the most common. Many marbles, however, are either pure white or slightly clouded with tints of gray, red, or brown; but some are so dark as to appear when polished almost black. The limestone of the fossiliferous stratified groups is generally admitted to have been the result of organic agencies, just as limestone deposits are seen forming at the present time from the debris of coral growth. The crystalline varieties of limestone and marble which occur in the *aeolic* or *archean* rocks are by some believed to be a chemical precipitate or segregation, while others consider their existence proof that these rocks, in which no fossils have yet been found, are metamorphosed sedimentary beds, and that this limestone is also the result of organic life.—*Baculite limestone*. See *baculite*.—*Bala limestone*, in *geol.*, a bed of limestone which is an important and very fossiliferous member of the Lower Silurian series in North Wales.—*Bastard, bituminous, burnt limestone*. See the adjectives.—*Bird's-eye limestone*, a part of the Black River limestone, one of the subgroups into which the Lower Silurian has been divided by the New York geologists: so called because it has crystalline points scattered through it which have a fancied resemblance to the eyes of birds.—*Carboniferous limestone*. Same as *mountain limestone*.—*Chazy limestone*, in *geol.*, the name given by the New York Geological Survey to a member of the Lower Silurian series lying next below the Trenton group. The most abundant and interesting fossil which it contains is the *Nautilites nautilus*, which is a conspicuous object in the black marble quarried at Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain, and in other localities, and used extensively for floor-tiles in halls and public buildings, in square slabs or tiles alternating with those of white marble.—*Corniferous limestone*. See *Helderberg limestone*.—*Dudley limestone*, a highly fossiliferous limestone belonging to the Silurian system, occurring near Dudley in England, and equivalent to the Wenlock limestone. It abounds in beautiful masses of coral, shells, and trilobites. Also called *Dudley rock*.—*Fontainebleau limestone*, a variety of calcite from Fontainebleau, in rhomboidal crystals peculiar in containing a large amount (about 60 per cent.) of sand as impurity.—*Galena limestone*, the dolomitic rock, of Lower Silurian age, in which the lead ore of the Upper Mississippi lead region chiefly occurs. The formation has a maximum thickness of about 350 feet, and is in large part almost a pure dolomite.—*Granular limestone*. See *granular*.—*Helderberg limestone*, a name derived from the Helderberg mountains in New York, applied to rocks partly of Upper Silurian and partly of Devonian age. The Lower Helderberg limestones include four groups of limestone-beds, distinguished from one another by their fossil remains. Among these groups is the economically important one affording hydraulic cement—the *Tentaculite* or *water-lime* group. The Upper Helderberg is more generally called the *corniferous limestone*. In Canada this rock is, in part at least, a source of petroleum which is of considerable economic importance. It forms with the Schenharie and *Canada-gall* grits the lowest division of the Devonian series as tabulated by the New York geologists.—*Industrial limestone*. See *industrial*.—*Jura limestone*, the limestone rock of the Jura mountains, which corresponds to the *Oolite* of British writers. It is composed of limestones of various qualities, clays, marls, and sandstones.—*Keokuk limestone*, one of the divisions of mountain limestone, of importance in the Mississippi valley. It lies between the Burlington and St. Louis limestones. In this group the geode-bed occurs. See *geode*.—*Magnesian limestone*, a carbonate of lime containing some carbonate of magnesia. When the two are present in the necessary proportion to form dolomite (84.85 of the former to 15.15 of the latter), the rock is usually called by that

name. See *dolomite*.—*Mountain limestone*, the lowest of the three groups into which the entire Carboniferous series in England is divided. It is overlain by the millstone-grit, and over this are the coal-measures proper. These general divisions hold good over a large part of Europe, and to a considerable extent in the eastern and north-eastern United States. Even in China there is a limestone formation corresponding in geological position and fossil contents with the mountain limestone of England. Wherever it occurs, this formation is characterized by similar fossils. Among these the most abundant forms are—*Rhipidopoda*, especially the wide-spread genus *Favosites*; *crinoids*, in great variety and beauty; *brachiopods*, especially of the genera *Productus* and *Spirifer*; corals, among which the genus *Lobosolenia* is conspicuous; *gastropods* and *salicifera* fishes; and also the earliest amphibians known. The trilobites, very characteristic of groups lower than the Carboniferous, have in the mountain limestone almost entirely died out. This formation is of great interest in the Mississippi valley, on account of the extent of territory which it covers and its extraordinary wealth of fossil remains. In various parts of the world, notably in Scotland and in some parts of the Appalachian coal-field, the mountain limestone contains workable beds of coal. Also called *carboniferous limestone*. See *carboniferous*.—*Niagara limestone*, an important member of the Upper Silurian series, largely developed in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, and further west. The *Medina sandstone*, the Clinton group, and the Niagara shale and limestone together form the "Niagara period" of Dana. The Niagara group contains large numbers of corals, crinoids, brachiopods, and trilobites. It is nearly the equivalent of the *Wenlock group* of English geologists. Near Lockport, New York, this rock contains many geodes lined with crystals of dog-tooth-spar (calcite), *pear-spar*, and other minerals. The rocks of the Niagara period are overlain by the *calcareous group*, and this latter by the *Lower Helderberg rocks*.—*Nummulitic limestone*. See *Nummulites*.—*Trenton limestone*, a rock of Lower Silurian age, finely exhibited at Trenton, N. J., New York, and hence so named by the geologists of the New York Survey. It is also an important member of the series further west than New York, and south through the Appalachian range. It is generally a highly fossiliferous rock, rich in crinoids, brachiopods, trilobites, cephalopods, and gastropods. The Trenton and Black River limestones, together with the Utica slate and the Hudson River or Cincinnati group, constitute the "Trenton period" of Dana. See *marble*.

limestone-meter (līm'stōn-mē'tēr), *n.* An instrument for determining the proportion of calcareous matter in soils.

lime-tree (līm'trē), *n.* Same as *lime*².—*Lime-tree winter moth*. See *moth*.

lime-twig (līm'twig), *n.* [*ME. lime-twig; < lime + twig.*] A twig smeared with bird-lime; hence, that which catches; a snare; a beguiling trick or device.

I doubt his *lime-twigs* catch not;
If they do, all 's provided.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, IV. 2.

Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,
And yet came off.
Milton, Comus, l. 648.

limetwig (līm'twig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *limetwiggd*, ppr. *limetwiggng*. [*< lime-twig, n.*] To beset with lime-twigs or snares; entangle or retard.

Not to have their consultations *limetwiggd* with quacks and sophisms of philosophical persons.
L. Addison, Western Barbary, Pref.

lime-vial (līm'vī'al), *n.* A vial of quicklime intended for incendiary purposes: an object supposed to be represented by a large bulbous mass on the end of an arrow in some medieval pictures.

lime-wash (līm'wash), *n.* A coating given with a solution of lime; whitewash.

limewash (līm'wash), *v. t.* [*< lime-wash, n.*] To whitewash.

Even in Cornwall and North Devon, moorstone cottages look very "defected" unless they are *limewashed*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 257.

lime-water (līm'wā'tēr), *n.* A saturated aqueous solution of lime. It is astringent and alkaline, and when added to milk it prevents the formation of dense coagula. It is used in diarrhea and vomiting, and as an external application to ulcers, etc. It is also employed in the clarification of coarse sugar.

limewort (līm'wört), *n.* An old name of the catch-fly, *Silene Armeria*, and of one or two other plants.

limeyard, *n.* [*ME. limgerd; < lime + yard.*] Same as *lime-rod*.

I lime it to a *lym-verde* to drawn men to hell,
And to worchipe of the fend to wraththen the scales.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 564.

Limicola (līm'ikō'lā), *n.* [NL., < L. *limos*, mud (see *lime*¹), + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of small broad-billed sandpipers of the family *Scolopacidae*, having as type *Tringa platyrhynchos*. Koch, 1816.

Limicolæ (līm'ikō'lā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Limicola*.] 1. In *ornith.*, an order or a suborder of birds, a part of the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*, including most of those wading birds the few (usually four) young of which run about at birth, as distinguished from those of the heron tribe, which are reared in the nest, or of the rail tribe, which lay numerous eggs. It is called the "plover-scaup group," and embraces the

lies *Charadriidae* and *Scolopacidae*, or plovers and snipes, and their allies, as sandpipers, curlews, godwits, avocets, stilts, turnstones, oyster-catchers, etc. It is approximately equivalent to the *Longirostris* and *Prostretus* of Cuvier. In Sundevall's system it is restricted to the snipes, tattlers, sandpipers, stilts, and avocets, and is thus little more extensive than the family *Scolopacidae*. Also called *Dolichrostris*.

2. In *Vermes*, a group of chætopod worms containing those *Scoliolela* which are maritime and characterized by having the looped canals highly developed and differentiated as seminal ducts; distinguished from ordinary earthworms or *Terriicola*.

Limicola (lim-i-kōl), *a.* Same as *Limicolina*.

Limicolina (li-mik-ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*As Limicola* + *-in*]. 1. *a.* Living on or in mud; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Limicola*, in either sense of that word. It is a common epithet of the large group of birds known as *shore-birds*, *bay-snipe*, etc.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a member of the *Limicola*.

Limicolous (li-mik-ō-lus), *a.* [*As Limicola* + *-ous*]. Living in mud; limicoline.

In many *Limicolous* forms, as in earthworms.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 678.

Limidae (lim-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lima* + *-idae*].

A family of monomyarian acephalous bivalves or lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Lima*, having the mantle-margins fringed with tentacular filaments, the foot finger-like, the lips tentaculate, and the shell obliquely oval, with the umbones eared, the anterior side gaping, and the posterior rounded. They live in the sand and generally burrow, but are able to move like scallops through the water by rapidly opening and closing the valves. Many of them attach themselves by a byssus and form a sort of nest. The animal is generally of an orange or bright-red color. The species are numerous, and occur in most seas. Also *Limada*. See *cut* under *Lima*.

Liminal (lim-i-nal), *a.* [*L. limen* (limin-), threshold (cf. *eliminate*), + *-al*]. Pertaining to the threshold or entrance; hence, relating to the beginning or first stage; inceptive; inchoative.

Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or *liminal* intensity.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 114.

The *liminal* difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition.

Mind, IX, 428.

Liming (li-ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lime*, *v.*].

1. The operation of treating with lime, or of sprinkling with slaked lime; in *leather-manuf.*, the steeping of hides in a solution of lime to remove their hair.—2. In *bleaching*, a solution of lime in water.—3. The smearing of twigs with lime to catch birds; bird-liming.

Limit (lim-it), *n.* [*ME. limite*, *lymyte*, < OF. *limite*, *F. limite* = *Sp. limite* = *Pg. It. limite*, < *L. limes* (limit-), a cross-path or balk between fields, hence a boundary, boundary line or wall, any path or road, border, limit; cf. *limen*, a threshold. Cf. *limb*.] 1. A definite terminal or border line; a boundary; that which bounds or circumscribes in a material manner; as, the northern *limit* of a field or town; the *limits* of a country.

Whiche .ij. place be the *lymytes* or endes of the Holy Lande the longest waye.

Sir R. Gylesford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 42.

Here, the double-founted stream,

Jordan, true *limit* eastward. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xii, 145.

Nor ceas'd her madness and her fight before

She touch'd the *limit* of the Pharisan shores.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, l.

The spectrum extends in both directions beyond its visible *limits*.

Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 68.

2. A terminal line or point in general; the extent or reach beyond which continuity ceases; a fixed term or bound as to amount, supply, continuance, inclusion, or the like; used of both material and immaterial things; as, to reach the *limit* of one's resources; the *limit* of vision or of resistance; to set *limits* to one's ambition.

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds and *limits*.

Hooker, *Ecceles. Polity*, l. 14.

Dispatch; the *limit* of your lives is out.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii, 3, 8.

The *limits* of my Paper will not give me leave to be particular in instances of this kind.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 267.

Not without a few falls in the wrestle with Nature do we learn the *limits* of our own power, and the pitiless immensity of the power that is not ours.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 27.

3. That which is within or defined by limits; confine; district; region.

At length into the *limits* of the north

They came. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v, 758.

The archdeacon hath divided it
Into three *limits* very equaly.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii, 1, 7a.

The voyageur here also generally holds his place in the front rank, explores and reports the quality and quantity of timber in certain *limits* or lots.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 550.

4. A logical term. See the quotation.

In this proposition, every man is a sensible body; these two words, man and sensible body, are the terms, *limits*, or bounds, whereof as the said proposition is compounded, so into the same it is to be resolved, as into his uttermost parts that have any signification.

Blundeville, *Arte of Logicks* (1619).

5. In *math.*, the precise boundary between two continuous regions of magnitude or quantity; especially, the point at which a variable upon which some function depends passes through infinity. It is frequently said to be the value that a variable quantity may indefinitely approach but can never reach—a definition which, as tacitly assuming that the variable depends upon another which increases by successive finite steps, introduces an inessential element, while altogether overlooking the essential one of continuity.

6. A limb, as a limit or extremity of the body.

Hurried

Here to this place, I the open air, before

I have got strength of *limb*.

Shak., *W. T.*, iii, 2, 107.

Thought it very strange that nature should endow so fair a face with so hard a heart, such comely *limits* with such perverse conditions.

Titania and Theseus, bl. iott., cited by Steevens. (*Nares*.)

Ecliptic limits. See *ecliptic*.—**Equation of limits.** See *equation*.—**Limit of a planet.** Its greatest heliocentric latitude.—**Limit of distinct vision.** The smallest or greatest distance from which the image of an object can be fixed upon the retina.—**Limit of elasticity.** See *elasticity*.—**Limit of the roots of an equation.** A value greater than the greatest root or smaller than the smallest.—**Limits of a prison.** Jail limits, or simply *limits*. See *jail*.—**Limits of integration.** See *integration*.—**Magnetic limit.** See *magnetic*.—**Method or doctrine of limits.** The doctrine that we cannot reason about infinite and infinitesimal quantities, that phrases in mathematics containing these and cognate words are not to be understood literally, but are to be interpreted as meaning that the functions spoken of behave in certain ways when their variables are indefinitely increased or diminished, and that the fundamental formulæ of the differential calculus should be based upon the conception of a limit. (See *def.* 5, above.) The first of these positions is not now tenable: the hypothesis of infinite and infinitesimal quantities is consistent, and can be reasoned about mathematically. But the doctrine of limits should be understood to rest upon the general principle that every proposition must be interpreted as referring to a possible experience.

The problems to which this method is applied belong to three types: the summation of series, the problem of tangents, and the problem of quadratures. (See *series* and *problem*.) It is essentially the same as Newton's method of prime and ultimate ratios. Its rival is the method of infinitesimals, which is almost excluded from the text-books at present, but is more in harmony with recent advances in mathematics.—**Three-mile limit.** See *mile*.—**Syn. 1.** Confine, termination, bound, precinct, boundary, frontier (see *boundary*); restriction, restraint, check.

Limit (lim-it), *v.* [*ME. limiten*, < OF. *limiter*, *F. limiter* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. limitar* = *It. limitare*, < *L. limitare*, bound, limit, fix, determine, < *limes* (limit-), a boundary, limit; see *limit*, *n.* Cf. *delimit*.] I. *trans.* 1. To restrict within limits; bound; set bounds to.

They . . . *limited* the Holy One of Israel. *Ps. lxxviii.* 61.

In all well-instituted commonwealths, care has been taken to *limit* men's possessions.

Swift, *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

2. To assign to a limit or confine; fix within a limit; allot.

Limit each leader to his several charge.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, v, 3, 25.

The hopes and fears of man are not *limited* to this short life, and to this visible world.

Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

3. To fix as a limit; assign exclusively or specifically. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Again, he *limited* a certain day.

Heb. iv. 7.

And, as you do answer, I do know the scope

And warrant *limited* unto my tongue.

Shak., *K. John*, v, 2, 122.

Their time *limited* them being expired, they returned to yr ship.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 82.

Limiting case of a hypothesis involving continuity, a case which is indefinitely near to cases which conform to the general conditions, and also to cases which violate these conditions. Thus, a tangent to a circle is a limiting case of a secant. See *limit*, *n.* 5.—**Limiting points.** With reference to the system of circles having a given radical axis, two points which have the same powers with reference to all the circles.

II. *intr.* To exercise any function, as begging, within a limited district; as, a *limiting* friar.

They go ydely a *limiting* abroad, living upon the sweat of other mens travels. *Northbrooke*, *Dicing* (1577). (*Nares*.)

Limitable (lim-i-ta-ble), *a.* [*Limit* + *-able*].

Capable of being limited, circumscribed, bound-

ed, or restricted.

Limitaneous (lim-i-tā-nē-us), *a.* [*L. limitaneus*, situated on the borders, < *limes* (limit-), a boundary, limit; see *limit*, *n.*] Pertaining to limits or bounds. *Bailey*, 1731.

Limitarian (lim-i-tā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Limitary* + *-an*]. I. *a.* Tending to limit or circumscribe.

II. *n.* One who limits; in *theol.*, one who holds that a part of the human race only are to be saved; opposed to *universalist*. *Imp. Dict.*

Limitary (lim-i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. limitaire*, preliminary, < *L. limitarius*, that is on the border, < *limes* (limit-), a boundary, limit; see *limit*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Marking or maintaining a limit or boundary; limiting; restrictive.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* chains. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv, 971.

Statements so palpably *limitary* of the Divine supremacy as I found on the face of Revelation.

H. James, *Sub. and Shad.*, p. 123.

2. Subject to limitation; restricted within limits; limited.

What no inferior *limitary* king
Could in a length of years to ripeness bring,
Sudden his word performs.

Ps. lxxviii. 1. First Hymn of Callimachus to Jupiter.

A philosopher should not see with the eyes of the poor
limitary creature calling himself a man of the world.

De Quincey, *Opium Eater*.

II. *n.* 1. That which constitutes a limit or boundary, as a stretch of land; a border-land.

In the time of the Romans this country, because a *limitary*, did abound with fortifications.

Fuller, *Worthies, Cumberland*.

2. Same as *limiter*, 2. *Heylin*, *Life of Laud*, p. 210.

Limitate (lim-i-tāt), *a.* [*L. limitatus*, pp. of *limitare*, bound, limit; see *limit*, *v.*] In *bot.*, bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

Limitation (lim-i-tā-shon), *n.* [*ME. limitacioun* (in sense 6), < OF. *limitacion*, *F. limitation* = *Sp. limitacion* = *Pg. limitação* = *It. limitazione*, < *L. limitatio* (n-), a bounding, < *limitare*, pp. *limitatus*, bound; see *limit*, *v.*] 1. The act of bounding or circumscribing; the fixing of a limit or restriction.

Mercy to him that shows it is the rule
And righteous *limitation* of its act,
By which Heaven moves in pardoning guilty man.

Croquer, *Task*, vi, 568.

The checks naturally arising to each man's actions when men become associated are those only which result from mutual *limitation*.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 101.

2. The condition of being limited, bounded, or circumscribed; restriction.

Am I yourself

But, as it were, in sort or *limitation*?

Shak., *J. C.*, ii, 1, 283.

3. An opposing limit or bound; a fixed or prescribed restriction; a restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception; as, *limitations* of thought.

Thus Quintus understood that he was appointed to have command of the army, without any other *limitation* than during the pleasure of the senate.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, V, iv, § 14.

We are under physiological and cerebral *limitations*; *limitations* of association, want, condition.

Bushnell, *Nature and the Supernat.*, p. 51.

Every *limitation* of a power is a prohibition to transcend it; for, if it had not that effect, it would not be a *limitation*.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX, 187.

4. That to which one is limited; that which is required as a condition.

You have stood your *limitation*; and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice.

Shak., *Cor.*, ii, 3, 165.

God, then, not only framed Nature one,
But also set it *limitation*
Of Forme and Time.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, l. 1.

5. In *law*: (a) The period of time prescribed by law after which an action cannot be brought. Since the investigation of controversies becomes more difficult with the lapse of time, and long delay to sue may imply either that satisfaction has been received or that all claim is abandoned, and as it is vexatious to revive stale claims, the law allows fixed periods, varying with the nature of the grievance, within which, if at all, a claimant must apply to the courts. The statutes fixing these periods are called *statutes of limitations*. From the limitation prescribed for actions to recover real property, it follows that a practically secure title to land can be acquired by mere adverse possession for a sufficient time. (b) In the law of conveyancing, the carving out of an estate less than a fee simple absolute (see *fee*); the prescribing of an ulterior direction for the devolution of an estate in case the estate of the primary grantee shall fail. If a dead or will gives property to A limiting his estate to his life, and on his death giving the property to B, the gift to B is a *limitation*, or *limitation over*. If the property is given to A so long as she remains unmarried, adding that in case she marries

the property is to go to B, the added clause is a *conditional limitation*, or a *limitation over dependent on a condition*. If a condition only is prescribed without adding a limitation over, the property will, if the condition be valid, revert to the donor or his heirs.

6†. The particular district in which a limiter or begging friar was allowed to beg for alms.

Ther walketh now the lymytour hymself,
And sayth his matyns and his booly thynges
As he gooth in his lymytatoun.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 81.

A limitour of the Grey Friars, in the course of his limitation, preached many times, and had but one sermon at all times.

Latimer, Misc. Ser.

Some [pulpits] have not had four sermons these fiftene or sixtene years since Friars left their limitations.

G. Gifford, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1552.

Collateral limitation a limitation dependent on some collateral event.—**Conditional limitation**. See def. 5.—**Four years' limitation law**, a name by which the United States Tenure of Office Act (United States Congress, March, 1887) is sometimes known. See *tenure*.—**Limitation of the Crown Act**, an English statute of 1701 (18 and 19 Wm. III., c. 2) which vested the succession to the crown in the Princess Sophia of Hanover and her heirs, being Protestants. Also called the *Act of Settlement*, and the *Succession to the Crown Act*.—**Statute of Limitations**. See def. 5.—**Words of limitation**, words in a deed or will taken as indicating the nature or kind of estate the donee is vested with, by stating who shall or may take after him.

Limitative (lim'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*F.* *limitatif* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *limitativo*; *as limitate* + *-ivc.*] Limiting; fixing limits; restrictive.

Limitative notions which have a negative value, in so far as they keep open a vacant space beyond experience, but do not enable us to fill that space with any positive realities.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 84.

Limitative judgment, in *logic*, a name given by Kant to an affirmative infinitized proposition, such as "Every man is a non-dog," in order to make up the triad of forms—affirmative, negative, limitative—under the category of quality.

Much acoumen has been expended even in recent times in vindicating the *limitative* form of judgments, but I can see in it only an unmeaning product of pedantic ingenuity.

Nettlethip, tr. of Lotze's Logic, l. II. § 40.

Limited (lim'i-ted), *p. a.* and *n.* I. *p. a.* 1. Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed.

After this great affront to the King, is Mountford sent over again into Gascony, though with a more limited Authority.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 84.

2†. Allotted or appointed.

I'll make so bold to call,

For 'tis my limited service.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 3. 56.

3. In *railroading*, restricted as to number of cars (weight), or to the carrying of first-class passengers; said of a train.—**Limited adjunct**, an adjunct that agrees with the subject in regard to some part, nature, time, place, or respect.

Mortality is the absolute adjunct of man, whilst immortality is the *limited*; because man is not absolutely immortal, but only as to the soul.

Burgessdictus, tr. by a Gentleman.

Limited company, *see* *function*. See the nouns.—**Limited divorce**. See *divorce*, 1.—**Limited jurisdiction**, liability, mail, monarchy, partnership, problem, ticket, train, univocation, vote, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A limited express-train: as, the Chicago *limited*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Let the great steamship founder, the *limited* crash through a treacle.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 577.

Limitedly (lim'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a limited manner or degree; with limitation.

The constitution of such an unity doth involve the vesting some person or some number of persons with a sovereign authority, . . . to be managed in a certain manner, either absolutely, according to pleasure, or *limitedly*, according to certain rules prescribed to it.

Barrow, Unity of the Church.

Limitedness (lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being limited. Johnson.

Limiter (lim'i-tēr), *n.* [*ME.* *limitour*, *lymytour*, *< OF.* **limitour*, *limitour*, *< ML.* *limitator*, a friar licensed to act within certain limits, lit. one who limits, *< L.* *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which limits or confines.

They so believing, as we hear they do, and yet abolishing a law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin, what are they else but contrary to themselves?

Milton, Tetrachordon.

2†. A friar licensed to beg, collect convent-dues, preach, or perform other duties within certain limits, or in a certain district.

A Friar ther was, a wantoun and a moys,

A lymytour, a ful solemne man. . . .

He was the beste beggere in his hous.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 200.

'Twas but getting a Dispensation from the Pope's Limiter, or Gatherer of the Peter-Pence.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 101.

Limites, *n.* Plural of *limes*.

Limit-gage (lim'it-gā), *n.* A gage which is used for determining whether pieces do not exceed or fall below a certain specified range of dimension. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

Limitless (lim'it-less), *a.* [*< limit* + *-less*.] Having no limits; unbounded; illimitable.

Now to this sea of city-commonwealth,

Limitless London, am I come obscured.

Sh. J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. R. 4 b.

—*Syn.* Boundless, unlimited, illimitable, infinite.

Limitour, *n.* A Middle English form of *limiter*.

Limit-point (lim'it-point), *n.* A point on a line or other spread, such that within every interval within which it is contained there lie an infinity of points of a given manifold. The limit-point may or may not belong to this manifold.

Limma (lim'g), *n.* [*LL.*, *< Gr.* *λεμμα*, a remnant, somewhat less than half a major tone, a monosemic pause, *< λειπνν*, leave.] 1. In the Pythagorean system of music, the smaller half-step or semitone, being the remnant of a perfect fourth after subtracting from it two whole steps or "tones": $\frac{1}{4} - (\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$. A limma and an apotome together made a "tone": $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$. Also called *Pythagorean semitone* or *hemitone*.—2. In *pros.*, a monosemic empty time or pause; a time equal to one mora or semelion, existing in the rhythm, but not expressed by a syllable in the words. The limma is indicated by a mark like a carot (Λ , taken from the initial Λ or λ of *λεμμα*). The penes at the end of a trochaic dimeter or tetrapody catalectic (see the lines quoted under *catalectic*) is an example, — — — — — Λ , the acatalectic line being — — — — —. Also written *leimma*. See *pauses*.

limmer¹ (lim'er), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *limber*¹.

They have their feet and legs *limmer*, wherewith they crawl.

Holman.

limmer² (lim'er), *n.* 1. A dialectal variant of *limber*².—2†. *Naut.*, a man-rope at the side of a ladder.

limmer³ (lim'er), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lymmer*; in def. 1 also *leamer*; *< ME.* *limer*, *limere*, *lymore*, *< OF.* *limier*, *F. limier*, a large dog, lit. a dog held in a leash, *< OF.* *lim*, *F. lien*, a leash: see *limet*, *lien*². Cf. *limelound*.] I. *n.* 1†. A limelound; in general, a hound; in a later use, a mongrel hound.

A gret route
Of huntres and oke of foresteres,
With many rylayes and *lymmeres*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 262.

A dogge engendred betwene an hounde and a mastey, called a *lymmer* or mungrell.

Elyot, in v. Hybris. (Halliwell.)

Hence—2. A low, base, or worthless person; a scoundrel; as applied to a woman, in a milder sense, a jade. [Now Scotch and North. Eng.]

To satiffie in parte the wrong which had bene offred him by those *lymmers* and robbers. *Uolknshed*, Hist. Ireland.

The nourice was a fawse *limmer*
As e'er hung on a tree.

Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

Thieves, *lymmers*, and broken men of the Highlands.

Scott.

II.† *a.* Base; low.

Then the *limmer* Scotties . . . burnt my guddes, and made deadly feede on me, and my barnes.

Bulletin's Dialogue (1578), p. 3. (Halliwell.)

Rence with 'em, *limmer* lown,

Thy vermin and thyself.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 1.

limmock (lim'ok), *a.* [*< limmer*¹, *limber*¹, with substituted term-ock.] Very limber. [Prov. Eng.]

limn (lim), *v.* [*< ME.* *limnen*, contr. of *luminen*, an aphetic form of *enluminen*, *< OF.* *enluminer*, *< L.* *illuminare*, *enluminare*, illuminate, burnish, limn: see *illumine*, *illuminate*.] I. *trans.* To represent by painting or drawing; depict; delineate; hence, to describe vividly or minutely. [Archaic or poetical.]

It were impossible
To *limn* his passions in such lively colours
As his own proper sunderance could express.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, III. 3.

II.† *intrans.* To practise drawing or painting, especially in water-colors.

Yesterday begun my wife to learn to *limn* of one Browne, and by her beginning, upon some eyes, I think she will do very fine things, and I shall take great delight in it.

Pope's Diary, II. 234.

Limnacea (lim-nā'sē-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Bronniart, 1817), for **Limnaceaea*, *< Limnæa* + *-aea*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first of three families of his *Pulmobranchiata*, containing pulmonate gastropods of the genera *Limnæa*, *Physa*, and *Planorbis* in a broad sense; the pond-snails, now divided into two families, *Limnæidae* and *Physidae*.

limnacean (lim-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Limnacea* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Limnacea*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the group *Limnacea*; any pond-snail.

limnaceous (lim-nā'shi-us), *a.* Same as *limnacean*.

Limnædia (lim-nā'di-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] A genus of phyllopod crustaceans, with a thin flexible bivalve carapace of oval form, and from 18 to 26 segments which bear limbs. *L. agassizi* is found in pools in New England.

Limnædiacea (lim-nā'di-ā'sē-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Limnædia* + *-acea*.] Same as *Limnædiidae*.

Limnædiidae (lim-nā'di-ā'i-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Limnædia* + *-idae*.] A family of phyllopod or branchiopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Limnædia*. The test is soft and bivalved, there are numerous pairs of pleopods or swimming-feet, the antennae are large, the antennule are small, and the large telson has a pair of appendages. In the male one or two pairs of feet are chelate. The leading genera are *Limnædia*, *Limnetis*, and *Eubothra*. See *Eubothridæ*.

Limnæe (lim-nē-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *λίμναιος*, of or from a marsh, *< λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.]

A genus of *Limnæidae*, typical of the subfamily *Limnæinae*. In these pond-snails the shell is a slender dextral spiral with a large body-whorl and aperture, of light, thin, horny texture. There are many species. *L. stagnalis* is a common one. They live in ponds, and are almost exclusively vegetarian. The genus is cosmopolitan, and reaches its highest development in North America. Also erroneously *Limnæa*, *Limnæus*, *Limnæa*, *Limnerus*.

Limnæana (lim-nē-an-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Lamarck, 1812), *< Limnæa* + *-ana*.] A family of trachealipod mollusks, typified by the genus *Limnæa*, containing all the limnophilous gastropods, now differentiated into the families *Limnæidae* and *Physidae*.

Limnæidae (lim-nē-i-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Limnæa* + *-idae*.] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, with diversiform tentacles, eyes at the inner or posterior bases of the tentacles, simple upper jaw as well as lateral ones, wide serriform marginal teeth of the radula, and generally a spiral shell; the pond-snails. They inhabit fresh waters, especially of temperate and northerly countries, and are of cosmopolitan distribution. More than 600 species are described, most of which belong to the genera *Limnæa*, *Planorbis*, and *Anencylus*. They are divided by the shape of the shell into *Limnæinae*, *Planorbinae*, and *Anencylinae*.

Limnæine (lim-nē-i-nē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Limnæa* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Limnæidae*, including those pond-snails whose shell is a long spiral.

limnæine (lim'nē-in), *a.* [*Limnæinae*.] Of or relating to the *Limnæinae*.

Limnanthes (lim-nan'thē-s), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1833), *< Limnanthes* + *-es*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Geraniaceae*, characterized by regular flowers with valvate sepals, small glands alternating with the petals, and beakless carpels. It embraces the two genera *Limnanthes* and *Flörkea*, with four species, all natives of North America. The group was given ordinal rank by some of the earlier botanists.

Limnanthemum (lim-nan'thē-mum), *n.* [*NL.* (Gmelin, 1769), *< Gr.* *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *άνθεμον*.] A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceae* and tribe *Meyantheae*, distinguished by the indehiscent fruit and cordate leaves. There are about 35 species (perhaps reducible to 15), distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world. They are aquatic perennials, with floating leaves on very long petioles, and yellow flowers. One beautiful species, *L. nymphaoides*, is a native of Europe and Asia, and goes by the names of *fringed bog-bean* or *beak-bean*, *fringed water-lily*, *water-fringe*, and *marsh-flower*. (See *bog-bean*.) *L. lucorum* of the eastern United States is the common floating-bean.

Limnanthes (lim-nan'thēs), *n.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1833), *< Gr.* *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceae*, type of the tribe *Limnantheae*, and distinguished from *Flörkea*, the other genus of the tribe, by having five petals instead of three.

limnæe, *n.* See *Limnæa*.

limner (lim'nēr), *n.* [*< ME.* *limnore*, *lymenour*, *luminour*, short for *enluminour*, *< OF.* *enluminour*, *< ML.* *illuminator*, illuminator, limner: see *illuminate* and *limn*.] One who limns; an artist or delineator; more especially, one who paints portraits or miniatures. [Archaic or poetical.]

Johannes Dancastre, *lymenour*.

English Gilds (H. A. T. S.), p. 3.

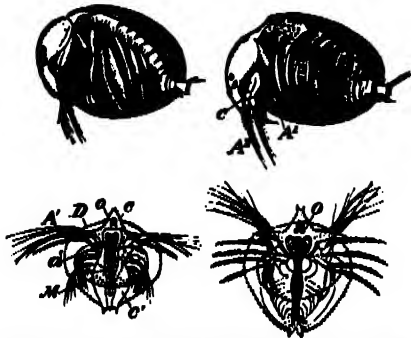


Limnæa stagnalis, seen from below.

That family had lately got their pictures drawn by a limner, who travelled the country, and took likenesses for fifteen shillings a head.

Gouldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

Limnæta (lim-né'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. λυμνῆτις, fem. of λυμνῆτης, living in marshes, < λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh.] One of the three leading genera of *Limnæidae* (or *Estheridae*), having



Limnæta brachyura: upper left-hand figure, male; upper right-hand figure, female—in both the left side of the carapace cut away; lower left-hand figure, larval form; lower right-hand figure, more further advanced. A, antennules; A', and A'', antennæ; c, head; c', body; D, carapace; M, mandibles; e', great plate covering mouth; e, eye.

a bivalve carapace, numerous body-segments, and the foliaceous appendages of typical phyllopoda. *L. brachyura* is an example. The males of these water-bees may be even more numerous than the females, contrary to the rule among related forms. See *Limnæidae*, and cut under *Estheridae*.

Limning (lim'ning), n. [Verbal n. of *limn*, v.]

1. The act of delineating, as by means of pencil or brush.—2. That which is limned; a delineation, literally or figuratively. [Rare.]

There is nothing in either of the former two [panels with the portraits of the king and queen] which could not have been copied by a Fleming from a *limning* made in Scotland years before.

Athenæum, No. 2190, p. 221.

Limnite (lim'nit), n. [*Limn* (see) + -ite.] 1.

A fossil of the genus *Limnæa* or some similar shell. Also *limnite*.—2. Yellow ochre or brown iron ore, containing more water than limonite. It consists of oxid of iron 74.8 and water 25.2.

Limnobates (lim-nob'ā-tēz), n. [NL. (Burmeister, 1835), < Gr. λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh, + βάτης, one that treads, < βαίνω, walk, step.]

The typical genus of *Limnæatidae*, containing such species as *L. lineata* of the United States.

Limnæatidae (lim-nō-bat'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Limnæates* + -idae.]

A family of aquatic *Heteroptera*, represented by the genus *Limnæates* alone, whose species are commonly found in ponds in Europe and North America. These water-hugs have the head horizontal, as long as the thorax, with the antennæ inserted at the end of the widened front, the first joint stoutest and shortest, the third longest.

Limnochares (lim-nok'ā-rēz), n. [NL., < Gr. λυμνοχαρής, delighting in marshes (epithet of a frog), < λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh, + χαίρειν, rejoice, delight (> χαίρειν, delight).] 1. A genus of water-mites or aquatic acarids of the family *Hydrachnidae*, or giving name to the

Limnocharidae. Latreille, 1796.—2. A genus of heteropterous insects: same as *Hydrometra*.

Limnocharidae (lim-nō-kar'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Limnochares* + -idae.] A family of tracheate

Acarina, with the skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in a soft skin, palpi raptorial, stigmata near the rostrum, legs of six or more joints, fitted for crawling organs, and habits of life wholly or partly aquatic.

Limnocharidæ (lim-nō-kok'li-dēz), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh, + κοχλῆς (κοχλῆδ), a small snail: see *Cochleidae*.]

A family of pulmoniferous gastropods, combining the *Limnæacea* and *Auriculacea*.

Limnocyon (lim-nōs'i-on), n. [NL., < Gr. λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh, + κυνῶν, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Eocene of America, belonging or related to the *Hyanodontidae*. O. C. Marsh, 1872.

Limnocythæ (lim-nō-hi'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Limnocythæ* + -idae.] A family of extinct Eocene hoofed quadrupeds of suilline character, founded by Marsh for the reception of the genus *Limnocythæ*.

Limnocythæ (lim-nō-hi'us), n. [NL., < G. λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh, + κύς, a pig, hog (< *L. sus* = *E. sow*).] The typical genus of *Limnocythæ*.

O. C. Marsh, 1872.

Limnophaga (lim-nof'ā-jē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of *limnophagus*: see *limnophagous*.] See *Cyprinodontidae limnophaga*, under *Cyprinodontidae*.

Limnophagus (lim-nof'ā-gus), a. [*Limnophagus*, < Gr. λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh, confused with *L. limus*, mud, + φάγειν, eat.] Mud-eating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cyprinodontidae limnophaga*.

Limnophila (lim-nof'i-lā), n. pl. [NL. (Hartmann, 1821), neut. pl. of *limnophilus*: see *limnophilous*.] A division of pulmoniferous gastropods, containing the fresh-water basommatophorous forms: same as *Hygrophila*.

Limnophilidae (lim-nō-fil'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Limnophilus* + -idae.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Limnophilus*, having the maxillary palps of the male three-jointed, scarcely pubescent, and like those of the female. The habits of the larvæ vary; some live in rapid streams, others in standing water, and others in moss at the roots of trees. Their cases are always froe. The group is nearly confined to the temperate and boreal regions of the northern hemisphere.

Limnophilus (lim-nof'i-lus), a. [*Limnophilus*, < Gr. λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh, + φίλος, loving.] Fond of ponds or pools, or living in them: said of various animals, especially mollusks and insects.

Limnophilus (lim-nof'i-lus), n. [NL.: see *limnophilous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Limnophilidae*, having the anterior wings mostly narrow, with straight costa and truncate apical margin. It is abundantly represented in Europe, North America, and Asia by species which extend far north and mostly inhabit still water. Given in this form by Burmeister, 1839, after *Limnophilus* of Leach, 1817. 2. A genus of reptiles. Fitzinger, 1843.

Limnoria (lim-nō-ri-ā), n. [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. λυμνορία, in myth, a daughter of Nereus and Doris, < λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh, sea.] The typical genus of *Limnoriidae*. *L. lignorum* or *torebrans* is the common gribble, a minute isopod highly injurious to submerged woodwork.

Limnoriidae (lim-nō-ri-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Limnoria* + -idae.] A family of isopods represented by the genus *Limnoria*; the gribbles. By means of their trenchant mandibles they eat their way into submerged wood, and are numerous enough in many waters to do great damage to wharves and shipping on both coasts of America and on European coasts.

Limnospiza (lim-nō-spi-zē), n. [*Limnospiza*, < Gr. λυμνῆ, a pool, lake, marsh, + σπίζα, a finch.] A genus of fringilline birds: same as *Embernagra*.

Limnodoreæ (lim-nō-dō-rē-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < *Limnoderum* + -eæ.] A subtribe of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ*, with simple erect stems, usually leafy, and rhizomes without tubers. It embraces 5 genera, *Limnoderum* being the type, all terrestrial (not epiphytic) herbs, growing outside the tropics in both hemispheres.

Limnoderum (lim-nō-dō-rum), n. [NL. (Richard, 1818), < *L. limnoderon*, < Gr. λυμνόδωρον, λυμνός, a wild plant, not identified.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Limnoderæ*. There is but one species, *L. abrotinum*, which is found in the Mediterranean region and in central Europe. It grows to the height of 1 or 2 feet, and has a purplish stem and rather large purple flowers in a simple loose spike. It is believed to be partially parasitic on the roots of shrubs. It is sometimes cultivated.

Limoges enamel. See *enamel*.

Limont, n. An obsolete form of *lemon*.

Limonia (li-mō-ni-ā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), < F. limon, < Pers. limūn, the lemon, citron: see *lemon*.] A genus of spiny shrubs from tropical Asia, belonging to the order *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Aurantioæ*. They are distinguished by having flowers with a 4- or 5-lobed calyx and from 8 to 10 stamens. The leaves are compound, with from 8 to 10 leaflets. The Javanese employ the extremely acid pulp of the fruits of *L. cordata* as a substitute for soap, and on the coast of Malabar they are used medicinally. This species is sometimes called the *musk-deer plant*. *L. carnosus* yields the kalamfrut of Bengal, and *L. monophylla* is known as *Indian wild lime*.

limonin (li-mō-nin), n. [*limonin* (F. limon), lemon, + -in.] A bitter crystallizable matter (C₂₂H₅₀O₁₃) found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, etc.

limonite (li-mō-nit), n. [= *F. limonite*; as Gr. λυμνῆ, a marshy meadow, a meadow, + -ίτης.] An important iron ore which is found earthy, concretionary, or mammillary and fibrous. Its brownish-yellow streak distinguishes it from hematite. It forms the bog-iron of existing marshes. Its color varies from dark brown to ochre-yellow. It consists of sesquioxide of iron 85.6 and water 14.4. Also called *brown hematite* and *brown iron ore*.

limonitic (li-mō-nit'ik), a. [*limonite* + -ic.] Consisting of limonite, or resembling it in appearance.

Limosa (li-mō-sā), n. [NL., < *L. limosa*, fem. of *limosus*, muddy: see *limous*.] A genus of wading birds of the family *Scolopacidae*, having the bill a little recurved; the godwits. They are among the largest of the family, and resemble curlews, but the bill is not decurved. *L. lapponica* is the common black-tailed godwit; *L. kamoharui* is the Hudsonian godwit; *L. fedoa* is the great marbled godwit. There are other species. See *godwit*.



Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*).

limose (li-mōs), a. [*L. limosus*, muddy: see *limous*.] Same as *limous*.

Limosella (li-mō-sel'ā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called from their place of growth, < *L. limus*, mud.] A genus of small creeping or floating herbs of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Gratiolææ*, characterized by having the leaves in clusters, the calyx 5-toothed, and the 4 stamens with the anthers confluent 1-celled. There are 5 or 6 species, found throughout the warm and temperate regions of the earth. *L. aquatica* is known as *mudwort* or *mudweed*. The American plant is the variety *emutifolia*, found in tidal mud northward on the Atlantic coast.

Limosina (li-mō-si-nā), n. [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *L. limosus*, muddy (see *limosus*, *limous*), + -ina.] A genus of *Musoidæ*. Also called *Coprina*.

Limosineæ (li-mō-si-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Limosa* + -ineæ.] A subfamily of birds of the family *Scolopacidae*; the godwits. G. R. Gray.

limosis (li-mō-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. λυμῶς, hunger, + -osis.] In med., a depraved or morbidly ravenous appetite caused by disease.

Limosus (li-mō-sū-jē), n. pl. [NL., < *L. limus*, mud, + -osus, suck.] In Merrem's classification of birds, a group of his *Rusticolæ*, including such birds as curlews, snipes, sandpipers, and plovers, and thus nearly coextensive with the *Limicolæ* of authors.

limous (li-mus), a. [*ME. limous*, < OF. *limoux* = Sp. Pg. It. *limoso*, < *L. limosus*, muddy, slimy, < *limus*, mud, slime: see *lime*.] Muddy; slimy; thick.

If water ther be *limous* or infecte

Admixture of salt will it correcte.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 176.

That country . . . became a gained ground by the mud and *limous* matter brought down by the river Nilus.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

limp (limp), a. [Not found in ME.; appar. < AS. *lomp*, in comp. *lomphealt*, *lomphealt*, earliest form *lomphealt*, glossing ML. *lurdus* (see *lourd*), appar. 'awkward', but lit. 'lame', < *lomp* + *healt*, halt, lame; cf. Icel. *lompinn*, or *lompiligr*, pliable, gentle. The adj. is prob. connected with the verb *limp*, q. v. Cf. *limber*.] 1. Lacking stiffness or firmness; weak in fiber or texture; flexible; limber; flaccid: applied to things or persons.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, limp and tasteless.

I. Walton, Complete Angler.

limp (limp), n. A desponding spirit.

T. Widdrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

Her verses on the bombardment of Copenhagen were . . . as limp and incoherent as Shelley's own of the same date.

E. Dowden, Shelley, i. 103.

2. Lacking stability or firmness of character; inefficient; incapable.

A kind Providence furnishes the *limp* personality with a little gum or starch in the form of tradition.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, i. 25.

limp case. See *case*.

limp¹, v. t. [*limp¹*, a.] To be inadequate or unsatisfactory. *Stanhurst*.

limp² (limp), v. t. [Not found in ME. or AS.; = LG. *limpen* = MHG. *limphen*, limp; cf. G. dial. *limpen*, hang down loosely, > *lampecht*, flaccid, limp; cf. mod. Icel. *limpa*, limpness, weakness; W. *leipp*, flabby, *limbin*, limber, *limpa*, limp; perhaps ult. connected (as a nasalized form) with *lap*, Skt. *√ lamb*, hang down. Prob. connected with the adj. *limp¹*, q. v.; but the relations of these and the other forms are not clear, the records being too scanty to determine.] To move with a halting or jerky step; walk lame: often used figuratively; as, a *limping* argument; *limping* verses.

Pluck the lined crutch from thy old limping sire.

Shak., T. of A., IV. 1. 14.

The commentator will lend a crutch to the weak poet, to help him to limp a little further than he could on his own feet.

Pope, To Warburton, Sept. 20, 1741.

The unfortunate divine, whom we left limping with a sprained ankle into the breakfast-room of the inn.

Pescoc, Headlong Hall, II.

limp (limp), *n.* [*< limp², v.*] A halting step; the act of limping.

limp (limp), *v.* [*ME. limpen* (pret. *limp*, also weak *limpede*, pp. *limpen*), *< AS. limpan* (pret. *limp*, *limp*, pp. *limpen*; also in comp. *gelimpan*, *belimpan*), happen, befall, pertain, = *OHG. limphan*, *limpfan*, MHG. *limfen*, become, suit.] I. *intrans.* To happen; befall; chance.

"A! lord!" quoth Joseph, "how may this limpe?"

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), I. 212.

II. *trans.* To come upon; meet.

The fyfte was Joses, that joly mane of armes,
That in Jerusalem ofte fulle myche joye *limpede*.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2416.

limp (limp), *n.* [*Prob. < limp¹, a.*] A scraper of board or sheet-iron shaped like half the head of a small cask, used for scraping the ore off the sieve in the operation of hand-jigging.

limpard, *n.* [*< limp² + -ard.*] A cripple.

What could that gouty *limpard* have done with so fine a dog?

Urquhart, tr. of Babelais, I. 89. (Davies.)

limper (lim'pér), *n.* One who limps; a lame person.

limpet (lim'pet), *n.* [*< ME. lempet*, a limpet, appar. orig. a lamprey, *< AS. lempeda*, another form of *lamprede*, a lamprey; see *lamprey*. It can hardly be connected with *L. L. lepas* (*lepad-*), *< Gr. λέπας* (*lepad-*), a limpet; see *Lepas*. Cf. *limpín*.] 1. A marine docoglossate gastropod with an open conical shell imperforate at the apex. The species mostly belong to the families *Patelidae* and *Acanthidae*; the best-known is *Patella vulgata*, the common limpet of northern Europe. This inhabits rocky coasts, and selects a site on intertidal rocks, which it uses as a resting-place and wears down into a cavity, making short excursions in search of food, which consists chiefly of algae. Limpets are noted for sticking closely to rocks by means of their adhesive foot, which acts as a sucker, bringing considerable atmospheric pressure to bear upon their shells, which latter, moreover, fit tightly in consequence of the evenly rounded aperture. Large numbers are collected for fish-bait, and they are also used as food by the poor. See *bonnet-limpet*, *keyhole-limpet*, *slipper-limpet*.

He stuck like a *limpet* to a rock.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

And on thy ribs the *limpet* sticks.

And in thy heart the scrawl shall play.

Tennyson, The Sailor Boy.

2. Some mollusk resembling the foregoing, at least in shape of the shell.—*Cup-and-saucer limpet*. See *cup-and-saucer*.—*Duck-bill limpet*, a limpet of the family *Patelidae* and genus *Parmophorus*, having an imperforate shell covered by the mantle.—*False limpet*, one of the *Acanthidae*.—*Foolscap-limpet*, a shell of the genus *Pileopsis* (which see).—*Fresh-water limpet*, a species of *Anodonta*.

limpid (lim'pid), *a.* [*< F. limpide* = Sp. *limpido* = Pg. It. *limpido*, *< L. limpidus*, clear, bright; cf. *Gr. λάμπειν*, shine, *λαμπρός*, bright; see *lamp*. Cf. also *limp*.] Characterised by clearness or transparency; translucent; crystal-clear; lucid; as, a *limpid* stream; a *limpid* style.

Filter this solution through cap-paper, to have it clear and *limpid*.

Boyle, Works, I. 703.

And witness be what splendid Princess are

The stars which move about this *limpid* sphere.

J. Beaumont, Psycho, II. 301.

A beautiful *limpid* lake, which is fed by a rivulet flowing down from unseen sources in the rock.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Turn those *limpid* eyes on mine,

And let me read there, love, thy inmost soul!

M. Arnold, The Buried Life.

limpidity (lim'pid-i-ti), *n.* [*< F. limpidité* = It. *limpidità*, *< L. limpiditas* (-*tas*), clearness, *< L. limpidus*, clear, limpid; see *limpid*.] Limpidness.

limpidly (lim'pid-li), *adv.* In a limpid manner; transparently; clearly; lucidly.

Goethe himself *limpidly* perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often falls in giving artistic coherence to his longer works.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 236.

limpidness (lin'pid-nes), *n.* The state of being limpid; clearness; transparency; lucidity.

limpin, *n.* [*Cf. limpet.*] A limpet. *Nares*.

Tellus, mytilus. *tellus*, *mytilos*. Athenæo. A *limpin*.

Nomenclator.

limpingly (lim'ping-li), *adv.* In a limping or halting manner; lamely.

limpitude (lim'pi-tūd), *n.* [*< L. limpitudo*, clearness, *< limpidus*, clear, limpid; see *limpid*.] The quality of being limpid; limpidness. *Boyle*, 1727.

limpkin (limp'kin), *n.* A local (Florida) name of the crying-bird or courlan, *Aramus giganticus*.

See *courlan*, *Aramus*.

limply (limp'li), *adv.* In a limp manner.

limpness (limp'nes), *n.* The quality of being limp or flaccid; weak pliancy.

There are several replicas of rough sketches, which were probably made by Webb, as they show a *limpness* of method quite unlike the slashing draughtsmanship of Inigo.

Portico, No. 224, p. 112.

The moral laxity and *limpness* which may be remarked in the lower classes in Russia.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 545.

limpsy (limp'si), *a.* [*< limp¹ + -sy*, equiv. to -y.] Limp; flaccid. [*Colloq.*, New Eng.]

Some thin' or other 's ben a usin' on her up, for she was all wore out, and looked sort o' *limpsy*, as if there wa'n't no starch left in her.

H. E. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 584.

Limulidae (li-mū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Limulus + -idae*.] The limulus family; a family of giant-tostracous or paleocaridan crustaceans of the order *Paeleopoda*, *Merostomata*, or *Xiphosura* (or *Xiphura*), exemplified by the genus *Limulus*.

limulid (lim'ū-lit), *n.* [*< Limulus + -idē*.] A fossil limulid or some similar organism.

limuloid (lim'ū-lōid), *a. and n.* [*< Limulus + -oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of *Limulus*; related to or resembling a limulus; paeleopodous; merostomatous; xiphurous.

In the Coal-measures no fewer than three genera and eight species of small *Limuloid* Crustaceans have been met with.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 682.

II. *n.* A limuloid crustacean; a paeleopod, merostome, or xiphure.

Limulus (lim'ū-lus), *n.* [*NL. < L. limulus*, somewhat askance, dim. of *limus*, askance.] 1. The representative genus of *Limulidae*. *L. polyphemus* is the common horseshoe, or king-crab of the Atlantic coast of North America; *L. moluccensis* is found on the Pacific coast of Asia. *Limulus* is the only living form of the order to which it belongs.

2. [*l. c.*] Any crustacean of the genus *Limulus*.

limy (li'mi), *a.* [*< limci + -y*.] 1. Smeared with lime; viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces strong
Himself he tide, and wrapt his wings twaine
In *limy* snares the subtil loupes among.

Spenser, Mulpolmos, I. 423.

2. Containing lime; as, a *limy* soil.—3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

lin (lin), *v.* [*Sc. also leen*; *< ME. linnen*, *< AS. linnan* (pret. *lann*, pp. *lunnon*) (= *leel*, *linna*), also in comp. *belinnan*, *blinnan* (*> ME. blinnen*, *E. blin*, *q. v.*), cease.] I. *intrans.* To cease; stop; rest.

Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* till he be a-gallop.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, IV. 1.

So they shall never *lin*.

But where one ends another still begin.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 1.

II. *trans.* To cease from.

Their tongues will never *lin* wagging, master.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

Yea, they and their Seminaries shame not to profess, to petition, and never *lin* pealing our ears.

Milton, Church-Government, II, Con.

lin (lin), *n.* [*Also lyn, lynn*; early mod. *E. lino*; *< ME. lynn*; prob. (*a*) in def. 1 *< AS. linnan* (pret. *lann*, pp. *lunnon*) (= *leel*, *linna*), also in comp. *belinnan*, *blinnan* (*> ME. blinnen*, *E. blin*, *q. v.*), cease.] I. *intrans.* To cease; stop; rest.

2. A pool; particularly, a pool below a fall of water.

I saw a river rin
Outcure a steepie rock of stone,
Syne lychtit in a *lin*.

Cherrie and Sae, st. 6.

The nearest to her (Toxy) of kin
Is Toothy, tripping down from Verwin's rusty kin.

Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 118.

The shallowest water makes maist din,
The deepest pool the deepest kin.

Fair Helen (Child's Ballads, II. 207).

3. The face of a precipice; a shrubby ravine.

He took her in his arms twa,
And threw her o'er the kin.

Young Benke (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

Duncan aigh' halth out an' in, . . .

Spak' o' lowpin' owre a *lin*.

Burns, Duncan Gray.

[Now rare or local in all uses.]

lin (lin), *n.* A Middle English form of *line*.

lina (lin'ng), *n.* [*NL. (Megerle, 1823), < Gr. λινον*, flax; see *line*.] A genus of leaf-beetles or chrysomelids, with short antennae, tibiae externally grooved, and pronotum laterally projected. It is represented in all parts of the world; about 30 species are known, of which 8 inhabit the United States, as *L. scripta*, the cottonwood leaf-beetle, which often does great damage by defoliating the groves of *Populus monilifera* in the Western States, and also feeds in the larval state on willow.

Linaceae (li-nā'sē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1835), < Linum + -aceae*.] A synonym of *Linea*, still much used.

linaceous (li-nā'sh-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the natural order *Linaceae*.

linaget, *n.* An obsolete form of *lineage*.

linaloe (lin'-g-lō'), *n.* [*Also linaloe*; a Mex. name.] A fragrant Mexican wood obtained from species of *Bursera*, used to a limited extent in making furniture, and yielding a substance employed in perfumery.

linament (lin'-g-ment), *n.* [*< L. linamentum*, linen stuff, *< linum*, flax; see *line*.] In surg., lint; a tent for a wound.

Linaria (li-nā'ri-ſ), *n.* [*NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1780), < L. linum*, flax, + *-aria*.] 1. A genus of herbs, rarely shrubs, of the order *Scrophularinaceae* and tribe *Antirrhineae*, characterized by a spurred corolla with a prominent palate, and stamens in which the anther-cells are distinct; toad-flax. There are 180 species, found in the warm and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere and of South America. See *conceit*, *Knautwort* toy.

2. In ornith.: (*a*) A genus of linnets, including *L. cannabina*, the common linnet of Europe, and sundry related species, as the twite, the redpolls, etc. *Brissson*, 1760. Also called *Linota*, *Agriothus*, and by other names. See out under *linnet*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.

(*c*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the mealy redpoll, *Fringilla linaria* (*Agriothus canescens*), of northern Europe; more frequently applied of late years to the common redpoll of Europe and America, *Linota rufescens*, now usually called *Agriothus linaria* or *Acanthis linaria*. See out under *redpoll*.—3. A genus of worms.

linarite (lin'-g-rit), *n.* [*< Linares*, a town in Spain, + *-ite*.] A hydrated sulphate of lead and copper, occurring in deep azure-blue monoclinic crystals.

linativer, *n.* A corrupt form of *linette*.

lince (lin), *n.* [*Var. of linch*.] A bank of sod between terraces formed on a hillside by the ancient mode of plowing strips and leaving banks of sod between them; also, the strip or terrace of arable soil between two such banks. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lincelst, *n. pl.* [*Also lincels*, and *lincs*; origin obscure; prob. OF.] Tares in corn. *Hallwell*.

linceus, *n.* See *Lyncus*.

linch (linch), *n.* [*< ME. lynch*, *lynch*, *< AS. linc*, a ridge of land, a balk. Hence the surname *linch*, *lynch*.] 1. A ridge or balk of land; any bank or boundary for the division of land.—2. A ledge; a right-angled projection.—3. A narrow and steep bank or footpath.—4. A small inland cliff, generally one that is wooded.—5. A hamlet. [*Prov. Eng. in all uses.*] (*Hallwell*).

linch (linch), *v.* [*Origin obscure; cf. linch*.] I. *intrans.* To prance about in a lively manner.

Cheval coquilleux, a *linching* horse.

Holbynd, Dictionarie (1606). (*Hallwell*.)

II. *trans.* To beat or chastise. *Urry's MS. additions to Ray*. (*Hallwell*.) [*Prov. Eng.*]

linchet (lin'chet), *n.* [*Also lynchet*; *< linch* + -et.] A ridge or terrace seen on the slopes of the Chalk, Oolitic, and Liasic escarpments in various parts of England, especially in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset. The origin of the linchets has never been made entirely clear. It is probable that most of them are artificial constructions, and that they were made for convenience in cultivating the hill-slopes on which they occur. Also called *linch*. Used chiefly in the plural. [*Local Eng.*]

Many terraces are still cultivated, but every farmer I have met with has assured me that there is now, and has been from time immemorial, a general desire to plough down the *linchets* (as they are locally called), and that formerly their number was much greater than at present.

Westwood, Scenery of England and Wales, p. 66.

linch-hoop (linch'hōp), *n.* [*< linc(-pin) + hoop¹.*] A ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linch-pin.

linch-pin (linch'pin), *n.* [Also (simulating *link¹*) dial. *linkpin* (early mod. E. also *linpin*, *linpinne*, *linpyn*), with loss of the appar. pl. suffix -s; prop., as formerly, *linpin*, lit. 'axle-pin'; *< linc²* (obs.), axle, + *pin¹*: see *lince* and *pin¹*.] A pin inserted in the spindle of the axle of a vehicle to prevent the wheel from slipping off. Also *axle-pin*.

But if the rogue have gone a cup too far,
Left out his *linchpin*, or forgot his tar,
It is carriage! suffers interruption.

Cowper, *Progress of Error*, l. 441.

Linckia (ling'ki-ē), *n.* [NL., named after the German naturalist J. H. Linck (1674-1734).] The typical genus of *Linckidae*. Nardo, 1834.

Linckidae (ling'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Linckia + -idae*.] A family of starfishes, of the order *Astroidea*, whose skeleton is composed of rounded or elliptical ossicles, either contiguous or united by rods. There are no spines, the body being smooth or only granular. *L. guilfordi* inhabits Florida and the West Indies; *L. unguiculata* ranges from California to Peru. Also *Linckidae*.

Lincoln green. See *green¹*.

Lincoln's finch. See *finch¹*.

Lincolshire cheese. See *cheese¹*.

Lincture (lingk'tūr), *n.* [*< ML. "linctura, < L. lincere, pp. linctus, lick; cf. Gr. λεινω, lick: see lick¹.*] A medicine to be taken by licking or sucking; a substance of the consistence of honey, used for coughs, etc.

Confections, treacle, mithridate, colicmes, or *linctures*, etc.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 871.

linctus (lingk'tus), *n.* [NL., *linctus*, a licking, *< L. lincere, pp. linctus, lick: see lincture*.] Same as *lincture*.

lind¹ (lind; formerly and prob. still dial. also *lind*), *n.* [*< ME. lind, lunde, lynde, < AS. lind, also lunde = D. lunde = MLG. lunde = OHG. linta, MHG. G. lunde = Icel. Sw. Dan. lind, lind, linden* (in AS. also a shield, as made of lind); prob. connected with *lind², lithe*. G. dial. *lind*, bast, Icel. *lindt*, girdle (orig. of bast), are derived from the name of the tree. Cf. *linden*. Hence by corruption *linc², linc²*.] Same as *linden*, 1. [Obsolete or local.]

Be ay of chiere as light as leef on lynde.

Chaucer, *Clark's Tale*, l'Envoy, l. 34.

Was neuer lef vp-on lynde lyghter therafter.

Piers Plowman (C), ll. 152.

lind², a. [ME. *lynd*; a var. (due perhaps to the cognate Icel. *lind* or Dan. *lind*) of *lithe*, soft, gentle: see *lithe¹*.] Soft; gentle.

Be not proud, but make & lynd.

And with thi better go thou be-lynd.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

lind-coal, *n.* [ME. *lynde-cole*.] Charcoal made of the wood of the linden-tree; a, "half an unce of lynde-cole," MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 76. (*Hallwell*.)

linden (lin'den), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *lynden*; *< ME. linden, < AS. linden (= G. linden)*, of the lind, *< lind, lind, + -en*: see *lind¹* and *-en²*.] As a noun the word is modern, being, like *aspen*, orig. only adj. I, a. Of the linden.

II. *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Tilia*; the lime-tree. The common European linden is *T. Europaea*. An oil, used by perfumers, is distilled from its flowers. The American linden is *T. Americana*, and is also called *basewood*, *bee-tree*, etc.

The linden broke her ranks and rent

The woodbine wreaths that bind her,

And down the middle, busk: she went

With all her bees behind her.

Tennyson, *Amphion*.

2. A shield made of linden-wood; any shield: a modern use, translating the Anglo-Saxon *lind*, used poetically for a shield. See *shield*.

The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary *lindens*, of which no part commonly remains but the metal-horn handle.
Heath, *Ancient Armor*, l. 78.

Silver-leaved linden, *Tilia argentea*, of Hungary.

linden-tree (lin'den-trē), *n.* Same as *lind¹, linden*.

Lindera (lin'dér-ē), *n.* [NL. (C. P. Thunberg, 1744), named after John Lindér, a Swedish botanist of the early part of the 18th century.] A genus of lauraceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Litseaeeae*, having dioecious flowers surrounded by involucre, and often nine stamens having two-celled anthers. There are about 60 species, found in North America and in tropical and eastern Asia as far as Japan. *L. benzoin* of North America, called *rose-bush*, *wild allspice*, and *benjamin-bush*, has a pleasant aromatic scent and taste, especially its bark and berries.

lindo (lin'dō), *n.* [NL., *< Sp. Pg. l. lundo, fine, beautiful, pretty*.] One of the brilliantly col-

ored thick-billed tanagers of South America; a bullfinch tanager of the genus *Euphonia*.

lind-tree, *n.* [ME. *lindo-tree, lyn-tree; < lind¹ + tree*.] Same as *lind¹, linden-tree*. Turner, *Herbal*.

line¹ (lin), *n.* [*< ME. line, lin, lyn, < AS. lin, flax, linen, = OS. OFries. lin = D. lijn = MLG. lin = OHG. MHG. lin, G. lein = Icel. lin = Sw. Dan. lin, flax, = Goth. lein, linen* (not recorded in sense of 'flax'); cf. OF. F. lin = Sp. It. lino = Pg. linho, *< L. linum = Gr. λινον = O.Bulg. linu = Lith. linai = Ir. lin, lion = W. lin = Bret. lin, flax* (in L., LGr., etc., also linen, a linen garment, a thread, line, cord, rope, etc.); not found in Skt., etc. It is probable but not certain that the Teut., Slav., etc., forms are derived from the L. or Gr. Hence (from AS. *lin*) *linon*, *liut², lincsed, lincnet²*, etc., and ult. (from L. *linum*) E. *linc², linc²*, etc.] 1. Flax. [In the general sense obsolete or provincial.]

He dronk never eldre ne wyn,

Ne never wored clooth of lyn.

Curior Mundit. (*Hallwell*.)

Specifically, in technical use—(a) Flax of the longer and fine staple, separated from the shorter by the hankle and prepared for spinning. (b) A hat-makers' pad or brush, now usually of padded velvet, for smoothing the nap of hats.

2t. Cloth of flax; linen.

Throughout all parts of Fraunce they weane *line* and make sales thereof.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast,

In dieper, in damaske, or in *lyne*.

Spenser, *Mulopotmos*, l. 364.

Little he was, and ever wore a breastplate made of *linne*.

Chapman, *Iliad*, ll. 458.

3t. Linen apparel; apparel generally.
line² (lin), *n.* [(a) *< ME. line, lyne, a cord, a net, a snare, < AS. line = D. lijn = OHG. lina, MHG. linc, G. leine = Icel. lina = Dan. line = Sw. lina, a cord, rope; mixed with (b) ME. linc, lyne, ligne, < OF. ligne, F. ligne = Pr. ligna = Sp. linea = Pg. linha = It. linea = D. MHG. G. Sw. Dan. linie, a line (mark), < L. linea, also linia, a linen thread, a string, line, feature, outline, line of descent, etc., orig. fem. of lineus (= Gr. λινεος, λινωτός), of flax, linen, < linum, flax, linen: see line¹. It is uncertain whether the words of the first group (a) are Teut. derivatives of the Teut. form line¹, or are borrowed or adapted from L. linum, flax, linen, a linen thread, cord, rope, or, less prob., like the words of the second group (b), from the deriv. linaa. The two groups are entirely confused in E.: see line¹.] 1. A thread, string, cord, or small rope of any kind, especially one designed for some particular use, as a fishing-line, measuring-line, clothes-line, a bowline, a hauling-line, etc.*

Sowe hem [hula] by a lyne other a threed.

Psalmist, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Job xxxvii. 5.

The *lines* were out upon the poles—they were painted green and were square—and on the *lines* hung half the family linen.
W. Deane, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 86.

Specifically—(a) A cord used as a guide or marker in stone-work or carpentry; a chalk-line or marking-line. (b) pl. A lot or portion marked off by or as by a measuring-line; hence, fortune; condition.

The *lines* are fallen unto me in pleasant places.

Ps. xvi. 6.

The old seaman paused a moment. "It is hard *lines* for me," he said, "to leave your honour in tribulation."

Scott, *Redgauntlet*, ch. iii.

(c) pl. The reins or thongs by which one guides a horse in driving. [U. S.]

2. Anything which resembles a thread or string in tenuity and extension.

Yon gray *lines*

That fret the clouds are messengers of day.

Shak., J. C., ll. 1. 108.

Specifically—(a) A thread-like mark, as one made with a pen, pencil, or graving-tool; a mark having length with little appreciable breadth; a stroke; a score. (b) In musical notation: (1) One of the horizontal strokes or marks that constitute the staff. The usual staff consists of five such lines, that for Gregorian music of four, while larger numbers of lines have also been used. The lines are numbered from below upward. The lines and the spaces between them are collectively called *degrees*. The pitches to which the several degrees are assigned depend upon the clef and the signature placed at the head of the staff. When it is necessary temporarily to increase the compass of the staff above or below, added or larger lines are used, which are numbered up or down from the staff proper. See *notation, staff, and ledger*. (2) A short dash or stroke used in figured bass to indicate that a tone of a previous chord is to be continued without regard to its harmonic connection into a second chord. See *figured bass, under bass*. (3) A wavy horizontal mark preceded by the letters *sc*, added above or below a passage to indicate that it is to be played on an octave above or below the pitch at which it is written. The end of such a transposition is indicated by the word *loco*, 'in place', or simply by the termination of the line. (4) A wavy vertical mark to the left of the notes of a chord, to indicate that the chord is to be played *arpeggio*. (5) A seam or furrow on

the face or hands. Such seams in the hands are the basis of palmistry. See phrases below.

And do what'er thou wilt, swift-footed Time, . . .
O, carve not with thy hours my love's fair brow,
Nor draw no *lines* there with thine antique pen.

Shak., *Sonnets*, xix.

3. In *math.*: (a) The limit of a surface; a length without breadth. These definitions, cited as well known by Aristotle, may be more precisely expressed thus: a part or the whole of the intersection of two surfaces; a continuum of points extended in only one dimension at each point. (b) In *higher geom.*, a right line, ray, or axis; a curve of the first order. This use of the word is inaccurate but common, and can give rise to no inconvenience, since a line in sense (a) is usually called a curve in higher geometry, except a broken line, which is not considered.

4. Outline; contour; lineament; configuration: as, a ship of fine *lines*.

The *lines* of my body are as well drawn as his.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 1. 10.

5. A limit; division; boundary.

The Hellenes always drew a sharp *line* between themselves and the barbarians, a term by which they designated all non-Hellenic people.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 202.

6. A row; a continued series or rank: as, a line of trees or of buildings.

We past long *lines* of northern capes.

Tennyson, *The Voyage*.

(a) A straight row of letters and words between two margins: as, a page of thirty *lines*.

And yet I would I had o'erlooked the letter. . .

Lo, here in one *line* is his name twice writ.

Shak., T. G. of V., l. 2. 123.

(b) In *poetry*, a succession of feet (colon or period), consisting of words written or printed in one row; a verse. A line or verse is no definite prosodic group of feet, but may consist of a single colon or of two colons, the ordinary width of a page or column generally limiting its length. Short verses or cola are sometimes printed as single lines, or combined in pairs to constitute one line. The name *line* is sometimes extended to verses slightly exceeding the printed line in length, but marked by indentation and want of initial capital as one verse. In ancient prosody a line (*versus, versiculus*) was conventionally determined to be a dactylic meter or period, or a monocolic period of eighteen or more more in magnitude. A shorter period was called a colon or a comma. Abbreviated I.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding *line*.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, ll. 1. 208.

Hence—(c) *pl.* Any piece of writing, as a letter, or an actor's part in the dialogue of a play; specifically, a short or occasional poem, or poetry in general.

Compt thou with deep premeditated *lines*,

With written pamphlets studiously devised?

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ill. 1. 2.

(d) A short letter—one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; a note: as, I received a *line* from my friend.

(e) *pl.* Same as *marriage lines*. [Colloq.]

"How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?" "Because I had no *lines*!" cries Caroline. . . . "And our maid we had then said to me, 'Miss Carry, where's your *lines*?' And it's no good without." And I knew it wasn't."

Thackeray, *Philip*, xli.

(f) A row or rank of soldiers drawn up with an extended front; distinguished from *column*. (g) A disposition of ships at regular intervals, either at anchor or under way. See *line of battle*. (h) *pl.* A punishment in English schools, consisting in requiring the student to commit a certain number of lines of Latin or Greek verse to memory.

7. A continuous or connected series, as of progeny or kin, descending from a common progenitor: as, a *line* of kings; the male *line*.

He

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,

Being but fourth of that heroic *line*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ll. 5. 78.

8. A series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, packets, and the like, passing to and fro between places with regularity: as, a *line* of ships to New Zealand; the Cunard *line*.—9. A railroad, or a continuous part of a railroad: as, a main *line*, branch *line*, through *line*.—10. A telegraph-wire between stations, forming with them the circuit.—11. In *com.*: (a) An order given to an agent or commercial traveler for goods. (b) The goods received upon such order. (c) The stock on hand of any particular class of goods.—12. In *her.*, the division or demarcation between a bearing and the field, or between one bearing and another when one is charged upon the other. The ordinaries and subordinaries are the bearings whose lines are most commonly varied. See *dancelled, dovetailed, embattled, engraved, indented, invected, nebula, regular, and undi* or *wavy*.

13. In *fort.*: (a) A trench or rampart. (b) *pl.* A series of field-works, either continuous or with intervals. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—14. *Milit.*, in the British army, the regular infantry, as distinguished from cavalry, artillery, militia, volunteer corps, etc. (In some cases, however, including the ordinary regiments of cavalry); in the United States army, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the regular army. The combatant officers in the navy are called *officers of the line*, as distin-

ished from the non-combatants, or officers of the staff. Thus, the line officers are admirals, commodores, captains, commanders, lieutenant-commanders, lieutenants, lieutenants (junior grade), ensigns, and midshipmen. Mates, boatswains, and gunners are also line officers, but not in the line of promotion.

It is now generally conceded that the law contemplates that the fighting portion of the army, as cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineers, . . . constitutes the line of the army. *Williams, Mil. Dict.*

15. The course in which anything proceeds or which any one takes; direction given or assumed; as, a line of policy or of argument; to mark out a line of travel or of conduct; to pursue a certain line of business or of art.

If I chance to make an excursion into the matters of the Commonwealth, it is not out of curiosity, or busy-bodiness to be meddling in other men's lines. *Fuller, Church Hist., II. ix. 22.*

He is uncommonly powerful in his own line, but it is not the line of a first-rate man. *Coleridge.*

I am now sending back to Belle Plaine all my wagons for a fresh supply of provisions and ammunition, and propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. *U. S. Grant, To Gen. Halleck, May 11, 1864.*

16. A unit of length, the twelfth of an inch, or sometimes the tenth of an inch. As a subdivision of an English inch it was never common and is now obsolete. The Paris line, a unit formerly much used throughout Europe, is the twelfth part of a French inch, equal to 0.0889 of an English inch, or 2.366 millimeters.

17. The equinoctial line; the equator.

Twenty of the dog-days now reign in n's nose; all that stand about him are under the line. *Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 44.*

Abdominal line. See *abdominal*.—**Absorption-lines.** See *absorption*.—**Aortic, adiabatic, agonic, Alomanian, atmospheric, basal, alveolar, basic, etc. line.** See the adjectives.—**Asymptotic line,** a curve upon a surface the envelop of normal sections, having infinite radii of curvature. Not to be confounded with *asymptotical lines*.—**Basiohthalmic line,** the line joining the basion and bregma.—**Becket-line,** a short piece of rope used to form a becket or bight on a longer or larger line, such, for example, as is used in rigging a trawl.—**Breeding in the line.** See *breeding*.—**Broken, bulkhead, cardiac line.** See the qualifying words.—**Casting-line,** a line, from 7 to 9 feet long, made of several gut-lengths, attached to the rod-line in angling, and having the drops fastened to it.—**Check-line,** a line attached to a fishing-line fastened to an outrigger, by which the fishing-line is drawn in to the boat without disturbing the outrigger.—**Circular, coinciding, contingent, etc. line.** See the adjectives.—**Curved line,** a line whose direction continuously changes along its length.—**Curved line of the lumen, inferior, middle, and superior,** the lines on the dorsum lili, marking off the origins of the glut muscles. Also called *linesa glutina*.—**Curved lines of the occipital bone,** the curved lines on the outer surface of the occipital bone; a superior, median, and inferior are distinguished. Also called *linesa nucha*.—**Cutting-down line.** See *cutting*.—**Cyclifying, dimidiating, etc. line.** See the adjectives.—**Datum-line.** See *datum*.—**Directed right line, dislocated line, dotted line.** See *direct, dislocate, dot*.—**Double line.** See *membrane*.—**Double line, in entom.** a line formed of two generally unequal lines which are close together and parallel.—**Equinoctial line,** the celestial equator; also, the terrestrial equator; in the latter sense commonly called the line.—**Equipotential, focal, full line.** See the adjectives.—**Facial line of Camper.** See *craniometry*.—**Fiendish line.** (a) The straight edge of the alidade of a plane-table. (b) The initial line of a graduated circle or vernier. (c) Any line which is intended to be taken as a standard straight line.—**Fraunhofer's lines.** See *spectrum*.—**Frontal minimum line,** the shortest horizontal line drawn between the temporal crests of the frontal bone.—**Generating line.** See *generate*.—**Geodesic, gingival, etc. line.** See the adjectives.—**Geodesic line,** a curve upon a surface any arc of which between points not too remote is the shortest path on that surface between those points. The osculating plane of a geodesic line at any point is there normal to the surface.—**Geometrical line,** an algebraic curve.—**Gunter's line.** (a) A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used in performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by means of dividers. Also called *line of lines* and *line of numbers*. (b) A sliding scale corresponding to logarithms, for performing these operations by inspection without dividers. Also called *Gunter's sliding rule*.—**Hard lines.** See *def. 1*. (b).—**Hemispherical line.** Same as *isochronous line*.—**Horizontal line.** See *horizontal*.—**Hour-lines, in dialing,** the common sections of the hour circles of the sphere with the plane of the dial.—**Hypocycloidal line, in entom.** See *hypocycloidal*.—**Imaginary, isochimal, etc. line.** See the adjectives.—**Index of a line.** See *index*.—**Initial line.** See *polar coordinates in a plane, under coordinate*.—**Isoclinical, isodynamic, isogonic lines.** See the adjectives.—**Isophasal line,** a line drawn in the plane of the imaginary variable through all values which correspond to values of the function having one value of the argument.—**Isotimal line,** a line drawn in the plane of the imaginary variable through all values which correspond to values of the function having one modulus.—**Lateral line, in zool.** a longitudinal line along each side of many fishes, marked by the structure or color of the skin, or by both. It consists of a row of tubes or pores, mostly on scales, extending from the head to or toward the tail. The pores are the ducts of muciferous glands whose product is excreted on the sides of the fish. The modifications of the lateral line are innumerable, and often afford classificatory characters. Thus, the line is more or less nearly parallel with the outline of the back in most acanthopterygian fishes, and with the outline of the belly in cyprinoids and many other malacopterygian fishes. The line is well shown in the eels under *capite, head-dot, and lake* (which see).—**Laser line.** See *laser*.—**Least line.** See *lower*.

—**Line abreast.** See *abreast*.—**Line and level,** a plumb-line; hence, rule; method.

This decade is therefore the line & level for all good makers to do their business by. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 212.*

We steal by line and level. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 230.*

Line at infinity, the aggregate of all points in any plane at an infinite distance from any given origin. It is called the line at infinity because represented by a line in a perspective projection; for in such a projection every straight line is projected into a straight line, and no other curve or locus is so projected, generally speaking.—**Line coordinate.** See *line-coordinate*.—**Line drawing.** See *drawing*.—**Line geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Line of ap-sides.** (a) In *astron.* the line through the perigee and apogee of a planet's orbit. (b) In *mod. astron.* the line through the perihelion and aphelion; the major axis of the orbit.—**Line of ascent.** See *ascent*.—**Line of battle,** the line formed by the ships of a fleet or by an army when or as when in readiness for action.—**Line of bearing,** a line formed by the ships of a fleet in which each ship bears by compass in a prescribed direction from the next ahead or astern or on either side.—**Line of beauty, in art.** a line of undulating curvature which, if it has been maintained, must enter as a potent factor in all graceful combinations of line and form. Different artists have given it different forms, but it is most commonly considered as a curve of contrary flexure resembling a very slender elongated letter S.—**Line of center, in mach.** (a) A straight line joining the centers of two wheels in gear. *E. H. Knight.* (b) The dead line; that line in which a crank and the connecting-rod stand when their axes form a straight line.—**Line of coincidence, collimation, counter-approach.** See *coincidence, etc.*—**Line of consanguinity,** a family relationship between two persons: it is either descending (the relationship of a person to his descendant), ascending (the relationship of a person to his ancestor), or transverse (the relationship of a person to a descendant of one of his progenitors).—**Line of curvature,** a line traced upon any surface such that the normals at any two successive points meet one another. Through each point of every surface there are two lines of curvature which are perpendicular to each other.—**Line of Danderton.** See *craniometry*.—**Line of defense.** See *defense*.—**Line of dip, in geol.** a line in the plane of a stratum, or part of a stratum, perpendicular to its intersection with a horizontal plane; the line of greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon. See *dip*.—**Line of direction.** (a) See *direction*. (b) A line laid down in surveying; the bearing.—**Line of distance.** See *distance*.—**Line of equilibrium,** a curve every point on which is a point of equilibrium.—**Line of fire, notation, flow.** See *fire, etc.*—**Line of force.** (a) A straight line through the point of application of a force and in the direction of its action. (b) A curve whose tangent everywhere coincides with the direction at the point of tangency of a force distributed through space. Maxwell, following a hint from Faraday, supposes these lines so drawn that the number per unit of area normal to them in the neighborhood of a point shall measure the intensity of the force at that point.—**Line of health, or line of the liver (hepatic line), in palmistry,** a line beginning at the wrist, near the line of life, and running upward to the base of the fourth finger.—**Line of life, in palmistry,** a line starting near the wrist, skirting the base of the thumb, and terminating between the thumb and the line of the head.—**Line of lines, line of numbers.** Same as *Gunter's line* (a).—**Line of motion.** (a) A curve imagined to be so drawn in a fluid that the direction at any point is that of the motion of the fluid at the same point; a line of flow. *Lamb.* (b) The path of a particle of a moving fluid. *Basest.*—**Line of nodes.** See *node*.—**Line of Saturn, or line of fate, in palmistry,** a line beginning near the wrist, and running up the middle of the hand toward the base of the second finger.—**Line of spherical curvature,** a line every point of which is an umbilic on the surface.—**Line or curve of swiftest descent.** Same as *brachistochrone*.—**Line of the head, in palmistry,** a line beginning between the thumb and forefinger, and extending across the central part of the palm of the hand, parallel to the line of the heart.—**Line of the heart, in palmistry,** a line passing across the hand, skirting the mounts of Mercury, Apollo, Saturn, and Jupiter.—**Line of the sun or line of fortune, in palmistry,** a line running upward to the base of the third finger.—**Lines of level.** See *level*.—**Lines of operation (milit.),** all lines of communication by which an army may reach an enemy's base of operations. A simple line of operations is one by which the divisions of an army are kept together, or within supporting distance of each other. The roads forming this line are nearly parallel, quite close together, and have no impassable obstructions between them. A double line of operations is one in which a divided army follows two sensibly parallel roads so far apart that the two sections of the army cannot be assembled upon the same day on the same field of battle. Double lines of operation may be either *converging* or *diverging*, according as they approach each other or draw wider apart as they advance. An accidental line of operations is adopted when an army is compelled to abandon the line of operations proposed in the original plan and take up another. A temporary line of operations (also called *maneuver line*) is one which deviates from the line of movement adopted in the general plan of the campaign. When the movement is completed the general line is resumed. An interior line of operations is one which lies between the double lines of an enemy, and enables the army following it to fall upon and defeat the parts of the enemy's army in succession. In such a case the double lines are said to be *exterior lines*.—**Logistic, loxodromic, magistral, etc. line.** See the adjectives.—**Marriage line,** a marriage certificate. [Colloq., Eng.]—**Mason and Dixon's line,** the boundary between Pennsylvania on the north and Maryland on the south (lat. 39° 43' N.), partly surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon between 1763 and 1767, and afterward completed by others; celebrated before the extinction of slavery as a line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.—**Mechanical line,** a transcendental curve.—**Medial, median, meridian, etc. line.** See the adjectives.—**Multiple lines.** See *multiple*.—**Naso-alveolar line, nasobasilar line.** See *craniometry*.—**Natural line of sight.** See *sight*.—**Nelson's line, in surg.,** a line drawn from the an-

terior superior spine of the ilium to the most prominent part of the tubercosity of the ischium. In the course of this line lie the center of the acetabulum and the summit of the trochanter major of the femur.—**Nemmann line.** See *metacarpal*.—**Nodal, objective, oculi, etc. line.** See the adjectives.—**Oblique line of the lower jaw,** an oblique line beginning below the mental foramen and passing upward and backward to the anterior border of the coronoid process.—**Organ of the line.** See *def. 14*.—**Organs of the lateral line, in zool.** See *mucous canals under mucous*.—**Parasartorial line,** the line drawn on the surface of the chest perpendicularly downward from the junction of the middle and inner thirds of the clavicle.—**Polar line,** the intersection of consecutive normal planes to a skew curve. This is the name given by Monge (*droit polaire*), but Mannheim's *axis of curvatures* is preferable.—**Popliteal line,** a line passing downward and inward on the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia; it gives origin to the soleus muscle.—**Quadrant line, in surg.** the lines quadrati (which see, under *curves*).—**Rodan line,** a series of redans connected by straight curtains. *Moles, Milit. Engineering.*—**Right line.** See *right*.—**Ship of the line.** See *ship*.—**Shotting line,** a fishing-line to which split shot are attached as sinkers. Shotting casting-lines are also used in special cases for fly-fishing.—**Spiral line,** a bicircular quartic having an axis of symmetry. Such a curve is a plane section of an anchor-ring, or torus, and indeed of four different ones, though all may be imaginary.—**Stream-line, in hydrodynamics:** (a) A line of motion in a fluid whose motion is steady. *Stokes.* (b) The actual path of a particle or molecule in a fluid mass.—**Supracondylar lines of the femur,** the two lines into which the linea aspera divides below.—**Telegraph-line, telephone-line.** See *telegraphy, telephony*.—**Temporal inferior line,** the lower of the two curving ridges which pass back from the external angular process of the frontal bone over the frontal and parietal bones. Also called *lower temporal ridge*.—**Temporal lines,** the two curving ridges which pass back from the external angular process of the frontal bone over the frontal and parietal bones. The upper, the *superior temporal line* or *upper temporal ridge*, is the line of attachment of the temporal fascia, while the lower marks the upper boundary of the attachment of the temporal muscle.—**The line.** Same as *equinoctial line*.—**To draw the line.** See *draw*.—**To drop a line.** See *drop*.—**To give line.** See *give*, s. 4.—**To give one line,** to allow one apparent freedom or opportunity of action, with a view to securing an ultimate advantage: in allusion to the angler's playing of a hooked fish.

Wherefore should the Ministers give them so much line for shifts and delays? *Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.*

It's policy to give 'em line. *Diakova, Hard Times, II. 2.*

To keep a line, in archery, to shoot in the vertical plane of the gold of the target.—**To make even lines.** See *even*.—**To part a line, to break it,** as when a whale runs so fast as to break the whale-line. Also to part a weep.—**To sound a line,** to go down when harpooned and carry the line with it: said of a whale.—**To sound all line,** to go down so far as to take out all the line from the boat: said of a whale.—**To stop a line,** to confine or fasten a rope, usually by means of a smaller one. Thus, to stop the line to the harpoon-staff is to fasten the line to the handle by passing one or more turns of rope around both line and pole, and confining the ends by knotting them together.—**To wet one's line,** to put one's fishing-line to use; to fish.—**Trapezoid line,** the line of attachment of the trapezoid ligament on the under side of the outer part of the clavicle.—**Visual line.** Same as *visual axis* (which see, under *axis*).—**Vortex-line,** a curve imagined to be so drawn in a fluid that its direction is everywhere that of the instantaneous axis of molecular rotation at that point.—**Wallace's line** (so named after Alfred R. Wallace, who defined it), in *zoogeog.*, a line assumed to separate the Indomalayan from the Austromalayan zoogeographical region or faunal area. It passes between Borneo and Celebes, through the strait of Macassar, southward between Hall and Lombok, northeastward between Mindanao and Gilolo. This line divides the shallow waters of the Indomalayan region from the much deeper Austromalayan seas; and the character of the fauna is quite different on the two sides of it.—**White line, in printing,** a blank line; a blank space equal in depth to the space occupied by a line of reading in any given size of type. [In geometry *curve* is often used instead of *line*, so that phrases not found above should be sought under *curve*.]

Line² (lin), v.; pret. and pp. lined, ppr. lining. [*F. ligner* = Sp. *lignar* = It. *lignare* (cf. *D. lignen, linieren* = G. *linieren* = Dan. *liniere* = Sw. *liniera*), line, < L. *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, M.L. draw lines upon, < *linea*, a line: see *line², n.* In *defs. 6, 7*, the senses touch those of *line², v.* I. *trans.* 1. To draw lines upon; mark with lines or thread-like strokes: said of some decorative processes, and also of the effects of age, fatigue, etc., on the human countenance.

Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their *lining*, without considering whether it be well adapted to express their subject. *Chitto, Wood Engraving, p. 224.*

The simple operation of *lining* the edge of a plate is executed by female hands. *Art Journal, N. S., LX. 207.*

2. To delineate; draw; paint. [Rare.]

All the pictures fastest lined Are but black to Rosalind. *Shak., As you like it, III. 2. 97.*

3. To give out, line by line; read one or two of the lines or strophes of (a metrical hymn) in public worship before singing. The custom of *lining* out the hymns originated at a time when printed books were scarce, and when congregational singing could be secured in no other way: it is now nearly unknown. The reading was done by the clerk, by a deacon, or by the officiating clergyman himself. In New England it was sometimes called *deaconing*. Usually with *out*.

In large coloured churches [in the South] it is still the practice to *line* out the hymns, because few of the congregation can read. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 361.

4. To measure, as land, with a line; fix the boundaries of. [Scotch.]—5. To bring into line or align; hence, to arrange; marshal; employ in service.

No actor of American birth and training can be *lined* to this class of work. *Philadelphia Times*, March 21, 1880.

6. To place something in a line along; arrange something along and within for security or defense: as, to *line* works with soldiers.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, II. 4. 7.

Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all
Alike impatient through'd to *line* the wall.

Hook., tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xxxv.

The peers that *line*
Baronial halls the opprobrious insult feel.
Wordsworth, *Eccles. Sonnets*, I. 37.

7. See the quotation.

Cunning mules [when hobbled] . . . soon learn to lift both forefeet at a time and gallop off; hence they are *lined*, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side, so that the step is very much shortened and their gait reduced to a kind of pace.

S. De Vere, *Americanisms*, p. 131.

Lining out stuff, the operation of drawing lines on boarding or planing, to guide the cutting of it into thinner pieces.—To *line* bees, to track wild bees to their nests by following them in the line of their flight.—To *line* men (*mil.*), to dress or arrange a body of men so that they shall collectively form an even line or line.

II. *Intrans.* To fish with a line. [Rare, U. S.]

The squeteague is taken both by *lining* and seining.
J. V. C. Smith, *Fishes of Massachusetts*.

line³ (lin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lined*, pr. *lining*. [*< ME. lincen*, cover on the inside, double; prob. orig. double with linen, *< line¹*, linen: see *line¹*, *n.*] 1. To cover the inside of (some object, as a garment, a utensil, etc.) with some material other than that of which the object lined is made.

Cosach with purple *lin'd*, and mitres on its side.
Cowper, *Tirocinium*, I. 360.

Hence, by extension—2. To fill the inside of; wad; stuff: as, to *line* a purse or a pocket with money.

What
If I do *line* one of their hands?
Shak., *Cymbeline*, II. 2. 72.

By this rich purse, and by the twenty ducats
Which *line* it, I will answer for thy honesty.
For., *Fancies*, III. 1.

No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold
That is not *lined* with yellow gold.

Whittier, *Maid of Attitash*.

3†. To cover; pad.

Their smoothed tongues are *lined* all with guile.
Gascoigne, *Hearbes*, Council to Master Barthol. Withipoll.

Son of sixteen,
Pluck the *lined* crutch from thy old limping sire.
Shak., *T. of A.*, IV. 1. 14.

4. To impregnate: said of animals.

He would with the utmost Diligence look for a Dog that upon all Accounts was of a good Breed, to *line* her, that he might not have a Litter of Mongrels.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, II. 100.

5†. To aid. [Rare.]

Whether he was combined
With those of Norway, or did *line* the rebel
With hidden help and vantage.
Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 2. 112.

To *line* one's jacket. See *jacket*.

line⁴ (lin), *n.* An obsolete form of *line¹*, *line²*.

line⁵ (lin' ē-ē), *n.*; pl. *lines* (ē-ē). [*L.*: see *line²*, *n.*] In *bot.* and *anat.*, a line; a linear mark or trace, whether of impression or expression.—*Linea alba*, the white line, the median longitudinal line of connective tissue running from the pubis to the sternum.—*Linea aspera*, the rough line, a prominent longitudinal ridge on the back of the femur. It divides above into three lines running to the great trochanter, lesser trochanter, and spiral line, and below into two lines running to the inner and outer condyles.—*Linea costocartilaginis*, a line marking the junction of the ribs with their cartilages, drawn from the sternoclavicular articulation to the tip of the eleventh rib.—*Linea fusca*, a median line of darker pigmentation extending upward from the pubis to the umbilicus or beyond, developed in pregnant women. Also called *pigmented abdominal line*.—*Linea glutea posterior*, *anterior*, and *inferior* respectively, the superior, middle, and inferior curved lines of the dorsum fil.—*Linea iliopectinea*, the iliopectinea line (which see, under *pectinea*).—*Linea innominata*, the brim of the true pelvis, formed by the promontory of the sacrum and the rounded angle between the upper and anterior surfaces of the lateral divisions of the first sacral vertebra, the iliopectinea line, and the upper border of the os pubis.—*Linea lateralis*, in *bot.*, the lateral line (which see, under *line²*).—*Linea myeloides*, the myeloid ridge on the inner surface of the lower jawbone.—*Linea nasus inferior*, the line, curved, of the nasal bone, inferior.—*Linea nasus mediana*, the external nasal protuberance, running in the middle line from the external nasal crest to the foramen magnum.—*Linea nasus superior* or *supra-nasal*, the line, curved, of the nasal bone, superior.—*Linea paranasalis*, a line drawn on the surface of the chest from the junction of

the inner and middle thirds of the clavicle perpendicularly downward.—*Linea quadrati*, the line of insertion of the quadratus femoris muscle.—*Linea semilunaris*, the curved tendinous line on the outer border of the rectus muscle, extending from the cartilage of the eighth rib to the pubis. Also called *linea Spiegelii*.—*Linea splendens*, the shining line, a median lengthwise band along the anterior surface of the pia mater of the spinal cord.—*Linea transversa*. (a) Of the abdomen, the tendinous intersections in the course of the rectus muscle of the abdomen. (b) Of the fourth ventricle, the stria acustica (which see, under *stria*).

Lineae (lin' ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), *< Linum + -ae*.] An order of polypetalous exogenous plants, typified by the genus *Linum*, belonging to the cohort *Gerantiales*. It is characterized by regular flowers, with imbricate sepals, and an entire ovary which is from three- to five-celled, usually with two ovules in each cell, having a fleshy albumen. The order embraces about 235 species, divided among 15 genera, which have been grouped under 4 tribes. They are herbs, rarely trees, usually with alternate leaves, and are widely dispersed throughout the world. Also *Linaceae*.

lineage (lin' ē-ē), *n.* [*Prop.*, as orig., *linage* (mod. pron. lin' ē-ē); the spelling *lineage* simulates *line²*, *lineal*, etc., and the pron. has been altered to suit *lineal*, etc.; *< ME. linnage, lynnage, lgnage, < AF. OF. linnage, F. lignage* (cf. *Pg. linagem*), *lineage, < ligne, < L. linea*, a line: see *line²*, *n.*] Line of descent from an ancestor; hence, family; race; stock.

Of his *lynage* am I, and his offspring,
By verrey *lynage*, as of the stock royal.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 692.

He was of the house and *lineage* of David. *Lake* II. 4.

Believe me, he is well-bred,
And cannot be but of a noble *lineage*.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Wit without Money*, I. 2.

Either he brought a joyous dame,
Unknown her *lineage* or her name.

Scott, *Rokeby*, VI. 12.

—*Syn. Genealogy*, etc. (see *pedigree*), birth, extraction, ancestry, family, descent.

lineal (lin' ē-ē), *a.* [= *F. lineal* = *Sp. Pg. lineal* = *It. lineale*, pertaining to a line, *< L. linealis, < linea*, a line: see *line²*, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a line or length; extending in a line; involving the single dimension of length: as, *lineal* measure; a *lineal* foot. [In the physical sense *lineal* and *linear* are often used interchangeably, but a differentiation is commonly made. Compare *linear*.]

Lineal walks immediately enveloped the slight scene.

Walspole, *Anecdotes*, IV. vii.

An inch is the smallest *lineal* measure to which a name is given.

O. Gregory, *Mathematics*, p. 130.

2. Proceeding in a direct or unbroken line; hereditary; unbroken in course; distinguished from collateral: as, *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession.

The house of York.

From whence you spring by *lineal* descent.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, III. 1. 106.

3. Pertaining or relating to direct descent; hereditary in quality or character; having an ancestral basis or right.

The *lineal* glory of your royal house.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 7. 121.

Millions shall spring from our loins, and trace back with *lineal* love their blood to ours.

R. Chalmers, *Addresses*, etc., p. 104.

4†. Allied by direct descent.

For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden*.

lineal measure, warranty, etc. See the nouns.

lineality (lin' ē-ē-ā-ē-ti), *n.* [*< lineal + -ity*.]

The state of being *lineal*, or in the form of a line. *Wright*. [Rare.]

lineally (lin' ē-ē-ā-ē-li), *adv.* In a *lineal* manner; in a direct line: as, one who is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror.

From whose race of old

She heard that she was *lineally* extract.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. ix. 22.

lineament (lin' ē-ē-mēt), *n.* [*< F. lineament* = *Sp. lineamiento* = *Pg. lineamento* = *It. lineamento*, feature, *< L. lineamentum*, a line, feature, *< lineare*, reduce to a straight line, *ML.* draw lines upon: see *line²*.] A feature or detail of a body or figure considered as to its outlines or contour; linear formation of a part, as in the human face; hence, a particular physical feature or characteristic; sometimes, a distinguishing characteristic or quality in general: used chiefly in the plural.

The *lineaments* of the body do disclose the disposition and inclination of the mind in general.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 184.

Examine every married *lineament*,

And see how one another lends content.

Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 3. 22.

line-and-line (lin' and-lin'), *a.* With edge exactly to edge: a term characterizing the adjustment of a slide-valve without lead: as, a *line-and-line* setting. See *lead¹*, *n.*, 8.

The valve is supposed to be set without any lead, or *line-and-line*, as it is called, at full stroke. That is, the steam edges of the valve correspond with the steam edges of the part at the beginning of the stroke.

Forney, *Locomotive*, p. 227.

linear (lin' ē-ē-r), *a.* [= *F. lineaire* = *Sp. Pg. lineal* = *It. lineare*, *< L. linearis*, belonging to a line, *< linea*, a line: see *line²*, *n.* Cf. *lineal*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; composed or consisting of lines: as, *linear* drawing; *linear* perspective.—2. Relating to length only; specifically, in *math.* and *physics*, involving measurement in one dimension only, or a sum of such measurements; involving only straight lines; unidimensional; of the first degree: as, *linear* numbers; *linear* measure. A plane is said to be a *linear locus*, because of the first order; expansion, if considered in one dimension only, the others being neglected, is termed *linear expansion*.

The *linear expansion* of metals heated between the freezing and boiling points of water varies from one to three parts in 1,000.

W. E. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature*, p. 49.

3. In *bot.*, *soot.*, and *anat.*, like a line or thread; slender; very narrow and elongate: as, a *linear* leaf.—4. In *pros.*, consisting in or pertaining to a succession of single verses all of the same rhythm and length; stichic: as, *linear* composition; "Paradise Lost" is *linear* in composition.—*Linear algebra*, a system of algebra in which every expression equals a linear expression in certain units.—*Linear class of functions*, a number of functions produced from one another by addition, by subtraction, and by multiplication by constants.—*Linear coefficient of expansion*. See *coefficient*.—*Linear complex, congruence, content*. See the nouns.—*Linear demonstration*, a proof drawn from the consideration of a geometrical diagram, without the use of algebra or trigonometry.—*Linear differential equation*, an equation in which the differential coefficients and dependent variables are not multiplied into themselves or into one another: thus,

$$t^2 D_x^2 y + x D_x D_y y = 0$$

is a linear partial differential equation.—*Linear drawing*. See *drawing*.—*Linear dyadic*. See *dyadic*.—*Linear ensemble*. See *ensemble*.—*Linear equation*, in *math.*, an equation of the first degree between two variables: so called because every such equation may be considered as representing a right line.—*Linear function*, a function resulting from the performance of the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication by constants upon the variables.—*Linear geometry*, group, integral, etc. See the nouns.—*Linear heraldry*, heraldry of the more elaborate sort, in which a number of ordinaries and their bearings are combined to produce varied escutcheons.—*Linear numbers*, in *math.*, such numbers as have relation to length only, as a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear side is called a root.—*Linear perspective*, that branch of perspective which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated: distinguished from *aerial perspective*, which considers also the variations of the light, shade, and color of objects, according to their different distances and the quantity of light which falls on them.—*Linear problem*, a problem that may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines, or algebraically by an equation of the first degree.—*Linear space*, a uniaxial space the points of which may be uniquely represented by value-systems of the coordinates, without the exception of any point-equations or loci-values.—*Linear transformation*, a transformation from one set of variables to another connected with them by linear equations.—*Linear units*, units of length.

linear-acute (lin' ē-ē-r-ā-kūt'), *a.* [*< L. linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*.] In *bot.*, narrow and very gradually tapering to a point, as a leaf; acuminate.

linear-ensate (lin' ē-ē-r-on-sāt'), *a.* [*< L. linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *ensata*, a sword.] In *bot.*, having the form of a long narrow sword.

linearity (lin' ē-ē-r-ē-ti), *n.* [*< linear + -ity*.] The state or condition of being linear.

The *linearity* of the differential equation depends upon this physical fact, etc.

Airy, *Optics*, § 12.

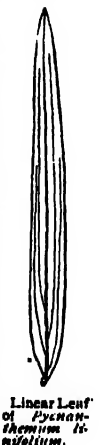
linear-lanceolate (lin' ē-ē-r-lan' ē-ē-lāt'), *a.* [*< L. linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *L. lanceolatus*, armed with a little lance or point: see *lanceolate*.] In *bot.*, lanceolate and very slender; narrow and parallel-sided in the middle, and tapering to a slender base and an acute tip.

linearly (lin' ē-ē-r-li), *adv.* In a *linear* manner; with lines.

linear-oblong (lin' ē-ē-r-ob-lōng'), *a.* Oblong and very narrow.

linear† (lin' ē-ē-ri), *a.* [*< L. linearis*, belonging to a line, *< linea*, a line: see *line²*, *n.* Cf. *lineal*.] *Linear*. *Holland*.

lineate (lin' ē-ē-ti), *v. t.* [*< L. lineatus*, pp. of *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, *ML.* draw lines upon, *< linea*, a line: see *line²*, *v.*] To draw; delineate. *Davies*.



Linear Leaf of *Pycnanthemum lyallii*.

Life to the life the Chessboard *lineate*.

Spectator, Memorials of Mortality, st. 2.

lineate (lin'ē-āt), *a.* [*< L. lineatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Marked with lines, especially with longitudinal and more or less parallel lines; as, a *lineate* leaf. In describing sculpture, a surface is said to be *lineate* when it has fine elevated or depressed longitudinal lines more or less parallel and separated by regular intervals. Also *lined*.

lineated (lin'ē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *lineate*.

lineation (lin'ē-ā-shŭn), *n.* [*< L. lineatio* (*n.*), a drawing of a line, *< lineare*, pp. *lineatus*, reduce to a line: see *lineate*, *v.*] 1. A marking by lines; disposition or arrangement of lines.

The *lineation* of the nacreous surface may perhaps be thus accounted for. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micra*, § 565.

2. In *soil*, one or more line-like marks on a surface; the appearance or form of a lineated surface; as, the *lineation* of the thorax of a fly.

There are in the horny ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward*.

3. Mensuration. *Halliwel* (spelled *lineation*). **line-conch** (lin'kongk), *n.* A large gastropod, *Fuscularia distans*, marked by several black lines revolving on the whorls of the shell. [Florida.]

line-coordinate (lin'kō-ōr-di-nēt), *n.* One of a set of quantities, commonly three in a plane, or six in space, defining the position of a line. The ordinary line-coordinates are *u*, *v*, *w*, in the equation $uw + vy + wz = 0$,

where *u*, *v*, *w* are the trilinear coordinates of a point in a plane. When these are taken as constant, while *u*, *v*, *w* are variable, the equation restricts a line to passing through that point, and any set of values of *u*, *v*, *w* define a line. The above equation determines the incidence of the point on the line, whether *u*, *v*, *w* or *z*, *y*, *x* or both, be variable. The precise geometrical significance of the line-coordinates depends upon that of the point-coordinates. The six line-coordinates in space are generally termed *ray-coordinates*.

lined (lind), *p. a.* Same as *lineate*.

lined (lind), *p. a.* 1. Having a lining.—2. Impregnated. See *lined*, *v.*, 4.—3. Supplied with money. [Rare.]

I am given out to be better *lined* than it can appear to me report is a true speaker; I would I were really that I am delivered to be! *Mary*, what I have (be it what it will) I will assure upon my daughter at the day of my death. *Fletcher* (and *another*), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, II. 1.

Lined gold. See *gold*.

line-density (lin'den'ē-ti), *n.* The limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. *Clerk Maxwell*, *Elect. and Mag.*

line-engraving (lin'en-grā'ving), *n.* 1. The process of engraving in lines: commonly synonymous with *steel* or *copperplate engraving*. See *engraving*, 2. An engraved plate or a print representing its subject chiefly or wholly by lines.

Drawings, both in crayon and black lead, *line engraving*, and etchings were within the compass of most people's purses. *J. Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 48.

line-equation (lin'ē-kwā'shŭn), *n.* An equation between the coordinates of lines, these being usually tangents of a plane curve.

line-fish (lin'fish), *n.* A fish, such as the cod, haddock, and halibut, which is taken with the line: opposed to *net-fish*.

line-fisherman (lin'fish'er-man), *n.* One who fishes with hook and line; a hook-and-line man.

line-fishing (lin'fish'ing), *n.* The act or art of fishing with hook and line; angling: distinguished from *net-fishing*.

Lineidae (li-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Linus* + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchocoelous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Linus*; the sea-longworms, or marine nemerteans. They have an extremely long slender form, unarmed proboscis, elongated cephalic ganglion, and long slits on each side of the head.

lineiform (lin'ē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. linea*, line, + *forma*, form.] Linear in form; linear.

line-integral (lin'in'tē-gral), *n.* In *math.*, the integral along any curve of a vector quantity distributed through space resolved along that curve. Thus, if the vector is a force, the *line-integral* is the work gained in passing over the curve.

linelet (lin'let), *n.* [*< line* + *-let*.] A minute or very short line.

The peculiar arrangement of the leading lines (usually two) and train of *linelets* . . . is fully shown in the diagram. *Nature*, XXXIX. 370.

lineman (lin'man), *n.*; *pl. linemen* (-men). 1. A person who carries the line in surveying, etc.—2. One employed in duties relating to the line of a railroad, telegraph, or telephone; one

who attends to keeping the parts of the line, as the rails, posts, wires, etc., in proper condition.—3. A line-fisherman.

linen (lin'en), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *linnen*; *< ME. linen*, *linon*, also *linnen*; *< AS. linen* (= OS. *linin* = OFries. *linnen* = D. *linen* = MLG. *linen* = OHG. *MEG. linen*, G. *linen*, *linnen* = Dan. *linnet* = Sw. *linne*), of flax, linen, *< lin*, flax, + *-en*: see *lin*¹ and *-en*². The noun is now generally regarded as the orig. form, its connection with the obs. *line*¹ being no longer generally recognized. Cf. *woolen*, *woollen*, *u.* and *n.*, *< wool*.] 1. *a.* 1. Made of the fibers of flax: as, *linen* thread; *linen* cloth.

And David was girded with a *linen* ephod. *2 Sam.* vi. 14.

2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

Those *linen* cheeks of thine

Are counsellors to fear. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 3. 16.

Fair linen cloth, in the *Anglo-Saxon* Ch., the cloth used at the celebration of the eucharist to cover the consecrated elements after communion; the post-communion veil.—**Fair white linen cloth**, in the *Anglo-Saxon* Ch., the outer altar-cloth spread over the other altar-cloths at the time of celebration. It usually covers little more than the top of the altar, and hangs down about two feet at each end.—**Linen damask**. See *damask*, 1 (d).—**Linen diaper**, linen cloth woven in the same way as damask, but having a small set pattern of diagonal squares or the like: used for towels, children's clothing, etc.—**Linen embroidery**, a kind of fancy work made by drawing the threads from a piece of linen, except from the space comprised within the lines of a pattern, so that the pattern remains in solid surface relieved upon the openwork ground from which threads have been withdrawn.—**Linen pattern**. Same as *linen-sock*.

II. *n.* 1. A fabric of linen yarn or thread; cloth woven from the fibers of flax; in the plural, linen cloth in general; manufactures of flax-fiber: as, Irish *linens*. The principal fabrics included in the term *linens* are lawn, cambric, batiste, damask, diaper, and glass-cloth, besides the heavy qualities known as toweling, shirting, sheeting, etc.

2. Collectively, articles of linen fabric, or by extension (in modern use) of linen and cotton, or of cotton alone for household use, as table-cloths, napkins, etc. (*table-linen*), sheets and pillow-cases (*bed-linen*), towels, etc., or for underwear (*body-linen*), etc.

In any case, let *Thibsy* have clean *linen*.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iv. 2. 40.

Let's go to that house, for the *linen* looks white and smells of lavender, and I long to lie in a pair of sheets that smell so. *J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 77.

3. Linen thread.—4. Cloth made of hemp. [Rare.]—5. *pl.* Sails. [Rare.]

Down with the main mast, lay her at hull,

Furl up her *linens*, and let her ride it out.

Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*, I. 1.

Carbonized linen. See *carbonize*.—**Cream-twilled linen**, a wide linen cloth used as a foundation for embroidery.—**Danubian linen**, a name given to ornamental damask for table use, having borders, etc., in red. These *linens* are of Austrian manufacture, and were introduced about 1878.—**Diamond linen**. See *diamond*.—**Fossil linen**, a variety of hornblende with soft and flexible parallel fibers.

linen-drafter (lin'en-drā'pēr), *n.* A person who deals in linen goods and related articles.

I am a *linen-drafter* bold,

As all the world doth know.

Cowper, *John Gilpin*.

linenert (lin'en-ēr), *n.* [*< linen* + *-er*.] Same as *linen-drafter*.

Have council of tailors, *linenerts*, lace-women, embroiderers.

B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, II. 2.

linenman (lin'en-man), *n.* Same as *linen-drafter*.

linen-muslin (lin'en-mus'lin), *n.* Same as *leno*.

linen-panel (lin'en-pan'el), *n.* A panel decorated with a linen pattern.

linen-prover (lin'en-prō'vēr), *n.* A small microscope used in commerce for counting the threads in linen fabrics, and thus determining their fineness.

linen-scroll (lin'en-skrol), *n.* In *arch.*, a form of curved ornament employed to fill panels: so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of a folded napkin. It belongs peculiarly to the latter part of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. The figure shows the scroll from a panel in *Layr Marney Hall*, in the county of Essex, England.



Linen-scroll.

lineograph (lin'ē-ō-grāf), *n.* [*< L. linea*, a line, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for drawing lines of defined character.

lineola (li-nē-ō-lŭ), *n.*; *pl. lineolae* (-lŭ). [LL., a little line, dim. of *L. linea*, a line: see *line*².] In *anat.* and *soil.*, a small or fine line or line; a lineolet.

lineolate (lin'ē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. lineolatus*, *< LL. lineola*, a little line: see *lineola*.] In *soil.* and *bot.*, marked with fine or obscure lines; diminutively *lineate*.

lineolated (lin'ē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lineolate*.

lineolet (lin'ē-ō-lēt), *n.* [*< lineola* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a short or minute line.

lineolinear (lin'ē-ō-lin'ē-ār), *a.* [*< L. linea*, a line, + *linearis*, of a line: see *linear*.] In *math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables.

lineopolar (lin'ē-ō-pō-lār), *a.* [*< L. linea*, a line, + NL. *polaris*, polar: see *polar*.] In *math.*, produced by taking the (*n*—1)th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the *n*th order: so called because such a polar of a point is a line. Thus, the lineopolar envelop of a line with respect to a cubic is a conic which is the envelop of the lines that are the second polars of the points of the first line.

line-pin (lin'pin), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a pin of wire pointed at one end, and usually having an eye or loop on the other end, used as a support for the line or cord by which the bricklayer aligns his work.

liner¹ (lī'nēr), *n.* [*< line*² + *-er*.] 1. A person employed in drawing or painting lines, as in decorative art.—2. A ship of the line; a man-of-war.

Fancy the sensations of a man fighting his frigate desperately against overwhelming odds, when he sees the outside of a huge *liner*, with English colours at the main, looming dimly through the smoke! *Lawrence*, *Sword and Gown*, xvii.

3. A vessel regularly plying to and from certain ports; especially, a vessel belonging to one of the regular steamship lines: as, a Liverpool and New York *liner*.—4. In *base-ball*, a ball knocked or thrown with much force nearly parallel to the ground: as, he struck a *liner* to second base.—5. A ball, marble, or the like that strikes or remains on some certain line of demarcation used in a game.

liner² (lī'nēr), *n.* [*< line*², *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which lines. Specifically—2. A vessel of smooth material fit for holding liquids, etc., fitting within an ornamental exterior and made movable for facility of emptying, cleansing, etc. Thus, in ornamental table-ware, a basket of metalwork or a jardinière of fine porcelain has a *liner* to contain fruit or earth for the plants. 3. In *mach.*, a thin plate of metal, paper, leatheroid, etc., placed under some movable and adjustable part—a gib for example—to set up the part toward its bearing after it has been worn away as much as the thickness of the plate.

The École Industrielle des Vosges exhibits a pattern of an 8-foot flywheel that is well made, and a connecting rod end, the double set of keys and gibs dispensing with the use of *liners*, while enabling the wear to be taken up without altering the length of the rod. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 68.

The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and *liners* as already described. *W. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 287.

4. In *marble-working*, a long slab of marble to which the backs of small marble tiles, etc., are secured by plaster while being polished.

Linerages (lī-nēr'jēs), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λινεργής*, wrought of flax, *< λινον*, flax, + *εργειν*, work: see *line*¹ and *work*.] A genus of discoid jelly-fishes, typical of the family *Lineridae*, or the thimblefishes. The bell has the shape of a thimble.



Thimblefish (*Lineridae muricatus*).

Lineridae (lī-nēr'jī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Linerages* + *-idae*.] A family of *Discomedusae* with simple quadrangular manubrium without mouth-arms, simple quadrate mouth, 8 marginal bodies, 8 tentacles, 16 marginal flaps, broad radial pouches, branched sack-shaped flap-canal, and without ring-canal. See *Linerages*.

line-riding (lin'ī-ding), *n.* The act of making on horseback the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift, in order to keep the cattle within bounds, and recover those that may have "drifted" or strayed. [Western U. S.]

Line-riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm. *F. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXIV. 60.

line-rocket (lin'rok'et), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a rocket, usually of small size, with a running connection by which it can be movably attached to a line or wire, along which when fired it is caused to run.

lineman (lin'man), *n.*; *pl. linemen* (-men). *Milit.*, a private in the line; an infantryman.

If not perhaps as tall as our ordinary *linguist*, he [the Puritan soldier] is as heavy and as strongly built.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 458.

line-squall (lin'akwāl), *n.* In meteor., a squall occurring along the axis of a V-shaped barometric depression, generally secondary to a large cyclonic area, consisting of a violent straight blow of cold air, usually from the north-west, accompanied by rain or snow and a sudden rise of the barometer: so called by Abercromby. The Iowa squall or derecho is a line-squall.

line-storm (lin'stōrm), *n.* A storm popularly supposed to occur at the time the sun crosses the equator; hence, any heavy storm that occurs within a week or ten days of the equinoxes; an equinoctial storm. [Local, New Eng.]

Along their foam-white curves of shore
They heard the line-storm rave and roar.

Whittier, The Palatine.

lineus (lin'ē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *linea*, line: see *line*.] The typical genus of *Lineidae*. *L. marinus* or *L. longitarsis* is one of the narrowest of organisms for its length, growing to be 12 or 15 feet long and only half an inch or so broad.

line-wire (lin'wir), *n.* In telegr., the wire which extends between and connects the stations of a telegraph-line, and transmits the electric current or impulse from station to station.

ling¹ (ling), *n.* [ME. *leunge*, *leunge*, < AS. **leunga* (not recorded) = MD. *leunge*, *linghe*, D. *long* = G. *lange*, *lang* (also *lang*, *langsch*) = Icel. *langa* = Norw. *langa*, *lona* = Dan. *lange* = Sw. *lång*, a ling: so named from its length, < AS. *lang*, etc., long: see *long*.] Cf. *linger*, from the same source.] 1. A European gadoid fish, *Molva molva* or *M. vulgaris* (called by Cuvier *Lota lota*). It has an elongate form, a short anterior and long posterior dorsal fin, long anal fin, separate convex caudal



Ling (*Molva vulgaris*).

fin, normal ventral fins, and several large teeth in the lower jaws and vomer, besides a band of small teeth in the jaws and vomer. The ling inhabits the seas of northern Europe, and attains a length of 4 feet. Great numbers of them are caught for food, and either used fresh or salted and dried for future consumption.

2. An American gadoid fish, *Lota maculosa*, better known as the *durbot*, and also called *lawyer* and *lake-lawyer*.—3. A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, better known as *cultus-cod*.—4. Same as *bay-cod*.—5. Same as *conger-eel*, 3.

ling² (ling), *n.* [ME. *lyng*, < Icel. *lyng* = Dan. *lyng* = Sw. *lyng*, heath.] Common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

ling³ (ling), *n.* [Chin.] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, largely used in China for food.

-ling¹. [ME. *-ling*, *-lyng*, < AS. *-ling* (= OS. *-ling*, OFries. *-ling* = OHG. *-ling*, MHG. *-ling*, G. *-ling* = Icel. *-lingr* = Goth. *-liggs*), a suffix (orig. a compound suffix, < -l + -ing) denoting origin, or having a dim. force, as in *dearling*, *darling*, *earthling*, *earthling*, *hiring*, a hiring, *geongling*, a youth, *gadeling*, a companion, etc.] A termination having usually a diminutive or deprecative force, occurring in designations of persons, as *darling*, *earthling*, *gading*¹, *gading*², *groundling*, *hiring*, *lordling*, *stripling*, *underling*, *worldling*, etc., or of young animals, etc., as *duckling*, *gaeling*, *kidling*, *kitling*, *starling*, *firstling*, *nestling*, *yearling*, etc.

-ling². [ME. *-ling* (also *-linges*), < AS. *-ling*, *-lūga*, *-lūga*, an adverbial termination as in *baeling*, *beckling*, *grundlinga*, *grundlūga*, from the bottom, equiv. to *-unga*, *-lūga*, as in *callūga*, entirely, *ferringa*, suddenly, etc., orig. a case of *-ung*, *-lūga*, suffix of verbal nouns: see *-ing*. Cf. *-long*.] An adverbial suffix, forming adverbs from nouns, as in *backling*, *darling*, *grovelling*, *headling*, *sideling*, *halfing*, etc. It also appears with an added adverbial genitive suffix, *-lūga*, as in *backlūga*. In dialectal use it is often *-lūga*. In some words it appears in the variant form *-long*, as in *headlong*, *sidelong*. It is not now used in the formation of new words.

linga (ling'gā), *n.* Same as *lingam*.

lingam (ling'gam), *n.* [Skt. (stem *linga*, neut. nom. *lingam*), a mark; a token; especially, the male generative organ.] In *Hind. myth.*, the male organ of generation, worshipped as being representative of the god Siva or of the generative power of nature; a phallus. Also *linga*.

ling-berry (ling'ber'ī), *n.* 1. The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*.—2. The cowberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*.—3. The fruit of the ling. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

ling-bird (ling'berd), *n.* The meadow-pipit of Europe, *Anthus pratensis*: so called as frequenting the moors where the ling or heather grows. **linge** (ling), *v.* 1. [ME. *lengen*, *linger*: see *linger*. Cf. *lingy*.] To work hard. [Prov. Eng.] **lingel**¹ (ling'gl), *n.* [Also *lingle*, dial. *linel*, formerly also *linel*, *linle*, < ME. *lingel*, *lynge*, *lynsette*, irreg. *lynset* (by error *innset*)—Prompt. Parv., < OF. **lyngeol*, *lyngeol*, F. *lyngeol*, a shoe-latchet, < L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea*, line: see *line*.] 1. A shoe-latchet. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A shoemaker's thread of hemp rubbed with rosin. *Porcy*.

The shoemaker maketh flippers . . . of leather (which is cut with a Cutting-knife) by means of an Awl and *lingel*.
Comenius, Visible World, p. 97.

Where sitting, I spy'd a lovely dame,
Whose master wrought with *lingel*, and with awl,
And under ground he ramp'd many a boot.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

3. Anything of considerable length; a considerable length of anything. [Scotch.] **lingel**², *n.* See *lingel*¹.

lingence (lin'jens), *n.* [< L. *lingen*(t)-s, pp. of *lingere*, lick: see *lick*.] A liquid medicated confection taken by licking; a lincture.

A stick herof [licence] is commonly the spoon prescribed to patients, to use in any *lingence* or loaches.
Fuller, Worthies, Nottinghamshire.

linger (ling'ger), *v.* [ME. **lengeren*, tarry (= G. *ver-längern*, prolong, freq. of *lengen*, tarry, < AS. *langan*, prolong, put off (= OHG. *langjan*, *langan*, *lengen*, MHG. *lengen* = D. *lengen* = MLG. *lengen* = Icel. *lengja* = Sw. *för-länga* = Dan. *for-lønge*, lengthen), < lang, long: see *long*, *long*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make long; prolong; protract; delay; put off; defer.

It shall cause things to have good success, and that matters shall not be *lingered* forth from day to day.
Lutimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He goes into Mauritania, . . . unless his abode be *lingered* here by some accident.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 231.

We *linger* time; the King sent for Philaster and the headman an hour ago.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 1.

2. To spend in an inactive or tedious manner; drag: with out, and sometimes away.

Now live secure, and *linger* out your days.
Dryden, Death of Purcell.

Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe.
Pope, Odyssey.

II. *intrans.* To remain in a place or a state for an unusual, undue, or unexpected length of time; defer action, movement, decision, etc., either from inclination or necessity; hold back; tarry; delay; loiter.

I would not have thee *linger* in thy pain.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 88.

He, be sure,
Will not connive or *linger*, thus provoked.
Milton, S. A., l. 406.

This palace . . . really deserves no small place in the history of Romanesque art. It shows how late the genuine tradition *lingered* on. *H. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 251.

lingerer (ling'ger-er), *n.* One who lingers. **lingerie** (F. pron. lan-zhè-ré'), *n.* [F., a linen-warehouse, linen goods, linen underwear, < *linger*, a dealer in linen goods, < *linge*, linen, flax, < L. *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*.] Linen goods; linen underwear, especially as used by women; also, collectively, all the linen, cotton, and lace articles of a woman's wardrobe.

lingering (ling'ger-ing), *p. a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; dilatory in action: as, a *lingering* illness; *lingering* poisons.

My griefs not only pain me
As a *lingering* disease,
But, finding no redress, ferment and rage.
Milton, S. A., l. 618.

lingeringly (ling'ger-ing-lī), *adv.* In a lingering manner; with delay; slowly; tediously. **lingery** (ling'ger-lī), *adv.* Lingeringly; slowly. [Rare.]

Sometimes, preoccupied with her work, she sang the refrain very low, very *lingery*: "A long time ago" came out like the saddest cadence of a funeral hymn.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

linget (ling'get), *n.* See *lingot*.

lingiam (ling'iam), *n.* [< *Ling* (Peter Henrik Ling (1776-1839), a Swedish poet, who proposed the method) + -iam.] In *therap.*, the Swedish movement-cure; kinesiotherapy.

lingla¹, *n.* See *lingel*¹.

lingla², **lingel**² (ling'gl), *n.* [< L. *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*. Cf. *ligule*.] A little tongue or thong of leather, as a lace used in uniting leather bands.

lingo¹ (ling'gō), *n.* [Prob. a vulgar or cant corruption of L. *lingua*, tongue, speech: see *Un-*

guai, a.] Language; speech; especially, a peculiar kind of speech, more or less unintelligible; a dialect.

Well, well, I shall understand your *Lingo* one of these days, Cousin; in the mean while I must answer in plain English.
Congress, Way of the World, iv. 4.

He's a gentleman of words; he understands your foreign *lingo*.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

Norman French, for example, or Scotch down to the time of James VI., could hardly be called patois, while I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a *lingo* rather than a dialect.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 3d ser., i. 1.

lingo² (ling'gō), *n.* [Also *lingo*, a native name.] A large leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*, or its wood. See *kiabooa-wood*.

lingot¹ (ling'got), *n.* [< OF. *lingot* (ML. *lingotus*), an ingot: see *ingot*.] A small mass of metal showing the form of the mold in which it is cast, often tongue-shaped; an ingot. Also *lingot*.

Among the Lacedæmonians iron *lingots* quenched with vinegar that they may serve for no other use (Nath been used for monies).
Camden, Remains.

ling-pink (ling'pink), *n.* Same as *ling*. [North. Eng.]

Brakes of *ling-pink*, faintly scented, a feast for every sense.
Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Robert Elsmere, xi.

-ling. See *-ling*².

lingthorn (ling'thorn), *n.* A British starfish, *Luidia fragilisima*, of the family *Asteridea*.

lingua (ling'gwā), *n.*; pl. *linguæ* (-gwē). [L.: see *lingual*, *tongue*.] 1. The tongue; a tongue. Specifically, in *anatom.*: (a) The central lobe of the ligula when this has two lateral lobes or paraglossæ, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Coleoptera*. Kirby applied the term to the whole ligula. Also called *glossæ*. (b) The tubular proboscis of *Lepidoptera*, formed of the united and elongated maxillæ. This tongue-like organ is sometimes several inches long, and in repose is coiled spirally beneath the head. Also called *anther*. (c) The hypopharynx, or a tongue-like prolongation of its apex. *Huxley*. [Rare.]

2. A language.—*Frænum lingua*. See *frænum*.—*Ichthyosia lingua*, *peccaria lingua*, *tylosis lingua*. Same as *leucopædia*.—*Linguliform lingua*. See *linguliform*.—*Lingua*. *Fræna*. [NL., lit., etc., lit. the Frank language, etc.] (a) A mixed language or jargon used by Frenchmen, Spaniards, Indians, etc., in intercourse with Arabs, Moors, Turks, and Greeks. It is Italian mixed with Arabic, Turkish, Greek, etc. Hence (b) Any hybrid tongue used similarly in other parts of the world; an international dialect.

What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual *lingua* *franca* that abolishes all alienage of race, and makes whatever shore of time we land on hospitable and homelike?
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

Lingua *geral* (Pg. lit. general language), in Brazil, the language of the Guarani Indians: so called because used by Indians throughout Brazil in intercourse with other tribes, and also in dealings with the whites.—*Lingua rustica* (L. lit. rustic language), the form of ancient Latin as spoken by the common people: so called in contradistinction to classic Latin. It retained numerous archaisms throughout the classical period, and, rather than the literary form of Latin, has been regarded by many as the source of the vernacular part of the modern Romance languages.—*Os lingua*. See *lingua*.

linguacious (ling-gwā'ahus), *a.* [< LL. *linguas* (*linguac*), loquacious, < L. *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*, a.] Talkative; loquacious. *Bailey*, 1727.

linguadental (ling-gwā'den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **linguidental*; < L. *lingua*, tongue (see *lingual*, a.), + *dens* (*dent*), a tooth: see *dental*.] Same as *dentilingual*.

lingual (ling'gwāl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *lingual* = It. *linguale*, < NL. *lingualis*, of the tongue, < L. *lingua*, OL. *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *tongue*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the tongue; glossal. (b) Of or pertaining to a lingua or any tongue-like part. See phrases.—2. Pronounced by or chiefly by the tongue: variously applied to sounds made with the tip or forward part of the tongue, as *t*, *d*, etc. (also called *dental*), or especially to the peculiar Sanskrit *ṭ*, *ḍ*, etc. (also called *acuminal*, *corbreal*), forming a distinct class from the Sanskrit *d* dentals, and pronounced with the tip of the tongue drawn back.—3. Relating or pertaining to utterance, or of the use of the tongue in speaking: as, *lingual* corruptions of words or language.

Here indeed becomes notable one great difference between our two kinds of civil war: between the modern *lingual* or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battlefield.
Caryle, French Rev., II. i. 2. (Davies.)

Lingual appendages, the paraglossæ, or membranous outer lobes of the ligula.—**Lingual artery**, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue and associated parts. It is in man the usual second branch of the carotid, arising between the superior thyroid and the facial; its termination is the ramus artery.—**Lingual ganglion**, *lobula*, etc. See the nouns.—**Lingual nerve**, the gustatory nerve, a portion of the third or inferior maxillary division of the trigeminal or fifth cranial nerve, supplying the tongue.—**Lingual ribbon**, in gastropodous mollusks, an expansive surface which bears the teeth; the radula or

odontophore.—Lingual teeth, the rasping points or processes of the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusk.—Lingual vein, the vein corresponding to the lingual artery.

ll. n. A letter pronounced in the manner described in l, 2.

lingualis (ling-gwá'lís), n.; pl. *lingualia* (-li-á).

[NL. (sc. os, bone), neut. of *lingualis*: see *lingual*.] The bone of the tongue, more fully called *os linguae* or *os linguale*; the hyoid bone, or os hyoides. See *hyoid*, n.

lingualis (ling-gwá'lís), n.; pl. *linguales* (-lís).

[NL. (sc. musculus, muscle): see *lingual*.] The proper muscle of the tongue; the muscular substance of the tongue which is not definitively attached to surrounding bony parts.

lingually (ling-gwá'l-í), adv. In a lingual manner; as relates to language.

Linguatula (ling-gwá'tú-lá), n. [NL, dim., < L. *linguatus*, tongue, < *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] A genus of worm-like entoparasitic

Arachnida, remarkable among air-breathing arthropods in having the appendages reduced to two pairs of minute hooks. The genus, containing some 30 species, is otherwise known as *Pentastoma* or *Pentastomum*, and with some writers constitutes an order, *Pentastomida* or *Pentastomidae*, of the class *Arachnida*. *L. testicularis* is 3 or 4 inches long.

Linguatulidae (ling-gwá'tú-lí-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Linguatula* + -idae.] The only family of tonguelets or five-mouths, typified by the genus *Linguatula*, and constituting the order *Linguatulina* of the class *Arachnida*.

Linguatulina (ling-gwá'tú-lí-ná), n. pl. [NL., < *Linguatula* + -ina.] A group, ordinal or other, of entoparasitic vermiform arachnidans, represented by the family *Linguatulidae*, related to the mites or acarids, bear-animalcules or *Aro-tiseca*, and *Pycnogonida*; the tonguelets, tongue-worms, or five-mouths. In their mode of parasitism they singularly resemble cestoid worms, being found in the sessile or larval state in the lungs and liver of herbivorous animals, whence they are imported by carnivores, including man, in whose digestive and other passages they develop. The tonguelets are worm-shaped, ringed, and flattened; in the young state, when they resemble acarids, they have four legs, but when matured they have no external organs excepting two pairs of small hooks on the head, and a mouth. These hooks can be retracted into sheaths, the four openings of which, with the mouth, make five holes in the head, whence the alternative name of the creature, *five-mouths* or *Pentastomum*. Another name is *Acanthothesa*, from the sheathing of the hooks. See cut under *Pentastomida*.

lingue (ling-gwá'), n. [Chilian.] A Chilean tree, *Fernex lingue*, attaining a height of 90 feet. Its wood is valuable for use in furniture-making, and its bark for tanning.

linguist, a. [*L. lingua*; tongue, + E. -ed.] Tongued.

Honey-lingued Polyhymnia.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

linguist (ling-gwét), n. Same as *linguist* (b).
linguiform (ling-gwí-fórm), a. [*L. lingua*, tongue (see *lingual*, a.), + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a tongue; linguulate: specifically, in entomology, said of processes or parts that are flat, somewhat linear, and rounded at the tip.

linguist (ling-gwíst), n. [= F. *linguiste* = Sp. *linguista* = Pg. It. *linguista*, < L. *lingua*, the tongue: see *lingual*, a.] 1. A person skilled in the use of languages; one who can speak several languages.

See Out. Have you the tongues?
Yes. My youthful travel therein made me happy. . . .
First Out. By your own report.
A linguist. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 57.

2. A student of language; a philologist.—3. A master of language or talk; a ready converser or talker.

Artamookes, the *linguist*, a bird that imitates and utters the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the country.
Harriot, Virginia (1898).

I'll dispute with him;
He's a rare linguist. Webster.

linguist (ling-gwís-tér), n. [*L. linguist* + -er.] A dabbler in linguistics; a student of philology; a linguist. [Rare.]

Though he [Chance] did not and could not create our language (for he who writes to be read does not write for *linguists*), yet it is true that he first made it easy, and so that extent modern. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 305.

linguistic (ling-gwís-tík), a. [= Sp. *linguístico*; < *linguist* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to language, or to the study of languages; as, *linguistic knowledge*.

linguistically (ling-gwís-tí-kál-í), adv. In a linguistic manner or relation; as regards language or linguistics.

linguistics (ling-gwís-tíks), n. [Pl. of *linguistic*: see -ics.] The science of languages, or of the

origin and history of words; the general and comparative study of human languages and of their elements. Also called *comparative philology*.

In *linguistics* . . . language itself, as one of the great characteristics of humanity, is the end, and the means are the study of general and comparative grammar.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., II.

linguistry (ling-gwís-trí), n. [*L. linguist* + -ry.] Linguistics. [Rare.]

lingula (ling-gú-lá), n.; pl. *lingulae* (-lís). [NL. use of L. *lingula*, *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*. Cf. *ligula*, *ligule*.] 1. A little tongue or tongue-like part or process; a ligula. Specifically—(a) In *embryol.*, a cartilaginous strap or bridge on each side of the end of the notochord, connecting the trabeculae cranii with the parachordal cartilage or basilar plate of the skull of the early embryo. (b) In *anat.*, the posterior division of the anterior medullary velum or valve of Vieussens, marked by three or four transverse gray laminae, often regarded as the first lobe of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

2. In *zool.*: (a) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Linguulidae*. The species are numerous; they are mostly fossil, and go back to the Cambrian group, but several are still living. They are found in the sand of the seashores of most parts of the world, living buried in the sand about low-water mark. One is common on the coast of North Carolina. Its shell is bivalve, about an inch long, flattened, each valve shaped like the bottom of a smoothing-iron, and the two valves working loosely upon each other sidewise, not opening and shutting like those of bivalve mollusks. From the pointed and protruded stalk or peduncle from an inch to several inches long, of stiff gristly consistency, and this organ may be increased in a tube formed of sand, like the case of a tube-worm. The broad end of the shell is fringed with little processes. The shell is thin and of a horny texture. The appearance of a lingula is thus somewhat like that of a stalked barnacle or acorn-shell (*Lepas*), though the animal has no special affinity with a cirriped. The living American *Linguulas* are now placed in a restricted genus *Glothidia*, the one above described, best known as *L. pyramidalis*, being now called *G. audeberti*. See cut under *Linguulidae*. (b) Pl. *Linguulas* (-lís). Any species of the genus *Lingula* or family *Linguulidae*; a lingulid or tongue-shell.—*Frenula lingula*. See *Frenula*.—*Lingula sphenoidalis*, a small tongue-like process of the sphenoid bone on the outer side of the groove for the carotid artery.

lingular (ling-gú-lár), a. [*L. lingua* + -ar.] Of or pertaining to a lingula, especially that of the cerebellum.

In the child at birth the *lingular* folia are rounded and distinct. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 130.

lingulate (ling-gú-lát), a. [*L. lingulatus*, tongue-shaped, < *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingula*, *lingual*.] Formed like a tongue; strap-shaped; ligulate.

Linguulidae (ling-gú-lí-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Lingula* + -idae.] A family of lycopomatous brachiopods, with an elongate peduncle passing out between the valves or through a narrow channel in the hinge-margin, the brachial appendages fleshy



Lingula anatina.

A, ventral valve, with mantle-fringe; B, ventral valve, with mantle turned back; C, dorsal valve, with part of mantle cut away. a, a, anterior; a', posterior adductor muscles; b, brachial vessels; c, capsule of pedicle; c', intestine; d, liver; m, mantle-margin; n, visceral sheath; o, esophagus; p, posterior; p', central adductors; r, anterior retractor or ocellus; r', posterior adductors; s (central) stomach; s', marginal suture; v, vent.

and forming separate coils directed upward, the valves oblong or subcircular, and the shell horny. About 15 genera are referred to the family, all but two of which (*Lingula* and *Glothidia*) are extinct. See *Lingula*, 2 (a).

linguliferous (ling-gú-lí-fér-us), a. [*L. lingua* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Containing or abounding in remains of lingulas.

linguloid (ling-gú-lóid), a. [*L. lingua* + -oid.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Lingula*: as, *linguloid shells*.

lingwort (ling-wért), n. The white hellebore, *Veratrum album*.

lingy (ling-í), a. [*L. ling* + -y.] Abounding in ling; heathy.

His cell was upon a *lingy* moor.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 305. (Devon.)

lingy (lín-í), a. [With altered vowel as in *linger*, < *long* + -y.] In second sense of *long*, *lingy*; in third sense of *linger*. 1. Tall; limber; flexible.—2. Active; strong; able to bear

fatigue.—3. Idle; loitering. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.] (Halliwell.)

linhay (lín-há), n. [Also *linny*; appar. < *lean* + *hay*?; equiv. to *lean-to*, dial. *inter*.] An open shed attached to a farm-yard. [Eng.]

I went to the upper *linhay*, and took our new light pony sled.
H. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

liniation, n. See *lineation*.

linigerous (lí-ní-jér-us), a. [*L. liniger*, linen-wearing (< *linum*, flax, linen: see *lin*), + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing flax; producing linen.

liniment (lín-i-mént), n. [*F. liniment* = Sp. *linimento*, *linimiento* = Pg. It. *linimento*, < LL. *linimentum*, a soft ointment, < *linere*, rarely *linere*, smear. Cf. *letter*, perhaps from the same source.] In *med.*, a liquid preparation for external application, especially one of an oily consistency.

This Fuller's-earth, Cimulua, is of a cooling nature, and being used in the form of a *liniment*, it stancheth immoderate sweats.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 17.

linimentum (lín-i-mén-tum), n.; pl. *linimenta* (-tá). [LL.: see *liniment*.] In *phar.*, a liniment: the official name.

linin (lí-nín), n. [*L. linum*, flax (see *lin*), n., + -in.] The crystallizable bitter principle of *Linum catharticum*, or purging-flax.

lining (lí-níng), n. [Verbal n. of *line*, v.] The act of measuring, as land, with a line; a fixing of boundaries; specifically, permission granted by a dean of gild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. [Scotch.]

lining (lí-níng), n. [Verbal n. of *line*, v.] 1. The covering of the inner surface of anything, as of a garment, a box, a wall, or the like. The word is applicable especially when the inner face is formed of different material from that forming the body or exterior.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?
Milton, Comus, l. 332.

Specifically—(a) In *mill. engin.*, a wooden sheeting to support the top and sides of the galleries and the sides of the shafts of a mine. (b) In *carp.*, the inside boarding, or the felt fabric, paper, or other material, put on the inside of walls, floors, partitions, etc. (c) In *metal-working*, the flat blank or other refractory material placed within a blast-furnace or converter to resist high temperatures. (d) The padding or tenculous clay put on the back of a dam or the embankment of a canal to prevent the infiltration of water. (e) A piece of canvas sewed on any part of a sail to preserve it against injury by chafing. Tribune Book of Sports, p. 352.

2. In a figurative use, contents.

The lining of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers. Shak., Rich. II., I. 4. 61.

My money is spent;
Can I be content
With pockets deprived of their lining?
The Lady's Deputy; or, Man-Midwife's Defence (1788), p. 4 (N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 205).

3. The jacket of a steam-boller or cylinder—an inverted use.—4. In *marble-working*, the process of cementing back to back with plaster of Paris two pieces of marble, so that they can be ground on two or on all four faces, as if they were one piece.—Basic *lining*. See *basic*.

lining-brush (lí-níng-brush), n. A brush for marking lines; specifically, in theaters, a brush for painting wrinkles on the face.

lining-felt (lí-níng-felt), n. See *felt*.

lining-nail (lí-níng-nál), n. A small nail with a hemispherical head, used in upholstery-work.

lining-paper (lí-níng-pé-pér), n. Any paper used as a lining. Specifically—(a) In *bookbinding*, the plain or ornamented paper pasted on the inside of the cover, which aids in connecting the book proper with the binding. (b) In *building*, paper (generally made waterproof) intended to the studding of frame buildings before nailing on the weather-boarding. It is more commonly called *sheathing*. Such paper is also used under slates and shingles in roofing.

lining-strip (lí-níng-strip), n. One of a series of wooden or metal strips fixed on the inside of freight- or baggage-cars to protect the car from injury by the freight. Car-Builder's Dict.

linisus (lí-nís-kus), n.; pl. *linis* (-í). [NL., < Gr. *linisus*, dim. of *linos*, a line, cord: see *lin*.] In *ornith.*, one of the little lines or traces which form reticulations on the tarsal envelop. [Rare.]

link (línk), n. [*ME. "lenke*, < AS. *lencas* = Icel. *lenkr* = Sw. *länk* = Norw. *länk*, a link, = Dan. *lænke*, a chain; cf. MHG. *reine*, *gelenke*, a bending, esp. the main bend or joint of the body, G. *gelenk*, a joint (knee, wrist, or other joint of the body), also a link, ring; from a noun not found in AS., but represented by E. *link* = OHG. *lancas*, *lancas*, *lancas*, MHG. *lancas*, the hinge, the bend of the body (< MHG. *G. länk*, bend, turn): see *länk*.] 1. One of the rings or

separate pieces of which a chain is composed. In ornamental chain-making, any member of the chain, of whatever form, as a plaque, a bead, etc., is called a link.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.

Shak., J. C., I. 3. 94.

Untwining his gold chain from his neck, Belshazzar . . .
said, "Then look that none of the links find their way to the wine-house."

Scott, Quentin Durward, v.

2. Anything doubled and closed together like a ring or division of a chain.

Now, sir, a new link to the bucket must needs be had.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 23.

Then down came Queen Marie

WI' gold links in her hair.

Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 329).

3. Anything which serves to connect one thing or one part of a thing with another; any constituent part of a connected series.

As nature has framed the several species of beings as it were in a chain, so man seems to be placed as the middle link between angels and brutes.

Spectator, No. 408.

4. A division, forming the hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying and for other measurement. In Gunter's chain of 66 feet the link is 7.92 inches. The chain of 100 feet, with link of a foot, is used in the United States exclusively in engineering work, and often in surveying.

5. One of the divisions of a sausage made in a continuous chain. [Colloq.]

Then followed seven camels loaded with links and chitterlings, hog's puddings and sausages.

Urquhart, tr. of Babelala, II. 2. (Davies.)

6. Any rigid movable piece connected with other pieces, generally themselves movable, by means of interlinked open ends or pivots about which it can turn.—7. In a steam-engine, the link-motion.—Link cent. See cent.—Missing link.

(a) Something lacking for the completion of a series or sequence of any kind; a desiderated connecting-link. The term has been used especially with reference to animal forms not found in the supposed unbroken line of development from primordial germs by natural variation and "the survival of the fittest." (b) In *evolution*, specifically, an unknown hypothetical form of animal life in any evolutionary chain or series, assumed to have existed at some time and thus to have been the connecting-link between some known forms; especially, an anthropomorphic animal supposed to have been derived from some simian and to have been the immediate ancestral stock of the human race; hence, humorously, an ape or monkey taken as *such* the connecting-link for which Darwinians seek. See *Atalua*.

The lowest races of men will soon become extinct, like the Tasmanians, and the highest Apes cannot long survive. Hence the intermediate forms of the past, if any there were, become of still greater importance. For such missing links, we must look to the caves and later Tertiary of Africa. O. C. Marsh, Proc. of Amer. Ass. for Adv. of Sci., 1877, p. 256.

Link¹ (link), v. [*link*, n.,] I. trans. To unite or connect by or as if by a link or links; unite by something intervening; unite in any way; couple; join.

They're so link'd in friendship
That young Prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 116.

In notes with many a winding bout

Of linked sweetness long drawn out.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 140.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ll. 280.

Linked ring. See ring.

II. intrans. To be or become connected; be joined in marriage; ally one's self; form a union.

Now, Warwick, tell me, even upon thy conscience,
Is Edward your true king? for I were loath
To link with him that were not lawful chosen.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ill. 3. 115.

The flickering fairy-circles wheel'd and broke

Flying, and link'd again.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

Link² (link), n. [A dial. and more orig. form of *link¹*, q. v.] 1. A crook or winding of a river; the ground lying along such a winding; as, the links of the Forth. [Scotch.]—2. pl. A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore, often in part sandy and covered with bent-grass, furze, etc., and sometimes with a good sward, on part of it at least. [Scotch.]—3. pl. The ground on which golf is played.—Link goose. See goose.

Link³ (link), n. [A corruption of *link²*, orig. *link*, a torch; see *link¹*.] A torch made of tow or hards, etc., and pitch, carried for lighting the streets, formerly common in Great Britain, and still used in London in fogs.

Those that, seeking to light a *Link*, quenched a Lamp.
Lyle, Epiphany and his England, p. 240.

This place is so haunted with bats that their perpetual rattling endanger'd the putting out our links.

Boswell, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

Link⁴ (link), v. t. [*link³*, n.,] To burn or give light. [Prov. Eng.]

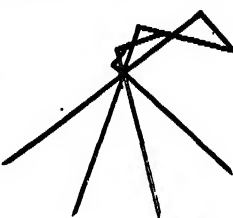
Link⁵ (link), v. t. [Origin obscure; cf. *link²*.] To go smartly; trip along; do anything smartly and quickly. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till like carline swat and reekit,
And coost her duddles to the work,
And linket at it in her sark. Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Linkage (ling'kāj), n. [*link* + -age.] 1. A

system of connected links; a combination of pieces pivoted together so as to turn about one another in parallel planes of rotation. Sometimes the meaning is extended to embrace cases where the motions are not in parallel planes; and such a linkage is termed a *solid*, as opposed to a *plane linkage*.

In Chapter xi. we arrive at the study "beam linkages"—that is, "flat static structures containing beam links."



Kemp's Linkage for trisecting an angle.

The Engineer, LXVIII. 207.

2. The state of being linked together.

Brühl showed that in case of "double-linkage" each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6.1.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 74.

Complete linkage, a linkage whose parts are so jointed that they can move only in one way relatively to one another.—Primary, secondary, etc., linkage, a linkage which has one, two, etc., degrees of freedom more than a complete linkage.

Link-belt (ling'bel'ting), n. A belt for the transmission of power, composed of a series of detachable links.

Link-block (ling'blok), n. In steam-engines, the block, sometimes attached to a valve-stem, actuated by the link-motion.

Linkboy (ling'boy), n. A boy or man who carries a link or torch to light passengers in the streets of a city. Improved street-lighting has made the employment of linkboys generally unnecessary; but they are still required in London during the dense fogs frequently occurring there.

Then shalt thou walk, unharm'd, the dangerous night,
Nor need th' officious link-boy's smoky light.

Gay, Trivia, III. 114.

Linkistery, n. A corrupt form of *linguistery*.

There was one Redman suspected to have betrayed their pinnace, for he, being *Linkistery* (because he could speak the language), and being put out of that employment for his evil carriage, did bear ill will to the master.

Wintthrop, Hist. New England, II. 220.

Link-lever (ling'lev'er), n. In a steam-engine, a lever by which the link of a link-motion valve-gear is controlled by the attending engineer; in particular, the reversing-lever of a locomotive engine.

Linkman (ling'man), n.; pl. *linkmen* (-men).

A man employed to carry a link or torch to light passengers. See *linkboy*.

Link-motion (ling'kmo'shon), n. 1. A system of pieces pivoted together, and turning about pivots attached to a fixed base, all the rotations being in the same plane or parallel planes, so that all the points describe definite curves; a complete linkwork. Link-motions have been deeply studied by mathematicians, especially since 1864, the date



Link-motion.

of the discovery of the Peaucellier cell. The problems involved are exceedingly difficult, as well as practically of no little importance. Any algebraic curve whatever may be drawn by a suitable link-motion. See *Peaucellier cell*, under *cell*.

Specifically—2. In steam-engines, a system of gearing for controlling the valves for the purpose of starting or reversing the engine, and for controlling the cut-off. See *valve-gear*. The link-motion combines in itself a variable cut-off by which the expansion of the steam can be diminished or increased as the resistance to the engine increases or diminishes, and reversing mechanism whereby the engine may be caused to reverse the motion of its crank-shaft as desired in locomotives, marine engines, and some kinds of stationary engines.

Starting ahead or astern is effected by *link-motion*.

Lucas, Seamanship, p. 225.

Linkpin (ling'pin), n. A dialectal variant of *link-pin*.

Link-rooming (ling'ro'ming), n. Naut., the operation of filling up the spiral depressions of a rope by means of chains wound into these depressions. The chains thus inserted make the surface of the rope more uniform, and protect the softer parts from abrasion.

Linkwork (ling'werk), n. A linkage pivoted to a fixed base.—Complete linkwork, a linkwork whose parts can move but in one way relative to the base; a link-motion.

Link, n. See *link²*.

Linnaea (li-nē'a), n. [NL. (Gronovius, 1742), named after *Linnaeus*, a celebrated naturalist;

see *Linnaea*.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants of the tribe *Linnoideae*. It is characterized by imbricate calyx-lobes, drooping three-lobed many-seeded fruit, and long two-flowered peduncles. The only species is *L. borealis*. See *twain-flower*.

Linnet (li-nē't), n. [*Linnaeus* (see *Linnaeus*) + -et.] A native sulphid of cobalt, of a tin-white color, crystallizing in octahedral crystals, also occurring massive. *Siegenite* is a nickeliferous variety.

Linnaean, Linnaean (li-nē'an), a. [*Linnaeus* (see def.) + -an.] Pertaining to Carolus Linnaeus or Carl Linné (called Carl von Linné when ennobled in 1761), a celebrated Swedish naturalist (1707-78).—Linnaean system, in bot., the system of classification introduced by Linnaeus. This was the *artificial*, as contrasted with the later-developed *natural* system of Jussieu. Its fundamental division is into 24 classes, the last of which consists of plants without stamens and petals, the *Cryptogamia*, the other 23 being the *Phanerogamia*. The latter classes are based on the stamens, their number, insertion, connection with each other, etc. The orders are founded mostly on the number of styles or stigmas, some of them on characters relating to the fruits, others again on the number of stamens in classes which are not defined by the stamens, and some on other considerations. The *Cryptogamia* were divided into *Filices* (ferns), *Musci* (mosses), *Algae* (including, besides the seaweeds, the *Hepatica*, *Lichenes*, etc.), and *Fungi* (the mushroom, etc.). This gave a definite and convenient scheme, of no scientific value in classification, but exceedingly useful in its day as a key to the nomenclature of botany. Compare *Jussieuian*.

linnet, a. and n. An obsolete spelling of *linnet*.

Linnet (lin'et), n. [*ME. līnet, līnot*, < *AS. līneta*, a linnet; mixed in *ME.* with *OF. līnot*, *F. līnot*, m., *līnotin*, f., a linnet; so called from their feeding on flaxseed, < *L. linum*, flax; see *linet*, n. Cf. the related *linch*, n. Cf. *G. hānfling*, a linnet, < *hans*, hemp.] 1. A small song-bird, *Linaria* or *Linota cannabina*, of the family *Fringillidae*, inhabiting parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is about 5½ inches long, and 9½ in extent of wings. The plumage is streaked with various gray,



Linnet (*Linota cannabina*).

brown, and flaxen shades; the male in summer has the poll and breast rosy or red. The linnet is called *gray*, *brown*, and *red* or *rose*, according to sex and season; it has also many local or dialectal names. The yellow-billed linnet, mountain-linnet, or twite is another species of the same genus, *L. flavirostris* or *L. montana*. There are yet other species, and sundry related birds also are called *linnets*, as the redpolls of the genus *Agelaius*. The bird called *pine-linnet* or *pine-finch* in the United States is a *salix*, *Chrysomitris pinus*.

2. An ore which contains phosphate intermixed with carbonate of lead in variable proportions: so called on account of the linnet-like color due to the presence of the phosphate. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire).]—Chevy, French, red, red-headed, and rose linnet, the redpoll.—Seven-colored linnet, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

Linnet-finch (lin'et-finch), n. Same as *linnet*, 1.

Linnet-hole (lin'et-höl), n. [*Linnet*, a corruption of *F. linette*, + *hole*.] One of the circular or semicircular holes in the upper part of the sides of a glass-melting furnace, through which flame and smoke pass into the arch.

linot, n. [*F. linon*, lawn; see *linon*.] A silk gossamer stuff. Davies.

He absolutely insisted upon presenting me with a complete suit of gauze *linot*.

Mme. D'Arbigny, Diary (1780), l. 510. (Davies.)

Linociera (li-nō-si'e-rā), n. [NL. (O. Swartz, 1797), named after G. Lincoier, a French physician.] A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Oleaceae*. It is characterized by long linear petals, free or sometimes united in pairs, a hard drupeous fruit, and flowers usually growing in lateral cymes. The leaves are opposite and entire. There are about 40 species, found throughout all the tropical regions of the globe. *L. tectoraria* of Jamaica, a large tree with panicle of white flowers, is called *manzanillo*. *L. guyanensis*, of the same name and other West Indian islands, is called *Jamaican rosewood*.

linoleic (lī-nō'lē-ik), *a.* [*< L. linum, flax, + oleum, oil. Cf. linoleum.*] Related to, existing in, or containing the oil of linseed.—**linoleic acid**, an acid found in linseed-oil and other drying-oils, forming with glycerol the glycerid linolein.

linolein (lī-nō'lē-in), *n.* [*< (linoleic) + -in.*] The glycerid of linoleic acid; the constituent of linseed-oil and other drying-oils on which their drying property depends.

linoleum (lī-nō'lē-um), *n.* [A trade-name, intended to mean 'linseed-oil cloth'; *< L. linum, flax, + oleum, oil*: see *linel* and *oil*.] A kind of floor-cloth made of linseed-oil which has been oxidized to a dense rubber-like consistency. This is accomplished in various ways, usually by allowing the oil to flow very slowly over a large concrete floor across which warm air is blown. This material is ground up with cork-cuttings, passed through iron rollers, and attached to a coarse canvas. The back of the canvas receives a coat of paint.

linon (lī'nŏn), *n.* [*F., lawn, fine linen; < Lin, < L. linum, flax, linen*: see *linel*.] Lawn. [Trade use.]

linota (lī-nō'tā), *n.* [NL., *< F. linot, a linnet*: see *linnet*.] Same as *Linaria*, 2 (b).

linotype (līn'ŏ-tip), *n.* A machine in which stereotyped lines (of words) are produced, for use in printing.

linous (lī'nus), *a.* [*< line² + -ous.*] Relating to or in a line. *Sir J. Herschel*. [Rare.]

lin-pin (līn'pin), *n.* Same as *linch-pin*. [Prov. Eng.]

linquet (līng'kwet), *n.* 1. A tongue; a lanquet. —2. The piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouthpiece of a scabbard.

linsang (līn'sang), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. A kind of civet-cat found in Java, etc., banded with black and white, and having 38 teeth. *Prionodon (Linsang) gracilis*. A related African species, *Prionodon (Poiana) richardsoni*, is known as the Guinea linsang.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of Viverridae, now commonly called *Prionodon*.

linset, *n.* [ME., *< AS. lynniss (pl. lynniss)*, glossing *L. (ML.) axello*, corruptly *axello*, an axle, = *D. lunn, lens* = *MLG. lunsac, lusse*, *L.G. lunso* = *OHG. lunisa*, *MHG. luna*, *lunse*, *G. linno*, *OHG. also lun, luna*, *MHG. lun*, *lune*, *OHG. also lunnig*, *MHG. linnic*, *MHG. also linier*, *linch-pin* (root uncertain; some uncertainty exists as to the forms).] An axle. *William de Shoreham*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 109.

linseed (līn'sēd), *n.* [Formerly also *lintseed*; *< ME. linsede, linsede, lyncode*, *< AS. linsēd*, flaxseed, *< lin, flax, + sēd*, seed: see *linel* and *seed*.] The seed of lint or flax; flaxseed.

linseed-oake (līn'sēd-kāk'), *n.* The solid mass of cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed. It is much used as food for cattle and sheep. Also called *oil-cake*.

linseed-meal (līn'sēd-mēl'), *n.* The meal of linseed or flaxseed, used for poultices and as a cattle-food.

linseed-mill (līn'sēd-mil), *n.* A form of mill for grinding flaxseed.

linseed-oil (līn'sēd-ŏil'), *n.* A drying-oil produced by pressure from linseed, varying in color from light amber to dark yellow. Cold-drawn or cold-pressed linseed-oil is obtained from the crushed seeds without heat. Raw or ordinary linseed-oil is produced by steaming the crushed seeds before expressing the oil. The yield is from 20 to 25 per cent. of oil. Boiled linseed-oil is obtained by boiling the raw oil with litharge, sugar of lead, or some similar substance, the result being a dark oil drying more rapidly than the raw oil. Linseed-oil is used as a vehicle for colors by painters, for printing-inks, varnishes, linoleum, etc.

linseil, *n.* [*< OF. linsel, linsel, linsiel, m., linen cloth; cf. linole, lincote, l., also linpaol, linpaol, linpaol, linsuel, etc., a linen cloth or sheet, F. linneul, a winding-sheet, < L. linoleum, dim. of linum, linen (see lincerie), < L. linum, flax, linen*: see *linel*. Cf. *linsey-woolsey*.] A cloth of wool and linen mixed together; a garment of such cloth. *Richardson*.

(tasting a thyn course linsel ore his shoulders,
That torne in pieces trayld upon the ground.
Corrante (1594).

linsey (līn'sī), *n.* [A corruption of *linseil*. In part an abbr. of *linsey-woolsey*.] 1. Cloth made of linen and wool; *linsey-woolsey*.

O hand awa thae linen sheets,
And bring to me the linsy clouts
I have been best used in.

Barb Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 400).

In 1704 was advertised "Three Suites of Hanging: one of Forrest Tapestry, one of clouded Camlet, and one of blue Printed Linsey."

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 64.
2. In coal-mining: (a) A peculiar kind of clayey rock; bind. (b) A streaky sandstone. [Eng.]

linsey-woolsey (līn'sī-wŏl'sī), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *linsey-woolsey*, *linsewoolste*, *lynsewoolste*, *lynsey-woolste*; *< late ME. lynsey woolste*; *< linseil + wool*; the term *-sey* being a reduction of *-sel* in the first element, repeated in the second, and perhaps due in part to imitation of *jersey* and *kersey*.] 1. *n.* 1. A coarse and stout material of which the warp is linen and the wool woollen.

To weave all in one loom.

A web of lynse (lynse in Byce's ed.) wales.

Shelton, Why Come you not to Court? I. 128.

These are the arts we think most fit to go together: . . .
Lynsey weavers; Tiko weavers; Silk weavers; Lynsey woolsey weavers.

Letter to Sney's Cecil (1607).

His wares consist of hose—*linsey woolsey*, for making petticoats, . . . and all sorts of small wares.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 480.

2. A similar material into which cotton enters either with or without linen. The attempt has been made to reserve the word *linsey* for a mixture of linen and wool and *woolsey* for a mixture of cotton and wool. The compound term would then signify a stuff made of all three materials in certain proportions.

3. Inferior fabrics of doubtful or uncertain materials: a term of depreciation.—4. Anything unsuitably mixed; a farrago of nonsense; jargon; gibberish.

What *linsey-woolsey* hast thou to speak to us again?

Shak., All's Well, IV. 1. 13.

II. a. 1. Made of linen and wool mixed.—2. Of different and unsuitable parts; neither one thing nor another; ill-assorted.

And Balsams wages doe move many still to make such
linsey-woolsey marriages. *Purshas*, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

A lawless *linsey-woolsey* brother,

Half of one order, half another.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 1227.

No flimsy *linsey-woolsey* scenes I write,

With patches here and there like Joseph's coat.

Churchill, The Apology.

linstock, lintstock (līn'-, līnt'stok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *linestock, linstoke*; for *lintstock*, *< D. lontstok, < lont*, a match for firing cannon, + *stock, stick*: see *lint* and *stock*.] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon.

A *linstock* fell into a barrel of powder, and set it on fire together with the vessel. *Stowe*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1563.

And the nimble runner

With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,

And down goes all before them.

Shak., Hen. V., III. (cho.).

lint (līnt), *n.* [Also dial. *linnet*; appar. *< ME. lin, flax* (see *linel*, *n.*). Cf. *Don. linned*, linen cloth.] 1. Flax. [Obsolete or local.]

I have sene flax or *lynt* growyng wilde in Sommerset shyre.

Turner, Herbal.

The frugal wife, garrulous, will tell
How 't [chooses] was a townend auld, sin' *lint* was 't the
bell.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. A flocculent material procured by raveling or scraping linen, and used for dressing wounds and sores; charpie.—3. Raw cotton that has been ginned and is ready for baling.—4. Fluff; flue.

He's brushing a hat almost a quarter of an hour, and as long a driving the *lint* from his black cloaths with his wet thumb.

Sir R. Howard, The Committee, II.

5. A net.—6. The netting of a pound or seine. *E. H. Knight*.—7. A kerchief or net for the head.

There's never *lint* gang on my head,

Nor came gang in my hair.

Lord Lintington (Child's Ballads, III. 346).

lint², *n.* An obsolete variant of *lint*.
lint-dor (līnt'dŏr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a knife-edged scraper arranged on the delivering side of a calico-printing machine, in such relation with the printed web that it scrapes off and retains loose lint, fluff, or fragments of threads which might otherwise adhere to and disfigure the fabric.

lintel (līn'tel), *n.* [*< ME. lintel, lyntell*, *< OF. lintel, F. linteau* = *Sp. lintel, dintel*, *< ML. lintellus*, head-piece of a door or window, for **limitellus*, dim. of *L. limes (limit)*, a boundary, border (cf. *limes*, a threshold): see *limit*. Cf. *lintern*.] In arch., a horizontal piece of timber or stone resting on the jambs of a door or window, or spanning any other open space in a wall or in a columnar construction, and serving to support superincumbent weight.

When he com to the halle dore he wrote letteres on the
lintel of the dore in Grewe. *Mervin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 498.

At the bottom of the steps is a roundheaded doorway, not, it is true, surmounted by a true arch, but by a curved *lintel* of one stone.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 282.

The immense batton doors with gratings over the
lintel. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 247.

lintel², *n.* See *lintel*.

linter (līn'tēr), *n.* [*< lin² + -er*.] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fiber which adheres to cotton-seed after ginning, preparatory to extraction of oil from the seed. The cotton thus removed is used in the manufacture of cotton batting and for other purposes. Also *linter-machine*.

linter² (līn'tēr), *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *lean-to*.

linter³, *n.* [A var. of *lintel*, appar. by confusion with *OF. linter, linter*, a threshold, as if *< ML. *limitarium*, *< L. limes (limit)*, bound, limit, but with sense of *L. limes (limit)*, threshold: see *lintel*.] Same as *lintel*.

And with the blood thereof [a lamb] coloured the post
and *linter* of the dore. *Halegh*, Hist. World, II. III. 4.

I read these two verses written in golden letters upon
the *linter* of the dore, at the entering into the Inne.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 15.

litle (līn'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *linnet*, or a reduction of the equiv. *linwhite*.] The linnet. [Scotch.]

But I dinna see the broom

Wi' its tassels on the lea,

Nor hear the *litle's* sang

O' my ain countrie.

R. Giffan.

lintseed, *n.* An obsolete form of *linseed*.

lintstock, *n.* See *linstock*.

lintwhite (līnt'hwti), *n.* [*< ME. (Sc.) lyntquhite*, corrupted from *AS. līnwtige, līnwtigle*, a linnet, so called from frequenting flax-fields, *< lin, flax* (see *linel*, and cf. *linnet*), + *-twige, -twigle* (seen also in *thisteltwige*, a linnet), of uncertain origin.] 1. A linnet. Also *lintwhite*, [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Of Larkes, of *lyntquhites*, that luffyehe songene.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), I. 2674.

In vain to me, in plen or shaw,

The mavis an' the *lyntquhite* sing.

Burns, Again Rejoicing Nature Sees.

Her song the *lyntquhite* swelleth.

Tennison, Claribel.

2. A skylark or wood-warbler. [Prov. Eng.]

lint-white (līnt'hwti), *a.* [*< lin² + white*.] As white as lint or flax; flaxen.

Lease wi' the *lintwhite* locks,

Wilt thou be my dearie, O?

Burns, Lease wi' the *Lintwhite* Locks.

linter-white, *n.* Same as *lintwhite*.

linum (lī'nŭm), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. linum* = *Gr. λινον* = *W. lin, flax*: see *linel*.] A genus of dicotyledonous papilionaceous plants, of the natural order *Linaceae*, tribe *Eulineeae*. They are herbs, often slightly woody, characterized by regular five-parted flowers, with often showy but fugacious petals, usually yellow or blue in color, and by entire sepals and leaves. There are about 100 species, growing in both hemispheres, many of which are ornamental. *L. usitatissimum* is the flax of commerce, and the seeds of the same are the source of linseed-oil. *L. perenne*, called *perennial flax*, is a very handsome blue-flowered species, abundant in the northern parts of the United States, and having a wide distribution through Europe and Asia.

liny (lī'ni), *a.* [*< line² + -y*.] Full of lines; resembling a line; marked with lines.

Then there rose to view a fane

Of *liny* marble. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

Shaping their eyes long and *liny*, partly because of the light.

T. Hardy, Far from the Maddening Crowd, VII.

linyphia (lī-nī'fī-yi), *n.* [NL., *< MGr. λινυφία, λινυφία*, weaving linen, *< Gr. λινον, flax, linen*, + *φάειν*, weave: see *weave*.] 1. A Latreillean genus of spiders of the family *Theridiidae*. *L. marmorata* is noted for its large domed web, under which it lies in wait for its prey to be entangled in a maze of threads that reach two or three feet upward in the bush. *L. communis* constructs a double web, with one sheet over the other, and hides between the two.

2. [*l. c.*] A spider of this genus.

lioccephalus (lī-ŏ-sef'g-lus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1827, as *Leiocephalus*), *< Gr. λειος, smooth* (= *L. levis*), + *κεφαλή, head*.] A genus of American iguanoid lizards, having no anal or femoral pores, and the back and tail crested. There are many species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies, known as *roquets*, as *L. carinatus*, the keeled roquet.

liodera (lī-ŏd'g-rā), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1843), also *Liodesira*; *< Gr. λειος, smooth*, + *δέρμα* (for *derma*), skin.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, containing such as *L. chilensis*, *L. gravenhorstii*, and *L. gracilis*. Also spelled *Leiodera*.

liodere (lī-ŏ-dēr), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Liodesira*. Also spelled *liodere*.

liodermatide (lī-ŏ-dēr-mat'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Owen, 1841), *< Lioderma*, the typical genus (*< Gr. λειος, smooth*, + *δέρμα* (for *derma*), the skin), + *-ida*.] A family of holothurians, commonly called *Molpadidae*. Also *Liodermatid*.

liodon (lī-ŏ-dŏn), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λειος, smooth*, + *δόντις* (for *don*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of Cretaceous mosasaurian or pylonomorph reptiles, with smooth compressed teeth fitted for eating, and lenticular in sectional outline. *See*

original species was described by Owen in 1841, from the Chalk of Norfolk. Large forms abounded in America during the same period. *L. proriges* of the Kansas beds was 75 feet long. *L. degener* was still larger. Also spelled *Leiodon*.

Idioglossa (i-d'glos's), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *leidō*, γλωσσος, smooth-tongued, < *leio*, smooth, + *glossa*, the tongue.] A primary division of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the non-development of a radula. The only known forms belong to the family *Chroteuthidae*. Also spelled *Leioglossa*.

Idioglossate (i-d'glos'sāt), a. [As *Idioglossa* + -ate.] Smooth-tongued; having no radula, as a member of the group *Idioglossa*. Also spelled *leioioglossate*.

Idolepis (i-d'ol'e-pis), n. [NL., < Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *lepis*, a scale, rind, husk; see *lepis*.] A genus of acrodont agamoid lizards, having the skin of the sides expandible into wing-like organs supported on long spurious ribs, the scales small and ecarinate, the tympanum naked, and femoral pores present. *L. sulcatus* is a flying-dragon of the Malay peninsula and China, about 20 inches long. Also spelled *Leolepis*.

Homomyoma (i-h'om'i-m'g), n.; pl. *Homomyomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *leios*, smooth, + NL. *myoma*.] A myoma composed of smooth (that is, non-striated) muscle-fiber. Also spelled *leiomomyoma*.

Ion (i'on), n. [Early mod. F. also *lyon*; < ME. *lion*, *houen*, *lyoun*, *lion*, also *leoun*, *leoun*, *leoun*, < AF. *lion*, OF. *lion*, *leoun*, F. *lion* = Pr. *leo* = Sp. *león* = Pg. *leão* = It. *leone*, *lione* = AS. *leod* (gen. dat. *leōn*, dat. also *leōne*, *leōnan*) = OS. *leo* = OFries. *lawa*, NFries. *houwe* = D. *leeuw* = MLG. *lauwe*, LG. *louwe*, *lauwe* = OHG. *leowe*, *louwo*, MHG. *lewe*, *louwe*, *lūwe*, G. *löwe* = Icel. *leó*, *león*, *ljón* = Sw. *lejon* = Dan. *løve* (cf. OBulg. *lŭv* = Bulg. *lŭv* = Serv. *lav* = Bohem. *lev* = Pol. *lew* = Russ. *levŭ* = Lith. *leovan*, *lavas* = Lett. *lauvas*, all < OHG.) = Croatian *ljun* = Albanian *luan*, < L. *leo* (*leōn*), < Gr. *leōn* (*leōn*), a lion; prob. of Semitic or Egyptian origin; cf. Heb. *lābī*, OEgypt. *labu*, Coptic *labaf*, a lion.] 1. A quadruped of the genus *Felis*, *F. leo*, the largest of all carnivorous animals, distinguished by its tawny or yellow color, a full flowing mane in the male, a tufted tail, and the disappearance

8. [cop.] In astron., a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Leo*, 1.

Now next to this opposition, which in the signs shall be of the *Leones*. Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 880.

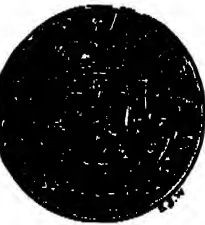
4. In her., a representation of a lion used as a bearing. There are various attitudes in which it is represented, forming as many different bearings, viz: passant, passant gardant or leopard, passant regardant, rampant, rampant gardant, rampant regardant, salient, combatant (when two lions are rampant and face to face, also called counter-rampant), stant, stant gardant, sejant, couchant, and coward. (See these words.) Further modifications of these bearings may exist, but are rare. Anciently the blazon was "a lion" only when the creature was rampant; when passant gardant, as on the shield of England, it was called *lion leopard*, and also *leopard*. The lion is always langued and armed gules unless the field is gules, when it is langued and armed azure.

No Mon heide scheld of schritte; The denel ston lyk a lyon rampunt.

Hy Rodd (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

git to know naddil is xv maneris of *Monys* in armys. Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 98.

5. (a) A gold coin current in Scotland from the time of Robert III. to the reign of James VI.: so called from the lion on the obverse of the coin.



Obverse. Lion. Reverse.

Under Mary it was worth 44 shillings Scotch; under James VI. (when it was called the *lion noble*), 74 shillings Scotch. Half-lions were also coined. (b) A copper coin: same as *hardhead*, 2.—6. An object of interest and curiosity; especially, a celebrated or conspicuous person who is much sought by society or by the public in general: as, to visit the *lions* of the place; such a one is the *lion* of the day. The use is an extension of *lion* in its literal sense, with reference to the lions formerly kept at the Tower in London. See the first quotation.

The lions of the Tower are the origin of that application of the term *lion* to any conspicuous spectacle or personage which has long since become universal.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

Such society was far more enjoyable than that of Edinburgh, for here was not a *lion*, but a man. J. Wilson.

After dinner the palanquins went forward with my servant, and the captain and I took a ride to see the *lions* of the neighborhood. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 384.

A lion in the way. (a) A danger or obstacle to be faced and overcome.

Lancelot shouted, "Stay me not! I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace, For now there is a lion in the way."

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(b) An imaginary danger, trumped up by cowards or sloth.

The slothful man saith, There is a lion in the way: a lion is in the streets. Prov. xxvi. 13.

They fear'd not the bug-bear danger nor the *lion* in the way that the sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees. Milnes, Reformation in Eng., II.

American lion, mountain lion. Same as *cougar*.—Blanch lion. See *blanch*.—British lion, the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain.

The British lion . . . cannot always have a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver. Thackeray, Virginians, lrv.

Lion dollar. See *dollar*.—Lion of Cotswold or Cotswold lion, a sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

Lo then the mystery from whence the name Of Cotswold lions first to England came.

Harrington, Epigr., B. III. Ep. 13. (Nares.)

Lion of St. Mark, a symbolical lion represented as winged, and holding an open book, on which is written *pascha*, *Nares*, *Evangelist*, *mens*, or a part of this. It is the characteristic device of Venice. The full heraldic description requires a sword with the point uppermost above the book on the dexter side and a glory surrounding the whole. The lion also is sejant; but in artistic representations this is continually departed from.—Lion's provider. (a) A popular name for the jackal. (b) Any humble friend or follower who acts as a gyronphant or foil to another.—Lion's share, the largest share; an unduly large share; usually, any excessive appropriation made by one of two or more persons from something in which all have an equal right or interest, but sometimes without any invidious sense: as, the *lion's share* of attention. The phrase alludes to Aesop's fable of the lion, who, hunting in partnership with the fox and wolf, claimed one third of the prey as his agreed portion, one third by right of sovereignty, and the other third on general principles.—Lion tripartite, in her., a bearing representing three rampant bodies of lions springing or proceeding from the three corners of the escutcheon and having a common head affronté.—Order of the Lion, the name of several orders in Germany, etc.; especially, an order founded in 1815 by William I., first king of the Netherlands, and continued by the later kings. It is an order for civil merit. The badge is a star

of eight points, having in the central medallion a rampant lion and crown, and a golden W between each two arms.—To put one's head into the lion's mouth, to put one's self in a position of great danger, as in the power of an enemy.

Mon-ant (i'on-ant), n. Same as *ant-mon*.

Lionardesque (i'ō-nār-dek'), a. and n. Same as *Leonardesque*.

Monced, leonced (i'-, lē'gnst), a. [*OF. Moncel* + *E. -ed*.] In her., adorned with lions' heads, as a cross the ends of which terminate in lions' heads.

Moncel, Moncelle (i'on-sel), n. [*OF. Moncel*, *leonce*, F. *Monceau* (= Sp. *leonce* = It. *leoncetto*, *Moncello*), dim. of *lion*, *león*, a lion: see *lion*.] In her., a small or young lion used as a bearing. When a number of lions are represented on the same field or ordinary, they are assumed to be lioncels and are blazoned as such. Also *Moncel*.

Mon-dog (i'on-dog), n. A variety of dog with a flowing mane.

Mon-dragon (i'on-drag'on), n. In her., an imaginary beast having the fore part of a lion ending in the hind part of a wyvern.

Monel (i'on-el), n. [*OF. Monel*, *Monnel*, *Monneau*, etc., dim. of *lion*, a lion: see *lion*.] 1. A lion's whelp; a young lion.—2. In her., same as *Moncel*.

Moness (i'on-es), n. [*ME. Monesse*, *leonesse*, *leony*, *lyoney*, < *OF. (also F.) Monesse* (= It. *leonesa*, *Monessa*), fem. of *lion*, *león*: see *lion*.] 1. The female of the lion.

A Moness hath whelped in the streets. Shak., J. C., II. 2. 17.

The gaunt Moness, with hunger bold, Springs from the mountains tow'rd the guarded fold. Pope, Iliad, x. 214.

2. A woman who is an object of public interest and curiosity; rarely, a boldly conspicuous woman. See *lion*, 6.

For the last three months Miss Newcome has been the greatest *Moness* in London. Thackeray, Newcomes, xii. (Davies.)

"Now, boys, keep your eyes open, there must be plenty of *Monesses* about," and thus warned, the whole load, including the cornopoean player, were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called *Monesses*. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxv. (Davies.)

The reaction against the over-sentimentalism of 1830 which found expression in the *Lionesses* of 1840—devoted to masculine sport—who, in their turn, were swept away by the storm of '48. Westminster Rev., CLXXVIII. 961.

Monet (i'on-et), n. [*Mon* + dim. -et.] A young or small lion.

He himself thrust just into the press, and making force and fury wait upon discretion and government, he might seem a brave lion who taught his young *Monets* how, in taking of a prey, to join courage with cunning. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

Mon-heart (i'on-härt), n. One who has great courage.

Lion-hearted (i'on-här'ted), a. Having a lion's heart or courage; brave and magnanimous: as, Richard the Lion-hearted (Richard Cœur de Lion—King Richard I. of England).

Arabian mothers long averted their infants to silence with the name of the *lion-hearted* Plantagenet. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

Mon-hunter (i'on-hun'ter), n. 1. One who pursues the lion as a beast of the chase.—2. A person given to the pursuit or lionizing of notabilities. See *lion*, 6.

One of the greatest dangers to all genius is that of being robbed of its vital strength by valvety-pawed *Mon-hunters*. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 417.

Monise, v. See *Monise*.

Monism (i'on-izm), n. [*Mon* + -ism.] The practice of lionizing; the treating of persons or things as lions in the figurative sense; the pursuit or adulation of celebrities. See *lion*, 6.

An anecdote or two may be added to bear out the occasional references to the honours and humours of *Monism* which they contain.

Orsley, Mem. of Mrs. Hemans, II. 25. (Davies.)

All common *Monism*, which ruins many men, was nothing to this. Carlyle.

Monise (i'on-iz), v.; pret. and pp. *Monised*, *ppr. Monising*. [*Mon* + -ise.] I. trans. 1. To treat as a lion, or as an object of curiosity and interest. See *lion*, n. 6.

Can he do nothing for his Burns but *Monise* him? Carlyle, Past and Present, IV. 4.

Tennyson hates being *Monised*. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 372.

Besides this, however, . . . [Lant] allowed himself, with his usual good nature, to be *Monised*, and dragged from concert to concert. Fortnightly Rev., XI. 257.

2. To exhibit objects of curiosity to. [Rare.]

He had *Monised* the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University. Disraeli, Lothair, xxiv. (Davies.)

3. To visit or explore as a sight-seer: as, to *Monise* Niagara. [Rare.]



Head of Lion (*Felis leo*), from photograph by Dixon, London.

of the feline markings in both sexes before they arrive at maturity. The largest are from 8 to 9 feet in length. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm regions of Asia. He preys chiefly on live animals, avoiding carrion unless impelled by extreme hunger. He approaches his prey with stealthy movements, crouching for the spring, which is accompanied with a terrific roar. The whole frame is most powerful and impressive, giving with the large head and ample mane that majestic appearance to the animal from which he derives his title of "king of beasts." Of the African lion there are several varieties, as the Barbary, Gambian, Senegal, and Cape lions. The Asiatic varieties are generally distinguished as the Bengal, the Persian or Arabian, and the maneless lion of Gujarat.

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin. Nahum II. 13.

2. Figuratively, a lion-like person; a man possessing the courage, fierceness, etc., of a lion.

There were about two hundred men on horseback, armed with firelocks; all of them *lions*, if you believed their word or appearance. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 170.

For eight days I had been working Belgium under the disadvantages of continual rain.

C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 139.

II. intrins. To visit the lions or objects of interest or curiosity in a place.

Also spelled *Monise*.

lion-leopard (l'gn-lep'ard), *n.* In *her.*, same as *lion leopards*. See *leopard*, 2.

lion-like (l'gn-lik), *a.* Resembling a lion; having the strength or courage of a lion.

Our first acquaintance was at sea, in fight against a Turkish man-of-war, a stout one, where lion-like I saw him show his valor.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 2.

lion-lizard (l'gn-liz'ard), *n.* A species of basilisk, *Basiliscus americanus*: so called from the crest (or mane) on its back and tail.

lionly (l'gn-li), *a.* [L. *lion* + *-ly*.] Like a lion; fierce.

The Church coveting to ride upon the lionly form of jurisdiction makes a transformation of her self into an *Ass*.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 2.

lion-monkey (l'gn-mung'ki), *n.* Same as *marikina*.

lionné (F. pron. lë-o-nä'), *a.* [F., < *lion*, lion: see *lion*.] In *her.*, rampant gardant: said of a leopard. See under *leopard*, 2.

lion-poison (F. pron. lë-on'pwoz-ön'), *n.* [F., < *lion*, lion, + *poison*, fish.] In *her.*, same as *sea-lion*.

lion's-ear (l'gnz-ër), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Leonotis*.—2. One of various composite plants of the genera *Oulotium* and *Epeletia*.

lion's-foot (l'gnz-füt), *n.* One of various plants. (a) *Leontopodium alpinum*, from the appearance of its clustered heads. (b) The lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. Also called *lion's-paw*. (c) The white lettuce, *Prenanthes alba*, and also *P. serpentina*.

lion's-heart (l'gnz-härt), *n.* An American plant, the false dragon's-head, *Physostegia Virginiana*.

lion's-leaf (l'gnz-läf), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Leonotis*, especially *L. Leonotetatum*, from a fancied resemblance of the leaf to the print of a lion's foot.

lion's-mouth (l'gnz-mouth), *n.* A popular name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, and of several other plants with two-lipped flowers. [Prov. Eng.]

lion's-tail (l'gnz-täl), *n.* The plant *Leonotis Leonurus*. See *Leonotis*.

lion's-tooth (l'gnz-töth), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leonodon*; also, the common dandelion.

lion's-turnip (l'gnz-ter'nip), *n.* The plant *Leonotis Leonotetatum*.

lion-tailed (l'gnz-täld), *a.* Having the tail tufted like a lion's: applied by Pennant to species of the genus *Macacus*.—*Lion-tailed baboon*, the wanderer.

lion-toothed (l'gnz-tötht), *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion.

Liotheidae (li-thë'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liothem* + *-idae*.] A family of mallophagous insects or so-called bird-lice, differing from the true lice, and typified by the genus *Liothem*. They have about four-jointed antennae, a generally trilobate head, conspicuous maxillary palps, and two-jointed or one-jointed tarsi. They infest the plumage of birds, but they are also found in the fur of quadrupeds. Also spelled *Liothidae*.

Liothem (li-oth'ë-m), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *leios*, smooth, + (V) *them*, being, run.] The typical genus of *Liotheidae*. Also *Liotheum*.

Liothrix (li-thr'iks), *n.* [NL. (H. E. Strickland, 1841); orig. *Liothrix* (Swainson, 1831); < Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *thrux* (τρυχ-), hair.] A genus of turdiform passerine birds. The genus was based upon *Perus swainsoni* of Temminck, now known as *Liothrix lutes*, one of the Indian hill-tits. Also called *Calligys*.

Liotia (li-ö'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *leios*, smoothness, < *leios*, smooth.] The typical genus of *Liothidae*. These shells have the horny operculum spirally dotted with shelly substance, and the mouth ends in a round varix. Also spelled *Liotia*.

Liotiidae (li-ö'ti-i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liotia* + *-idae*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Liotia*, associated by most authors with the *Trochidae* or *Delphinulidae*. Also spelled *Liothidae*.

Liotrichi (li-ot'ri-ki), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *thrux* (τρυχ-), hair.] A name applied by Huxley (in the form *Liothrichi*) to one of the two primary groups into which the races of men are considered to be divisible, the other being *Ulotrichi*. The *Liotrichi* are those with smooth hair, and are divisible into four secondary groups: the Australoid, the Mongoloid, the Xanthochroic, and the Melanochroic. See these words.

Liotrichidae (li-ö'trik-i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liothrix* + *-idae*.] A family of birds of uncertain character. (a) Approximately the same as *Liothrichinae*,

including some 50 or 60 hill-tits of Asia, having a varied and often brightly colored plumage, feeding on berries and insects. *Liothrix*, *Brachypteryx*, *Pseudolophus*, etc., are leading genera. (b) Extended to include many other birds, as the American wrens and mocking-thrushes, etc. *Olbani*, 1847. Also spelled *Liothridae*.

Liotrichinae (li-ö'tri-ki-në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liothrix* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of birds, typified by the genus *Liothrix*; the hill-tits: originally made by Swainson in 1831 a subfamily of *Ampeleidae* in the form *Liothrichinae*. Also spelled *Liothrichinae*.

Liotrichous (li-ot'ri-kus), *a.* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *thrux* (τρυχ-), hair.] Having smooth hair; of or pertaining to the *Liotrichi*. Also spelled *leiothrichous*.

Lious, Liouret, n. [ME. *liours*, *liours*, *liore*, < OF. *liure*, *lioure*, *lioure*, a binding, band; in cookery, a thickening; < L. *ligatura*, a binding; see *ligature*.] 1. Binding or edging, as of curtains and hangings.

Beddy's . . . that henget shall be with hole *liours*, With crochets and loupys sett on *liours*. *Booke Book* (E. T. S.), p. 512.

2. In cookery, a thickening, or a thick preparation.

And make a *liours* of brede and blode, and lye hit therewith.

Liber Cere Cocorum, p. 32.

lip (lip), *n.* [ME. *lip*, *lyp*, *lyppe*, *lyppe*, < AS. *lappa*, *lyppe* = OFries. *lappa*, Fries. *lyppe* = MD. *lyppe*, D. *lyp* = MLG. *lyp*, *lyppe* (> G. Dan. *lyppe*, *lyp*, < OF. *lype*, *lype*, *lyps*, a lip, esp., as F. *lyppe* and ML. *lypum*, a thick under lip; cf. Sw. *läpp* = Dan. *læbe*, lip, appar. < LG., but modified by L. *labium*); with orig. formative *-ja* (and akin to OHG. *lefs*, *leps*, MHG. *lefs*, *lefs*, *lefs*, G. *lefs*, with var. OHG. *leppur* = OS. *lepur*, lip, with orig. formative *-as*), = L. *labium* (> Sp. Pg. *labio*), lip, with var. *labrum* (= OHG. *lefs*, *leppur*, above?) (> It. *labbro* = Sp. Pg. *labro* = F. *lèvre*), lip; of Gael. *lob* (perhaps < E.), Lith. *lupa*, Hind. *lud*, Pers. *lab*, lip. Connection with *lap* (L. *lambere*, etc.) is improbable; the phonetic conditions do not agree, and it is not the lips, but the tongue, that 'laps.']

1. One of the two edges or borders of the mouth; one of the two fleshy or muscular parts composing the opening of the mouth in man and many other animals, and covering the teeth.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they shoot out the *lip*, they shake the head.

Ps. xlii. 7.

He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral *lip* admires.

Curlew, Disdain Returned.

2. *pl.* Figuratively, the organs of speech as represented by the lips; speech or utterance as passing between the lips and aided by them.

A wicked deer giveth heed to false *lips*. Prov. xvii. 4.
His *lips* are very mild and meek.

Temnyson, Two Voices.

So gently blending courtesy and art
That wisdom's *lips* seemed borrowing friendship's heart.

O. W. Holmes, A Portrait.

3. Impudent or abusive talk. [Slang.]

I told him that I didn't want none of his *lip*.
F. R. Stockton, Buddha Grange, p. 99.

4. Anything resembling a lip in position or relation; the edge or border of anything; a margin: as, the *lip* of a vessel; the *lips* of a wound.

Now wet the *lip* of the phial.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

Between the town of Brill, upon the southern *lip* of this estuary, and Maaslandsluis, . . . the squadron suddenly appeared.

Moley, Dutch Republic, II. 322.

The cannon's brassy *lips* are cold. *Whittier*, To Pius IX.

5. In bot.: (a) Either of the divisions of a bilabiate corolla. The two are distinguished as *upper* (the superior or posterior, next the axis) and *lower* (the inferior or anterior, away from the axis). (b) In orchids, one of the petals differing from the other two in shape. It is really the upper, but by a half-twist of the ovary has become as if anterior or lower.—6. In *soöl.*, any lip-like part or organ.

See *labium* and *labrum* for technical usages.—7. In a lip-auger, the blade at the end which cuts the chip after it has been circumscribed by the spur.—8. In a turbine water-wheel, a rim which closes the joint between the barrel and the curb. *E. H. Knight*.—9. In a vehicle, a projecting part of the bolster; a cuttoo-plate. *E. H. Knight*.—10. In *organ-building*, one of the flat vertical surfaces above or below the mouth of a flue-pipe, called respectively the *upper lip* and the *lower lip*. The upper lip is always sharp-edged, and the current of air in the pipe is so directed against it as to be thrown into vibration. See *pipe* and *organ*.

11. In music, the power or facility of adjusting one's lips to the mouthpiece of a metal wind-instrument so as to produce tones; embouchure. Since the pitch and quality of tones produced upon such

instruments depend upon the strength, endurance, and flexibility of the player's lips, the term is used in a general sense to indicate his method and style.—*Colloquial lip*. See *colloquial*.—*Curly of the lip*. See *curly*.—*Lip curl*. See *curl*.—*Lip-glass*. See *lip-glass*, under *glass*.—*The calves of the lips*. See *calves*.—*To bite the lip*. See *bite*.—*To hang the lip*, to be sullen or sulky.

Par. How chance my brother Troilus went not?
Helen. He hangs the *lip* at something.

Shak., T. and C., III. 1. 122.

To keep a stiff upper lip, to keep up one's courage, as under adversity or trying circumstances; struggle against despondency. [Colloq.]—To make a lip, to pout the under lip in sullenness or contempt. [Archais.]

A letter for me! it gives me an estate of seven years' health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the physician.

Shak., Cor., II. 1. 127.

To present the cup to one's lips. See *cup*.

lip (lip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lipped*, ppr. *lipping*. [Lip, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To touch with the lip or lips, as in kissing; reach with the lip or border. [Chiefly poetical.]

A hand that kings
Have *lipped*, and trembled kissing.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 30.

When
A stone is thrown into some sleeping tarn,
The circle widens till it *lips* the marge.

Temnyson, Follies and Manners.

No good sheep-dog ever so much as *lips* a sheep to turn it.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii.

2. To utter with the lips; speak. [Rare.]

I heard my name

Most fondly *lipped*.

Keats, Endymion, i.

3. To notch, as the edge of a sword or knife.

[Now only Scotch.]

In these dates the manner is lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarding hook the beards or strings of the root, that being thus tipped and *lipped* (as it were) they might nourish the body of the plant. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xii. 4.

II. intrins. In music, to apply one's lips to the mouthpiece of a metal wind-instrument so as to produce tones; also, to use one's lips in some particular manner: as, to *lip* well or badly.

Lipemia (li-pë'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *leipnëin*, leave, be lacking, + *aima*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive quantity of fat in the blood.

Lipangus, n. See *Lipaugus*.

Lipari (lip'a-ri), *n.* Wine produced in the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily, both red and white, and of many grades of excellence. It is in demand in Naples at prices high for Italian wine, but is rarely exported.

What can make our fingers so fine?
Drink, drink wine, Lipari-wine.

The Slighted Maid, p. 23. (Nares.)

Liparia (li-pä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1771), so called from the shining leaves; < Gr. *λεπρός*, oily, shining, sleek, < *λεπρός*, fat, lard.] A genus of South African leguminous plants of the tribe *Genisteae*, and type of the subtribe *Liparieae*. They are shrubs with simple, entire, coriaceous, shining leaves, without stipules, and having bright-yellow flowers in terminal heads, surrounded by large bracts forming an involucre. One of the lower lobes of the calyx is large and petaloid, and the stamens are diadelphous.

Liparidae (li-par'i-dë), *n. pl.* Same as *Liparididae*.

Liparididae (li-pä'ri-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (-idae) + *-idae*.] 1. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Liparis*, embracing cottoids with oblong or elongated antoraiform body, the head unarmed and enveloped by the skin, a long dorsal fin with anterior spines scarcely differentiated, a long anal fin, and ventrals united to form a circular sucker. The numerous species, of several genera besides *Liparis*, inhabit cold and temperate seas, chiefly of the northern hemisphere, and attain a moderate or only small size. They are popularly known, in common with many other fishes, as *suckers*, and are also called *small-fishes* and *sea-mads*.

2. A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Liparis* (named in the form *Liparidae* by Boisduval in 1834), having the proboscis short or obsolete, and the female rarely wingless. The larvae are free, usually live in trees, have hairs arising in bundles from tubercles, and are mostly dark-colored; they pupate in a loose cocoon usually interspersed with hairs. The family is wide-spread. There are about 60 genera, species of which are variously known as *sphinxes*, *supercorps*, etc.

Liparidina (li-pä'ri-di-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (-idae) + *-ina*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the second group of his family *Disco-boli*: same as *Liparidinae* and *Liparididae*, 1.

Liparidina (li-pä'ri-di-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (-idae) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Cycloptoridae*, equivalent to the family *Liparididae*. Also *Liparidinae*.

Liparines (li-pä'ri-ë-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1845), < *Liparis* + *-es*.] A subtribe of plants of the tribe *Genisteae* and order *Leguminosae*. It includes South African genera characterized by the

absence of stipules and by the free vexillary stamen which is rarely joined to the others above the opening of the tube of the corolla. The subtribe includes the type *Liparis* and five other genera.

Liparinas (lip'-rī-nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Liparidinae*.

Liparis (lip'-a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίπαρος*, oily, shining, sleek; see *Liparia*.] 1. In ichth., a genus of fishes, so called by Artedi in 1738 from the soft smooth skin, typical of the family *Liparididae*, having the ventral disk well developed. The type of the genus is *Cyclopterus* *liparis* of Linnaeus.—2. In entom., a genus of aretiid moths, founded by Ochsenheimer in 1810. It is a comprehensive group, much broken up of late years, all the British species having been placed in other genera. The gipsy-moth is *L. (Oenoria) dispar*. *L. monacha* is one whose larva is injurious to trees, especially conifers.

3. A genus of orchidaceous herbs, some terrestrial and some epiphytes, belonging to the tribe *Epidendreae*. It is characterized by small flowers growing in racemes, the anthers having four pollinia, and a column which is rather long and sometimes winged above. There are about 120 species, found in all warm and temperate regions. *L. Llewellyi* in England is sometimes called *fen-orchid*.

Liparite (lip'-a-rit), *n.* [So called from the *Lipari Islands* in the Mediterranean.] A name applied by Roth to the rock called *rhyolite* by Von Richter. See *rhyolite*.

Liparocele (lip'-a-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *λίπαρος*, oily, fatty (see *Liparia*), + *κύημα*, a tumor.] Same as *lipoma*.

Lipauginae (lip'-a-jī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lipaugus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidae*, including a number of South American cotingine birds of plain coloration, like the species of *Lipaugus*. P. L. Solater, 1862.

Lipaugus (li-pā'-gus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, misprinted *Lipaugus* and so used by some ornithologists): so called as being a very plain-colored genus among a number of brilliant relatives, < Gr. *λίπαυγος*, having lost its light or splendor, < *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, + *αὖγος*, brilliance, splendor.] The typical genus of *Lipauginae*, based upon *Muscicapa simplex* of Lichtenstein, a cotingine bird of Brazil.

Lip-bit (lip'-bit), *n.* A brace-bit with a cutting lip which projects beyond the end of the barrel.

Lip-born (lip'-bōrn), *a.* Coming from the lips only; not arising from the heart; not cordial or genuine.

Why had he brought his cheap regard and his lip-born words to her who had nothing left to give in exchange? George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, lxxx. (Davies.)

Lip-cell (lip'-sel), *n.* In bot., one of a group of cells in the sporangia of some ferns between which the dehiscence begins. They have lignified walls, and number from two to four.

Lip-clipt, *n.* A kiss. *Hallwell*. [Old slang.]

Lip-comfort (lip'-kum'-fērt), *n.* Utterance of words of comfort or consolation, especially of an insincere kind or unaccompanied by practical assistance.

Promises

Are but lip-comforts.

Platner (and another?), *Prophets*, ll. 1.

Lip-comfort cannot cure me. Pray you, leave me To mine own private thoughts.

Massey, *Maid of Honour*, ll. 1.

Lip-comforter (lip'-kum'-fōr-tēr), *n.* One who consoles or comforts with mere empty talk.

Reverend lip-comforters, that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor.

Southey, *Soldier's Funeral*.

Lip-devotion (lip'-dē-vō'shōn), *n.* The utterance of prayer by the lips, especially without genuine desire.

We saw those large marble stayres, 28 in number, which are never ascended but on the knees, some lip-devotion being used on every step. Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 20, 1644.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn: it undervalues the very thing it prays for. South, *Sermons*, VI. 386.

Lipe (lip), *n.* [< ME. **līpe*, *lippe*, < OF. *lippe*, *lippe* (ML. *lippa*), a large piece, a good bit or morsel, a mouthful.] A piece, bit, or fragment; a portion. [Prov. Eng.]

As we were loiterers, by our lords, a lipe of godes grace Than all the kynde wit that go can bothe and conynge of goure boke. *Piers Plowman* (O), xii. 236.

Lipeti, *n.* [ME., dim. of *lipe*.] A portion.

Of every dische a lipet out to take.

Lipeta, *Minor Poems*, p. 62. (Hallwell.)

Lip-fern (lip'-fērn), *n.* A fern of the genus *Cholacanthus*: in allusion to the lip-like indusium.

Lip-fish (lip'-fish), *n.* A labroid fish.

Many wrasses are readily recognised by their thick lips, the inside of which is sometimes curiously folded: a peculiarity which has given to them the German name of *Lip-fische*. *Ensay*, Brit., XLV. 333.

Lip-good (lip'-gud), *a.* Good in profession only.

His grace is merely but lip-good.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, l. 2.

Liphamia (li-fē'-mī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Deficiency or poverty of blood. Also spelled *lethamia*.

Lip-head (lip'-hed), *n.* A head of a bolt or analogous metal object which projects toward one side only: used in angles and other situations where there is not room for a head symmetrical all around.

Lip-homage (lip'-hom'-āj), *n.* Homage rendered by the lips only; insincere professions of devotion.

It [devotion to science] is not a mere lip-homage, but a homage expressed in actions.

E. Spencer, *Education*, p. 91.

Lip-hook (lip'-hūk), *n.* 1. In angling, the upper hook of a gang, which is put through the lips of live bait, as a minnow, closing the mouth but leaving the gills free for respiration: used on spinning-tackles, etc.—2. A kind of grapnel used by whalers for towing a dead whale to the ship.

Lip-labor (lip'-lā'-bqr), *n.* A laboring merely with the lips; labor that consists in promises and professions.

When these actions fail of their several ends . . . aims are misapplied, fasting is an importunate trouble, prayer is but lip-labor. Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, l. 2.

Lip-laborious (lip'-lā'-bōr'-i-us), *a.* Abounding in more verbal professions; hypocritical.

The lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottom: the Bramins grew hypocritical and lip-laborious. Lord, *Hist. Banians* (1830), p. 38. (Latham.)

Lip-language (lip'-lang'-gwāj), *n.* In the instruction of the deaf and dumb, oral or articulate language, to be understood by watching the motion of the lips, in contradistinction to the language of signs or of the fingers.

Liplet (lip'-let), *n.* [< *lip* + dim. *-let*.] A little lip.

Lipobranchia (li-pō-brā'-ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *λίαν*, arm.] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of *Echinodermata*, consisting of the sea-urchins (*Echinida*) and the sea-cucumbers (*Holothuria*), which are called armless echinoderms in distinction from the ringed-arms or *Colobobranchia*.

Lipobranchiate (li-pō-brā'-ki-āt), *a.* [< *Lipobranchia* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lipobranchia*; armless; rayless; having no brachia.

Lipobranchia (li-pō-brang'-ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *βράχια*, gills.] In Lankester's classification, one of three grades of the class *Arachnida*, contrasted with *Embolobranchia* and *Delobranchia*, and composed of the weasel-spiders, harvestmen, false scorpions, and mites, or the four orders *Galeodina*, *Ophionina*, *Pseudoscorpionina*, and *Acarina*.

Lipobranchiate (li-pō-brang'-ki-āt), *a.* [< *Lipobranchia* + *-ate*.] Of or pertaining to the *Lipobranchia*.

Lipocephala (li-pō-sef'-a-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lipocephalus*: see *lipocephalous*.] Lankester's name of the lamellibranchs or bivalve mollusks, contrasted with the *Glossophora*, regarded as a branch of *Mollusca*, and divided into *Isomya*, *Heteromya*, and *Monomya*.

Lipocephalous (li-pō-sef'-a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *lipocephalus*, < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Headless, as a bivalve mollusk; acephalous; of or pertaining to the *Lipocephala*.

Lipofibroma (li-pō-fī-brō'-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *lipofibromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + NL. *fibroma*.] In *pathol.*, a lipoma in which there is a considerable amount of connective tissue. Also called *adipofibroma*.

Lipogastria (li-pō-gās'-trī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστήρ*), stomach.] Atrophy of the primary enteric cavity.

Lipogastrosis (li-pō-gās'-trō'-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστήρ*), stomach, + *-osis*.] Absence of a stomach; specifically, in sponges, absence of the paragastric, with the development of diverticula, which form a system of canals replacing the original enteric cavity.

Lipogastrosis . . . may be produced by the growing together of the roots of the ectodermal folds, thus reducing the paragastric cavity to a labyrinth of canals. *Sollas*, *Enzo*, Brit., XXII. 416.

Lipogastrotis (li-pō-gas'-trōt'-ik), *a.* [< *lipogastrosis* (-ōt-) + *-ic*.] Having no stomach; specifically, in sponges, having no paragastric; characterized by or exhibiting lipogastrosis.

Lipogenesis (li-pō-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *λίπος*, fat, lard, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] The formation of fat.

The effective agent in *lipogenesis* . . . also favors the formation of uric acid. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 1032.

Lipogenous (li-pōj'-e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Pertaining to the formation of fat; forming or tending to form fat; developed in fat.

Lipoglossa (li-pō-glos'-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by a class (*Scotocormophra*) containing the genera *Neomentia* (or *Solenopus*), as alone distinguished from the *Echinoglossa* (gastropods, cephalopods, etc.). E. R. Lankester.

Lipoglossae (li-pō-glos'-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.: see *Lipoglossa*.] In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a major group of birds, typified by the kingfishers (*Alcedinidae*), and including the hornbills (*Bucconidae*) and hoopoes (*Upipidae*), in all of which the tongue is very small.

Lipoglossate (li-pō-glos'-āt), *a.* [As *Lipoglossa* + *-ate*.] Having a small tongue, or none; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lipoglossae*.

Lipogram (li-pō'-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *γράμμα*, a letter, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *lipogrammatia*.] A writing from which all words containing a particular letter are omitted, as the several books of the *Odyssey* of Tryphiodorus, in the first of which, it is said, there was no A, in the second no B, etc. Similarly, poems have been written in English avoiding the use of e, which is the most frequent of all English letters, while, on the other hand, pieces also have been written containing only one vowel, as e.

Lipogrammatic (li-pō-gra-mat'-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *λίπογραμματος*, *λίπογραμματος*, with a letter left out, < *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *γράμμα*, a letter. Cf. *lipogram*.] Pertaining to the writing of lipograms; also, of the nature of a lipogram.

The Greeks composed *lipogrammatic* works, works in which one letter of the alphabet is omitted. I. Dielsch, *Curios. of Lit.*, I. 355.

Lipogrammatism (li-pō'-gram'-gī-tizm), *n.* [< *lipogrammatist* (-ic) + *-ism*.] The art or practice of writing lipograms.

Lipogrammatism does not affect the rhythm or metre of verse. G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xxv.

Lipogrammatist (li-pō'-gram'-gī-tist), *n.* [< *lipogrammatist* (-ic) + *-ist*.] One who writes lipograms.

The *lipogrammatists* or letter-droppers of antiquity . . . would take an exception, without any reason, against some particular letter of the alphabet, so as not to admit it once in a whole poem. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 59.

Lipoma (li-pō-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *lipomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *-ωμα*.] A tumor formed of fatty tissue. Also called *adipoma* and *liparocoele*.

Lipomatosis (li-pō-mā-tō'-sis), *n.* [< *lipoma* (-t) + *-osis*.] The excessive growth of fatty tissue in the body or any of its parts.

Lipomatous (li-pō-mā'-tus), *a.* [< *lipoma* (-t) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a lipoma.

Lipomyxoma (li-pō-mīk-sō'-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *lipomyxomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *μύξα*, mucus, + *-ωμα*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue.

Liponema (li-pō-nē'-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] The typical genus of *Liponemidae*.

Liponemidae (li-pō-nem'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liponema* + *-idae*.] A family of *Hexactiniae*, with numerous perfect septa and with marginal tentacles transformed by retrogression into short tubes or into stomidia. Of the three genera united as *Liponemidae*, *Liponema* comes near the *Diacnema*, as its stomidia may be divided into principal and accessory stomidia; *Polysiphonidium* has an endodermal muscle and marginal spherules; and *Polysiphonia*, with its mesodermal circular muscle, resembles the *Paracnema*.

Lipoped (li-pō-ped), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lipopoda*.

II. *n.* One of the *Lipopoda*.

Lipopoda (li-pōp'-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *πούς* (*πούς*) = *E. foot*.] A prime division of *Rothfiera*, called a class and contrasted with *Parapodiata*, and divided into the orders *Platima*, *Bdelliograda*, and *Ehismota*.

Lipoptera (li-pōp'-tē-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E. feather*.] A genus of pupiparous parasitic dip-

terous insects of the family *Hippoboscidae*. The species are at first winged and live on birds; afterward they seek quadrupeds and lose their wings, whence the name. Also *Lipoptena*.

lip-ornament (lip'or-na-ment), *n.* An object inserted in the lip as an ornament, as is customary among many savage races; a labret.

Lipostoma (li-pos'tō-mā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *Lipostomata*.

Lipostomata (li-pō-stō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, pl. *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouthless corticate *Protozoa*; the sporozoans or gregarines: opposed to *Stomatophora*. Originally *Lipostoma*. E. R. Lankester.

lipostomatous (li-pō-stō-mā-tus), *a.* [As *Lipostomata* + *-ous*.] Mouthless; astomatous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lipostomata*.

lipostomia (li-pō-stō-mī-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *lipostomy*.

lipostomosis (li-pō-stō-mō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Absence of a mouth, stoma, or oral orifice; specifically, in sponges, lack of an oscule; the state of being lipostomatous.

lipostomatous (li-pō-stō-mō-tus), *a.* [As *lipostomata* + *-ous*.] Having no mouth; lipostomatous.

lipostomy (li-pō-stō-mī), *n.* [NL. *lipostomia*, < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Atrophy of the mouth; an astomatous condition.

lipothymia (li-pō-thim'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., also written *leipothymia*.] Same as *lipothymy*.

lipothymic (li-pō-thim'ik), *a.* Same as *lipothymous*.

lipothymous (li-pō-thim'ī-mus), *a.* [Also written *leipothymous*; < Gr. *λείπωμι*, fainting, in a swoon, < *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, + *θυμός*, life, soul.] Pertaining to or given to swooning; fainting.

lipothymy (li-pō-thim'ī-mī), *n.* [Also written *leipothymy*; < NL. *lipothymia*, < Gr. *λείπωμι*, fainting, a swoon, < *λείπωμι*, fainting, in a swoon: see *lipothymous*.] In *pathol.*, fainting; syncope.

In *lipothymy* or swoonings he used the friction of this finger (the ring-finger) with saffron and gold. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 4.

lipotype (li-pō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] In *zoölog.*, a type or form of animal life which distinguishes a given faunal area by its absence therefrom. Gill.

Lipotyphla (li-pō-tif'lā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the blind gut, NL. *cæcum*).] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including those forms which have no cæcum, as distinguished from the *Mesotyphla*, which have a cæcum. Gill.

lipotype (li-pō-tīp'ik), *a.* [< *lipotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a lipotype.

lipoxenous (li-pōk'se-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, + *ξένος*, host, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, deserting its host. A term descriptive of some parasitic fungi, which, after a certain period, leave their host and complete their development independently, living entirely upon a reserve of food earlier appropriated from the host plant. De Bary, *Fungi* (trans.), pp. 333, 466.

lipoxeny (li-pōk'se-nī), *n.* [As *lipoxenous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the desertion of its host by a parasitic fungus. See *lipoxenous*. De Bary.

lipped (lip't), *a.* [< *lip* + *-ed*.] 1. Having lips; also, having a raised or rounded edge resembling a lip; having lips of a kind specified: often used in composition.

Come on, you thick-lipped slave. Shak., *Tit. And.*, iv. 2, 176.

A virgin purest lipped, yet in the lore Of love deep learned to the red heart's core. Keats, *Lamia*, l.

2. In *bot.*, same as *labiate*.—3. In *tech.*, specifically, thick-lipped; labroid: applied to the wrasse or rockfish family.—**Lipped and harled**, built, as a wall of stones without mortar, but with the joints afterward filled with mortar, and the whole surface plastered over with what is called rough-cast or harling. [Scotch.]

lippen (lip'n), *v.* [ME. *lyppen*, trust: origin obscure.] *I. trans.* To intrust. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. intrans. To trust; rely or depend: with *to* or *on*: as, Do not lippen to him; I was lippening on you. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Na, I had far rather Tib Mumps kenned which way I was gaun than her—though Tib's no muckle to lippen to neither. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xlii.

lippening (lip'ning), *a.* [Appar. ppr. of *lippen*, peculiarly used (f).] Occasional; accidental. [Scotch.]

I aye telled the gudman ye meant weel to him; but he takes the tout at every bit lippening word. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xli.

lipper (lip'er), *n.* Same as *leaper*.

lipper (lip'er), *n.* [Appar. < *lip* + *-er*.] 1. A thin piece of blubber cut in oblong shape, with slits in it, used to wipe up gurry or slumgullion from the deck of a whaler. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 287.—2. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck of a whaler. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 287.

lipper (lip'er), *v. t.* [< *lipper*, *n.*] To wipe with a lipper: followed by *off*: as, to lipper off the deck.

lipper (lip'er), *a. and n.* [Origin obscure.] *I. a.* Wet; rainy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. n. The spray from small waves, in either fresh or salt water. Halliwell. [North. Eng.]

Lippia (lip'ī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after Augustus Lippi, a French physician and traveler in Abyssinia.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Verbenaceae*, characterized by a small membranaceous two- to four-toothed calyx, a four-lobed corolla, and a dry indehiscent fruit. They are shrubs or rarely herbs, bearing small flowers in spikes or heads. There are about 90 species, found in all warm regions, but especially abundant in America. *L. citriodora* is the lemon-scented verbena. See *verbena*.

lippie, *n.* See *lippy*.

lippling (lip'ing), *n.* [< *lip* + *-ing*.] The formation of a lip-like projection. *Lancet*, No. 3428, p. 933.

lipplitude (lip'ī-tūd), *n.* [= F. *lipplitude* = It. *lipitudine*, < L. *lipitudine*, inflammation of the eyes, < *lippos*, bleared-eyed.] Soreness of the eyes; blearedness; lipplitude.

lipitude (lip'ī-tūd), *n.* [L.: see *lipplitude*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a gummy or crusting accumulation along the edges of the eyelids.

lip-plate (lip'plāt), *n.* The hypostome of trilobites.

lip-protector (lip'prō-tek'tor), *n.* A shield to protect the lip from injury during dental operations.

lippy (lip'ī), *a.* [< *lip* + *-y*.] Full of lip (see *lip*, *n.*, 3); impertinent and voluble in speech; saucy. [Slang.]

lippy (lip'ī), *n.* [A dim. of **lip*, var. of *leap*.] An old Scotch dry measure, the fourth part of a peck: same as *forpet*. The lippy was the sixteenth part of the firiot, which was the fourth part of the boll. For the different sizes of those measures, see *firiot* and *boll*.

lip-reading (lip'rē'ding), *n.* Reading or understanding what another says by observing the movements of his lips: used in regard to the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

lip-reward (lip'rē-wārd'), *n.* An empty promise. Davies.

To every act she gives huge lip-reward, Lush of oaths, as falsehood of her faith. G. Marston, *Sir E. Grinville* (Arber Rep.), p. 64.

lip-righteousness (lip'rī'chus-nēs), *n.* Mere profession of righteousness. Davies.

Do not then think To trick them of their secret? for the dupes Of humankind keep this lip-righteousness. Southey, *Thalaba*, v.

lip-salve (lip'sāv), *n.* 1. In *phar.*, a cosmetic ointment for the lips.—2. Figuratively, soft and flattering speech.

Spencer, that was as cunning as a serpent, finds here a female wit that . . . taught him not to trust a woman's lip-salve, when that he knew her breast was filled with rancour. E. Fanning, *Hist. Edw. II.*, p. 91.

lipsotheca (lip'sō-thē-kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπωμι*, *λείπωμι*, leave, + *θεῖον*, a shrine.] A shrine for relics; a reliquary.

lipset, *v.* A Middle English variant of *lip*. Chaucer.

lip-service (lip'sēr'vis), *n.* Service with the lips or in pretense only; insincere profession of good will or devotion.

lipsey (lip'sī), *v.* A dialectal variant of *lipse*, *lip*.

lip-spine (lip'spīn), *n.* In *conch.*, a spine on the lip of a shell.

lip-tooth (lip'tōth), *n.* In *conch.*, a tooth on the lip of a shell.

lipwingle (lip'wing'gl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *lapwing*.

lip-wisdom (lip'wis'dum), *n.* Wisdom in talk without corresponding practice.

I find that all is but lip-wisdom, which wants experience. Sir P. Sidney.

lip-wise (lip'wis), *a.* Garrulous. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

lip-work (lip'wērk), *n.* 1. Lip-labor. Milton.—2. The act of kissing. B. Jonson.

lip-working (lip'wēr'king), *p. a.* Professing with the lips without corresponding practice; lip-laborious.

Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working deacons of other men's appointed words. Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

liqueable (lik'wā-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *liqueable* = It. *liqueabile*, < LL. *liqueabilis*, that may be melted or dissolved, < L. *liqueare*, melt: see *liqueate*.] Capable of being liquefied or melted.

liqueament (li-kwā'men), *n.* [L., a liquid mixture, a sauce, < *liqueare*, make liquid, dissolve: see *liqueate*.] A liquid sauce.

And make *liqueamen* castimoniaill Of peres thus. Palladius, *Husbandrie* (R. R. T. S.), p. 90.

liqueate (lik'kwāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liqueated*, ppr. *liqueating*. [< L. *liqueatus*, pp. of *liqueare* (> It. *liqueare* = Sp. *liquear*), make liquid, melt, dissolve, < *liqueare*, be fluid: see *liquid*.] *I. trans.* To melt; liquefy; specifically, in *metal.*, to separate, as one metal from another less fusible, by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable, so that it can be run off from the other. Also *eliquate*.

II. intrans. To become liquefied or dissolved; melt.

liqueation (li-kwā'shqn), *n.* [= F. *liqueation* = Sp. *liqueacion*, < LL. *liqueatio* (n.), a melting, < L. *liqueare*, pp. *liqueatus*, melt, dissolve: see *liqueate*.] 1. The act or operation of liquefying or melting.—2. The condition or capacity of being melted: as, a substance congealed beyond liqueation.—3. The separation of metals differing considerably in fusibility by subjecting them, when contained in an alloy or mixture, to a degree of heat sufficient to melt the most fusible only, which then flows away, or liqueates, from the unmelted mass. This process is of great antiquity, and was up to 1830 extensively used at Mansfeld in Prussia, in the treatment of argentiferous copper and lead ores. Lead containing antimony and some other metals is also partially freed from these and prepared for further treatment by a process of liqueation. Also *eliquation*.

liqueation-furnace (li-kwā'shqn-fēr'nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace specially adapted to liqueation.

liqueation-hearth (li-kwā'shqn-hārth), *n.* In *metal.*, a hearth specially adapted to liqueation.

liquefacient (lik-wē-fā'shgent), *n.* [< L. *liquefacient* (s), ppr. of *liquefacere*, make liquid, dissolve, < *liqueare*, be fluid or liquid, + *facere*, make. Cf. *liquefy*.] That which liquefies or serves to liquefy; in *med.*, an agent, as mercury or iodine, used to produce liquefaction of solid depositions.

liquefaction (lik-wē-fak'shqn), *n.* [= F. *liquefaction* = Sp. *liquefacción* = Pg. *liquefacción* = It. *liquefazione*, < LL. *liquefactio* (n.), a melting, < L. *liquefacere*, pp. *liquefactus*, melt: see *liquefacient*.] 1. The act or process of liquefying, or of rendering or becoming liquid; reduction to a liquid state. The liquefaction of solids is effected by the application of heat or by solution (see *solution*), that of gases by cold or pressure, or by both combined (see *gas*). Of the gases, chlorine, ammonia, and others were first liquefied by Faraday. The experiment of Andrews with carbon dioxide led to the conclusion that for every gas there is a certain temperature such that if the temperature of the gas is above it, no increase in pressure, however great, will produce visible liquefaction. This is called the *critical temperature*. If the gas has this temperature a certain pressure, the *critical pressure*, will produce liquefaction, and the volume per unit mass at this instant is the *critical volume*. If the temperature of the gas is below the critical value compression produces gradual increase in pressure until (the temperature being kept constant) liquefaction begins at a definite pressure. Further decrease in volume produces very slight increase in pressure until all the gas is liquefied, after which a slight decrease in volume necessitates a large increase in pressure, liquids being, in general, almost incompressible. From these experiments it was predicted that all the so-called permanent gases could be liquefied if they could be cooled below their critical temperatures, and in fact this has been accomplished. The critical constants of some of the most important gases are as follows:

Crit. Temp. of. Boiling-Point. Crit. Pressure. Atmosphere.

H —34 —350 —246 —411 20

O —119 —182 —181 —295 51

N —146 —231 —194 —217 35

Air —140 —230 —191 —212 39

CO₂ + 31 + 86 —90 —112 77

Argon —121 —186 —187 —205 50.6

For the liquefaction of gases having only moderately low critical temperatures, freezing mixtures produce sufficient cold. Gases thus liquefied, if allowed to evaporate under low pressure, produce still greater cold which can be used in the liquefaction of other gases; or, the gas to be liquefied can be compressed, cooled as much as possible, and allowed suddenly to expand. In many cases this sudden expansion will cool the gas sufficiently to produce partial liquefaction and even solidification. By such methods Pictet and Chaillet succeeded in 1877 in liquefying oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen. More recently Wroblewski, Dewar, and Olszewski produced these liquids in quantities large enough to permit their critical constants to be studied. In the process later perfected by Linde, Dewar, Tripler, and others, and applied most notably to the liquefaction of air, the gas to be liquefied is compressed to a pressure of from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds per square inch, cooled to the ordinary atmospheric temperature, and then led through a long coil of pipe and allowed to escape through a small orifice. The escaped gas, cooled by expansion, is led back around the coil of pipe, cooling the compressed gas on its way to the orifice. This cooled compressed gas therefore after expansion becomes colder than the gas preceding it, and upon flowing back around the pipe produces still greater cooling of the incoming gas; hence the temperature of the escaped gas will gradually diminish until equilibrium is reached either by gain of heat from the surroundings or by liquefaction of part of the gas. If there is sufficient protection from influx of heat from the outside the liquid will accumulate and can be drawn off, in some machines at the rate of several gallons an hour. If air thus liquefied be exposed to the atmosphere the nitrogen, having the lowest boiling-point, boils away first, leaving nearly pure liquid oxygen, which boils away with sufficient rapidity to keep itself at a temperature of -181°C , its boiling-point at atmospheric pressure. Liquid air will probably find its greatest commercial application in various refrigerative processes and as a means for transporting and storing power. It cannot be a source of power, for a theoretically perfect process of liquefaction would require the expenditure of more energy than could be obtained by the evaporation of the liquid product, and practical methods are necessarily even less efficient.

2. The state of being liquefied or melted.
Liquefactive (lik-wē-fak'tiv), *a.* [*Liquefactio* (son) + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or producing liquefaction.

Liquefiable (lik-wē-fī-ā-bl), *a.* [*L. liquefacere*; as *liquefy* + *-able*.] Capable of being liquefied, melted, or changed to a liquid state.

Liquefier (lik-wē-fī-ēr), *n.* One who or that which liquefies.

Liquefy (lik-wē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liquefied*, ppr. *liquefying*. [*OF. liquefier*, *F. liquifier*, *L. liquefacere*, become liquid, pass off, *liquefacere* (> *lt. liquefare*), make liquid, melt, < *liquere*, be fluid or liquid, + *facere* (pass. *feri*), make; see *liquid* and *-fy*. Cf. *liquefaction*.] **I. trans.** To make liquid; melt, as a solid, or compress, as a gas, into a liquid state.

II. intrans. To become liquid.

Liquescent, liquescenty (li-kwes'gns, -gn-ai), *n.* [= *Sp. licoescencia*; as *liquescent* (t) + *-cy*.] The condition of being liquescent; aptness to melt; the state of becoming liquid.

Liquescent (li-kwes'gnt), *a.* [= *Sp. licoesciente*, < *L. licoescere* (t-s), ppr. of *liquesco* (> *Fig. liquesco*), become fluid, < *liquere*, be fluid; see *liquid*.] Having a tendency to liquefy; melting; becoming liquid; as, a substance naturally liquescent.

At the end of our path a liquescent
And nebulous lustre was born. *Poe, Ulalume.*

Liquor (li-kér'), *n.* [*F.*: see *liquor*, *n.*] **1.** An alcoholic drink, usually sweet and of high flavor and perfume; a cordial.

Bitters form a class of liquors by themselves, claiming to possess certain tonic properties and a medicinal value. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 680.

Especially—(a) A strong and sweet wine like those grown in some southern places, such as Lunel, Alcant, and Cyprus, which are also called *liquor wines*. (b) A spirituous compound based upon brandy or pure alcohol, and wholly artificial in its composition. These liquors are in a certain sense the successors of those of the middle ages, which were supposed to be universal remedies. Their modern use is almost exclusively the gratification of the palate. See *curacao*, *Benedictine*, *chartraine*, *maraschino*, *acorde de Dantzig* (under *eau-de-vie*), *anettie*, and *cordial*.

Liquors may be distinguished as of three qualities: first, the ratafia, or simple *liquor*, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substances are in small quantities; such are anise-water, nogan, the apricot, cherry, &c., ratafia. The second are the oils or *liqueurs* with more saccharine and spirituous matter, as the aniseata, curacao, &c. The third are the creams or super-liqueurs, as roscilio, maraschino, Danish water, &c. *Pog. Encyc.*

(c) A mixture prepared for the purpose of dosing champagne, the effervescence and sweetness of the wine depending much upon its composition. It consists either of wine or of the brandy, or of a mixture of the two, with pure rock-sugar dissolved in it.

2. Same as *liquor-glass*.

Liquor-cup (li-kér'kup), *n.* A very small goblet, usually of silver or of silver gilt, used for the same purpose as a cordial-glass.

Liquor-glass (li-kér'gias), *n.* A very small

drinking-glass intended for liquors or cordials; a cordial-glass.

Liqueuring (li-kér'ing), *n.* [*Liquor* + *-ing*.] The process of qualifying wine by means of liquor, as in the making of champagne.

The *liqueuring* is regulated by a machine, by which the quantity is measured to a nicety. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 608.

Liquiblet, *n.* [*ME.*, appar. for *liquable*: see *liquable*.] A fusible metal.

ge schal vndirtonde that wlyn not sloonly holdith in it the propriete of gold, but myche more the propriete of alle liquibles. *Book of Quintus Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

Liquid (lik'wid), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. liquide*, < *OF. liquide*, *F. liquide* = *Sp. liquido* = *Fig. It. liquido*, < *L. liquidus*, fluid, liquid, moist, < *liquere*, be liquid, be fluid; cf. *Skt. √ ri* or *ri*, flow, run.] **I. a.** **1.** Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; of a fluid consistence; flowing, or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid.

Wash me in steep-down gulfs of liquid fire!
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 280.

Hence—**2.** Clear or transparent, like a liquid; as, *liquid eyes*; *liquid depths*.—**3.** Tearful.

She . . . turned her face, and cast
A liquid look on Ida, full of prayer.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. Sounding smoothly or agreeably to the ear; devoid of harshness: as, *liquid melody*.

With Amelia's liquid name the Nina
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 51.

5. Pronounced with a smoothly sonorous and freely continuable sound: as, a *liquid* letter. See *II.*, 2.—**Liquid ammonia.** See *ammonia*, 1.—**Liquid confections.** See *confection*.—**Liquid debt.** (a) In *Scots law*, a debt the amount of which is ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court. (b) See *debt*.—**Liquid glue, measure, etc.** See the nouns.—**Liquid verb.** In *Gr. gram.*, a verb the stem of which ends in a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ).

II. n. **1.** A substance of which the molecules, while not tending to separate from one another like those of a gas, readily change their relative position, and which therefore retains no definite form, except that determined by the containing receptacle; an inelastic fluid. The differentiation of a liquid as an incompressible fluid is not strictly correct, experiment having shown that liquids are compressible to a very limited extent. See *fluid*.

2. In *gram.*, a smoothly flowing sound or letter. The name *liquida* (τυπη, sc. εὐφωνα or εὐφωρία, τυπη being neuter plural of τυπος, liquid, plant, easy) was given by Greek grammarians, as early as the second century B. C., to λ, μ, ν, ρ (λ, μ, ν, ρ)—that is, to consonants not mutes or sibilants—on account of their smooth and flowing sound and the pliancy with which they coalesce in pronunciation with a preceding mute. It was adopted by Roman grammarians (*liquida*, sc. consonantes or litteræ), and has since remained in common use. The classification is not now approved as scientific, and is obsolete.—**Amniotic liquid.** See *amniotic*.—**Burnett's liquid**, a solution of zinc chloride, used by Sir William Burnett, for preserving timber, canvas, and cordage from dry-rot, mildew, etc. It is also employed as an antiseptic to preserve dead bodies, and for disinfecting hospitals, ships, etc.—**Diffusion of liquids.** See *diffusion*.—**Dutch liquid.** See *Dutch*.

Liquidable (lik'wi-dā-bl), *a.* [= *F. liquidable* = *Sp. liquidable*; as *liquid(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being liquidated.

Liquidambar (lik'wid-am'bār), *n.* [*NL.* (*Lindæus*), < *L. liquidus*, liquid, + *ML. ambar*, ambra,

amber: see *liquid* and *amber*.] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the natural order *Hamamelidæ*, distinguished by monoclous flowers without petals, growing in heads and surrounded by an involucre of four bracts. The carpels of the fruit are tipped by long, persistent styles, and the leaves are palmately lobed and deciduous. There are two species—one, *L. orientalis* of Asia Minor, furnishing the balsam called *liquid storax*; the other, *L. styraciflua* of the warmer parts of North America, extending as far north as Connecticut, Ohio, etc., abundant and at its best on bottom-lands in the south. The latter is a large tree with handsome, shining, star-shaped leaves. In hot regions it exudes a gum, sometimes called *copalm* (a name also given to the tree) or *copal-balsam*, used in the preparation of chewing-gum, and to some extent in medicine as a substitute for resin. The tree is variously named *sweet-gum*, *star-leaved gum*, *liquid-amber* (*liquidambar*) or *amber-red-gum*, and *blodale*, as well as *copalm*. From the corky ridges of its branches, it has been called *aliquidar-tree*. Fossil remains of the genus are found in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, Greenland, Alaska, California, and Colorado, and also in Japan, and one species occurs in the Cretaceous of Kansas and Nebraska. Sixteen fossil species have been described. **2.** [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

Liquidambar (lik'wid-am'bār), *n.* Same as *liquidambar*, 2.

Liquidate (lik-wi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liquidated*, ppr. *liquidating*. [*ML. liquidatus*, pp. of *liquidare* (> *lt. liquidare* = *Fig. Sp. liquidar* = *F. liquider*), make liquid, make clear, clarify, < *L. liquidus*, liquid; see *liquid*, *a.*] **1.** To make clear or plain; clarify; free from obscurity. [Obsolete or rare.]

A senseless jumble, soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly, the King with his own hand crowning the young Duke of Warwick King of the Isle of Wight.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

2. To clear up; reduce to order or precision; settle the particulars of; adjust; as, to *liquidate* the affairs of a bankrupt firm. See *liquidation*.—**3.** To clear off; settle; pay; as, to *liquidate* a debt or a mortgage.—**4.** To make less harsh and offensive; as, to *liquidate* the harshness of sound. *Imp. Dict.*—*Liquidated damages.* See *damage*.

Liquidation (lik-wi-dā'shon), *n.* [= *F. liquidation* = *Sp. liquidacion* = *Fig. liquidacio* = *It. liquidazione*, < *ML.* as if **liquidatio* (n), < *liquidare*, pp. *liquidatus*, liquidate; see *liquidate*.] The act of liquidating; the act of adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance of them due. In a more general sense, the act or operation of winding up the affairs of a firm or company by getting in the assets, settling with its debtors and creditors, and apportioning the amount of each partner's or shareholder's profit or loss, etc.—**Signing in liquidation**, the act of the partner who is intrusted with the business of liquidation, in signing for the firm when necessary for that purpose. It is indicated by his writing the name of the firm and adding the words *in liquidation*.—**To go into liquidation**, to refrain from new business, and continue business only for the purpose of getting in the assets, paying obligations, and dividing the surplus, if any.

Liquidator (lik'wi-dā-tor), *n.* [= *F. liquidateur* = *Sp. liquidador*; as *liquidate* + *-or*.] One who or that which liquidates or settles; specifically, in Great Britain, in *com.*, an officer appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company, to bring and defend actions and suits in its name, and to do all necessary acts on behalf of the firm or company: called a *receiver* in the United States.

Liquidise, *v. t.* See *liquidise*.

Liquidity (li-kwid'j-ē-ti), *n.* [= *F. liquidité* = *It. liquidità*, < *LL. liquiditas* (t-s), liquidity, < *L. liquidus*, liquid; see *liquid*, *a.*] **1.** The state or quality of being liquid; fluid consistence; capacity of flowing freely.—**2.** The quality of being smooth, flowing, and agreeable: said of sound, music, etc.

Liquidize (lik'wi-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liquidized*, ppr. *liquidizing*. [*Liquid* + *-ize*.] To make liquid; liquify. Also spelled *liquidise*. [Rare.]

Liquidly (lik'wid-li), *adv.* In a liquid or flowing manner; smoothly; flowingly.

Liquidness (lik'wid-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being liquid; fluency.

Liquidogenic (lik'wi-dj-en'ik), *a.* [*L. liquidus*, liquid, + *gen*, produce, + *-ic*.] Giving rise to liquids or forming fluid substances. [Rare.] *Nature*, XXXVIII. 91.

Liquid-refrigerator (lik'wid-rē-frī-jē-rā-tor), *n.* In *brewing*, an apparatus for cooling wort; a wort-refrigerator. It consists of a shallow tank, or a series of such tanks, through which is laid a pipe for cold water, the circulation of which cools the wort.

Liquor (lik'gr; *L. pron.* lik'kwōr), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *liquore*; the spelling with *qu* is a mod. accom. to the orig. *L.*, without change of the reg. *E.* pronunciation; < *ME. Moor, liquor, liquor, Moor*, < *AF. Moor*. *OF.* *Moor, Moor, liquor, Moor*,



Branch of *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

F. Liquor = Sp. Pg. *Ucor* = It. *Liquore*, < L. *Ucor*, fluidity, liquidness, a fluid, a liquid, < *liquere*, be fluid or liquid: see *liquid*.] 1. A liquid or fluid substance, as water, milk, blood sap, etc.

This flooring wol be blak and wynter warme,
And *liquore* shedde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 12.
From silver spoons the grateful *liquore* glide,
While China's earth receives the smoking tide.

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 100.

2. A strong or active liquid of any sort. Specially—(a) An alcoholic or spirituous liquid, either distilled or fermented; an intoxicating beverage; especially a spirituous or distilled drink, as distinguished from fermented beverages, as wine and beer.

Fetch me a stoup of *liquor*. *Shak*, Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

(b) A strong solution of a particular substance, used in the industrial arts. The liquor of any substance is that substance held in solution, and the word used absolutely has meanings differing according to the industry in which it is used. (c) An elixir.

I, and my six servants, are not able to make of this precious *liquor* so fast as it is fetched away from my lodging by gentlemen of your city. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

Hence—(d) Any prepared solution, as a sugar solution for dyeing the leaves, or a solution of a dye or mordant. (e) A dilution, as in *liquor ammoniac*. [In technical Latin phrases pronounced *lik-wor*, as in *liquor ammoniac*, *liquor potassae*, etc.]—*Ammoniacal liquor*. See *ammoniacal*.—*Black liquor*. See *black-liquor*.—*Bottled liquor*, the scapy liquid which has been employed for the purpose of removing the silk-gum from raw silk previous to dyeing. It is a slightly alkaline and more or less concentrated solution of silk-gum. It is added to the dye-bath in dyeing silk, in order that the coloring matter may be attracted more slowly and evenly by the silk, and it also preserves the luster of the latter.—*Gas-liquor*. See *gas*.—*In liquor*. (a) Drunk. (b) Measured (in selling) with their natural juice, as oysters: opposed to *sold*. [U. S.]—*Liquor ammi*, the amniotic fluid. See *amniotic*.—*Liquor ciliarium*, liquor ventriculorum cerebri, the serous fluid in the ventricles of the brain. See *cerebrum*.—*Liquor cotunnii*, the fluid of *Cotunnus*; the perilymph of the ear.—*Liquor Morgagni* (so called from G. B. Morgagni, 1682–1771), a small quantity of liquid which frequently collects after death between the back of the lens and the capsule. Also called *humor* or *aqua Morgagni*.—*Liquor of finta*. See *finta*.—*Liquor of libaving*, a solution of biochloride of tin.—*Liquor sanguinis*, the plasma of the blood.—*Liquor scarpae*, Scarpa's fluid; the endolymph of the ear.—*Liquor silicium*. Same as *liquor of finta*.—*Malt liquor*, liquors brewed from malt.—*Red liquor*, a crude aluminum acetate prepared from pyroligneous acid, used as a mordant in calico-printing.—*Spirituous liquors*, liquors produced by distillation.—*The grand liquor*, the great elixir, or aurum potabile, of the alchemists. *Nares*.

Where should they
Find this grand *liquor* that hath gilded 'em?
Shak, Tempest, v. 1. 280.

Vinous liquor, liquor made from grapes; wine. *Liquor* (lik'gr), v. [*liquor*, n.] 1. *trans*. 1. To moisten; drench.

The stranger reply'd, "I'll *liquor* thy hide,
If thou offerst to touch the string."
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 217).

2. To rub with oil or grease; anoint; lubricate.

Cart-wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 117.

3. To treat with a liquor; apply liquor or a solution to, as in various manufacturing operations. *Liquoring* sugar, in refineries, consists in pouring on the top of the molds a solution of pure sugar, which, percolating through, removes all remaining coloring matter.

4. To give liquor to; supply with liquor for drinking. [Obsolete or colloq.]

O, the musicians, Master Edward, call 'em in, and *liquor* 'em a little.
Middleton (M. Puritan, v. 1).

II. intrans. To drink; especially, to drink spirits: often with up. [Slang.]

Liquor-gage (lik'gr-gaj), n. A gager's measuring-rod for ascertaining the depth of liquid in a cask or tank.

Liquorice, n. See *licorice*.

Liquorish, n. *Liquorishly*, etc. Obsolete spellings of *licorish*, etc.

Liquorish², n. An obsolete form of *licorice*.

Liquorist (lik'gr-ist), n. [*liquor* + *-ist*.] A maker of liquor or cordials. [Rare.]

The manufacture of these liquors constitutes the trade of the "compounder" or *liquorist*.

Spont. Envy, *Monet*, I. 225.

Liquorous, *Liquorously*, etc. Variant spellings of *licoraceous*, etc.

Liquor-pump (lik'gr-pump), n. A portable pump used to draw liquor from a cask, a barrel, or the like.

Liquor-thief (lik'gr-thief), n. A tube used to lift a small quantity of liquor from a cask through the bung-hole; a sampling-tube.

Lira (lî'ra), n.; pl. *lire* (-re). [It. (= F. *lire*), < L. *lira*, a balance, a pound: see *lira*, *lire*.] 1. A modern silver coin of the kingdom of Italy, divided into 100 centesimi, and worth a

franc, or about 19 United States cents.—2. A gold coin of Turkey, otherwise called a *Turkish pound*, equal to \$2.40.

Lira (lî'ra), n. [It., < L. *lyra*: see *lyre*.] A lyre; formerly, also, some related instrument. The name has been loosely applied to many instruments of the viol class, and to others having a resonance-box resembling that of the violin and violoncello; also to an instrument in which the tones are produced by properly tuned steel bars fastened in a lyre-shaped rim and struck with a hammer.

—*Lira da braccio*, an obsolete variety of tenor viol, having seven strings.—*Lira da gamba*, an obsolete variety of violoncello, having fourteen or sixteen strings.—*Lira pagana*, rustical, or fadecosa, a hurdy-gurdy.

Lira, n. An obsolete form of *leer*.

Lira (lîr), n. [*ME. lîre*, *lyre*, < *AS. lîra*, flesh, brawn.] Flesh; brawn. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Lira, n. [Origin obscure.] A cloth manufactured in England in the fifteenth century, and apparently a valuable and rich fabric.

Lirella (lî-rel'la), n. [NL, dim. of L. *lira*, a furrow.] In bot., the narrow furrowed apothecium of some lichens, as in the genus *Graphis*.

Lirellate (lî-rel'at), a. [*NL. lirella* + *-ate*.] In bot., narrow with a longitudinal furrow; having the character of a lirella: said of the apothecia of some lichens.

Lirelliform (lî-rel'î-form), a. [*NL. lirella*, a little furrow, + L. *forma*, form.] In bot., lirellate; narrow and furrowed.

Lirelline (lî-rel'in), a. [*NL. lirella* + *-ine*.] In bot., lirellate; having the character of a lirella.

Lirion-fancy, *lirionfancy* (lîr'î-kon-fan'si), n. [*Also lirionfancy*; a loose compound, appar. ult. based on Gr. *lîrion*, lily, + *phrasia*, fancy.] The lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

The tufted daisy, violet,
Heartsease, for lovers hard to get;
The honey-suckle, rosemary,
Lirionfancy, rose-parley.

Poor Robin (1746). (*Nares*.)

Liriodendrin (lîr'î-dên'drin), n. [*Liriodendron* + *-in*.] A stimulant tonic with diaphoretic properties, prepared from the bark of *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

Liriodendron (lîr'î-dên'dron), n. [NL. (*Linnaeus*), < Gr. *lîrion*, a lily (see *lily*), + *dendron*, a tree.] 1. A genus of North American trees, consisting of a single species, belonging to the order *Magnoliaceae*, tribe *Magnolieae*, characterized by extrorse anthers and a sessile gynophore; the tulip-trees. The carpels have two ovules, and the fruits are like samaras. The tree often attains a height of over 100 feet, has a close bark, large four-lobed leaves, and solitary terminal greenish-yellow flowers, shaped somewhat like a tulip and consisting of three sepals and six petals. The wood is light-yellow or brown with white sapwood, light and soft, not strong, and close- and straight-grained. The tulip-tree reaches its greatest development in the lower Washington valley and along the western slopes of the Alleghenies southward. It is the sole remaining representative of a nearly extinct type which was formerly abundant, not less than 17 fossil species being known, the greater part occurring in the Cretaceous formation in New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Greenland, and Bohemia, with a few in the Tertiary, chiefly of Europe.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

Liripet, n. [*Also liripette*, *liripette* = MD. *liripette*; < ML. *liripetum*: see *liripetum*.] Same as *liripetum*.

Liripionated (lîr'î-ptî'î-nâ-ted), a. [*OF. liripion*, *liripium* (see *liripium*), + *-at* + *-ed*.] Hooded; wearing the liripium.

Lisbon (lîs'bon), n. [*Lisbon* (Pg. *Lisboa*), the capital of Portugal.] 1. A white or light-colored wine produced in the province of Alentejo in Portugal: so called from being shipped at Lisbon.—2. A soft sugar.



Flowering branch of *Liriodendron tulipifera*, the tulip-tree. a, a stamen; b, fruit; c, a carpel.

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Master Janotus . . . *liripionated* with a graduate's hood, . . . transported himself to the lodging of Gargantua. *Utopia*, tr. of Rabelais, I. 12. (*Duval*.)

Liripium (lîr'î-ptî'î-um), n.; pl. *liripia* (-î). [*= OF. liripion* (see *liripion*), < ML. *liripium*, prob. a corruption of L.L. *cleri ephippium*, caparison of a cleric; *cleri*, gen. of *clerus*, a clergyman, a cleric; *ephippium*, < Gr. *ἐπιπικρον*, a saddle-cloth: see *ephippium*.] A hood of a particular form formerly worn by graduates; in later times, a scarf or an appendage to the hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, which passed round the neck and hung down to the feet, and was often jagged. See *tippet*.

With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *liripium* about their necks.

Bechler, I. 7 (cited by Capell). (*Nares*.)

Liripoot (lîr'î-pûp), n. [*Also lirripoop*, *lirripoop*; in defs. 2, 3, practically an independent word, of a slang nature, and subject to arbitrary variation, as *lerripoop*, *lerripoops*, *lirripoop*, etc.; < *OF. liripion*, *liripion*, a graduate's hood: see *liripium*.] 1. Same as *liripium*.—2. A degree of learning or knowledge worthy the wearer of a liripoot; acuteness; smartness; a smart trick. [Slang.]

Thou maist bee skilled in thy logick, but not in thy *lirripoops*.

Lyte, Epitho and Phao, I. 2.

I will teach thee thy *lirripoops* after another fashion than to be thus malpertie cooking and biling with me that am thy gouverneur. *Stanbury*, Description of Ireland, vi.

3. A silly person; as, "a young *lirripoop*," *Beau*, and *Fl.* [Slang.]

Lirk (lîrk), v. t. [*ME. lirken*; cf. *lirt*, *lirp*.] 1. To jerk.

I *lirke* hym up with my hand,

And pray hym that he wolle stand.

MS. Porington, 10. (*Hallwell*.)

2. To crease; rumple; cause to hang in loose folds. *Hallwell*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Lirk (lîrk), n. [*lirk*, v.] A crease; a rumple; a fold. *Hallwell*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The hills were high on lîrk side,

An' the bought 't the lîrk o' the hill.

The Broom of Cowdenknowe (Child's Ballads, IV. 45).

Liroconite (lî-rok'ô-nî-t), n. [Said to be < Gr. *λεῖρος*, pale, + *κωνία*, kônia, powder, + *-ite*.] A hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring in sky-blue or verdigris-blue crystals in several mines in Cornwall.

Lirp (lîrp), v. t. [*CF. lirt*, *lirk*.] 1. To snap the fingers.—2. To walk lame. *Somerset*. (*Hallwell*.)

Lirp (lîrp), n. [*lirp*, v.] A snap, as of the fingers.

A *lirp* or clack with ones fingers ends, as barbers doe give.

Florida.

Lirt (lîrt), v. t. [*CF. lirk*.] To toss. [Prov. Eng.]

Lirus (lî'rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *λεῖρος*, pale, delicate, var. of *λεῖρος*, *λεῖρος*, delicate, lily-like, < *λεῖρος*, lily: see *lily*.] A genus of stromateid fishes, of compressed-ovate form, with convex

profile, and six or eight short strong spines in front of the dorsal fin. *L. peregrinus* is the rudder-fish, log-fish, or barrel-fish, of a blackish-green color, found from Maine to Cape Hatteras. Also written *Letrus*. *Lowe*, 1830.

Lis (lîs), n.; pl. *lites* (lî'tîs). [L.] A controversy; a litigation.—*Lis mota*, a controversy started; the commencement of a controversy, without reference to the bringing of an action thereon.—*Lis pendens*. (a) A pending litigation. (b) A formal notice, recorded so as to affect title to land, that litigation concerning it is pending.

Lis (lîs), n.; pl. *lites* (lî'tîs). [F., a lily: see *lily*, *fleur-de-lis*.] In her., same as *fleur-de-lis*.

A cross fleury with lions and lîs in the angles.

Armstrong, No. 125, p. 162.

Now of the *lites*, as we shall elect to call them.

H. Jennings, *Rodriguez* (1819), p. 65.

Lisbon (lîs'bon), n. [*Lisbon* (Pg. *Lisboa*), the capital of Portugal.] 1. A white or light-colored wine produced in the province of Alentejo in Portugal: so called from being shipped at Lisbon.—2. A soft sugar.

Log-fish, Black Rudder-fish (*Lirus peregrinus*).

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Lisbon out. See *double-brilliant*, under *bril-*
lant.

Lisbon diet-drink. See *diet-drink*.

Lish (lish), *a.* [Also *leesh*, *Sc. lish*; perhaps connected with *lish*.] Stout; active. *Hall-*
well. [Prov. Eng.]

Lisianthus (lis-i-an'thūs), *n. pl.* [NL. (Griseb., 1845), < *Lisianthus* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of gentianaceous plants of the tribe *Chironieae*, characterized by the twice-lamellate stigma, usually exserted, versatile anthers, and persistent style. It embraces 6 genera, of which *Lisianthus* is the type, shrubs or tall herbs, all natives of America, chiefly within the tropics.

Lisianthus (lis-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), irreg. for "*Lysianthus*, intended to mean 'cathartic flower,' erroneously formed < Gr. *lyseō* (λυω-), loosen, dissolve, + *anthos*, flower.] A genus of herbs or shrubs belonging to the natural order *Gentianeae* and the tribe *Chironieae*, and type of the subtribe *Lisiantheae*, characterized by large and usually handsome flowers, with a campanulate calyx having appressed and often obtuse segments, and a funnel-shaped corolla with an exserted tube. There are about 60 species, almost entirely confined to tropical America. Many are cultivated for ornament.

Lisk (lisk), *n.* Same as *lesk*.

Liskeardite (lis'kaird-it), *n.* [*Liskeard* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of aluminum and iron, occurring in thin incrustations of a white or bluish-white color at Liskeard in Cornwall, England.

Lisle glove. Same as *Lisle-thread glove*. See *thread*.

Lisle stocking. Same as *Lisle-thread stocking*. See *thread*.

Lisle thread. See *thread*.

Lisnet, *n.* Same as *lisnen*.

Lisp (lisp), *v.* [Also dial. *lpsay*; < ME. *lpsen*, *lpsen*, < AS. *wlispan* (not recorded) (= D. *lpsen* = MLG. *wlpsen* = OHG. MHG. *lpsen*, G. dim. or freq. *lpseln* = Sw. *lpsa* = Dan. *lapse*, *lisp*, < *wlisp*, *wlps* (= OHG. *lisp*), lisp, stammering; prob. orig. imitative.] **I. intrans.** 1. To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* (as in *this*) or *wh* (as in *this*, *either*).

Somewhat he *lpsed*, for his wantonness,
To make his English sweet upon his tongue.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 304.

2. To speak imperfectly, as in childhood; make feeble, imperfect, or tentative efforts at speaking; hence, to speak in a hesitating, modest way.

I *lps'd* in numbers, for the numbers came.

Pope, Prol. to *Satires*, l. 128.

II. trans. To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly.

This they suck in with their milks, and in their first learning to speak *lps* out this denotation.

Pursh, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

Another gift of the high God,

Which, maybe, shall have learn'd to *lps* you thanks.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Lisp (lisp), *n.* [*Lisp*, *v.*] The habit or act of lisp, as in uttering *th* for *s*, and *wh* for *s*; an indistinct utterance, as of a child.

Love those that love good fashions,
Good clothes and rich — they invite me to admire 'em;
That speak the *lisp* of court — oh, 'tis great learning!
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ll. 3.

She has naturally a very agreeable voice and utterance, which she has changed for the prettiest *lisp* imaginable.

Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

Lisper (lis'pēr), *n.* [*ME. lisper*; < *lisp*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who lps; one who speaks with a natural or affected lisp or imperfectly.

I remember a race of *lpsers*, fine persons, who took an aversion to particular letters in our language.
Steele, Tatler, No. 77.

Lispingly (lis'ping-li), *adv.* In a lisp, in a lisp manner; with a lisp.

Lispy, *n.* [*ME. lis*, *lispe*, *lysee*, < AS. *lisen*, and orig. *lith*, gentleness, mildness, ease, lenity, mercy, forgiveness, grace, favor (= Dan. *lise* = Sw. *lisa*, solace, relief), < *lith*, gentle, mild, soft; see *lith*.] So *lisp* for *lithesome*. Cf. *lisa*, similarly related to *lith*.] 1. Relief; ease; abatement; cessation.

His woful herte of penance hadde a *lisa*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 510.

2. Comfort; happiness.

Thus William & his woful queen winteres fele
Lisden in liss and *lisa* as our lord wolde.
William of Palerne (A. E. T. S.), l. 1502.

Lispy (lis), *v. t.* [*ME. lpsen*, *lpsen*, < AS. *lisen* (= Sw. *lisa*), soften, weaken, subdue, < *lisa*,

gentleness, mildness, ease; see *lis*, *n.*] To ease; lighten; relieve; abate.

I praye God youre sorwe *lps*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 210.

Lissa (lis'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or crabs. *Leach*, 1815. — 2. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Microperidae*, founded by Meigen in 1826. They are slender shining black flies, most of which are rare, and whose metamorphoses are unknown. *L. inaequalis* is the only European form. The three North American species described by Walker were incorrectly assigned to this genus.

Lissajous curves. See *curve*.
Lissamphibia (lis-am-fib'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + NL. *Amphibia*; see *amphibia*.] A division of the *Amphibia*, embracing the naked or smooth as distinguished from the mottled batrachians: opposed to *Phractamphibia*.

Lisse (lisse), *n.* [F., also *lice*, < L. *lissum*, thrum, leash, thread of a web; see *list*.] In tapestry, the threads of the warp taken together. The manner in which they are disposed determines the kind of tapestry, whether *haute-lisse* or *basse-lisse*.

Lissen (lis'n), *n.* [Formerly also *lisne*; origin obscure.] A cleft in a rock. [Prov. Eng.]

In the *lisse* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire,
I found a bushel of petrified cockles.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Lissencephala (lis-en-sef'a-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lissencephalus*; see *lissencephalous*.] Those mammals which have smooth brains; in Owen's system of classification, one of four prime divisions of *Mammalia*. The corpus callosum is present and well developed (as it is not in *Lysencephala*), but the cerebral hemispheres are small, leaving much of the olfactory lobes and of the cerebellum uncovered, and their surfaces are smooth, having slight, few, or no convolutions (as is not the case in *Gyrencephala* and *Archencephala*). The *Lissencephala* comprise the *Bruta* or edentates, *Chiroptera* or bats, *Insectivora*, and *Rodentia*. The group thus corresponds to the *Insuacalia* of Bonaparte and *Microdonta* of Dana, or the lower series of placental or monodelphous mammals, as *Gyrencephala* does to the higher series *Eucalia*. Owen's *Lysencephala* were the marsupial and monotreme, or didelphian and ornithodelphian mammals; his *Archencephala* included man alone. The *Lissencephalous* brain is illustrated under *gyrus* (fig. 1).

Lissencephalous (lis-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*NL. lissencephalus*, < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + *ἐνκεφαλος*, brain; see *encephalon*.] Having a smooth cerebrum; pertaining to the *Lissencephala*, or having their characters.

Lissens (lis'enz), *n. pl.* [*Cf. lissen*, a cleft.] In rope-making, the ultimate strands of a rope. *E. H. Knight*.

Lissoflagellata (lis-ō-faj-e-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lissoflagellatus*; see *lissoflagellate*.] Flagellate infusorians proper, which have simply a flagellum or flagella, but no collar; a subclass of *Flagellata*, contrasted with *Choanoflagellata*, and divided into *Monadidea*, *Euglenodea*, *Heteromastigoda*, and *Isomastigoda*.

Lissoflagellate (lis-ō-faj'e-lāt), *a.* [*NL. lissoflagellatus*, < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + NL. *flagellatus*; see *flagellate*.] Simply flagellate, as an infusorian; having a flagellum, but no collar or choana; of or pertaining to the *Lissoflagellata*.

Lissome (lis'um), *a.* [A reduction of *lithesome*, q. v. Cf. *lis*.] Limber; supple; flexible; lithic; lithesome; light; nimble; active. Sometimes written *lissom*.

A daughter of our meadows, yet not coarse,
Straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand.
Tennyson, The Brook.

Lissomeness (lis'um-nēs), *n.* The state of being lissome; flexibility; agility; lightness; lithesomeness.

Lisotrichous (li-sot'ri-kus), *a.* [*NL. lisotrichus*, < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + *τριχ* (*trich*), hair.] Smooth-haired; lisotrichous; said of animals having hair that is cylindrical, or circular in section, and hence straight and smooth.

Lisotriton (li-sot'ri-tōn), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1849), < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + NL. *triton*.] A genus of smooth-skinned *Salamandridae*, *L. punctatus* is the common or smooth newt or eel of Great Britain, thus generically separated from the crested or warty newt. See *Triton*.

List (list), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *lyst*, *lest*; < ME. *liston*, *lysten*, *lysten*, earlier *lleston*, < AS. *llystan* (= Icel. *llysta*), list, listen, < *llyst*, hearing (cf. *gehlyst*, hearing) (= Icel. *llyst*, the ear; cf. W. *llyst*, *l. llyst*, the ear); with noun-formative -t, < Tent. √ *lhu*, hear, which also appears (a) with formative -n in AS. *llystian* (= MHG. *llysenen*, *llysenen* = Sw. *llysa*), listen (a form represented later by (b) ME. *llysten*, *llystion*, *llystion*, E. *listen*, in which the *t* is due to

association with ME. *llysten*, E. *listen*); (c) with formative -sk in MD. *llyschen* = MLG. *llyschen* = MHG. *llyschen*, G. *llyschen* = Dan. *llyske* (> ME. *llyskon*), listen; (d) with formative -r in D. *llystern* = OHG. *llystern*, MHG. *llystern*, G. dial. *llystern* = Dan. *llystern* = Sw. *llystern*, harken; and (e) with formative -ja, absorbed, in OHG. *llysen*, MHG. *llysen*, listen; the Tent. √ *lhu* (= Aryan √ *lhu*, as in OBulg. *llyshati*, hear, *llyshu*, hearing, Lith. *llyshyti*, hear, *llyskuti*, harken, *llysa*, obedience, Skt. *llyskuti*, hearing, obedience) being an extension of √ *lhu* (= Aryan √ *lhu*, in L. *llyuere*, hear, *llyclutus*, heard of, famous, Gr. *llybeu*, hear, *llyvō*, heard of, famous, etc.), whence AS. *llyud*, E. *loud*, etc.: see *loud*, *client*, etc.] **I. intrans.** To attend; give heed; harken; listen. [Poetical.]

Let, my sons, and thou schait here
So as it hath bifalle or this. *Gower*.

Let, list; I hear
Some far off halloo break the silent air.
Milton, Comus, l. 480.

Go forth under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings. *Dryden*, Thanatopsis.

II. trans. To listen or harken to. [Poetical.]

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you list his songs.
Shak., Hamlet, l. 3. 20.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To list a foot-fall, ere he saw
The wood-nymph. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

List (list), *n.* [*ME. list*, *lyst*, < AS. *llyst*, hearing, *gehlyst*, hearing; = Icel. *llyst*, the ear; see *list*, *v.*] 1. The sense of hearing. — 2. An attitude of attention.

In honorance of Iesu Cryst
Sithest stille & haneth *lyst*,
And gif ge wille to me here
Of oure ladi ge mair lere.
King Horn (A. E. T. S.), p. 75.

list (list), *v.* [*ME. llysten*, *llysten*, *llysten*, *llysten* (a pron. as *y*), desire, also impers., please, < AS. *llystan*, impers., please (= OS. *llystian* = D. *llysten* = MLG. *llysten* = OHG. *llystjan*, *llystun*, MHG. *llysten*, G. *llysten*, *ge-llysten* = Icel. *llysta* = Dan. *llysto* = Sw. *llysta* = Goth. *llystōn*, desire); < *llyst*, desire, pleasure; see *llyst*, *n.* Cf. *llyst*, *v.*, a doublet of *list*, now depending directly on the mod. noun *list*.] **I. trans.** 1. To please; be agreeable to; gratify; suit: originally impersonal, with indirect object of the person.

Whan hem *lyst*, thei remewen to other Cytees.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

And somme seyn that we loven best
For to be free, and do right as us *lyst*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 80.

2. *Naut.*, to cause to incline or lean to one side; cause to careen or heel over, as a ship by force of a side wind or by unequal stowage of cargo, etc.

II. intrans. 1. To be disposed or inclined; wish; choose; like; please: with a personal subject: absolute, or followed by an infinitive with *to*.

And there oure host bigan his hors ariste,
And sayde: "Lordynges, herkneth if you *lyste*."
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 938.

They oppress the weak, and take from them what they *list* by force.

Lattimer, Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1560.

Imagining no so true property of sovereignty as to do what he *list*, and to *list* whatsoever pleased his fancy, he quickly made his kingdom a tennis-court, where his subjects should be the balls.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ll.

To them that *list* the worlds ray shewes I leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 22.

The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. *John* iii. 8.

But still he lets the people, whom he seems,
Gape and cry wizard at him, if they *list*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2. *Naut.*, to incline to one side or careen: as, the ship *listeth* to starboard.

Soon she *listeth* to port and filled rapidly.

The Century, XXIX. 742.

list (list), *n.* [*ME. list*, *lest*, *lyst*, var. (after the derived verb *list*) of *list*, < AS. *llyst*, pleasure, desire; see *list*, *v.*, and *list*, *v.*] 1. Desire; wish; choice; inclination.

To dyne I have no *list*,
Tyll I have some holde barbe,
Or some unkeith gest.

Lyall Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 45).

If you would consider your state, you would have little *list* to sing, I wile.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, l. 4.

He saw false Reynard where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no *list* to crow.

Dryden, Cook and Fox, l. 152.

2. Pleasure; lust.

Honestie my olde Grandfather called that, when meene
lyued by law, not *list*.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 261.

8. *Naut.*, a careening or leaning to one side: *as*, the ship has a *list* to port.

In consequence of her *list* and her drop aft, the forecabin was half-empty of water.

W. C. Russell, *Sailor's Sweetheart*, xvi.

Giving a great *list*, she [a boat] rocked forward and aft several times, and went to the bottom in eight fathoms of water.

Sol. Amer., N. E., LVII. 15.

list⁴ (list), *n.* [*< ME. liste, < AS. list, wisdom, cunning, = OS. list = OFries. list, list = D. list = MLG. LG. list = OHG. MHG. list, wisdom, prudence, cunning, artifice, G. list, cunning, artifice, = Icel. Sw. Dan. list, wisdom, skill, cunning, = Goth. list, cunning, craft, will; orig. 'cunning' in the orig. sense of that word, 'knowing'; with formative -t, < Teut. w list in AS. leornian (orig. 'learn'), learn, wisan, teach. See learn and leorn, lore, and cf. list from the same ult. root.*] *Cunning; craft; skill.*

Blure me to kerne

And of the coupe sene.

Tha tech him of alle the liste.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 225.

list⁴ (list), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. list, liste, list, < AS. list, a border of cloth, = D. list = MLG. liste, a border, margin, = OHG. lista, MHG. liste, G. liste, a border, strip, = Icel. lista = Dan. liste = Sw. list (cf. F. liste = Sp. It. lista, < G. or LG.), a border, strip. Not found outside of Teut. and Rom. Some uses (e. g., def. 5) of list⁴ are appar. of F. origin, the F. liste being ult. the same word, and the immediate source of E. list⁵.] I. *n.* 1. The outer edge of anything; a border, limit, or boundary. [Obsolete or poetical.]*

And [if] any brother or sister yat duellen wyt-out-en ye listys of thre myle from ye cite dore.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The . . . situation . . . is in the very farthest part & list of Europe, bordering upon Asia.

Bakhtuyev's Voyages, I. 479.

I am bound to your niece, sir; I mean, she is the list of my voyage.

Shak., T. N., III. 1. 86.

Made her right [hand] a comb of pearl to part The list of such a beard as youth gone out Had left in ashes.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The border or edge of cloth, forming the selvaie, and usually different from the rest of the fabric; also, such borders collectively. This, which is torn or cut off when the cloth is made up, is used for many purposes requiring a cheap material.

First Gent. Well, there went but a pair of shears between us.

Lucio. I grant: as there may between the list and the velvet.

Shak., M. for M., I. 2. 31.

Hence—3. Any strip of cloth; a fillet; a stripe of any kind.

Gartered with a red and blue list.

Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 62.

They make blacke lists in their flesh, raising the skinne.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 420.

There is a very beautiful sort of wild Ass in this Country [the Cape of Good Hope], whose body is curiously striped with equal lists of white and black.

Dampier, Voyages (1699), I. 533.

4. The lobe of the ear; also, the ear itself.

By God, he smoot me ones on the list.

For that I rente out of his book a leat.

That of the strook myn ere was all deat.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 634.

Le mol de l'oreille, the lug or list of th' eare. Cotgrave.

They have giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the list of both eares.

Dekker, Match me in London.

5. In *arch.*, a square molding; a fillet. Also called *listel*.

In the beginning it [the Doric] was a very simple order, as it appears even now in some places; the capital consisting only of a large list or square stone and a large quarter round under that, and the embelature of a deep architrave of one face, a broad frieze, and a very simple cornice.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 11. 166.

6. In *corp.*: (a) A narrow strip from the edge of a plank. (b) The upper rail of a railing. E. H. Knight.—7. A woollen flap used by ropemakers as a guard for the hand.—8. In tinning iron plates, a thin coat of tin applied preparatory to a thicker coat. E. H. Knight.—9. A close dense streak in heavy bread. Halliwell.

[Prov. Eng.]—10. A ridge of earth thrown up by a double-moldboard plow, as in cultivating Indian corn. [Western U. S.]—Lateral list in dipterous insects, the sides of the front, as distinguished from the central part or frontal stripe.

II. *a.* Made of lists or strips of woollen selvaie; made of list: as, list carpet.

I watched her glide along the gallery, her quiet tread muffled in a list slipper.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

That noble creature [the butterfly] came into the dining-room in a fannel gown and list shoes.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. 25.

list⁴ (list), *v. t.* [*< ME. listen, listen; < list⁴, n.*]

1. To border; edge. See list⁴, n., 1.

Crowns of gould and assure bendes entranse *listet* as grene as a mede, and the streamers down to the handes of Antony his stewards.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 163.

Most of them, I mean among your Latin Epistolisers, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Wars, with trite and trivial Phrases only, *listet* with pedantic shreds of School-boy Verses.

Howell, Letters, I. 1. 1.

A Danish Curtax, *listet* with gold or silver, hung on his left shoulder.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To sew or put together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a variegated display of color, or to form a border.

The showery arch,

With *listet* colours gay, or, assure, gulcs,

Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye.

J. Phillips, Cider, II.

3. To cover with list, or with lists or strips of cloth: as, to list a door; hence, to mark as if with list; streak.

He *listet* the doors against approaching winter breezes.

A. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 64.

4. In *corp.*, to take off the edge of, as a board; shape by chopping preparatory to finishing, as a block or stove. E. H. Knight.—5. To ridge with raised borders of earth, as rows of Indian corn, by throwing up a furrow on each side with a double-moldboard plow. [Western U. S.]

Particularly for use on growing check-rowed and *listet* corn.

Sol. Amer., N. E., LVIII. 226.

6. In cotton-culture, to prepare for the crop (as land) by making a bed with the hoe, and alternating beds with alleys. [Southern U. S.]

There is much difference of opinion upon the subject of burning or *listing* [in preparing the land for a cotton crop].

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 261.

list⁵ (list), *n.* [= D. list = G. Dan. liste = Sw. lista, < OF. liste, F. liste = Sp. Pg. It. lista, orig. a border, band, strip, in present use a roll or list of names, catalogue, < MHG. liste, G. liste (= AS. list, E. list⁴), a border, band, edge, strip: see list⁴.] 1. A roll or catalogue; an enumeration of persons or things by their names: as, a list of officers or members of a society; a list of books or of clothing.

Yes: 'tis the list

Of those that claim their offices this day

By custom of the coronation.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 15.

I would not enter on my list of friends . . .

the man

Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

Cowper, Task, vi. 560.

What student came but that you planned her path

To Lady Psyche?

Still her list were swell'd and mine were lean.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. A book, card, or slip of paper containing a series of names of persons or things, or prepared for the noting of such names: as, a visiting-list; a washing-list.—Active list, *burgess list*, descriptive list. See the qualifying words.—Civil list, the list or the aggregate of the sums appropriated for the payment of the civil officers of a government; hence, the body of such officers in a country. (For the use of the phrase in Great Britain, see *civil*).—Free list, a list or category of particular persons who or things which are exempt from some general requirement. Specifically—(a) A list of the articles exempt from duty under existing revenue laws. (b) A list of persons allowed free admittance to any public entertainment.—Myn. List, *Roll, Register, Catalogue, Inventory, Schedule*. Roll applies only to persons, *inventory* and *schedule* only to things; the rest apply to both. List is much the most general. A list may be merely of names, without description or order, as a list of shops, a list of persons proscribed. Roll differs from list only in limitation to persons and in faint suggestion of its original meaning of a rolled-up paper or parchment. Register suggests an official act of some formality and fullness of detail, perhaps according to a legal or customary form: as, a register of voters, of marriages, or of deaths. Catalogue supposes orderly arrangement and some fullness of description: as, a catalogue of the paintings in a gallery, of the specimens in a museum, of the books in a library, or of the students in a college. An inventory is a list of property, generally with prices or values, made for legal or business purposes, as on a dissolution of partnership. A schedule is a list of things, made for any purpose, and showing what they are both in a general view and in some detail: as, a schedule of studies, or of assets.

list⁵ (list), *v.* [*< list⁵, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put into a list or catalogue; register; enroll.

They may be *listet* among the upper serving-men of some great household.

Milton.

As we have seen who were called faithful by the apostolical men, we may also perceive who were *listet* by them in the catalogue of heretics.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 210.

Though all th' inhabitants of sea and air Be *listet* in the glutton's bill of fare.

Cowley, On a Garden.

Specifically—2. To register the name of as a soldier; muster into the public service as a soldier; enlist: in this sense partly by aphoresis from *enlist*.

Libertinism hath erected its standard, hath declared war against religion, and openly *listet* men of its side and party.

A sergeant made use of me to inveigle country fellows, and *listet* them in the service of the parliament.

Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

3. To enter for taxation, as property of any kind, upon the assessment-roll or a tax-book. [Local, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To enter the public service by enrolling one's name; enlist: in this use partly by aphoresis from *enlist*.

At the age of fifteen, I went and *listet* for a soldier.

Goldsmith, Strolling Player.

list⁶ (list), *n.* [Usually in pl. *lists*; < ME. liste, lyete, < AF. lyete, with unorig. t (perhaps by confusion with OF. lyete, ME. lyete, E. list⁴, edge), prop. lyese, OF. lyese, lyce, F. lyce = Pr. lyasa = Sp. lyasa = Pg. lyasa = It. lyasa, lyasa, < ML. lyca (pl. lyca), barrier (lyca dwellt, barriers of a tournament, the lists), appar. (with ref. to the ropes used as barriers) orig. pl. of L. lyca, thrum, thread, a small girdle. Cf. MHG. G. lyese, cord, lace, file, bobbin; F. lyese, lace (see lyese).] One of the barriers inclosing the field of combat at a tournament; usually, in the plural (rarely in the singular), the space or field thus inclosed: now mostly used figuratively: as, to enter the lists in behalf of one's principles.

No man therefore, up payne of los of lyf,

No maner shot, polax, ne shorte knyf

Into the lytes sende ne thider bringe.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1687.

To the lists they came, and single-sword and gauntlet was their fight.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, II. 1.

A prince whose eye is choosor to his heart

Is seldom steady in the lists of love.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

The list must be sixty paces long and forty paces broad, set up in good order, and the ground within hard, stable, and level, without any great stones or other impediments.

Duke of Gloucester, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 112.

list⁶ (list), *v. t.* [*< list⁶, n.*] To inclose for a tournament, or for any contest: used especially in the past participle.

Then dare the boldest of the hostile train To mortal combat on the *listet* plain.

Pope, Iliad, vii. 56.

Ourselves beheld the *listet* field, A sight both sad and fair.

Scott, Marmion, l. 12.

list⁷ (list), *n.* [A var. of *list*, *leak*: see *leak*.] The flank. [Prov. Eng.]

A list of pork, a bony piece cut from the gammon.

Kenneth, M. (Halliwell.)

listel (lis'tel), *n.* [*< F. listel, listeau, dim. of liste, a list, fillet, roll: see list⁴.*] In *arch.*, a narrow list or fillet; a register.

listen (lis'n), *v.* [*< ME. listenen, listenen, listenen, listen; with formative -n, < listen, listen, E. list: see list⁴, v.*] I. *intrans.* To attend closely with the design of hearing; give ear; harken; hence, to give heed; yield compliantly: as, to listen to reason.

Parys *listet* lyuely, let for no shame.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3114.

I *listet* for the Clock to chime

Dayes latest hower.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

My Lord, let me intreat you to stand behind this skreen and *listen*.

Congress, Double-Dealer, v. 13.

Where street met quay a fiddle's sound beguiled A knot of *listening* folk.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

To *listen* after, to be eager to hear or get information regarding; inquire after.

Here comes my servant Travers, whom I sent On Tuesday last to *listen* after news.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 29.

II. *trans.* To hear; attend to; give heed to.

As it is tre to a sole foly to carpe, So is it wit a wiseman his words to *listen*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5082.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 102.

At which I ceased, and *listen'd* them a while.

Milton, Comus, l. 561.

To *listen* out, to find out.

Jenkin, come hither: go to Bradford, And *listen* out your fellow Willy.

Greene, George-a-Greene.

listener (lis'nér), *n.* [*< ME. listner (f); as listen + -er.*] One who listens; a harkener.

Not to die a *listener*, I arose, And with me Philip, talking still.

Tennyson, The Brook.

lister¹ (lis'tér), *n.* [*< list⁴, v., 5, + -er.*] In *agri.*, an implement, of the nature of a plow, by which open furrows at proper distances from each other are formed, in the bottoms of which maize or other grain is planted by a drill. The

list and drill have been combined in one implement, and listing and drill-planting are simultaneously performed by this device. — **list**, cultivator, a cultivator specially designed for operation between the rows of listed corn.

list (lis'tér), *n.* [*< list*, *v.*, + *-er*]. One who makes a list or roll; specifically, in some parts of the United States, an appraiser for the purpose of taxation; an officer whose duty it is to make lists of taxable property.

list (lis'tér), *n.* [*ME. lister, listre, listyr*, *< OF. listre, for listre, < L. lector, a reader, < leger* (*> F. lire*), read: see *lector*]. 1. A reader. — 2. A preaching friar; a lector.

list (lis'tér), *n.* See *lector*.

Listera (lis'te-rá), *n.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1813), named after Martin Lister, an English physician and naturalist.*] A genus of small terrestrial orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieae*, characterized by distinct spreading sepals and petals, an entire or two-lobed lip longer than the sepals, and a very short column. The stem is simple and erect, and bears two sub-opposite leaves. There are about 10 species, growing in Europe, temperate Asia, and North America. See *lilyblade*.

Listerian (lis'te-ri-án), *a.* [*< Lister (see Listerism) + -ian*]. Of or pertaining to Sir Joseph Lister; specifically, pertaining to a method of antiseptic surgery introduced by him. See *Listerism*.

Listerine (lis'te-rin), *n.* [*From Sir Joseph Lister, the founder of antiseptic surgery.*] An antiseptic preparation consisting of a solution of benzoic acid, boric acid, thymol, etc.

Listerise, *v. t.* See *Listerize*.

Listerism (lis'te-rizm), *n.* [*< Lister (see def.) + -ism*]. An antiseptic method of operating introduced by Sir Joseph Lister, an English surgeon (born 1827). It was designed to effect the total exclusion of living germs from surgical wounds. A spray of carbolic solution was brought to play over the part under operation, that the germicidal effect might result not only on the surface of the tissues, but also in the surrounding air. After the operation the part was closely enveloped in dressings impregnated with carbolic acid or other germicide, which were disturbed as little as possible during recovery. Some of the features of the early forms of Lister's method have fallen into disuse, but the recognition of the importance of the exclusion of living germs from surgical wounds, of the danger of the introduction of germs from air, instruments, appliances of all kinds, and the hands of those operating, and of the value in this regard not only of cleanliness but of germicidal drugs, seems to be a permanent acquisition of the surgical art.

Listerize (lis'te-ríz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. Listerized*, *ppr. Listerizing*. [*< Lister (see Listerism) + -ize*]. To treat by Sir Joseph Lister's antiseptic method. See *Listerism*. Also spelled *Listerise*.

Patients are *Listerized*, to use a hospital term, just as beer and wine are nowadays "Pasteurized," to use a trade term — which means that, by their respective methods, they are sealed against the entrance of the germs of disease. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 346.

Lister's gauze. See *gauze*.

listful (lis'tfúl), *a.* [*< list*, *n.*, + *-ful*]. Attentive.

Who all the while, with greedy listful cares,
Did stand astonish'd at his curious skill.

Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 7.

listing (lis'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of list*, *v.*]. 1. The act of attaching a list or border, or of binding with list.

Here I must breathe awhile, to satisfy some that perhaps might otherwise wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidery or listing of one favour upon another. *Sir H. Wotton, Beliquis*, p. 211.

2. A list or border of cloth, etc.

Shoes bound round with listing band. *Mary Howitt*.

3. The act of cutting away the sapwood from the edge of a board. — 4. The strip thus cut away. — 5. In *agri.*, the throwing up of the soil into ridges. [*U. S.*]

The drawback to this listing is due to the fact that close to the edges of the furrow on each side a row of weeds springs up. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 2.

listing (lis'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of list*, *v.*]. 1. The act of making a list or catalogue. — 2. In land laws of the United States, an allotment or assignment of land by the government.

An attempt was made to attack the validity of the listing of the land by the general government over to the state, which is equivalent to a patent in passing to it the fee simple. *California Law Report*.

listing-plow (lis'ting-plon), *n.* A plow with a double moldboard, specially designed for listing, or throwing the soil up into ridges. [*U. S.*]

Listing's theorem. See *theorem*.

Listless (lis'tles), *a.* [*< list*, *n.*, + *-less*. Cf. *listless*]. 1. Indifferent to or taking no interest in what happens about one; languid and unheeding: as, a listless hearer or spectator.

I, listless, yet restless,
Find every prospect vain.

Burns, Despondency.

2. Marked by languid inactivity; manifesting relaxed attention; inanimate: as, a listless attitude.

His listless length at noon-tide would he stretch.

Gray, Elegy.

With a half smile she let fall the gold
And glittering gems her listless hand did hold.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 330.

— *Syn.* 1. *Listless*, *careless*, *supine*, *indolent*. The *listless* and the *careless* do not care or desire; the *supine* and the *indolent* do not care enough to conquer their shrinking from activity or work. The words may all indicate a temporary state or a permanent element of character; *indolent* generally indicates the latter. (See *idle*.) *Careless* is not caring; *supine* is literally lying flat on one's back, not rousing one's self at all, ignobly indifferent; *listless*, indifferent and languid. *Listless* does not necessarily imply blame.

Listlessly (lis'tles-ly), *adv.* In a listless manner; without attention; heedlessly.

Listlessness (lis'tles-nes), *n.* The state of being listless; indifference to what is passing; languid inattention.

listly (lis'tli), *a.* [*< list*, *n.*, + *-ly*]. Quick of hearing. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

listly (lis'tli), *adv.* [= *D. listlijk* = *Dan. (obs.) listelig* < *listly*, *a.*] Easily; distinctly. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

listly (lis'tli), *adv.* [*ME. listely*, < *AS. listlic* (= *OHG. listlich*, *MHG. listlich*), cunningly, < *list*, cunning, + *-lic*: see *list* and *-ly*]. Cunningly; slyly.

He ful listi hem ledes to that loueli schippe,

et taugt hi-hende tunnes hem to hude there.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2742.

list-mill (lis'tmil), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a wheel covered with list or selvage of woolen material, used for polishing stones cut en cabochon. [*Obsolete*]. Also *list-wheel*.

listness, *n.* [*Irreg. < list* + *-ness*]. The state of listening; attention.

Then take me this errand,

And what I shal prophesy with tentue listness haroken.

Stanspaul, Aeneid, III. 254. (*Davies*.)

liston (lis'ton), *n.* [*< OF. liston*, < *listre*, a list: see *list*]. In *her.*, a scroll or ribbon upon which a motto is inscribed.

list-pan (lis'tpan), *n.* A perforated skimmer used in tin-plate manufacture. *E. H. Knight*.

list-pot (lis'tpot), *n.* In *tin-plate manuf.*, the last of the series of five pots used in coating the iron plates.

The list-pot, which contains a layer of melted tin about one-quarter of an inch deep.

Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 518.

listred (lis'tred), *n.* [*< W. listraid*, a corn-measure, lit. a vesselful, < *listre*, a vessel]. A Welsh corn-measure, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ imperial bushels, or 4 United States (Winchester) bushels. This is the statement of the parliamentary returns of 1879, where it is reported as still in use. According to Dr. Young, it was 20, 21, 22, or 24 gallons in different localities.

list-wheel (lis'thwel), *n.* Same as *list-mill*.

list-work (lis'twérk), *n.* A sort of appliqué work in which list is sewed upon a garment cut out of fabric of any kind, edge to edge or overlapping.

listy (lis'ti), *a.* [*A dial. var. of lusty*]. Strong; powerful. [*North. Eng.*]

Listy mene and abla. *Lincoln MS.*, l. 2. (*Hallwell*.)

lit (lit), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. lit, lyt, lut* (also *lite*, *lyte*, *lute*, partly as abbr. of *litol*, *lytol*, *litle*), < *AS. lit* = *OS. lut*, litte: see *litle*, and cf. *litel*]. Little.

Felaw, he seid, herkyen a lýt,

And on myne errand go thou tyt.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, l. 52. (*Hallwell*.)

lit (lit), *n.* [*< ME. lit, litle*, < *litol*, *lytol*, color, dye, earlier complexion, face, countenance, = *AS. white*, beauty, splendor, form, hue, face.] Color; dye; stain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lit (lit), *v. t.* [*< ME. liten, liem*, < *litol*, *lytol*, dye, color, < *litr*, dye, color: see *lit*, *n.*] To color; dye.

We use no clothes that are litted of diverse colours; our wives ne are nogte gayly arrayed for to please us. *MS. Lincoln*, A. l. 17, l. 38. (*Hallwell*.)

lit (lit). Preterit and past participle of *lith*.

lit (lit). Preterit and past participle of *lith*.

lit. An abbreviation of *literal* and *literally*; also of *literature*.

lit, *n.* Plural of *lith*.

litany (lit'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *litanies* (-niz). [*Early mod. E. litanie*, < *ME. litanie*, < *OF. letanie*, *F. litanie* = *Fr. letanie* = *Sp. letania* = *Pg. ladania* = *It. litania*, *letania*, *letana* (in *F.*, etc., usually in pl.), < *LL. litania*, < *Gr. litaneia*, an entreating, a litany, < *lithanein*, rare form of *lithanein*, pray, < *lithanein*, *lithanein*, beg, pray; cf. *lit*, prayer: see *lit*]. 1. Primarily, a solemn

prayer of supplication; a public or general supplication to God, especially in processions.

Thet putten his name in here *Letanyer*, as a Seynt.

Handecille, Travels, p. 177.

The morning hymns and psalmody and prayers then came all under the general term of *litany*, and the *Arians* were forbidden in this sense to make any *litanies* within the city, by this law of Arcadius.

Bingham, Antiq., I. xiii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *liturgies*, an appointed form of responsive prayer, used as part of a service or separately. The most important varieties have been the following: (a) *Liturgical or missal litanies*, found in the oldest liturgies or eucharistic offices, especially in the introductory division. Such are the *synaxae* and *ekemes* of the Oriental forms, consisting of a series of brief clauses, mostly beginning "In behalf of," then naming the person or thing prayed for, and concluding "let us beseech the Lord," with the response *Kyrie eleison*. There were originally five such litanies in the liturgy: the initial *doxologia* or *trinitaria* (the Western *Kyrie*, *pax*, and *collect*), the *ekemes* after the Gospel, the litany after the offertory, that following the great intercession by the priest after consecration, and a closing litany after communion. In the West such litanies were in use for many centuries, but they have not been retained in the Roman Church, which has, however, vestiges before the introit and the *Kyrie* after it. (b) In the day hours and other offices similar litanies often form part of the service in both East and West. (c) As separate offices in the Western Church, litanies have been used since the fifth century, especially in processions of clergy and people. The earliest form of these was the repetition of *Kyrie eleison* a great number of times without variation, the petitions of the missal litanies being omitted. Somewhat later the existing Western form was developed, beginning with the *Kyrie* and invocation of the Trinity, followed by invocations of saints, deprecations, obsecrations, supplications or intercessions, with other suffrages and prayers. The Anglican Litany in the Book of Common Prayer follows very closely the model just described, but omits all invocations of saints, recites generally several petitions in succession before inserting a response, and makes a few additions. (See *deprecation*.) 2. It is, properly speaking, a separate service, but is regularly said after the third collect at morning prayer on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On Sundays and holy days it immediately precedes the communion service, or else is said separately. In the Roman Catholic Church three litanies are recognised for use in public worship: (1) the Litany of the Saints; (2) the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, or Litany of Loreto; and (3) the Litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus. See *lit*.

And songe the *litanies*

And other gode crysons.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 408.

Hence — 3. Any earnest supplication or prayer. [*Poetical*].

We passed, and joined a crowd in such like guise,

Who through the town sang woful *litanies*.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 16.

Deacon's litany. See *deaconia*, *ecmene*, *trinitaria*, *synaxe*. — **Lesser litany**. (a) The petitions *Kyrie eleison*, *Christe eleison*, *Kyrie eleison*, each said thrice, as at the beginning of the eucharistic office or mass, or the same translated, "Lord or Christ, have mercy upon us." (b) The same petitions with the following versicles or prayers and responses in the litany in the English Book of Common Prayer, allowed to be omitted at discretion in the American Book. (c) The same petitions with the following versicles and responses in the Orders for Morning and Evening Prayer.

Litany-desk (lit'a-ni-desk), *n.* In the *Anglican Ch.*, a movable desk at which a minister or reader kneels facing the altar, while he recites the litany. It is placed in the body of the church, in front of the door of the rood-screen or chancel. This position outside the choir or sanctuary is intended to accord with the penitential character of the litany. Also called *litany-stool* and (less correctly) *judicium*. See *cut* under *judicium*.

Litany-stool (lit'a-ni-stöl), *n.* Same as *litany-desk*.

litharge, *n.* An obsolete variant of *litharge*.

Lithargic, **litharge**, *n.* Middle English variants of *lithargy*. *Chaucer*.

lithation (lit'a-shon), *n.* [*< L. lithatio(n)*], a fortunate or successful sacrifice, < *litare*, make a favorable sacrifice or offering, obtain favorable omens. A sacrificing. *Bailey*, 1781.

Litchi (lich'i), *n.* [*NL. (P. Sonnerat, 1776), < Chin. lichi*: see *litchi*]. A genus of sapindaceous trees included by Benthams and Hooker in the genus *Nephelium*. There is but one species, which is confined to China, the eastern part of India, and the Philippine Islands, producing an edible fruit, the *litchi*. See *litchi*.

Litch-owl, *n.* See *litch-owl*.

Lit. D., **Litt. D.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Litterarum* (*Litterarum*) *Doctor* — that is, Doctor of Letters.

lit de justice (lî dè zhîs-tès'). [*F.*: *lit*, bed (< *L. lectus*, bed: see *litter*, *n.*); *de*, of; *justice*, justice.] Bed of justice. See *bed*.

lite, *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. lite, lyte, lute*, partly abbr. of *litol*, *lytol*, *lutel*, *litle* (cf. *much*, *ME. muche*, *moche*, abbr. of *muchel*, *moche*), partly from *lit*, *lyt*, *litle*: see *lit* and *litle*]. 1. *a.* Little.

It seemed that he carried *lite* array.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 14.

From this exploit he sayd not great nor *lite*,

The aged men, and boys of tender age.

Parkes, tr. of Tasso, xi. 32. (*Latham*.)

2. Of low rank.

He ne latte for reyne ne thonder
In sikness nor in meechief to visite
The ferreste in his parische, moche and Mte.
Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 484.

II. n. A little; a small amount; a short time.

Cold water shal not greve us but a litle.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 254.

As for to fare thus with thi frende folly it were,
For he that loneth the lilly lye of thyne couneteth.
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 149.

He sede me a lile bitore is deth that he was ate dede.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

litle¹, adv. In a small quantity or degree.—*Lite*
and *lile*, little by little; gradually or slowly.

Every soun
Nis but of air reverberacioun.
And evere it wasteth *lite* and *lile* (var. *lile*) away.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 537.

lite² (l'it), n.; pl. *lites* (-tēs). [*Gr.* λῆτης, prayer:
see *litany*.] In the *Gr. Oh.*, a religious pro-
cession accompanied with prayer; prayer for
a special object made during such a procession.
-lite. [*F.* *lith* = *Sp.* *lito* = *Pg.* *litho* = *It.*
lito, < *L.* *lithus*, < *Gr.* λίθος, a stone. The form
lith is directly from the *L.* and *Gr.*; and the form
lite is partly from the *F.* *lith* (pron. lēt), and
is partly due to conformation to the unrelated
suffix *-lith* as used in mineralogy.] An ele-
ment (a quasi-suffix) in names of minerals, sig-
nifying 'stone': same as *-lith*.

lith¹, a, n., adv., and v. A Middle English
form of *lille*.

lith², n. A Middle English form of *litter*.

lith³, lith⁴ (l'it), n. [*F.* *litre*, < *Gr.* λίτρα,
a pound, > *LL.* *litra*, a pound, *ML.* a measure
of liquids (> *F.* *litron*, an old measure of capa-
city): see *litra*.] The unit of capacity in the
metric system, equal to 0.88036 imperial quart,
or 1.056 United States quarts; the volume of
one kilogram of water at its maximum density.
It was intended to be as nearly equal as possible to one
cubic decimeter, and in fact its departure from this is ex-
tremely small, and has never been satisfactorily deter-
mined. The *lith* is a volume ascertained by weighing.
It is not a vessel; and the temperature of the vessel that
holds it is only defined for the purpose of testing standards.

literacy (lit'ē-rā-si), n. [*Gr.* λῆτης + *-cy*.]
The state of being literate; knowledge of let-
ters; ability to read and write; possession of
education; also, condition with reference to
education: opposed to *illiteracy*.

Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in *literacy*
in its native population.

New Eng. Jour. of Education, XVII. 54.

lithal (lit'g-rā), a. and n. [*OF.* *lithal*, *F.*
lithal = *Sp.* *lithal* = *Pg.* *lithal* = *It.* *lithale*,
letterale, < *LL.* *lithalis*, *lithalis*, of or belong-
ing to letters or to writing, < *L.* *lithra*, *litra*,
a letter, *lithra*, *litra*, letters: see *letter*, n.]
I. a. 1. Consisting of, expressed by, or repre-
senting letters; alphabetic.

So have I don, after myne entent,
With *lithal* carootes for your sake;
Tham conveying in sable lines blake.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6806.

The *lithal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans
before the alphas.

2. According to the letter of verbal expression.
(a) According to inherent or fundamental purport; free
from figure or variation of meaning; exact; precise; pri-
mary: as, the *lithal* meaning of words used metaphori-
cally; to use the most *lithal* expressions. (b) In accor-
dance with the natural or established use of language;
conformable to the most obvious intent; real; authentic:
as, the *lithal* meaning of an author; *lithal* interpretation.

Though some differences have been ill raised, yet we
take comfort in this, that all Clergymen within Our Realm
have always most willingly subscribed to the Articles es-
tablished: which is an argument to Us that they all agree
in the true, usual, *lithal* meaning of the said Articles.
Royal Declaration prefixed to the Thirty-nine Articles.

That is properly the *lithal* sense which is the first mean-
ing of the command in the whole collection.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

Lithal interpretation in Scripture as in other books re-
sults from the ordinary use and force of the words. It
gives the sense which the words proximately signify ac-
cording to the writer's intention. This may be either the
proper or the metaphorical meaning.

J. H. Blunt, Dict. Doct. and Hist. Theol., p. 417.

3. Following the letter or exact words.

The common way which we have taken is not a *lithal*
translation, but a kind of paraphrase, or somewhat which
is yet more loose, betwixt a paraphrase and imitation.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

4. Exact; especially, mechanically precise: as, the too
lithal execution of an order.—5. Char-
acterized by a tendency to regard everything
in a matter-of-fact, unimaginative way: as, a
very *lithal* person.—*Lithal* arithmetic, algebra.—
Lithal contract, equation, etc. See the nouns.—Syn.
2. See *literal*.

II. n. Literal meaning.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphori-
cal expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits
they will swallow in their *lithals*!

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 10.

literalisation, literalise, etc. See *literalisa-*
tion, etc.

literalism (lit'g-rā-lizm), n. [= *F.* *littéralisme*;
< *lithal* + *-izm*.] 1. Literal interpretation or
understanding; adherence to the exact letter
or precise significance, as in interpreting or
translating.—2. In *art*, exact rendering or rep-
resentation; unimaginative exactness.

He shunned the *literalism* of both form and color that
jarred the ideal vision.

The Studio, III. 147.

literalist (lit'g-rā-list), n. [= *F.* *littéraliste* =
Sp. (rare) *lithalista*; < *lithal* + *-ist*.] 1. One
who adheres to the letter or exact word; an
interpreter according to the letter.—2. In *art*,
an exact copyist; one who draws or paints with
unimaginative exactness.

literality (lit'g-rā-l'it-i), n. [= *F.* *littéralité*; as
lithal + *-ity*.] The quality of being literal;
literalness; verbal or literal meaning.

Those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality*.
Milton, Divorce, l. 14.

literalization (lit'g-rā-l-i-zā'shon), n. [*Gr.* *lith-*
alizo + *-ation*.] The act of literalizing or ren-
dering literal; the act of reducing to a literal
meaning. Also spelled *lithalization*.

literalise (lit'g-rā-l-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *lithal-*
ized, ppr. *lithalizing*. [*Gr.* *lithal* + *-ize*.] To ren-
der literal; conform or adhere to the letter; in-
terpret or put in practice according to the strict
meaning of the words. Also spelled *lithalise*.

lithalizer (lit'g-rā-l-i-zēr), n. One who lithal-
izes; one who interprets or understands lithal-
ly. Also written *lithaliser*.

lithally (lit'g-rā-l-i), adv. In a literal manner
or sense; according to the strict import of the
word or words; exactly: as, the city was *lithal-*
ly destroyed; the narrative is *lithally* true.

lithalness (lit'g-rā-l-nes), n. The state of be-
ing literal. (a) Literal interpretation or import. (b)
The tendency to give to everything a literal or matter-of-
fact interpretation; want of imaginativeness or ideality.

The *lithalness* and the logic which they [the Puritans]
applied to everything they applied particularly to the doc-
trines of providence and of prayer.

M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., l. 101.

litharian (lit'g-rā-r'i-an), n. [*Gr.* *lithar* +
-an.] One who is engaged in literary pursuits.
[Recent.]

Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian, is the latest *litharian*
to lay aside, temporarily, weightier work and indulge in
the writing of fiction.

The American, XVII. 301.

lithary (lit'g-rā-r-i), a. [= *F.* *lithaire* = *Sp.*
lithario = *Pg.* *lithario* = *It.* *lithario*, < *L.* *lith-*
arius, *litharius*, belonging to letters or learn-
ing, < *L.* *lithra*, *litra*, letter, pl. letters, learn-
ing: see *letter*, n.] 1. Pertaining or relating
to letters or literature; proper to or consist-
ing of literature: as, *lithary* property; *lithary*
fame or history; *lithary* conversation.

He has long outlived his century, the term commonly
fixed as the test of *lithary* merit.

Johnson, Pref. to Shakespeare. (Latham.)

Chaucer had that fine *lithary* sense which is as rare as
genius, and, united with it, as it was in him, assures an
immortality of fame.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 260.

The language of the Bible is fluid, passing, and *lithary*,
not rigid, fixed, and scientific.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

2. Versed in letters; occupied with literature;

especially, engaged in writing books.

He liked those *lithary* cooks
Who skim the cream of others' books.

Mrs. H. More.

Lithary and Scientific Institutions Act. See *insti-*
tution.

lithate (lit'g-rāt), a. and n. [= *F.* *lithé* = *Sp.*
lithato = *Pg.* *lithato* = *It.* *lithato*, *letterato*,
< *L.* *lithatus*, *lithatus*, lettered, learned, < *lith-*
ra, *litra*, letter, pl. letters, learning: see *letter*,
n.] I. a. 1. Having a knowledge of letters;
possessing education; instructed: opposed to
illithate.

The *lithate* sea, that doth divide
Europe from Asia, the sweet *lithate* world
From the barbarian.

Chapman, Caesar and Pompey, v. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to letters; learned; lithary.
This is the proper function of *lithate* elegance.

W. Montague, Devoute Essay, l. xix. § 2.

He was the Friar Bacon of the less *lithate* portion of
the Temple.

Lamb, Old Bencher.

It is only from its roots in the living generations of
men that a language can be reinforced with fresh vigor
for its needs; what may be called a *lithate* dialect grows
ever more and more pedantic and foreign, till it becomes

at last as unfitting a vehicle for living thought as monk-
ish Latin.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. Marked with short, angulated lines resem-
bling letters: applied to the surfaces of shells
and insects.

II. n. 1. A man of letters; a learned or lit-
erary man.

On his monument . . . he [Sir W. Jones] sits surround-
ed by his company of native *lithates*.

Maline, Early Law and Custom, p. 2.

2. An educated man who has not taken a uni-
versity degree; especially, a candidate for holy
orders who has not been educated at a uni-
versity. [Eng.]

We have no *lithates*, none of that class who in this
country prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling
cost, for the profession of the Church.

Ep. of Lincolnc, quoted in Quarterly Rev., XXXI. 514.

lithated, a. [*Gr.* *lithate* + *-ed*.] Same as *lith-*
ate.

Most *lithated* judges, please your lordships
So to connive your judgments to the view
Of this debauch'd and diversivolt woman.

Weber, White Devil, III. 2.

lithatist, n. Plural of *lithatus*.
lithatim (lit'g-rā-tim), adv. [*ML.*, < *L.* *litha-*
tus, letter: see *letter*, n.] Letter for letter;
without the change of a letter: usually in the
phrase *verbatim et lithatim*.

lithation (lit'g-rā-shon), n. [As *lithate* +
-ion.] Representation by letters: as, the *litha-*
tion of Oriental words in English. Compare
transliteration.

lithatist (lit'g-rā-tist), n. [*Gr.* *lithate* + *-ist*.]
A literary person; one engaged in literary pur-
suits. [Rare.]

Indeed, they are never the most elegant *lithatists* who
study longest at college. *Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.*

lithato (lit'g-rā-tō), n. [*Sp.* *lithato* = *It.* *lith-*
ato, *letterato*, learned: see *lithate*, a., *litha-*
tus.] Same as *lithatus*. [Rare.]

lithator (lit'g-rā-tōr), n. [= *F.* *lithateur* = *It.*
lithatore, a literary man, < *L.* *lithator*, *litha-*
tor, a teacher of reading, an instructor, also a
grammarian, critic, philologist, < *lithra*, *litra*,
letter, pl. letters, letters, learning: see *letter*,
n.] 1. A petty schoolmaster; a dabbler
in learning.

They systematically corrupt a very corruptible race. . . .
a set of port, petulant *lithators*, to whom, instead of their
proper, but severe, unostentatious duties, they assign the
brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure, of gay young
military sparks, and dandies at tolls.

Burke, To a Member of the Nat. Assembly.

2. A man of literary culture; a man of letters;
a literary man.

Robanus was the Poet of the Reformation, and, with
Melancthon and Camerarius, its chief *lithator*.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Lithator, modified from *lithateur*, is much nearer be-
ing Anglicised. This word, but not in the sense attached
to it by Burke, we have long desiderated; and the con-
tenance it has received from Southey, Landor, Lookhart,
Mr. De Quincey, and Mr. Carlyle has already availed
to take off something of its strangeness of aspect.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 194.

lithature (lit'g-rā-tūr), n. [Early mod. E. also
lithature (in ME. *lithature*, *lithure*, < *OF.* *lith-*
ure: see *letter*), < *OF.* *lithature*, *F.* *litha-*
tura = *Sp.* *lithatura* = *Pg.* *lithatura* = *It.* *litha-*
tura, *letteratura* = *D.* *lithatura* = *G.* *Dan.*
lithatur = *Sw.* *lithatur*, < *L.* *lithatura*, *litha-*
tura, a writing (as formed of letters), the alpha-
bet, the science of language, philology, erudi-
tion, learning, < *lithra*, *litra*, a letter, pl. let-
ters, learning: see *letter*, n.] 1. Learning;
instruction in letters.

Worshypfull maysters, ye shall understand,
Is to you that have no *lithature*.

The Pardoner and the Friar (1535). (Halliwell.)

Would I had been at the charge of thy better *lithature*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, To the Reader.

A person who by his style and *lithature* seems to have
been the corrector of a hedge-press in Little Britain pro-
ceeded gradually to an author.

Swift.

2. The use of letters for the promulgation of
thought or knowledge; the communication of
facts, ideas, or emotions by means of books or
other modes of publication; literary work or
production: as, the profession of *lithature*.

Lithature is a very bad crutch, but a very good walking-
stick.

Lowell.

3. Recorded thought or knowledge; the aggre-
gate of books and other publications, in either
an unlimited or a limited sense; the collec-
tive body of literary productions in general, or
within a particular sphere, period, country, lan-
guage, etc.: as, the *lithature* of a science, art,
or profession; Greek, Roman, or Elizabethan
lithature.

Literature is the greatest of all sources of refined pleasure.

We become so wonted to . . . [Browning's diction] that it seems like a new dialect that we have mastered for the sake of its literature.

Husley, Lay Sermons, p. 52.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 286.

4. In a restricted sense, the class of writings in which expression and form, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristic or essential features, as poetry, romance, history, biography, and essays, in contradistinction to scientific works, or those written expressly to impart knowledge.

Literature consists of a whole body of classics in the true sense of the word. . . . Literature consists of all the books—and they are not so many—where moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity, and attraction of form.

J. Morley, Address, Feb. 26, 1887.

Light literature, books or writings such as can be understood and enjoyed without much mental exertion; writings intended primarily for entertainment, relaxation, or amusement: applied most frequently to fiction.—**Foliate literature**, belle-lettres. [This phrase has almost passed out of use.]—**Syn.** *Literature, Learning, Scholarship, Erudition, Lore.* Literature, the more polished or artistic class of written compositions, or the critical knowledge or appreciation of them; *learning*, large knowledge acquired by study, especially in the literature, history, or the like, of the past; *scholarship*, learning viewed as the possession of a professional or amateur scholar or student; *erudition*, scholastic or the more recumbent sort of knowledge obtained by profound research; *lore*, a rather poetic word for *erudition*, often in a special department: as, *versed in the lore of magic*.

literated (lit'e-rā-tūrd), *a.* [*< literature + -ed.*] Learned; having literary knowledge.

Gower is . . . literated in the wars.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 157.

literated (lit'e-rā-tus), *n.*; pl. *literated* (-ti). [*L. literator, literator, lettered, learned. see literate.*] A man of letters or erudition; in the plural, literary men in general; the literary class; learned people. [Rare in the singular.] Among foreigners in China the term *literator* is applied to the scholars and learned men of the country generally, especially to those who have taken one or more degrees, but are not in office and not engaged in trade.

Manifold are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened *literator*, who turn over the pages of history.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 164.

Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literator* may chance to be malimed.

De Quincey.

literate (lit'e-rōs), *a.* [*< L. litorosus, litorosus, learned, lettered, < littera, littera, letter: see letter.*] Distinctively literary; exercising or manifesting special care for literary form or style. [Rare.]

Amongst the French masters Daudet is always *literate*.

Harper's Mag. (Editor's Study), LXXVI. 479.

literosity (lit'e-rōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< literose + -ity.*] Literary character. [Rare.]

The sentiment is German, while the *literosity* in the poorer passages of the work is second-rate English.

Harper's Mag. (Editor's Study), LXXVIII. 322.

lites, *n.* Plural of *lisi*.

lister, *n.* See *lister*.

lith (lith), *n.* [*< ME. lith, lyth, < AS. lith (pl. lithu, lithu) = OS. Ofries. lith = D. lid = OHG. lid, MHG. lit = Icel. lithr = Dan. Sw. led = Goth. lithus (also with generalizing prefix go-, D. gelid = OHG. gild, MHG. gilit, G. giled), limb, joint, member; not connected, as usually supposed, with AS. lithan, go (see lead¹, lith²), for the word does not mean 'that on which one goes,' but prob. formed, with formative -th (Goth. -thu), from the \sqrt{li} of AS. *lim*, limb: see *limb*¹.] A limb; any member of the body; also, a joint; a segment or symmetrical part or division: as, sound in *lith* and limb; a *lith* of an orange. [Obsolete or provincial.]*

Trevelly she hath the herte in hold
Of Chaucer's large o' limb and lith.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 55.

O Willie's large o' limb and lith,
And come o' high degree.

Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 170).

lith², *n.* [*< ME. lith, lyth, property; cf. Icel. lythr, the common people, AS. leda, people: see leda², n.*] Property.

lith³, *a.* A Middle English variant of *light*.

lith⁴, *v.* An obsolete variant of *lith*, third person singular indicative present of *lie*¹. *Chaucer.*

lith [= F. *lith* (< E. *lite*) = Sp. *lito* = Pg. *litho* = It. *lito* (< L. *lithus*, Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)] An element in some compounds of Greek formation, meaning 'stone,' as in *acrolith*, *monolith*, etc. In many names of minerals it occurs in the form *-lite* (which see).

lithagogue (lith'ā-gog), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. lithos, a stone, + agyros, drawing forth, < agros, lead, carry away.*] 1. *a.* In med., having the power of expelling stone from the bladder or kidneys.

II. *n.* A medicine formerly supposed to expel small calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

lithanode (lith'ā-nōd), *n.* [*< Gr. lithos, stone, + E. anode (†).*] A hard, compact form of peroxid of lead, used in storage-batteries. [A trade-name.]

lithanthrax (li-than'thraks), *n.* [*< Gr. lithos, a stone, + anthrax, coal: see anthrax.*] Stone-coal; mineral coal: in distinction from *zylanthrax*, or wood-coal. See *coal*, 2.

litharge (lith'ārj), *n.* [Formerly also *lithargie*, *lithargy*, *lithargy*; ME. *litarge*, < OF. *litarge*, F. *litharge* = Sp. *litargio* (also *litargo*, after F.) = Pg. *lithargio* = It. *litargio*, *litargio*, *litargio*, < L. *lithargyros*, < Gr. *lithargyros*, spume of silver, < lithos, stone, + argyros, silver: see *argent*.] The yellow or reddish protoxid of lead (PbO) partially fused. On cooling it passes into a mass consisting of small six-sided plates of a reddish-yellow color, and semi-transparent. It is much used in assaying as a flux, and in the composition of flint-glass, enters largely into the composition of the glass of common earthenware, and is used in the manufacture of varnishes and drying-oils.

I'll only now emboss my book with brass,
Dye 't with vermilion, deck 't with coperaas,
With gold and silver, lead and mercury,
Tin, iron, orpine, stibium, lithargy.

Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

litharge plaster, in med., lead-plaster or dischylon.

lithate (lith'āt), *n.* [*< lith (so) + -ate.*] A salt of lithic acid. See *urate*. Also *lithiate*.

lithe (liθn or lith), *a.* [*< ME. lithe, lythe (also lind, lynd: see lind²), < AS. lithe, gentle, soft, = OS. lithi = MLG. linde = OHG. lindi, MHG. linte, G. lind (and gelinde) = Dan. lind, gentle, soft, mild, tender (cf. L. lentus, pliant, flexible, tenacious, tough, viscous, slow, easy, etc.: see lent³); with formative -th, < \sqrt{lin} , seen in G. dial. (Bav.) *len*, soft, = Icel. *linr*, soft, = L. *lenis*, soft, mild (see *lenity*, *lenient*, etc.), and in the verb, AS. *linnan*, etc., cease: see *lin*¹.] 1. *Soft*; tender; mild; calm; agreeable.*

To make *lithe* that erst was hard.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 119.

Atte places warme, in dales lithe and drie,
Ya nowe the hilly landes uppe to crea.

Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 61.

2. Easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

Thou givest moisture to the thristy rostr
(Of the lithe willow. *Dryden, The River by Night.*

Young maiden, with a lithe figure, and a pleasant voice,
acting in those love-dramas. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, II.*

3. Pleasant; fine.

We are come from the kyng of this lithe ryche [kingdom],
That knowene as for conquerour crownde in urthe.

Morte Arthure (R. E. T. S.), l. 1553.

= *Syn.* 2. Pliable, supple, willowy.

lithe¹ (liθn), *v.* [*< ME. lithen, lethen, < AS. lithian, become or make soft or mild, < lithe, soft: see lithe¹, a.*] I. *intrans.* To become calm.

II. *trans.* 1. To make soft or mild; soften; alleviate; mitigate; lessen.

After the deith she cried a thousand sythe,
Syn he that wont hire wu was for to lithe
She moot forgoon. *Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 754.*

2. To relax; make less stiff.

Lome mennen limes weore lyth that tyme,
And bi-come knautes to kope þers beestes.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 183.

The Grootians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample!) hath now supplied, *lithed*, and stretched their throats. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 368. (Davies.)*

lithe² (liθn), *v.* [*< ME. lithen, lytha, < Icel. hlydha (= Dan. lytte), listen, < hlyðh, hearing, what is heard, a sound; cf. AS. hleoðhor, hearing, a sound, akin to hleað, loud, hlyst, hearing: see list¹, loud.*] I. *intrans.* To give ear; attend; listen.

Lithe and listen, gentlemen,
All that now be hero. *Old ballad.*

II. *trans.* To listen to.

And vnder a lynde vypon a launde loned I a stounde,
To lithe the layes the louely foulis made.

Piers Plowman (B), viii. 66.

lithe³, *v. i.* [*< ME. < AS. lithan, go: see lead¹.*] To go.

He ne durste noht . . . lithen.

Ormulum, l. 874. (Bryce's Dict.)

lithectasy (li-thek'tā-si), *n.* [*< Gr. lithos, stone, + ektasis, extension: see cystectomy.*] In surg., same as *cystectomy*, 2.

lithely (liθn' or lith'li), *adv.* In a lithe manner; flexibly; pliantly.

lithemia, **lithemia** (li-thē'mi-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. lithos, a stone, + aima, blood.*] In *pathol.*, an excess of uric acid in the blood. Also called *uricemia*.

lithemic (li-thē'mik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with lithemia.

lithent, *v. i.* [*< ME. lithen; with formative -n, < lithe, soft, mild: see lithe¹, a. and v.*] To ease.

litheness (liθn' or lith'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

lither¹ (liθn'ēr), *a.* [*< ME. lithor, lyther, lyther, lither, Hadder, bad, wicked, false, treacherous, < AS. lythra, bad, wicked; cf. D. lodder, a wanton, adj. loddering, trifling, wanton, = G. lotterig, slovenly; see also litherly. Cf. Gr. lithēpos, free.*] Bad; wicked; corrupt; lazy.

For he [Love] may do al that he can devyne,
And in lithers folke dystroye vize.

The Cuckoo and the Nightingale, l. 14.

Her-of, good god graunte me forgiveness,
Of al my lither lyuyng in al my lytyme.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 437.

lither² (liθn'ēr), *a.* [Appar. an extension of *lithel*, in simulation of *lither¹*, which in the sense of 'idle' (in deriv. *litherly*) approaches the sense of 'pliant, supple': see *lither¹*.] Soft; supple; limber; pliant. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Two Talbotes, winged through the lither sky,
In thy despite shall scape mortality.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 21.

litherlurdant (liθn'ēr-lēr'den), *n.* [*< lither¹ + lurdant.*] Lascivious. [Old slang.]

I am alwayes troubled with the litherlurdant,
I love so to linger:

I am so lary, the moose groweth an
Inch thik on the top of my finger!

Marriage of Wit and Wisdom (1879). (Halliwell.)

litherly (liθn'ēr-li), *a.* [*< ME. litherly (†) = D. liederlijk = MLG. lidenlik = MHG. liederlich, light, trifling, frivolous, G. liederlich = Dan. Sw. liderlig, lewd, careless, slovenly, wanton, vicious, dial. also light, quick; as lither¹ + -ly.*] 1. Mischievous; wicked. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ho [the goblin] was waspish, arch, and litherlie
But well Lord Cranstoun served he.

Scott, l. of L. M., II. 32.

2. Idle; lazy.

litherly (liθn'ēr-li), *adv.* [*< ME. litherly, litherliche; < lither¹ + -ly.*] Badly; wickedly; mischievously.

Thei hadde litherli here lond brend and destrued.

William of Palerne (R. E. T. S.), l. 2646.

A clerk hadde litherly biwet his whyte
But if he koude a carpenter bygile.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 113.

Saise to syr Lucius, to unordly he wykkes,
Thus litherly mayneas inw to lede my people.

Morte Arthure (R. E. T. S.), l. 1268.

litherness¹ (liθn'ēr-nes), *n.* [*< ME. lithernesne; < lither¹ + -ness.*] 1. Wickedness.

Thei als wreccliche, wittirly,
Has ledde thur liffe in lithernes.

York Plays, p. 498.

2. Idleness. [Prov. Eng.]

litherness² (liθn'ēr-nes), *n.* [*< lither² + -ness.*] The condition or quality of being lither or limber.

litherous (liθn'ēr-us), *a.* [Also *litherous, litherous; < lither¹ + -ous.*] Wicked; base.

But my learning is of an other degree,
To taunt them like litherous lewde as thei bee.

Skellon, Against Venomous Tongues, l. 23.

lithesome (liθn' or lith'sum), *a.* [*< lithe¹ + -some.* Also contr. *lesome*.] Pliant; limber; nimble; lissome.

lithesomeness (liθn' or lith'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lithe or lithesome.

lithia (liθ'i-ā), *n.* [*< NL. < lithium, q. v.*] An oxid (Li₂O) of the metal lithium. It is of a white color, and is slowly soluble in water, forming a hydrate, acid and caustic, which acts on colors like other alkalis.—*Lithia emerald.* See *emerald*.—*Lithia mica.* See *lapis lazuli*.—*Lithia water*, mineral water containing a considerable portion of lithia salts, found in natural springs in the United States. The name is also applied to artificial mineral waters of similar constitution.

lithiasis (li-thi'ā-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. lithiasis, the stone (a disease), < lithos, a stone.*] In *pathol.*: (a) A condition of the body in which uric acid is deposited in the form of stone or gravel in the urinary passages, or in gouty concretions in the tissues. (b) In a general sense, the formation of stony deposits of any kind in any part of the body.

lithiate (liθ'i-āt), *n.* Same as *lithate*.

lithiate (liθ'i-āt), *v. t.* [*< lithium + -ate.*] To impregnate with a salt of lithium.

lithic¹ (liθ'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. lithos, or for stones, < lithos, a stone (a substance), stone (a disease), etc.; no cognate forms appear in other lan-*

guages. Hence *-lith*, *-lith*, in E. words.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting of stone.

As a general rule it may be asserted that the best *lithic* ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and piliancy of plants. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 35.*

2. Pertaining to stone in the bladder; uric.—*Lithic acid*. Same as *uric acid* (which see, under *uric*).

Lithic (lith'ik), *a.* [*lithium* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or related to the element lithium.

Lithic iodide gave the red line of this metal (W. L. Crookes) extending all across the spectrum.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 100.

Lithic paint, a mastic of petalite (a mineral containing lithium), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls. *E. H. Knight.*

Lithichnosos (li-thik-nō-sō's), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *lithos*, a stone, + *ichnos*, a track, + *zōon*, an animal.] A name given by Prof. E. Hitchcock to the undetermined fossil animals which left their footprints in the Connecticut sandstones. Some, at first supposed to have been gigantic birds, are now believed to have been dinosaurian reptiles.

Lithification (lith'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*Gr. lithos*, a stone, + *L. -ficatio(n)-*, < *facere*, make: see *-ficatio*, *-fy*.] A hardening into stone; the process of becoming stone. Rarely used, and only when it is desired to speak of the conversion of unconsolidated sediments into solid rock, without any reference to the fossils which they may contain. See *petrification*.

Lithification of sediments will probably take place under heavy pressure even at ordinary temperature, but is no doubt hastened by high temperature.

J. Le Conte, in Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., IV. 403.

Lithing (lith'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lithol*, *v.*] The thickening of soup or broth. [Scotch.]

Lithiophilite (lith-i-ōf'i-lit), *n.* [So called as containing *lithium*; < NL. *lithium* + Gr. *philos*, loving, + *-ite*.] A variety of triphylite containing a large amount of manganese. It occurs at Branchville in Connecticut.

Lithistid (lith'is-tid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lithistida*, or having their characters; lithistidan.

II. *n.* A sponge of the group *Lithistida*.

Lithistida (li-this'ti-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. as if **lithistos*, assumed verbal *n.* of *lithos*, look like a stone (< *lithos*, a stone), + *-ida*.] A large group of siliceous sponges in which the spicules are more or less clearly tetraaxial and are interwoven into a dense skeleton, the stony body presenting a central gastric cavity or many vertical tubes; the stony-sponges. It contains the recent families *Rhizomorinidae*, *Anomocladinidae*, and *Tetractinidae*, and the fossil *Megamorphinidae*. In Sollas's classification the *Lithistida* are one of two orders of tetractinellid sponges, the other being *Choristida*, and are defined as *Tetractinellida* with branching soleres or desmas, which may or may not be modified tetrad spicules, articulated together to form a rigid skeleton. Also *Lithistida* and *Lithistines*, variously rated.

Lithistidan (li-this'ti-dan), *a. and n.* [*Gr. Lithistida* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the group *Lithistida*; stony, as a sponge.

II. *n.* A stone-sponge of the group *Lithistida*.

Lithium (lith'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Chemical symbol, Li or L; atomic weight, 7.03. A metallic element having a silver-white luster, quickly tarnishing in the air. It may be cut with a knife, but is less soft than potassium or sodium; it fuses at 180° C. and takes fire at a somewhat higher temperature. Lithium is the lightest of all known solid bodies, its specific gravity being 0.698. It forms salts analogous to those of potassium and sodium. It occurs only in combination, most abundantly in the minerals spodumene, petalite, amblygonite, triphylite (and lithiophilite), and lepidolite (lithia mica).

Lithy. An irregular Middle English spelling of *lightly*. *Chaucer.*

Litho (lith'ō). A common technical abbreviation of *lithograph*.

Lithobiblicist (lith-ō-bib'li-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lithos*, stone, + *βιβλίον*, a book: see *bible*.] Same as *biblicolite*.

Lithobidmā (lith-ō-bi'di-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithobius* + *-idmā*.] A family of centipeds of the order *Chilopoda*, having the body unequally segmented, with 9 larger and 6 smaller divisions, 15 pairs of legs, and long many-jointed antennae. The species are of moderate and small size, and their bite is not severe. They are common under stones, and are sometimes called *scorpions* in the United States. Also *Lithobidmā*, as a subfamily of *Scorpiones*.

Lithobius (li-thō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lithos*, stone, + *bios*, life.] The typical genus of *Lithobidmā*, characterized by a flattened form, 2-jointed tarsi, and 40-jointed antennae. *L. americanus* is a common United States species. *L. forficatus* is the corresponding European form.

Lithocarp (lith'ō-kārp), *n.* [*Gr. lithos*, stone, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A fossil fruit; a carpollite.

Lithochromatic (lith'ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. lithos*, stone, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic*.] Pertaining to lithochromatics; relating to or produced by the application of oil-colors to stone; as, *lithochromatic painting*.

Lithochromatics (lith'ō-krō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *lithochromatic*: see *-ics*.] The art of painting in oil-colors upon stone, and of taking impressions from the stone on canvas.

Lithochromatographic (lith'ō-krō-mat'ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. lithos*, stone, + *χρῶμα* (-r-), color, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] Same as *chromolithographic*.

Lithochromic (lith'ō-krō'mik), *a.* [*Gr. lithos*, stone, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic*.] Same as *lithochromatic*.

Lithochromics (lith'ō-krō'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *lithochromic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *lithochromatics*.

Lithoclast (lith'ō-klast), *n.* [*Gr. lithos*, stone, + *κλάω*, break in pieces.] 1. One who breaks stones.

A party of horsemen . . . were ready at the gates of the mosque to assist the *lithoclast* as soon as he should have executed his task.

Burckhardt, Travels in Arabia, I. 307. (Davies.)

2. An instrument used for crushing stones in the bladder, particularly for crushing stones too large for extraction in the course of a lithotomy, the instrument being introduced through the wound.

Lithoclastic (lith'ō-klas'tik), *a.* [As *lithoclast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the breaking of stones in the bladder.

Lithocolletidae (lith'ō-ko-lēt'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Staudinger, 1881), < *Lithocolletis* + *-idae*.] A family of tineid moths containing such important genera as *Lithocolletis* (the type), *Tischeria*, and *Bedeilia*. They have no ocelli, short and thin palpi, long-fringed fore wings with the middle cell closed and 7, 8, or 10 veins, and small lanceolate hind wings with very long fringes. The larvae are usually leaf-miners, but those of *Chenopidia* live in fungi.

Lithocolletis (lith'ō-ko-lēt'is), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *λίθοκώλητρος*, set with precious stones, < *λίθος*, stone, < *κόλλητρος*, verbal adj. of *κόλλω*, glue, fasten, < *κόλλα*, glue.] A large



Lithocolletis crataegella. (Cross shows natural size.)

genus of tineids, typical of the family *Lithocolletidae*, with over 100 European and nearly as many North American species, whose larvae are leaf-miners. *L. crataegella* mines the leaves of the apple in the United States.

Lithocoralia (lith'ō-kō-rāl'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *lithos*, stone, + *κόραλλιον*, coral: see *coral*.] The stone-corals.

Lithocoraline (lith'ō-kō-rāl'i-n), *a.* [As *Lithocoralia* + *-ine*. Cf. *coralline*.] Having the characters of a stone-coral; of or pertaining to the *Lithocoralia*.

Lithocyst (lith'ō-sist), *n.* [*Gr. lithos*, stone, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*, one of the sense-organs or marginal bodies of the *Lucernaria* or steganophthalminae medusans.

As regards the existence of a nervous system in the Hydrosca, very diverse opinions have been entertained. . . . There can be little doubt that the *lithocysts*, or sacs containing mineral particles, which are so frequently found in the Medusae, are of the nature of auditory organs; while the masses of pigment with imbedded refracting bodies, which often occur associated with the *lithocysts*, are doubtless rudimentary eyes. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 116.*

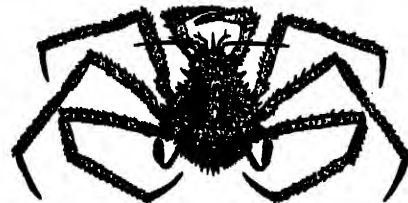
Lithodendron (lith'ō-den-dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθοδένδρον*, a tree-shaped coral, < *λίθος*, a stone, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] The typical genus of *Lithodendroninae*. *Schweigger, 1820.* Also written *Lithodendrum*. *J. D. Dana, 1846.*

Lithodendroninae (lith'ō-den-drō-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithodendron* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fossil carboniferous stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophylloidea*, typified by the genus *Lithodendron*.

dron: so called from their branched form and petrified state. *Edwards and Haine, 1856.*

Lithodendrum (lith'ō-den'drum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Lithodendron*.

Lithodes (li-thō'dēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθόδης*, like stone, stony: see *lithoid*.] The typical genus of *Lithodidae*, containing such species as *L.*



Agassiz's Deep-sea Spider-crab (Lithodes agassizii).

arcticus of northern seas, and *L. agassizii*. These crabs resemble maioids in general form and appearance, but belong to a different group. *Latreille, 1802.*

Lithodidae (li-thod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithodes* + *-idae*.] A family of anomorous deep-sea crustaceans, typified by the genus *Lithodes*, having the carapace triangular or somewhat cordate, with elongated rostrum, no abdominal appendages, and the fifth pair of legs much reduced.

Lithodome (lith'ō-dōm), *n.* [*Gr. λίθοδομος*, a mason, < *λίθος*, stone, + *δομεῖν*, build (> *δομος*, a house): see *dome*.] 1. A shell-fish which lives in a hole made by it in a rock, as a date-shell or a piddock. See *Lithodomus* and *Pholas*.

Lithodomus. Plural of *Lithodomus*, 2.

Lithodomus (li-thod'ō-mus), *a.* [As *Lithodomus* + *-us*.] 1. Dwelling in rocks; having the characters of a lithodome: as, *lithodomus mollusca*.—2. Done by a lithodome; pertaining in any way to a lithodome: as, *lithodomus perforations*. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Lithodomus (li-thod'ō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *Lithodomus*.] 1. A genus of mussels of the family *Mytilidae*, of small size and subcylindrical form, which burrow in rocks, and are known as *date-shells*. *L. lithophagus* is an example. Also called *Lithomus* and *Lithophagus*. See cut under *date-shell*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *lithodomi* (-mī).] A member of this genus.

Lithofracteur (lith'ō-frak'tēr), *n.* [F., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + *λίθ. fractor*, a breaker, < *L. frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break: see *fraction*.] An explosive mixture, containing 55 per cent. of nitroglycerin, mixed with siliceous earth, coal, barium nitrate, sulphur, and sodium bicarbonate, used principally in blasting.

Lithogenesy (lith'ō-jen'ē-si), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *γενεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] The doctrine or science of the origin of the minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

Lithogenous (li-thoj'ō-nus), *a.* [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *-γενής*, -producing: see *-genous*.] Stone-producing; of or pertaining to animals which form coral.

Lithoglyph (lith'ō-glif), *n.* [*Gr. λίθογλύφος*, carving stone, < *λίθος*, stone, + *γλύφω*, carve.] An incision, engraving, or sculpture in stone, especially in a precious stone; also, an engraved or incised stone.

Lithoglyphar (li-thog'li-fēr), *n.* One who cuts or engraves precious stones, gems, etc.

Lithoglyphic (lith'ō-glif'ik), *a.* [As *lithoglyph* + *-ic*.] Relating to the art of cutting and engraving on precious stones, gems, etc.

Lithoglyphite (li-thog'li-fit), *n.* [As *lithoglyph* + *-ite*.] A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art.

Lithoglyphics (lith'ō-glif'iks), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *E. glyptics*, *q. v.*] The art of cutting and engraving precious stones or gems, as in tagios, cameos, etc.

Lithograph (lith'ō-graf), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *γράφω*, write. Cf. *lithography*.] A print executed by lithography.

Lithograph (lith'ō-graf), *v.* [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *γράφω*, write. Cf. *lithography*.] I. *trans.* To reproduce by means of lithography: as, to lithograph a picture.

II. *intrans.* To practise lithography.

Lithographer (li-thog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who practises lithography.

Lithographic (lith'ō-graf'ik), *a.* [As *lithograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone; produced by or employed in lithography: as, *lithographic*

prints; a lithographic press.—Lithographic crayon. Same as crayon, 1.—Lithographic ink. See ink.—Lithographic paper, paper used, or specially prepared, for taking impressions from lithographic stones. For ordinary use common book- and map-papers are employed, but are specially selected from those in which the bleaching-agents and substances employed in the size are in kind or quantity such as do not, by chemical reaction upon ink or stones, injuriously affect the quality of the work.—Lithographic pen, a small, very fine steel pen used in lithographic work.—Lithographic press, a printing-press adapted for striking off impressions from lithographic stones. There are lithographic hand-presses, usually working by means of a traveling carriage which is run under a horizontal scraper-bar, and lithographic power-presses, in which the pressure is applied by means of a cylinder, and which generally have automatic devices for dampening and taking the stone and for feeding and removing the paper.—Lithographic roller, a wooden or metallic taking-roller used in lithographic printing. It is wrapped in woolen cloth, and covered with leather of uniform thickness and fine quality. Hand-rollers have handles at each end, covered with loose leather sleeves, by the compression of which the printer can produce varied effects. Machine-rollers, similar in construction to hand-rollers, have stocks of metal, and are sometimes as much as 50 inches long. They are driven by friction-disks running with the bed of the press.—Lithographic slate. Same as lithographic stone.—Lithographic stone, a compact slaty limestone, of a yellowish color and fine grain, used in lithography. The best comes from the Naggy oolites of Solnhofen in Bavaria; but others are got in the oolites of England, France, and Greece, and from older rocks in Canada.—Lithographic-stone dresser, a machine for facing lithographic stones, or polishing their faces.—Lithographic varnish, a medium employed in making and also for thinning lithographic printing-ink. It is prepared from linseed-oil, heated and then burned, and retains enough of the greasy character to give the ink the qualities necessary for lithographic printing, but not enough to grease the stone or paper.

Lithographical (lith-ō-graf'i-kəl), *a.* [*lithographic* + *-al*.] Same as *lithographic*. [Rare.]

Lithographically (lith-ō-graf'i-kəl-lī), *adv.* By means of, or as regards, lithography.

Lithographize (li-thog'ra-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lithographized*, *ppr.* *lithographizing*. [*lithograph* + *-ize*.] To lithograph. [Rare.]

This picture has been lithographized.

Archæologia, XXII. 452.

Lithography (li-thog'ra-fī), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *γραφία*, *graphia*, writing.] The art of making a picture, design, or writing upon stone in such a manner that ink-impressions can be taken from the work, and of producing such impressions by a process analogous to ordinary printing. Lithography was invented by Aloys Senefelder of Munich, about 1798. A special kind of stone is used, called *lithographic stone*. (See *lithographic*.) The design may be put upon the stone by direct drawing, by transfer from paper or from another stone, by engraving, or by transfer from a photograph. In the first process the stone is prepared by grinding to give it a grained or slightly roughened surface, on which the design is drawn with a lithographic crayon precisely as it is to appear in print, but reversed; or the surface is smoothed, and the design is made with pen or brush in lithographic ink. When the drawing is finished, the stone is etched with dilute nitric acid, and then flooded with a solution of gum arabic in water, or it is flooded with nitric-acid and gum-arabic solutions combined. The acid decomposes the soap of the crayon or ink, and leaves the marked surface of the stone in a chemical condition that fits it to absorb fatty inks. The gum-water, on the other hand, covers with an adherent film all those parts of the surface of the stone which have been left untouched by the crayon or ink. The stone is then passed on to the printer, who "washes out" the picture with turpentine, after which the image appears faintly defined in white. To print from it, an ink-roller is now passed over the stone. The wet gummed surface resists the ink and remains clean, while the design takes up the ink and readily gives it back to paper under pressure in the press. The second or autographic process is by transfer. The design, picture, map, or writing is made on prepared paper with the proper ink, dampened, laid face downward on a heated stone and pulled through the press, when the ink leaves the paper and adheres to the stone. The after-treatment is the same as in the first process. Transfers are also made from stone to stone in like manner, to save from wear the original drawing on the first stone. The third process is allied to copperplate engraving. A smooth stone is prepared with gum-water, its face is colored with lamp-black or other pigment, and the picture is scratched through the gum with a steel needle. When it is finished the stone is oiled, and the oil is absorbed wherever the surface of the stone has been laid bare by the needle. The incised design is thus made fit to take up fatty inks, which are resisted by the gummed surface so long as it is kept damp. The fourth process is that of transferring a photograph to the stone, and is called *photolithography* (which see). These four processes are modified and combined in a great variety of ways, yet in all, with the exception of photolithography, the method is essentially that invented by Senefelder.

Lithoid (lith'oid), *a.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, like stone, stony, + *ειδής*, *eidos*, form.] Resembling a stone; of a stony structure: opposed to *vitreous*. See *devitrification*.

By the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes lithoid—in other words, undergoes devitrification.

Geol. Text-Book of Geol. (3d ed.), p. 108.

Lithoidal (li-thoi'dal), *a.* [*lithoid* + *-al*.] Same as *lithoid*.

Litholabe (lith-ō-lab), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *λαβάνειν*, *labain*, take, seize.] In *surg.*, an instrument formerly employed for keeping a stone in the bladder fixed so that it could be acted upon by lithotritric instruments.

Litholapaxy (lith-ō-la-pak'si), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *λαπάξω*, an evacuation, *lappaossein*, empty.] In *surg.*, a form of lithotripsy; a method of crushing stone in the bladder and evacuating it.

Litholatrous (li-thol'a-trus), *a.* [*litholatr-y* + *-ous*.] Practising or pertaining to litholatry: as, *litholatrous* persons or rites. *Imp. Dict.*

Litholatry (li-thol'a-tri), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *λατρεία*, worship: see *latrēia*.] The worship of stones of particular shapes. *Imp. Dict.*

Litholeine (li-thō'lē-in), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *λίον*, *lion*, oil, + *-ine*.] A yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases.

Lithologic (lith-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*lithology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lithology or the science of rocks; relating to stones; concerning the nature or composition of stone; petrographic.

Lithological (lith-ō-loj'i-kəl), *a.* [*lithologic* + *-al*.] Same as *lithologic*.

Lithologically (lith-ō-loj'i-kəl-lī), *adv.* In a lithological manner; from a lithological point of view; as regards lithologic character or structure: as, strata *lithologically* distinct.

Lithologist (li-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*lithology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in lithology.

Lithology (li-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *λογία*, *logia*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. A branch of mineralogy concerned with the minute study of rocks, with the object of finding out what minerals make up the different varieties. This is done chiefly by the microscopic study of the rocks, out for this purpose into thin sections and properly mounted for examination. See *petrography* and *petrology*. 2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study and treatment of calculi found in the human body.

Lithomancy (lith-ō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *μαντεία*, divination, *mantia*, a diviner.] Divination or prediction by means of stones.

As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Str. T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 2.

Lithomarge (lith-ō-mārj), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *λίμαρξ*, *limarx*, marl.] One of several imperfectly determined minerals, or mixtures of minerals, all of which are hydrous silicates of alumina, and closely related to or identical with kaolin and kaolinite. Some varieties are compact, others more or less pulverulent. The word is little used in English except as the translation of the German *Steinmark*, literally 'rock-marrow.'

Lithopædium (lith-ō-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., *Gr.* *lithos*, a stone, + *παιδίον*, *paidion*, dim. of *παῖς* (*païs*), a child.] A dead fetus, retained, and impregnated with salts of lime.

Lithophaga (li-thof'a-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lithophagus*: see *lithophagous*.] A family of bivalve mollusks containing several genera whose members burrow in rocks and other hard substances, as *Saxicava*, *Petricola*, *Venerupis*, etc. The term is no longer in use; the family being heterogeneous, its representatives are by modern systematists dissociated in different families, namely *Saxicavidae* (or *Glycymeridae*), *Petricolidae*, and *Veneridae*. Also called *Lithophaga*, *Lithophagi*, *Lithophagidae*. *Lamarck*, 1812-18.

Lithophagi (li-thof'a-gī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *lithophagous*.] 1. Eaters of stone: applied collectively or indiscriminately to animals that perforate or penetrate stones or stony objects to make a nest or burrow for themselves therein. Such are the lithodorous mollusks, as date-shells (*Lithodomus*) and piddocks (*Pholidota*), various scophytes, annelids, etc. See cuts under *date-shell* and *piddock*. 2. [cap.] Same as *Lithophaga*.

Lithophagidae (lith-ō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr.* *lithophaga* + *-idae*.] Same as *Lithophaga*.

Lithophagous (li-thof'a-gus), *a.* [*NL.* *lithophaga*, *Gr.* *lithos*, a stone, + *φαγεῖν*, *est.*] 1. Eating stones; swallowing gravel, as a bird.— 2. Perforating or penetrating stones, as the *Lithophaga*; lithodorous.

Lithophagus (li-thof'a-gus), *n.* [NL.: see *lithophagous*.] 1. A genus of mussels of the family *Mytilidae* (not pertaining to the *Lithophaga*): same as *Lithodomus*, 1.

Lithophane (lith-ō-fān), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *φανής*, appearing, *phainesthai*, appear.] A style of ornamentation adapted for lamps, decorative windows, and other transparencies, produced by impressing sheets of porcelain-glass, when in a soft state, with figures, which become visible by transmitted light.

Lithophosphor (lith-ō-fos-fōr), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *φωσφόρος*, giving light: see *phosphor*, *phosphorus*.] A stone that becomes phosphorescent when heated.

Lithophosphoric (lith-ō-fos-fōr'ik), *a.* [*lithophosphor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lithophosphor, or having its nature; becoming phosphorescent by heat.

Lithophotography (lith-ō-fōt'og'ra-fī), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *Ε. photography*, *q. v.*] Same as *photolithography*. *Imp. Dict.*

Lithophyll (lith-ō-fīl), *n.* [NL., *Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or impression.

Lithophyses (lith-ō-fī'sē), *n.; pl.* *lithophyses* (-sē). [NL., *Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *φύσα*, bellows.] A spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure: so called by Richthofen. See *spherulite*.

Lithophyse (lith-ō-fī'sē), *n.* Same as *lithophyses*.

Lithophyte (lith-ō-fīt), *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Any one of the polyps whose substance is stony or hard, as corals and sea-fans. The older naturalists classed them with plants, whence the name.

Lithophytic (lith-ō-fīt'ik), *a.* [*lithophyte* + *-ic*.] Same as *lithophytous*.

Lithophytont, *n.* [NL.: see *lithophyte*.] A lithophyte.

Coral . . . is a *lithophyton*, or stone plant, and groweth at the bottom of the sea. *Str. T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 5.

Lithophytous (lith-ō-fī-tus), *a.* [*lithophyte* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

Lithornis (li-thōr'nīs), *n.* [NL., *Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The generic name proposed by Professor Owen for certain bird-remains from the Eocene clay at Sheppey in England, supposed to have been acediptrine. The species is named *Lithornis cultrarius*.

Lithosia (li-thō'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), *Gr.* *lithos*, a stone.] The typical genus of the *Lithosiidae*. The palpi are short, squamous, and two-jointed; the antennae are simple, and setose in the male;



Lithosia cephalica. (Cross shows natural size.)

This moth is a pure silvery-white. The fringe on the under pair of wings is long and soft.

and the tibiae are short and slender. There are nearly 100 species, and the genus is wide-spread. *L. bicolor* is common in North America. The common footman of Great Britain is *L. complanata*, of a dull color, expanding about 1½ inches.

Lithosiid (li-thō'si-id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lithosiidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Lithosiidae*; a footman.

Lithosiidae (lith-ō-si-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr.* *Lithosia* + *-idae*.] A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Lithosia*; the footmen. They have a slender body, filiform antennae, moderate three-jointed labial palpi, ample wings, subelliptical fore wings, and unfolded hind wings with a conspicuous frenulum. The larva feed upon plants and lichens, and are often clothed with hairs arising from piligerous tubercles. There are about 100 genera, and the family is wide-spread. Also written *Lithosiada*, *Lithosida*.

Lithospermum (lith-ō-spēr'mē-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1845), *Gr.* *Lithospermum* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of plants of the tribe *Boragaeae*, typified by the genus *Lithospermum*, and characterized by having the four erect or incurved nutlets sessile and attached by the immediate base to a plane gynobase. It embraces 17 genera of herbs or low shrubs, including among them *Mertensia* (the lungwort), *Onosmodium* (the false gromwell), *Myosotis* (the forget-me-not), and many other well-known plants.

Lithospermous (lith-ō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In bot., having hard and stone-like fruit.

Lithospermum (lith-ō-spēr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (so called in allusion to the nuts or seeds, which are very hard and have a polished surface), *Gr.* *lithos*, stone, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] A genus of plants of the

tribe *Boragaeae*, type of the subtribe *Lithospermeae*, characterized by a corolla with a cylindrical tube, a usually naked throat, and a spreading limb. The stamens are included and the nutlets smooth, with a small flat surface at the base. There are about 40 species, growing throughout the warm and temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, in eastern Africa, and the western part of South America. They are rough hairy herbs, rarely undershrubs, bearing purple, blue, white, or yellow flowers, either solitary in the axils or (the upper) in leafy bracted spikes or racemes. See *grummet*, *alcornoque*, & *pusseum*.

lithosphere (lith'-ō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος, stone, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see sphere.*] The crust of the earth: a designation corresponding with *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*. [*Little used.*]

lithostrotion (lith'-ō-strō'-ti-on), *n.* [*N.L., < L. lithostrotus, mosaic, < Gr. λίθοστρωτος, paved with stones, < λίθος, stone, + στρώω, covered, < στρώνω, spread: see strew, strow.*] 1. A kind of fossil coral found in mountain limestone. *Lloyd* (*Lloyd*), 1899.—2. [*asp.*] A genus of fossil rugose stone-corals of the family *Cyathophylloidea*. Also *Lithostrotium*.

lithothryptic (lith'-ō-thrip'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. λίθος, stone, + θρυπτικός, able to break, < θρῖπειν, break to pieces.*] Same as *lithotrittic*. Sometimes, erroneously, *lithothryptic*.

lithothryptist (lith'-ō-thrip'tist), *n.* [*< lithothryptic + -ist.*] Same as *lithotritist*.

lithothryptor (lith'-ō-thrip-tor), *n.* [*< lithothryptic + -or.*] Same as *lithotrittor*.

lithothrypty (lith'-ō-thrip-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος, stone, + θρῖπειν, break to pieces.*] The operation of crushing stone in the bladder; lithotripsy. **lithotint** (lith'-ō-tint), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος, stone, + E. tint.*] 1. The art or process of producing pictures in colors from lithographic stones.—2. A picture so produced.

lithotome (lith'-ō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθοτομος, cutting stones, < λίθος, stone, + τέμνειν, τμήν, cut: see tome.*] 1. A mineral which in its rough state has the appearance of a cut gem.—2. In *swg.*, an improper name for a cystotome.

lithotomic (lith'-ō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*< lithotome + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or performed by lithotomy.

lithotomical (lith'-ō-tōm'ik-al), *a.* [*< lithotomic + -al.*] Same as *lithotomic*.

lithotomist (li-thot'-ō-mist), *n.* [*< lithotome + -ist.*] One who practises cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotomise (li-thot'-ō-miz), *v. t.;* [*pret. and pp. lithotomised, ppr. lithotomising.*] [*< lithotome + -ise.*] To perform lithotomy on.

He *lithotomised* a man, but was unable to extract a stone. *E. D. Gray, Autobiog.*, p. 45.

Lithotomus (li-thot'-ō-mus), *n.* [*N.L.: see lithotome.*] Same as *Lithophagus* or *Lithodomus*: a term coined to replace *Lithophagus*, in order to avoid the implication that the members of this genus eat the rock they excavate. *Nitzsche*, 1825; *Voigt*, 1834.

lithotomy (li-thot'-ō-mi), *n.* [*< L.L. lithotomia, < Gr. λίθοτομία, a cutting of stones, a cutting for stone, < λίθοτομος, cutting stones, cutting for stone: see lithotome.*] The operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotripsy (lith'-ō-trip-si), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος, stone, + τριψω, rubbing, < τριβω, rub.*] Same as *lithotripsy*.

lithotriptic (lith'-ō-trip'tik), *a.* [*< lithotripsy (-trip-) + -ic.*] Same as *lithotrittic*.

lithotriptist (lith'-ō-trip'tist), *n.* [*< lithotripsy (-trip-) + -ist.*] Same as *lithotritist*.

lithotriptor (lith'-ō-trip-tor), *n.* [*< lithotripsy (-trip-) + -or.*] Same as *lithotrittor*.

lithotrite (lith'-ō-trit), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. tritus, pp. of terere, rub: see trite.*] An instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder, so as to reduce it to small particles which will pass through the urethra. Also *lithotritor*.

lithotritile (lith'-ō-trit'ik), *a.* [*As lithotrite + -ic; partly confused with lithotripsy.*] Of or pertaining to lithotripsy; having the property of destroying stone in the bladder.

lithotritist (lith'-ō-trit-tist), *n.* [*< lithotrite + -ist.*] One who practises lithotripsy. Also *lithotryptist*.

lithotrittor (lith'-ō-trit-tor), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. tritor, a rubber, < terere, pp. tritus, rub, grind.*] Same as *lithotrite*.

lithotrixy (lith'-ō-tri-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. tritus, pp. of terere, rub, grind.*] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called a lithotrite.

lithotype (lith'-ō-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος, stone, + τύπος, impression: see type.*] 1. A kind of stereotype plate produced by lithotypy.—2. A

method of printing from lithographic stone in the same manner as from type, the design on the stone being etched deeply enough to admit of the use of the type-press. *E. H. Knight*, *lithotype* (lith'-ō-tip), *v. t.;* [*pret. and pp. lithotyped, ppr. lithotyping.*] [*< lithotype, n.*] To prepare for printing by lithotypy.

lithotypic (lith'-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [*< lithotype + -ic.*] Relating to lithotypy; printed by the lithotype process.

lithotypy (lith'-ō-ti-pi), *n.* [*As lithotype + -y.*] A peculiar process of stereotyping by pressing the types into a soft mold or matrix. On the removal of the types the hollows left by them are filled with a mixture of gum shells, fine sand, tar, and linseed-oil in a heated state. This mixture when thrown into cold water becomes hard, and forms a plate ready to be printed from. From the sand present in it, it has a stony texture.

lit-house (lit'-hous), *n.* A dye-house. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lithoxyle (li-thok'sil), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος, stone, + ξύλον, wood.*] A variety of wood-opal, which retains distinctly the form and texture of the original wood.

lithoxylite (li-thok'si-lit), *n.* [*< lithoxyle + -ite.*] Same as *lithoxyle*.

Lithuanian (lith'-ō-ā-ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< Lithuania (see def.) + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania, or to its people or language.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a race inhabiting Lithuania, formerly an independent country south-east of the Baltic sea, afterward subject to Poland, now included in West Russia.—2. The language of Lithuania. It is one of a branch of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, usually called *Letto* or *Lettick*, and most nearly allied to Slavic. These languages are spoken in parts of western Russia and eastern Prussia.

Lithuanic (lith'-ō-an'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Lithuania + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Same as *Lithuanian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Lithuanian*, 2; in a wider sense, same as *Lettic*.

lithuria (li-thū'ri-ā), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + οὐρον, urine.*] The presence of an abnormal amount of uric acid in the urine.

lithwale (lith'-wāk), *a.* [*Also dial. leathwale; < ME. lithwayke, lithewayke, < leothewok, < AS. lithwād, lithwād, leothwād, with plant joints, flexible, < lith (pl. lithu), a joint, + wād, yielding, weak: see lith and weak.*] Limber; flexible; pliable.

lithy (lith'-i-or-thi), *a.* [*Also dial. lithy; < lithel + -y.*] 1. Litho; easily bent; pliable.

Their *lithy* bodies bound with limits of a shell. *A. Herrings Taylor* (1698). (*Narr.*)

2. Heavy; warm; applied to the weather. *Halwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lithy-tree (lith'-i-trē), *n.* [*So called from its pliable limbs; < lithy + tree.*] The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; also, *Rhus caustica*.

litigable (lit'-i-gā-bl), *a.* [*< ML. litigabilis, < L. litigare, litigate: see litigate.*] Capable of being litigated, or made the subject of a suit at law.

litigant (lit'-i-gant), *a. and n.* [= *F. litigant* = *Sp. Pg. lit. litigante, < L. litigan(-t)e, ppr. of litigare, litigate: see litigate.*] 1. *a.* Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.

II. *n.* One who is a party to a suit at law.

In all the Teutonic bodies of custom except the English and the Lombardic, even when the greatest latitude of seizure is allowed to litigants out of Court, some judicial person or body must be applied to before they proceed to extremities. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 284.

litigate (lit'-i-gāt), *v.;* [*pret. and pp. litigated, ppr. litigating.*] [*< L. litigatus, pp. of litigare, dispute, quarrel, carry on a suit, < lit(-), strife, dispute, suit, + agere, drive, carry on: see lit and agent.*] 1. *Intrans.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Asplé, Fargerson*.

II. *trans.* To make the subject of a suit at law; bring before a court of law for decision; prosecute or defend at law, as a right or claim.

It is taken absolutely for granted that there is somewhere a rule of known law which will cover the facts of the dispute now *litigated*. *Maine, Ancient Law*, p. 81.

litigation (lit'-i-gā'shon), *n.* [*< L.L. litigatio(-n), a dispute, < L. litigatus, pp. of litigare (> lit. litigare = *Pg. Sp. litigar*, quarrel, carry on a suit: see litigate.*] 1. The act or process of litigating or carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity; a judicial contest.

It was a curious coincidence that the great breach between England and Rome should be the result of a *litigation* in a matrimonial suit. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, i. 408.

Nothing quells a spirit of *litigation* like despair of success. *Paley, Moral Philoa.*, vi. 2.

2. Any dispute or discussion dependent upon evidence for decision. [*Rare.*]

Whether the "museur sense" directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of *litigation* among psychologists. *W. James, Mind*, XII. 1.

litigator (lit'-i-gā-tor), *n.* [*< L. litigator, < litigare, litigate: see litigate.*] One who litigates.

litigious (li-tij-i-ōs'i-ti), *a.* [*< L. as if *litigiosus(-t)e, < litigiosus, contentious: see litigiosus.*] 1. The character or quality of being litigious; litigiousness.—2. In *Scots law*, a tacit legal prohibition of alienation, to the prejudice of a begun action or diligence the object of which is to attain the possession or to acquire the property of a particular subject, or to attach it in security of debt. *Imp. Dict.*

litigious (li-tij'us), *a.* [*< F. litigieux = *Sp. Pg. litigioso, < L. litigiosus, disputatious, contentious, < litigium, strife, dispute, < litigare, dispute: see litigate.**] 1. Inclined to litigate or go to law; given to the practice of bringing lawsuits; fond of litigation; contentious.

A rich *litigious* lord I love to follow,
A lord that builds his happiness on brawlings.

Malcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

2. Subject to or dependent upon legal contest; hence, disputable; controvertible; subject to contention: as, *litigious right*.

No fences, parted fields, nor marks nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 194.

The Governor . . . encouraged me to buy it, saying "that such kind of lands only were lawful here to be bought and sold, and that this was not in the least *litigious*."

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner), i. 395.

3. Of or pertaining to litigation; relating to or connected with legal contention.

They view'd the ground of Rome's *litigious* hall;
Once oxen low'd where now the lawyers bawl.

Dryden, Æneid, viii.

I never visit these scenes . . . without a very vehement desire to be disengaged . . . from *litigious* terms.

R. Choate, Addresses, etc., p. 184.

The *litigious* sophism, a logical puzzle, which runs thus: A law-student agreed to pay his teacher a certain sum if he won his first case. As he never had a case, his teacher sued him for the amount, thinking that if the matter was not decided in his favor in the first instance, he should necessarily win a second process for the same money, because the law-student would then have won his first case. The student, on the other hand, maintained that if the case was decided in his favor, he ought not to be compelled to pay; and if it were decided against him, then by the terms of the contract he should not pay.

litigiously (li-tij'us-li), *adv.* In a litigious or contentious manner.

litigiousness (li-tij'us-nēs), *n.* The character of being litigious; a disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

Litopa (li-ti'-ō-pā), *n.* [*N.L., so called as having a simple aperture, without a spout; irreg. < Gr. λῆτος, smooth, plain, simple, + ὅρυ, hole, aperture.*] The typical genus of *Litopidae*. The species are very small. They are oceanic, and attach themselves to gulfweed by glutinous threads.

Litopidae (lit'-i-op'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Litopa + -idae.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods typified by the genus *Litopa*; the gulfweed-snails. They are related to the *Rissoidea* and *Cerithiidae*, but have filaments developed from the epipodium and operculiferous lobe. The shell is conic, with an entire aperture (whence the name) and a truncated columella. The species are of small size, and live in various seas, chiefly on sargassum.

litiscontestatio (li-tis-kon-tēs-tā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. litiscontestatio, < L.L. litis contestatio(-n), the formal entering of a suit by calling witnesses: L. litis, gen. of lis, strife, lawsuit; contestatio(-n), an attesting by witnesses: see contestation.*] In *Scots law*, the appearance of parties in court to contest their rights.

litispendency (li-tis-pen'dēns), *n.* [*< OF. litispendency, < ML. litis pendency, pendency of a suit: L. litis, gen. of lis, a suit, + ML. pendencia, pendency: see pendency.*] In law: (a) The time during which a lawsuit is going on. (b) A plea that another action is pending.

litmus (lit'mus), *n.* [*A corruption of lacmus, simulating dial. lit, dye: see lacmus.*] A peculiar coloring matter procured from *Rocella tinctoria* and some other lichens. It is prepared chiefly in Holland by macerating the lichens with a mixture of urine, lime, and potash or soda. As a result of the fermentation, the mass finally becomes blue, when it is removed, is mixed with calcareous matter to give it consistency, and is then allowed to harden in molds. Paper dyed blue by litmus, called *litmus-paper*, is reddened by an acid, for the presence of which it is used as a test; its blue color is restored by an alkali. See *crucid*.—*Litmus* on rags, or *lithmus* on drapery, a name given to a pigment prepared by steeping coarse linen rags in the juice of *Oreton tinctorium*, and afterward subjecting them to the action of ammonia from urine or stable-manure. The *lithmus* on drapery is used especially to color the crust

of certain kinds of Holland cheeses, in order to render them less liable to decay or to attacks of cheese-mites. The color of the cloths is blue, but turns red after application to the cheese.—*Litterus*—paper. See above.

Litonotidae (lit-ō-not-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Litonotus* + *-idae*.] A family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by the genus *Litonotus*, free-swimming, soft and flexible, and of lanceolate or elongate figure. They have a narrow and often highly elastic neck-like anterior prolongation; the entire ventral surface flat and finely ciliated throughout; the dorsal surface smooth and fibrous, and mostly convex; the oral aperture ventral; a series of larger preoral cilia mostly developed in advance of the oral aperture; the pharynx unarméd; and the trichocysts usually abundant.

Litonotus (lit-ō-nō-tus), *n.* [NL. (Wrzesniowski, 1870), < Gr. *λίτος*, smooth, + *νότος*, back.] The typical genus of *Litonotidae*. *L. fasciola* inhabits ponds.

litoral, *a.* See *littoral*.

Litoralia (lit-ō-rā-lī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Litoralis*, of or belonging to the sea-shore.] In Fieber's classification, a subsection of aquatic hemipterous insects, including those which are subaquatic.

littēs (lit-ō-tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίτός*, plainness, simplicity, < *λίος*, smooth, plain, < *λίς*, smooth.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. Thus, "a citizen of no mean city" means one "of an illustrious city."

litra (lī-trā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίτρα*, a pound, a silver coin, prob. a dial. var. of *L. libra*, a pound; see *libra*.] A silver coin of Sicily. Compare *decalitron*.

litrameter (li-tram'e-tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίτρα*, a pound (see *liter*), + *μέτρον*, a measure (see *meter*).] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

litre, *n.* See *liter*.

litres (lī-tēr), *n.* [*f.* *litro*, OF. *litro*, *litre*, prob. orig. **litro* = Fr. *litra* = It. dial. *litra*], a band used in draping a church for a funeral service; prob. orig. a var. of *litte*, a border, band; see *litte*, *litte*.] In *her.*, a black band, supposed to represent the knightly belt, charged with the arms of the defunct, and painted on the wall of a church or chapel at the time of the funeral. This variety of the funeral achievement was formerly considered a mark of very high dignity. It is now nearly abandoned.

litres (lit-ro), *n.* [Chilian.] A small tree of Chili, *Rhus caustica*, with very hard wood, used for axletrees, cogs, and furniture.

Litsea (lit-sē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1789), from the Jap. name of the tree.] A genus of lauraceous trees, rarely shrubs, of the tribe *Litseeae*, characterized by dioecious flowers with usually a four- to six-parted involucre. There are nine, twelve, or an indefinite number of stamens in the three-parted flower, and six in the two-parted, all having four-lobed anthers. The leaves are usually alternate and coriaceous, with a pinnate venation or triple-nerved, and the staminate flowers are generally sessile, while the pistillate are often umbellid. There are about 125 species, natives of tropical and eastern Asia and Australia. *L. dealbata* of Australia, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses, is called *brushland mist-tree*.

Litseeae (lit-sē-ā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1840), < *Litsea* + *-aceae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Laurineae*, based on the genus *Litsea*, distinguishable from the tribe *Perseaeeae* by having intorse anthers, and a short dense inflorescence, either subsessile or on a short peduncle. It embraces 9 genera, among which are included some of the most important of the order, such as *Laurus* (the laurel), *Lindera* (the wild allspice), and *Sassafras*.

litter (lit-ster), *n.* [*f.* ME. *litter*, *litterer*, *lytster*, *lyster*, a dyer; < *lit* + *-ster*.] A dyer. [Old and prov. Eng.]

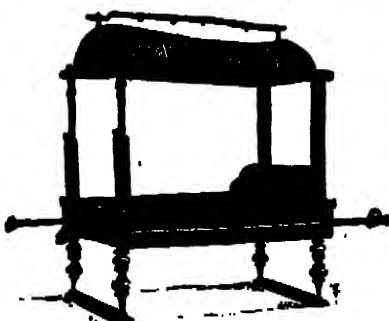
No madry welde, or wod no *litterers*
Ne know. Chaucer, *Former Age*, l. 17.

litt. D. See *Lit. D.*

litten (lit'en), *n.* [Also *liten*; a dial. var. of *leighton*.] 1. A garden. *Ray*.—2. A churchyard. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

litter (lit'er), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *littour*; < ME. *litter*, *littere*, *lyter*, *lytere*, *lytler*, < OF. *littere*, Fr. *littere* = Fr. *litteria*, *littera* = Sp. *littera* = Pg. *littera* = It. *littera* as if **lecticaria* (ML. also *littera*, *littera*, *litteria*, after OF.), a litter (cf. *lecticarius*, a litter-bearer), < *lectica*, a litter, sedan, < *lectus* (> *f.* *lit*), a bed; < *√* *leg* = E. *leg*; see *lectual*, *lectica*, *lectern*, etc., and *lie*.] All the various senses are derived from the primitive sense, a 'bed' or 'couch,' whence 'a portable bed,' 'a bed for animals' (usually of loose straw), etc. It is an error to refer 'litter,' a brood, to Icel. *litr*, *litr*, a place where animals produce their young. The E. word from this source is the dial. *lajter*, *latter*, *lighter*, *lauchter*.] 1. A vehicle consisting of a bed or couch sus-

pended between shafts, and borne by men or horses. It was formerly esteemed as an easy and fashionable method of carriage. Among the Romans the litter



Ancient Roman Litter, preserved in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

(*lectica*) was borne by slaves set apart for that special service; it was in common use by patricians in the time of Tiberius. In Europe horse-litters were much used before the introduction of coaches.

Make someone all thyn ote an thy peple; and when thei be alle come, do the to be bore in a *lyter*, and so go fight with thyn ennys; and, wite it verily, thou shalt hem venquise. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 92.

2. A form of hurdle-bed on which a sick or wounded person is conveyed from one point to another, as to a hospital in a city, or to a field-hospital on a battle-field. For this purpose the stretcher or hand-litter is in use, consisting of canvas, about 6 ft long by 3 feet wide, securely fastened at the sides to two hard-wood poles about 8 feet long, and convenient for rolling up. Horse- and mule-litters of various forms are used in some armies and in American frontier service.

3. A birth or bringing forth of more than one young animal at a time, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, etc.

The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrowed.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, vi. 256.

My mother had ij. whelps at one *litter*,

Both borne in Lent.

Marriage of Wit and Wisdom (1870).

4. A number of young animals brought forth at a birth: used with reference to mammals which regularly give birth to more than one young at once, as the sow, bitch, cat, rabbit, etc., and only slightly of human beings.—

5. Loose straw, hay, or the like, spread on a floor or the ground as bedding for horses, cows, or other animals.

Grooms pallets shyn fyle and make *litters*,
ix fote on lengths with-out diwers.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

6. Waste matter, as shreds, fragments, or the like, scattered about, as on a floor; scattered rubbish; things strewn about in a careless or slovenly manner; clutter.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift*.

7. A condition of disorder or confusion: as, the room is in a *litter*.—Indian *litter*, an extemporized litter made by attaching three cross-pieces to two stout saplings, by means of notches and cords. The sick or wounded man is laid in his blanket, which is then knotted to the framework. In storms the man is protected by a top made with a blanket stretched over bent twigs.—To be in *litter*, to be in the state of bringing forth young, or of lying in with young, as a sow or a bitch.

He called me Turnoto and asked what were the price
o' pigs. I asked him, were any of his family in *litter*.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 116.

litter (lit'er), *v.* [*f.* *litter*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. f. To carry in a litter.

These Pagan ladies were *litter'd* to Campus Martius, ours
are coach'd to Hyde-Park. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 112.

2. To scatter straw, hay, or other similar substance on or over for bedding.

At last he found a stall where oxen stood, . . .
But, for his ease, wall *littered* was the floor.
Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, l. 226.

3. To spread a bed for; supply with litter: usually with *down*.

I'll see the horse well *littered*.

The Suffolk Miracles (Child's Ballads, I. 321).

4. To make litter of; use for litter.

Then to their roots
The light soil gently move, and strew around
Old leaves or *litter'd* straw, to screen from heat
The tender infants. *Doddsley*, *Agriculture*, ii.

5. To bring forth; give birth to: said of mammals which usually produce a number at a birth, as the sow, cat, rabbit, bitch, etc., or slightly of human beings.

My father named me Antolynus; who being, as I am, *littered* under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles.
Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 2. 24.

6. To scatter things over or about in a careless or slovenly manner.

They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round.
Swift, *Cadenus and Vanessa*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be supplied with a bed or litter for bedding; sleep in litter: as, to *litter* in the straw.

The inn
Where he and his horse *littered*.
Habington, *Castara*, ii.

2. To bring forth a litter of young animals.

These [dogs] have in this City no particular owners; . . . [the Turks] thinking it nevertheless a deed of piety to feed, and provide them kennels to *litter* in.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 45.

A horrible desert, . . . where the she-wolf still *littered*.
Macaulay.

litterateur (lit-ē-ra-tēr), *n.* [F., < L. *litterator*; see *litterator*.] A literary man; one who is engaged in literary work; one who adopts literature as a profession.

littery (lit'er-ē), *a.* [*f.* *litter*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Consisting of litter; encumbered or covered with litter.

little (lit'l), *a.* and *n.*; compar. *less*, superl. *least* (rarely, and only in modern obs. or dial. use, *littler*, *littles*). [*f.* ME. *litel*, *littel*, *lytel*, *litte*, *lutel*, < AS. *lytel*, *litel* = OS. *luttel* = D. *luttel* = MLG. *luttel* = OHG. *luzil*, *luzil*, MHG. G. dial. *lützel* = (with a diff. base *lit-*, instead of *lut-* as in the preceding forms) Icel. *littill* = Dan. *lille* = Sw. *lille*, *lilla* = Goth. *lētilla*, *littile*; also without the suffix *-el*, ME. *lit*, *lyt*, < AS. *lyt* = OS. *lut* = D. (dim.) *lütje* = LG. *lüt*, dim. *lütje* = Icel. *litt* (adv.) = Sw. *liten*, *litt* = Dan. *liden*, *lidet*, *lidd* (adv.), *litt* (cf. E. dial. *litte*, < ME. *litte*, *lyte*, abbr. of *lytel*, *lytel*, *lytel*, etc.); root unknown. The word is connected by Skeat with AS. *lytig*, deceitful (< *lot*, deceit; cf. Goth. *luts*, deceitful, *lutun*, betray), as if the sense 'little' in size were derived from the sense of 'little' in spirit, 'mean,' 'base'; but this is improbable in itself, and no such transition or connection of sense appears in AS. use.] I. *a.* Not large or much. (a) Of small size, bulk, or compass; diminutive, absolutely or relatively: as, a *little* grain of sand; a *little* child or man; the *little* finger.

Thanne was the place to *littell* for them all,
Wherefore the Sowdon anon dede ordemay
A larger place owi vpon the playn.

Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), l. 1392.

Presumptuous man! the reason wouldst thou know,
Why form'd so weak, so *littell*, and so blind?

Pope, *Essay on Man*, l. 36.

(b) Not large in number; having few constituent members or parts: as, a *little* army or fleet; a *little* city.

If the household be too *littell* for the lamb. *Ex.* xii. 4.

(c) Not much; of small amount, quantity, or degree; restricted; limited: as, a *little* food or drink; *little* joy or happiness; *little* influence.

O thou of *littell* faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?

Mat. xiv. 31.

There was too much talk . . . and too *littell* real work done.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, v.

(d) Not of great extent or duration; not long; short in space or time; brief: as, a *little* way or distance; a *little* while.

Our *littell* life

Is rounded with a sleep.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 157.

(e) Not great; small in consideration, dignity, consequence, etc.; petty; inconsiderable; insignificant: as, a *little* of fine; *littell* affairs; a *littell* accident.

I wol you telle a *littell* thing in prose,

That oughte lyken you, as I suppose.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to Tale of Melibee, l. 21.

When thou wast *littell* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel? *1 Sam.* xv. 17.

These considerations have given me a kind of contempt for those who have risen by unworthy ways. I am not ashamed to be *littell*, when I see them so infamously great.

Dryden, *Ded.* of the Third Misc.

Hence—(f) Petty in character; mean; narrow; wanting breadth or largeness: as, a *little* soul or mind.

There are poets *littell* enough to envy even a poet-laureate.
Gray, *Letters*, i. 242.

Little assimilations. See *assimilation*.—**Little casino.** See *casino*.—**Little case.** See *little-case*, below.—**Little fever,** go, habit, office, etc. See the nouns.—**Little hours.** See *hour*.—**Little pint,** a pint pot; also, the contents of a pint pot.—**The Little Entrance.** See *entrance*.—**The Little masters.** See *master*.—**My.** (b) Minute, tiny. (c) and (d) Scanty, slender, moderate. (e) Insignificant, contemptible, weak. See *littleness*.

II. *n.* A small quantity, amount, space, or the like.

Suche other tymes when we haue *lytle* or nothyngs a doying elles.

Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), *Prolog.*, p. xxiii.

A *littell* that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked.

Ps. xxxvi. 16.

Walk you that way,

Whilst I in seculous meditation stray

A *littell* this way.

Flower, *Faithful Shepherdess*, ii. 4.

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

Goldsmith, The Hermit.

• A little, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent; for a short time.

Long a little with thy lede, I logly biscecha.

Altketter's Poems (ed. Morris), II. 614.

Here is her picture: let me see: I think,
If I had such a fire, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as in this here
And yet the painter flattered her a little.

Shak., T. G. of V., IV. 4. 192.

Pray stay a little, my lord. Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4. 63.

By little and little, by slow degrees: gradually.—In little, on a small scale; within a small compass; in miniature; as, the history of one's life in little.

Those that would make mows at him while my father lived give twenty, forty, fifty, an hundred ducats a-piece for his picture in little. Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 394.

Into littlet, very near; almost.

For which we han so sorwed, he and I,
That into litt both it hadde us slawe.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 394.

Not a little, considerably.—To make little of. See make.

little (lit'l), *adv.* [*ME. litel, litil, lytel, etc.*, < *AS. lytel*, *adv.*, prop. neut. acc. of the adj.: see *little*, *a.* and *n.*] In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly.

Master, be well war of the scroffe of Notynggum,
For he ys lytell howr frende.

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 22).

How very little the world misses anybody!

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 285.

littlet (lit'l), *v.* [*ME. litelen, lytolen, tutelen, lutlen*, < *AS. lyttan*, become or make little, < *lytt*, little: see *little*, *a.*] *I. intrans.* To become little or less.

His Godhede littles not thei ho lowe litte.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

II. *trans.* To make less. Compare *belittle*.

littlebeak (lit'l-bēk), *n.* A brachiopod of the genus *Rhynchonella*; a rhynchonellid.

little-ease (lit'l-ēz), *n.* A state of discomfort or misery; hence, anything that causes uneasiness; specifically, an old name for a punishment causing bodily discomfort or pain, as the stocks or the pillory, or some especially uncomfortable part of a prison, as a very small cell.

Welcome, sweet friend, to liberty of air.

How dost thou brook thy little-saw thy trunk?

Middleton, Family of Love, III. 1.

Was not this fellow's preaching a cause of all the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in boards or little-cage?

Latimer, Sermons, fol. 105, b. (Nares).

little-endian (lit'l-en'di-an), *n.* [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a member of the Lilliputian party which contended that boiled eggs should be cracked at the little end: opposed to *big-endian*.] One of a set of disputers about trifles. Also used adjectively. See *big-endian*.

little-go (lit'l-gō), *n.* See *little go*, under *go*, *n.*

little-gude (lit'l-gūd), *n.* The devil. [Scotch.]

little-neck (lit'l-nek), *a.* [So named from a locality on the north coast of Long Island (*Little Neck*), whence these originally came into favor.] A local epithet, noting young, round, hard claims of a size preferred for eating raw. They are simply ungrown quahaugs (*Venus mercenaria* or *Meremaria violacea*). The epithet is wrongly but very generally supposed to refer to the absence of the long siphon or "neck" which is conspicuous in the common clam, *Mya arenaria*. These young quahaugs are sometimes called *pea-clams*. (On the Pacific coast of the United States the name *little-neck* is applied to various edible clams, as *Tapes straminea* and *T. laciniata*, *Chione succinea* and *C. sinuata*. See under *dimyrtan*.)

littleness (lit'l-nes), *n.* [*ME. *litolnesse*, < *AS. lytelnes*, < *lytel*, little: see *little* and *new*.] The state or quality of being little, in any sense of that word.—*Syn.* *Littleness*, *Meanness* (see *meanness*); *Smallness*, *Littleness*, *Pettiness*, and nouns formed from adjectives given in the list under *little*. *Smallness* and *littleness* are general terms, but the latter is stronger, and generally implies more or less disparagement, but sometimes endowment. *Pettiness* is used in strong disparagement, as of that which is beneath consideration; it characterizes a mind that busies itself with insignificant or trifling things.

littleship, *n.* [*ME. *litolleschipe*, *litolleschipe*; < *litte* + *-ship*.] Littleness; smallness.

Hou thi litalnes is bi-spit:

Hou thi swetness is i-betun and i-bit:

Hou thi litalnesche to achary detis is of set.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 240.

littlest (lit'l-est), *a.* The regularly formed superlative of *little*; least.

littleworth (lit'l-werth), *a.* and *n.* [*< little* + *worth*, *a.*] *I. a.* Of little or no value; worthless; of a bad character; destitute of moral principle. [Rare or archaic.]

He returned for answer that he would not come to a stranger. He defended himself by saying "He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him a littleworth person."

Boncell.

II. *n.* A worthless fellow; a blackguard.

littoral (lit'ō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [Also sometimes *litoral*; = *F. littoral* = *Pg. Sp. litoral* = *It. litorale*, < *L. littoralis*, belonging to the sea-shore, < *litus* (*litōr-*), sea-shore, coast, shore of a lake, bank of a river.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a shore, as of the sea or a great lake; frequenting or living near the shore: as, *littoral* trade; *littoral* fishes or vegetation.—2. Situated or bordering on a shore: as, the *littoral* Provinces (Litorale or Küstenland), a division of Austria on the east coast of the Adriatic.—*Littoral* cord-*gon*. See *cord*.—*Littoral* rocks, rocks which have been laid down in the littoral zone, or within the range of influence of tides and breakers. Deposits thus formed consist chiefly of coarse materials, while those formed in deep water, or *thalassic* rocks, are fine-grained and often largely calcareous in character.—*Littoral* zone, the interval on a sea-coast between high- and low-water mark.

II. *n.* A littoral tract or region; the part of a country lying along the coast.

In the towns of the Albanian littoral Italian is the language of civilized intercommunication.

A. J. Evans, Illyrian Letters, p. 130.

Littorella (lit'ō-rel'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), so called in ref. to the place of growth, < *L. litus* (*litōr-*), the sea-shore: see *littoral*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Plantaginaceae*, distinguished from *Plantago* by the one-celled ovary. See *shoreweed*.

Littorina (lit'ō-rī-nā), *n.* [NL., < *L. litus* (*litōr-*), sea-shore: see *littoral*.] The typical genus of *Littorinidae*. *L. littorea* is the common periwinkle of Europe, which has recently become abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is used for food in some countries. In England several hundred tons are used annually. *L. pallida* is another species common to both continents. *L. pulex* of the New England coast is common on rocky shores, where it creeps over rockweed and eel-grass. It is very variable in color, either plain or marked with white, green, or brown. Further south a larger and sharper-pointed species, *L. varicosa*, is abundant. The generic name has been much more comprehensive than it is now, various species formerly included being now referred to other genera. Also written *Littorina*.

Littorinidae (lit'ō-rī-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Littorina* + *-idae*.] A family of holostomatous tanioglossate gastropods; the periwinkles or sea-



Littorina littorea, natural size.

snails. As generally understood, they have a wide, short snout, long tentacles, eyes at the external bases of the tentacles, and a radula with nearly uniform lateral and marginal teeth. The shell is conic or subglobose, with a roundish aperture and a spiral corneous operculum. They are mostly of maritime habitat, and generally live between or near tide-levels, attached to rocks or stones. The family is now much restricted by the exclusion of several genera formerly included.

Littre's glands. See *gland*.

littress (lit'res), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A smooth kind of cartridge-paper used in the manufacture of cards. E. H. Knight.

Lituceae (lit'ū-ē-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1818), < *Litua* + *-aceae*.] A family referred to the cephalopoda, and composed of *Spirula* as well as of certain foraminifera supposed to be related to that genus.

lituary, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectuary*.

lituate (lit'ū-āt), *a.* [*< NL. lituatus*, < *L. lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet: see *lituus*.] In *bot.*, forked, with the points turned outward.

litui, *n.* Plural of *lituus*.

lituiform (lit'ū-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet (see *lituus*), + *forma*, shape.] Curved like a *lituus*.

lituite (lit'ū-it), *n.* [*< NL. Lituites*, q. v.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Lituites*.

Lituites (lit'ū-i-tēs), *n.* [NL., < *L. lituus*, an augur's staff: see *lituus*.] The typical genus of *Lituitidae*. There are several species of Silurian age.

Lituitidae (lit'ū-it-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituites* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Lituites*, containing the *lituites*, now generally associated with *Nautilidae*.

Lituoia (li-tū-ō-i-ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet: see *lituus*.] The typical genus of *Lituidae*. Lamarck, 1804.

Lituidae (lit'ū-ō-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituoia* + *-idae*.] A family of imperforate *Foraminifera*, with the test arenaceous and usually regular in contour, the septation of the polythalamous forms often imperfect, and the chambers frequently labyrinthine. It comprises sandy isomorphs of the simple porcellaneous and hyaline types, together with some related species. *Lituaea*, *Lituaia*, *Lituoacea*, and *Lituoidea* of the old authors are inaccurate synonyms, em-

bracing not only the foraminiferous *Lituidae*, but some cephalopoda, as *Spirula*.

Lituidae (lit'ū-ō-i-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Lituidae*.] The family *Lituidae*, advanced to the rank of an order of imperforate foraminifera.

litulidean (lit'ū-ō-lid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < *Lituloidea* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Lituloline, in a broad sense; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lituloidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Lituloidea*.

Litulina (lit'ū-ō-lī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituloa* + *-ina*.] A group of *Lituloidea* represented by the genus *Lituloa* and its immediate congeners, having the test composed of coarse sand-grains, rough outside and often labyrinthine.

Litulinæ (lit'ū-ō-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituloa* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Lituloidea*, with test composed of coarse sand-grains.

lituline (lit'ū-ō-lī-n), *a.* [*< Lituloa* + *-inel*.] Having the characters of the genus *Lituloa*; being or resembling one of the *Lituloides*.

litulite (lit'ū-ō-līt), *n.* [*< L.* as if **litulotus*, dim. of *lituus*, a trumpet, + *-ite*.] A fossil lituloline foraminifer: so named from the shape. Litulolites are of microscopic size, and abundant in the Cretaceous.

litura (li-tū-rā), *n.*; pl. *liturae* (-rē). [NL., < *L. litura*, a smearing, erasure, blot, blur, < *litare*, pp. *litare*, smear, rub: see *litiment*.] In *entom.*, an ill-defined and somewhat obscure spot, growing paler or fading into the ground-color at one end, as if daubed or blotted.

liturate (lit'ū-rāt), *a.* [*< LL. lituratus*, pp. of *liturare*, rub out, erase, < *L. litura*, a smearing, erasure: see *litura*.] 1. In *bot.*, having spots formed by the abrasion of the surface: said of a plant.—2. In *entom.*, marked with litures or indeterminate spots growing paler at one end.

liturge (li-tēr'), *n.* [*< LL. liturgus*, < *Gr. leitourgós*, a public servant, a minister, a Jewish or Christian priest: see *liturgy*.] 1. A liturgist; a Jewish priest as offering sacrifice, or a Christian priest as celebrating the eucharist or liturgy.—2. A leader in public worship; an officiating clergyman, especially one leading in the use of a fixed or prescribed liturgy.

liturgic (li-tēr'jik), *a.* [*< LGr. leitourgikós*, ministering (in the Septuagint, pertaining to the temple service), < *Gr. leitourgos*, liturgy: see *liturgy*.] Same as *liturgical*.

liturgical (li-tēr'ji-kal), *a.* [*< liturgic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a liturgy, in the ancient Greek sense of that word. See *liturgy*, 1.—2. Of or pertaining to sacrificial or eucharistic worship; in a wider sense, used in, prepared for, or pertaining to worship or religious ceremonies in general. All services of public worship have sometimes been called liturgical.—3. Specifically, pertaining to or employing a fixed or prescribed liturgy, or pertaining to public worship conducted in accordance with such a liturgy.—4. Noting a part of a public religious exercise that is explicitly directed to the deity rather than to the worshiper: opposed to *didactic* or *homiletic*.—*Liturgical colors*. See *color*.—*Liturgical fan*. See *tabernum*.

liturgically (li-tēr'ji-kal-i), *adv.* In a liturgical manner; as a form of public worship.

It is . . . proper that a portion of [the Bible] should be daily used liturgically in the public schools.

T. Hall, True Order of Studies, p. 148.

liturgics (li-tēr'jiks), *n.* [Pl. of *liturgic*: see *-ics*.] 1. The science or art of conducting public worship. Liturgics, as a branch of pastoral theology, is coordinate with polemics, catechetics, and homiletics, though in strictness it may be made to include the last.

2. Specifically, the sciences of liturgies—that is, of orders of public worship; liturgiology. It comprises the history of the origin of liturgical formulas and of their combination with one another into liturgies, and the art of using such formulas in conformity with custom or ecclesiastical rule.

liturgiologist (li-tēr'ji-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< liturgiology* + *-ist*.] One versed in liturgiology; a specialist in the study of liturgies.

Minute peculiarities, which would be of interest to professed liturgiologists.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 708.

liturgology (li-tēr'ji-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. leitourgia*, liturgy, + *-logia*, < *logos*, say: see *-ology*.] The science or systematic study of appointed forms of public worship, especially of the ancient forms for the celebration of the eucharist. See *liturgy*.

liturgist (li-tēr'jist), *n.* [*< liturgy* + *-ist*.] 1. A leader in public worship; a liturge.—2. An authority on liturgies; a liturgiologist.—3. One who uses or favors the use of a liturgy.

liturgy (lit'ér-jī, n.; pl. *liturgies* (-jiz). [Formerly *liturgie*; < OF. *liturgie*, *lyturgie*, F. *liturgie* = Sp. *liturgia* = Pg. It. *liturgia*, < ML. *liturgia*, < Gr. *leitourgia*, also *leitourgia*, public service, a public office or duty (see def. 1), any service, esp. eccles. the service or ministry of priests, public worship; in a restricted sense, the eucharist, < *leitourgia*, a public servant, a minister, eccles. a priest, < *leitōr*, *leitōr*, also *leitōr*, *leitōr*, and *leitōr*, *leitōr* (rare), public (< *laos*, *laos*, people), + **ergon*, do, work, < *ergon* = E. *work*: see *work*.]

1. In ancient Greece, particularly at Athens, a form of personal service to the state which citizens possessing property to a certain amount were bound, when called upon, to perform at their own cost. These liturgies were ordinary, including the presentation of dramatic performances, musical and poetic contests, etc., the celebration of some festivals, and other public functions entailing expense upon the incumbent; or *extraordinary*, as the sitting out of a trireme in case of war.

2. A form or method of conducting public worship; an appointed form for the words and acts used in the rites and ceremonies of the Christian church. The word denotes especially an appointed form for the holy communion, the hours or daily prayer, litanies, baptism, confirmation, marriage, burial, penance, visitation and unction of the sick or dying, ordinations, and other offices such as are contained in the Missal, Breviary, Ritual, Pontifical, Euchologion, Horologion, etc., of the Roman Catholic and the Greek Church, or united in one volume in the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. Liturgies seem to have originated partly in the inheritance or adoption of Jewish forms of worship and their adaptation to Christian purposes. The Book of Psalms, especially as containing inspired prayers, praises, thanksgivings, etc., furnished a large amount of liturgical material. On the other hand, the forms given by Christ, such as the Lord's Prayer, the words of institution in the eucharist, the baptismal formula, etc., became centers of development for the new and distinctively Christian parts of the offices.

3. Specifically, in *liturgiology*, and as the name most frequently used in the Greek Church, the form of service used in the celebration of the eucharist, or that service itself. In this last sense Latin and Roman Catholic writers generally prefer the word *mass*. An account of primitive Christian liturgical worship is given by Justin Martyr (in the middle of the second century A. D.), and this agrees with the Clementine Liturgy, a form referable to about A. D. 250, and so called because incorporated in the Apostolical Constitutions, a compilation attributed to St. Clement of Rome. Five great groups or families of liturgies are recognized, each of which can be referred to a single original liturgy represented by one or more direct derivatives still existing. They are: (1) The Liturgy of St. James (or of Jerusalem), also called the *Hierosolymitan Liturgy*, the Greek form of which has been somewhat modified by that of St. Chrysostom; it exists also in a Syrian Jacobite form, with numerous derivatives. From its Greek form came the Greek Liturgy of St. Basil (of Cappadocia), and from this the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom on the one hand and the *Armenian Liturgy* on the other. The liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom, together with the Liturgy of the *Presanctified* (see below), are known as *Liturgies of Constantinople*, and are almost exclusively used at the present day by the whole Greek Church. (2) The Liturgy of St. Mark (or of Alexandria), the original Catholic or Greek form of which has been influenced by that of Constantinople. It is used also to the present day in a Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) form named after St. Cyril. The Coptic, however, use as their principal liturgy one named after St. Basil, different from that of the same name in the first group. The Ethiopian (that is, Abyssinian) forms belong to this group. (3) The Liturgy of St. Adas and Maria (or of Edessa), also known as the Liturgy of the Apostles. It is a very ancient orthodox liturgy, and is the original of the East Syrian form. It is often called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians, and because the ancient Malabar and other Nestorian liturgies are derived from it. (4) The Liturgy of St. Peter (or of Rome), the earliest extant form of which are the Gelasian and Gregorian Sacramentaries. It is the principal liturgy of the Roman or Petrine group, and has almost entirely supplanted all the liturgies in the Latin language—that is, those in this and the next group. Allied but independent forms are the *Ambrosian Liturgy*, which is that of the archdiocese of Milan, still sometimes used, and the liturgies or uses of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval English Church, of which the most important was the *Use of Sarum*. These medieval English uses are the sources of the Communion Office in the successive revisions of the Anglican Prayer-book. The Nonjurors' office of 1718 and the Scottish office of 1764 were, however, largely conformed to the Liturgy of St. James, and from these the American office derives its prayer of consecration. (5) The Liturgy of St. Paul (or of St. John), also called the Liturgy of Ephesus, is the inferred original of the so-called *Ephebian Liturgies*, these names being not historical or traditional, but the generally accepted result of scientific combination. These liturgies are also called *Gallian* or *Hispano-Gallian*, and are the forms, Latin in language, anciently used in Britain, Gaul, and Spain, and traced through the church at Lyons to Ephesus. The varieties used in Gaul have been supplanted since the time of Charlemagne by the Roman form, which has also been substituted since the eleventh century for the ancient liturgy of Spain, known as the *Mozarabic*. This last, however, as revived at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Cardinal Ximenes, is still used in three or four chapels or churches, but with some assimilation to the Roman rite.—Liturgy or Mass of the *Presanctified*, an office with a communion (the elements having been consecrated at a previous celebration), but no consecration, and therefore not a liturgy or mass in the strict sense of these words. Such a service (containing parts of the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom) is said in the Greek Church throughout Lent, except on Saturdays, Sundays,

and the Feast of the Annunciation. In the Roman Catholic Church the rite is confined to Good Friday.

litus (lit'us), n. [ML., also *litus*, *latus*; AS. *læt*: see *læt*.] In old Saxon law, a member of the third order in the nation, the first being the *nobilis*, and the second the *ingenuus*, corresponding to the *eorl*, the *eorl*, and the *læt* of the Kentish laws.

The *litus* appears to be distinctly recognized as a member of the nation. Instead of being a mere dependent with no political rights, the remnant of a conquered alien people, he is free in relation to every one but his lord, and simply unfree as cultivating land of which he is not the owner. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 22.

lituus (lit'ū-us), n.; pl. *litui* (-i). [L., an augur's staff, a trumpet; supposed to be of Etruscan origin, meaning 'crooked.'] 1. In Rom. antiq.: (a) A staff with a recurved or crooked top, used by the augurs in quartering the heavens; an augural wand. (b) An instrument of martial music; a kind of trumpet curved at the outer extremity, and having a shrill tone.—2. A spiral of which the characteristic property is that the squares of any two radii vectores are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain line which is given in position and which is an asymptote to the spiral. This name was given by Cotes (died 1716).—3. [cap.] In *ool.*: (a) A genus of cephalopods: same as *Spirula*. Breyer, 1792. (b) A genus of gastropods: same as *Cyclostoma*. Martyn, 1784.

liant, n. A Middle English form of *lion*.
livable (liv'ə-bl), a. [Also *liveable*; < *live* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being lived, or of being spent or passed in more or less content. [Rare.] Life at the moment was *livable* without it (human intercourse); for there was no bar between her and her lover. Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 333.
2. Capable of being lived in; fit for residence. [Rare.] They were quite *livable* quarters. M. Collins, The Ivory Gate, i. 194.

I doubt if there was ever anywhere a *livable* house . . . that was not the creation of a refined woman. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 875.

live (liv), v.; pret. and pp. *lived*, ppr. *living*. [*ME. liven, liven, luvien, libben, < AS. lifan, lifian, leofian, libban* (pret. *lyfode*) = OS. *libbian* = OFries. *leva, liva, libba* = D. MLG. LG. *leven* = OHG. *loben*, MHG. G. *loben* = Icel. *lifa* = Dan. *leve* = Sw. *leva* = Goth. *livan* (pret. *lifa*), *live*, in Icel. also remain, be left (cf. Goth. *af-lifjan*, be left); a secondary verb, from the stem of AS. **lifan* (in comp. *belifan* = OS. *libban* = OFries. *libba* = D. *lijven* = OHG. *libban*, MHG. *beliben*, *libben* = Dan. *blive* = Sw. *blifva*), remain, be left, whence also ult. AS. *lif*, life, *lifan*, leave, *lif*, what is left: see *life*, *leave*, *lives*.] I, *intrans.* 1. To continue in being; remain or be kept alive; not to die, perish, or be destroyed: said of both animate and inanimate things, corporeal or incorporeal.

The trespass still doth *live*, albeit the person dye. Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 28.
Mothinks the truth should *live* from age to age. Shak., Rich. III., III. i. 74.

The Skiff was much overloaded, and would scarce have *lived* in that extreme tempest had she been empty. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, i. 217.

If I *live* till May come twelvemonth, you are sure of me again. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 273.

In the upper church also, the columns of the elder building have . . . *lived* through all repairs. Z. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 62.

2. To have life; possess organic vitality; be capable of performing vital functions: said of animals and plants.

In that See of Libya no Fische: for thei mowe not *live* ne dure, for the grst hete of the Honne. Mandeville, Travels, p. 144.

What man is he that *liveth*, and shall not see death? Ps. lxxxix. 48.
Take not away the life you cannot give: For all things have an equal right to *live*. Dryden, Pythag. Philos., i. 706.

The bones of some vast bulk that *lived* and roared Before man was. Tennyson, Princess, III.

3. To use or pass life; direct the course of one's life; regulate one's manner of existing: as, to *live* well or ill, in either a physical or a moral sense.

Ensamble suthly forto gife To them that in his law wuld *live*. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

To be a Christian was not to fight for the Faith, but to *live* by it. Stillington, Sermons, II. III.

Unblemished let me *live*, or die unknown. Pope, Temple of Fame, i. 522.

True men who love me still, for whom I *live*. Tennyson, Guinevere.

Hence, used absolutely.—4. To make full use of life or its opportunities; get the greatest advantage or enjoyment from existence.

He who, secure within, can say, To-morrow, do thy worst, for I have *lived* to-day. Dryden, Imit. of Horace's Odes, III. xxix. 65.

Live while you *live*, the episcure would say, And seize the pleasures of the present day; *Live* while you *live*, the sacred preacher cries, And give to God each moment as it flies. Doddridge, Epigram on his Family Arms.

Of him [Charles XII. of Sweden] we may say that he led a life more remote from death, and in fact *lived* more, than any other man. Emerson, Courage.

5. To abide; have or make an abiding-place; dwell or reside; have place: as, to *live* in a town; to *live* with one's parents.

There was one Anna, a prophesess: . . . she was of a great age, and had *lived* with an husband seven years from her virginity. Luke II. 36.

The tears *live* in an onion that should water this sorrow. Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 176.

It is certainly a very happy temper to be able to *live* with all kinds of dispositions. Steele, Spectator, No. 593.

A horror *lived* about the tarn, and elve Like its own mist to all the mountain side. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. To have means of subsistence; receive or procure a maintenance; get a livelihood: as, to *live* on one's income.

They which preach the gospel should *live* of the gospel. 1 Cor. ix. 14.

Vto. Dost thou *live* by thy labor? Clo. No, sir, I *live* by the church. Shak., T. N., III. 1. 2.

No ill men, That *live* by violence and strong oppression, Come thither. Fletcher, Bonduca, IV. 2.

7. To feed; subsist; be nourished: with *by* before the means or method, and *on* or *upon* (sometimes *with*) before the material: as, cattle *live* on grass and grain; to *live* on the fat of the land. It behoveth the Men to bere Vitalls with hem that schalle duren hem in the Desertes, and other necessaries for to *live* by. Mandeville, Travels, p. 58.

I had rather *live* With cheese and garle in a windmill, far, Than feed on caters and have him talk to me In any summer-house in Christendom. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 1. 161.

Sell their presented partridges and fruits, And humbly *live* on rabbits and on roots. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 52.

I speak the truth as I *live* by bread! Tennyson, Lady Clare.

8. In *Script.*, to have spiritual life, either here or hereafter; exist or be sustained spiritually. The just shall *live* by faith. Gal. III. 11.

Forgive my grief for one removed; . . . I trust he *lives* in thee, and there I find him worthier to be loved. Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

Living at heck and manger. See *heck*.—To *live* and look; to *live*: a pleonastic phrase. Ac yf ich may *lyve* and loke ich shal go lerne bettere. Piers Plowman (O), xl. 87.

To *live* but and ben. See *ben*.—To *live* by one's fingers' ends. See *finger*.—To *live* by one's hands. See *hand*.—To *live* fast. See *fast*.—To *live* in a glass house. See *glass*.—To *live* in clover. See *clover*.—To *live* like fighting-cocks. See *fighting-cock*.—To *live* on the cross. See *cross*.—To *live* out, to be away from home in domestic service. [Colloq. and local, U. S.] She came to this city, and *lived* out as a cook. New York Tribune, quoted in Bartlett.

She has never *lived* out before. Mrs. Tennyson, The Hidden Path, p. 72.

To *live* under, to be tenant to.—To *live* under canvas. See *canvas*.—To *live* up to, to order one's life in accordance with; not *live* below the standard of: as, to *live* up to one's theories.

Editors of mortals alone *live* up to the apostolic injunction, and, forgetting the things that are behind, ever press forward to those which are before. Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 655.

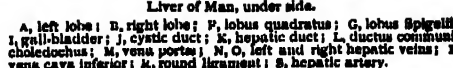
—Syn. 5. *Sofourn*, *Continue*, etc. See *abide*. II. *trans.* 1. To continue in constantly or habitually; pass; spend: as, to *live* a life of ease. Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . . To scorn delights, and *live* laborious days. Milton, Lycidas, l. 72.

But let me *live* my life. Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To act habitually in conformity to. It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too. Parker.

To *live* down, to live so as to disprove; efface or remove by one's subsequent conduct the effects of (a calumny, grief, or mistake). Leaving her husband to ponder how she and he had each *lived* their sorrow down. Jefferies, Live It Down, II.

Write down that rubbish you can't—*live* it down you may. Bulwer, My Novel, I. 7.



Are you not yet
Belenting? ha' you blood and spirit in those veins?
You are no image, though you be as hard
As marble: sure, you have no *Heart*; if you had,
Twould send a lively and desiring heat
To every member. *Sen. and Ft. Woman-Hater, M. 3*

Hence—2. The bay or glossy ibis, *Falcinellus igneus*, which when adult has the plumage chiefly liver-colored or hepatic.

The ibis is adopted as part of the arms of the town of Liverpool. . . This is termed the liver.

Montagu, Dict. Brit. Birds (ed. Newman).

The glossy ibis or liver.

A. E. Brehm.

Brown liver, a liver colored dark reddish-brown, olive-brown, or black from severe malarial poisoning.—Degraded liver, in human pathol., an abnormal condition in which the liver is divided into a number of lobes as in the gorilla.—Floating liver, a displaced and movable liver.—Granular liver. See granular.—Hobnailed liver. See hobnailed.—Line of the liver. See line of health, under liver.—Liver of antimony, a combination of triarsenic acid with a basic sulphid of another metal.—Liver of sulphur, a mixture of polysulphides of potassium, or potassium polysulphide. It is made by heating sulphur with potassium carbonate in a closed vessel. The composition of the fused liver-colored mass is variable.—Longitudinal ligament of the liver, the broad ligament.

liver³ (liv'ér), *v. t.* [*< ME. liveren, leveren, < OF. liverer, F. liver = Sp. Pg. librar = It. librare, liberare, liberare = L. leveren = G. lifern = Dan. levero = Sw. levera, deliver, give up, < L. liberare, set free, liberate, deliver, ML. also (with other forms librare, librare, after Rom.) give up; see liberate and deliver. Hence liver³.*] To deliver. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And to his men he heard hym hole and fere.

M. S. Lancelotti, 208, fol. 2. (Halliwell.)

liver⁴, a. [Appar. *liv¹*, or *liv²*, + *-er*; but perhaps, by aphoresis, from *deliver*, a.] Lively.

Those that saw Robin Hood run

Said he was a liver old man.

Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).

liver⁵ (liv'ér), *n.* A fabulous bird borne upon the arms of Liverpool, England, traditionally supposed to have given a part of the name of that city. It has been variously identified. See *liver²*, 2.

liverance (liv'ér-ans), *n.* [*< ME. liverance, < OF. liverance, liverance, deliver, < liver, deliver; see liver³. Cf. deliverance.*] A delivery or deliverance. Halliwell. [North. Eng.]

liver-color (liv'ér-kul'or), *n.* A color resembling or suggesting that of raw calf's liver freshly cut, somewhat smeared with blood, and seen at a little distance; a red of very low luminosity, and of moderately full chroma. A color-disk composed of 3, scarlet iodide of mercury and 11 intense velvet-black might be called a fine liver-color tending toward maroon. The liver itself is decidedly yellower, grayer, and brighter. Ridgway defines liver-color by a wash of Schönfeld's Indian red, which is matched by the following color-disk formula: scarlet, 14; bright chrome-yellow, 2; white, 4; velvet-black, 80. This inclines toward terra-cotta.

liver-colored (liv'ér-kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of liver; hepatic; of the color called liver-color; said especially of ceramic ware, as a certain variety of old Chinese porcelain and its imitations.

liver-complaint (liv'ér-kom-plānt'), *n.* Disease of the liver.

livered (liv'ér-d), *a.* [*< liver² + -ed².*] 1. Having a liver (of the kind specified): used in composition: as, a poor-lived or fat-lived cod-fish.—2. Of some character attributed to a state of the liver: as, white-lived, lily-lived, milk-lived (all meaning 'cowardly').

But I am pigeon-livered, and lack gall

To make oppression bitter.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 605.

3. Heavy or underbaked. Halliwell. [South. Eng.]

liverer (liv'ér-ér), *n.* [*< liver² + -er².*] A servant in livery. Davies.

Their sumptuous suits of liveries.

Patten (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 74).

livereson, *n.* [*ME. liveresone, < OF. livereson, livereson, livereson, etc., F. livereson, delivery, livery; see liver², liveraison, liberation.*] Livery. Prompt. Parv., p. 309.

liver-fluke (liv'ér-flók), *n.* A trematoid worm, *Distoma hepatica*. See *Distoma* and *fluke*.

liver-growth (liv'ér-grôn), *a.* Suffering from enlargement of the liver.

I suffer'd him to be open'd, when they found that he was what is vulgarly call'd liver-growth.

Boehm, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

liveried (liv'ér-id), *a.* [*< liver² + -ed².*] Wearing a livery, or uniform dress. See *livery*.

A thousand liveried angels lacky hen.

Milton, Comus, l. 455.

livering (liv'ér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. livering; < liver² + -ing².*] A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver or pork.

Two bloodynge, I trow, a livering betweene.

Townley's Mysteries, p. 80. (Halliwell.)

Livering, white-skinned as ladies.

Chapman.

liverleaf (liv'ér-léf), *n.* [So called from a fancied resemblance of the three-lobed leaves to the liver.] A spring flower of the genus *Anemone*, in two species, sometimes regarded as forming a genus *Hepatica*. The leaves are all from the root, heart-shaped and three-lobed. The delicate flowers are single on hairy stalks, colored blue, pink, or white. The round-lobed or kidney liverleaf is *A. Hepatica* (*Hepatica triloba*). (See cut under *Hepatica*.) The sharp-lobed or heart liverleaf is *A. acutifolia*. [Local, U. S.]

liver-ore (liv'ér-ór), *n.* An impure liver-brown variety of cinnabar; hepatic cinnabar.

liver-pyrites (liv'ér-pi-rít'áz), *n.* A massive form of iron pyrites (marcasite, and sometimes also pyrite and pyrrhotite), having a dull liver-brown color.

liversick (liv'ér-sik), *a.* Having a diseased liver—that is, in love: from the old notion that the liver is the seat of love.

Demon, my friend, once liverick of love.

Sp. Hall, Satires, II. vii. 47.

liver-spots (liv'ér-spots), *n. pl.* A disease, pityriasis versicolor. See *pityriasis*.

liverstone (liv'ér-stón), *n.* [= *G. leberstein* (tr. NL. lapis hepatica), so called by Cronstedt with ref. to the color, or perhaps to the similarity to liver-pyrites (*G. leberites*), which gives off sulphur fumes when heated.] A variety of the mineral barite which gives off a fetid odor when rubbed or heated to redness.

liver-wing (liv'ér-wing), *n.* In cookery, the right wing of a bird having the liver tucked into it in cooking, preferred by epicures.

Mr. Pumblechook helped me to the liver wing and to the best slices of tongue. Dickens, Great Expectations, xix.

liverwort (liv'ér-wört), *n.* [*< ME. liverwort; < liver² + wort¹.*] 1. Any plant of the cryptogamic family *Hepaticæ*. In general appearance they differ from mosses in having the stems bilateral, and the leaves usually two-ranked, though often there are rudiments of a third rank, never with a midvein.

2. One of several other plants that suggest the liver by their form, or are supposed to be useful in diseases of the liver. Among them are the common agrimony, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, and the liverleaf, *Anemone hepatica*.—Horned liverwort, a name sometimes given to any of the plants of the order *Anthocerotaceæ* of the family *Hepaticæ*. They are small, terrestrial, annual plants, with flaccid thallose vegetation, and bilobed, mostly erect, pod-like capsules. Also called hornwort.—Noble liverwort, *Anemone hepatica*. (See also ground-liverwort, stone-liverwort, water-liverwort, wood-liverwort.)

livery¹ (liv'ér-i), *a.* [*< liver² + -y¹.*] Resembling the liver: as, a livery color, texture, etc. **livery²** (liv'ér-i), *n.* [*pl. liveries (-ies).*] [*< ME. livercy, livercy, liveray, liverce, livercy, liverce, liverce, liverce (= Sp. librea = It. librea = ML. ref. librea, libra), livercy, < AF. liverce, liverce, OF. liverce, liverce, F. liverce, delivery, livercy, < ML. liberata, delivery, livercy, lit. a thing delivered, fem. (acc. res, a thing) of liberatus, pp. of liberare, give up, deliver; see liver³.*] 1. Delivery; allowance; grant; permission.

Said, what are ye that make here maistris,

To loose these beasts with-out liverie!

York Plays, p. 308.

2. In law: (a) The act of giving possession and delivery. Chiefly used in the phrase *livery of seisin*—that is, the act of putting a person in corporal possession of a freehold by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; or, if land, by delivering him a turf or twig, accompanied by a form of words or (as always in later times) a written document expressing the transfer of possession; or, in either case, doing any act before witnesses which clearly places the party in possession. It formerly accompanied all conveyances of land, but is now confined in England to that conveyance called a feoffment. It is unknown in American law.

Alienation of feudal holdings, when it came to be allowed, was subject to the condition of being notorious. This was assured by requiring an actual delivery of possession before witnesses and on the land itself: a proceeding accompanied with different forms in different countries and districts, and known by the general name of investiture. In England it was called *livery of seisin*. F. Pollock, Land Law, p. 72.

(b) The charter or deed of possession accompanying the delivery.—3. Release from constraint or control; deliverance.

Death fewer liveries gives

Than life.

Chapman.

It concerned them first to sue out their livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching prerogative. Milton.

4. Delivery (of blows).

William as a wof man was euer here & there,

& leide on swiche livers lense me fortothe.

That his daies were don that of him hent a dent.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3822.

5. (a) An allowance of food or other provisions stately given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc.

Edward IV.'s Esquiers for the Body, III. had "for wynter liverye from All Hallowentide (Nov. 1) tyll Eysyng,

one percher wax, one candell wax, ij candells Paris, one tallwood and dimidium, and wages in the countynghouse." Quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

(b) Keeping on a certain or regular allowance at a certain rate; regular keeping and attendance: now used only of horses: as, to keep a horse at livery.

What Livery is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, namelye that it is allowance of horse-meat, as they commonly use the word in stabling; as, to keepe horses at livery; the which word, I guess, is derived of livering or delivering forth their nightlie foodes.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

6. (a) A regular distribution of uniform garments, badges, etc., to any body of men; hence, a uniform style prescribed for the dress of a body of servants, followers, or associates.

Commaunde ge that your gentillmen yomen and other dayly here and were there robes in your presence, and namely at the mete, for your worshippe, and not colde robes and not cording to the liverye, nother were they colde schoone ne flyd. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

The term livery was . . . gradually restricted to the gift of clothing, the gift of food and provisions being known as allowances or corrodes; the clothing took the character of uniform or badge of service. As it was a proof of power to have a large attendance of servants and dependents, the lords liberally granted their livery to all who wished to wear it, and the wearing of the livery became a sign of clientship or general dependence.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 470.

(b) A badge, cognizance, garment, or entire costume of uniform fashion formerly marking the retainers of a feudal lord, the followers of a military superior, or the members of a company, as a gild or corporation; at the present time, the dress worn by servants, especially men servants, when of peculiar fashion and indicating whom it is that they serve. Such liveries usually take their colors from the heraldic tinctures used in the armorial bearings, or with modifications. Thus, if the master's arms include a field or, the color of the livery-coat, instead of yellow, may be drab; so in England red, being the color of the royal livery, is avoided by all subjects, and maroon or chocolate is substituted for it when gules is prominent in the arms of the employer. (c) Figuratively, any characteristic dress, or a dress assumed for or worn upon a particular occasion; hence, characteristic covering or outward appearance: as, the livery of May or of autumn.

The spring, the summer,

The chiding autumn, angry winter, change

Their wonted liveries. Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 113.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray

Had in her sober livery all things clad.

Milton, P. L., iv. 539.

7. A livery-stable. [U. S.]—8. Same as *livery company*: as, the London liveries.—*Livery companies*. See *company*.—*Livery of seisin*, the delivery of property into possession. See *lat. 2* (a).—*Statute of Liveries*. See *statute*.—To sue one's livery, in old Eng. law, to issue the writ which lay for the heir to obtain the seisin of his lands from the king.

He came but to be Duke of Lancaster,

To sue his livery and beg his peace.

Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 3. 62.

livery² (liv'ér-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liveried*, ppr. *liverying*. [*< liver², n.*] To clothe in or as if in livery.

His rudeness so with his authorised youth

Did liverie falseness in a pride of truth.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 105.

He had 116 servants in liveries, every one liveried in greene attin doublets. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 3, 1633.

livery-coat (liv'ér-i-kót), *n.* A coat forming part of a livery-dress—especially, in modern times, of that of a man servant.

livery-collar (liv'ér-i-kol'ar), *n.* A collar of an order or of honorary distinction, as the collar of SS, the collar of the Bath, etc.

livery-colors (liv'ér-i-kul'grz), *n. pl.* Colors adopted by a person or family of rank and importance for the livery of the household, and also for decorative purposes. Thus, the colors of the Tudor princes of England were white and green (*Boisde*); those of the Stuarts scarlet and gold, etc.

livery-cupboard (liv'ér-i-kub'ard), *n.* A stand with two or three shelves formerly used in the dining-room, on which the liveries (food, drink, etc.) intended for distribution were placed.

livery-fish (liv'ér-i-fish), *n.* A North of Ireland name of the striped wrasse.

livery-gown (liv'ér-i-goun), *n.* The gown forming part of a livery-dress, especially that worn by a London liveryman.

liveryman (liv'ér-i-man), *n.*; pl. *liverymen* (-men). 1. One who wears a livery; specifically, a freeman of the City of London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the characteristic dress or livery of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right to vote in the election of the lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, etc.—2. One who keeps a livery-stable.

livery-office (liv'ér-i-of'is), *n.* An office appointed for the delivery of lands. *Wharton.*

livery-servant (liv'ér-i-sér-vant), *n.* A servant who wears a livery; hence, a servant not of the highest grade, as that of steward or the like. Compare *servant out of livery*, under *servant*.

livery-stable (liv'ér-i-stá-bl), *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire and vehicles are let.

livery-tablet (liv'ér-i-tá-bl), *n.* A side table or cupboard. *Fuller, Pisgah Sight, V. i. 18.*

lives, *n.* 1. Plural of *life*.—2. An obsolete genitive of *life*.

live-spindle (liv'spin'dl), *n.* In a lathe, the rotating spindle in the head-stock by which power is imparted, as distinguished from the *dead-spindle* in the tail-stock.

livetide, *n.* [*live*, for *life*, + *tide*.] Fortune; living. *Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 245. (Davies.)*

live-well (liv'wel), *n.* The well of a fishing-smack in which fish are kept alive.

livid (liv'id), *a.* [*F. livide* = *Sp. livido* = *Pg. It. livido*, < *L. lividus*, black and blue, < *Werre*, be livid.] 1. Black and blue, like a contusion. The term is applied, with the strong exaggeration usually characterizing the use of color-names, to the color of a person "black in the face" from strangulation, or having a cold, death-like complexion from rage, fear, or suffering; or to a light which imparts a death-like aspect to the face. Thus, a face illuminated by the yellow monochromatic light produced by the burning of an alcoholic solution of common salt is said to present a *livid* appearance.

At this the blood the virgin's cheek forsook;
A livid paleness spreads o'er all her look.

Pope, B. of the L., III. 90.
A thousand flambeaux . . . turned all at once that deep gloom into a livid and preternatural day.

Poe, Tales, I. 371.
On livid brows of agony
The broad red lightning shone.

Whittier, The Slave Ship.
2. In *soil*, pale purplish-brown, more or less translucent, resembling the color of a bruised surface of flesh.

lividity (li-vi'di-ti), *n.* [*F. lividité*, < *ML. lividitas* (-t)s, lividness, < *L. lividus*, livid: see *livid*.] The state of being livid; the peculiar darkness of color exhibited by bruised flesh.

The signs of a tendency to such a state [the strabularian] are darkness or lividity of the countenance [and] dryness of the skin.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, VI. § 23.
lividness (liv'id-nes), *n.* Same as *lividity*.

living (liv'ing), *n.* [*ME. living, luyng, libbing*; verbal *n.* of *live*, *v.*] 1. The act or the condition of existing; the state of having life; power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some case.

And do you think this is *living*, to be involved in so many miseries, and to wallow in so great iniquities?

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 265.
2. Period of life; term of existence.

To spend her [a nun's] *living* in eternal love.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 233.
3. Manner or course of life: as, holy *living*.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with riotous *living*.

Luke xv. 13.
Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life.

Str. J. Hayward.
4. Means of subsistence; estate; livelihood.

For to drawn up all thing
That nede was to her *libbing*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 33.
And ther *living* ys mynystred unto them twyes a Day from the seyd Monte Syon.

Turkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.
She of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*.

My duty toward my neighbour is . . . to learn and labour truly to get mine own *living*.

Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.
Specifically—(a) An ecclesiastical office by virtue of which the clerk or incumbent has the right to enjoy certain church revenues on condition of discharging certain services prescribed by the canon, or by usage, or by the conditions under which the office has been founded. (See *induction*, §.) In the reign of Henry VIII. a system of "pluralities" was established, whereby the same clerk might hold two or more *livings*; but in the reign of Victoria this privilege, which was attended with great abuses, has been repeatedly abridged; and no clerk may now hold two *livings* unless the churches so attached are within three miles of each other, and the annual value of one of them does not exceed one hundred pounds.

We see some parents, that have the donations or advowsons of Church *livings* in their hands, must needs have some of their children . . . thrust into the ministry.

Sp. Sanderson, Works, III. 125.
He obtained licence from the King that the University might purchase advowsons of spiritual *livings*.

Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, II. 32.
Your peculiar institution of church *livings*—which (as I understand it) makes it possible that a priest of the oracle of God may be a mere functionary.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 225.

(b) The income from a benefice; ecclesiastical revenue.

They [the clergy] have great labors, and therefore they ought to have good *livings*, that they may commodiously feed their flock.

Lastimer, Sermon of the Plough.
(c) The seat of the office; a parish.

I shall pass part of next summer at my *living*, and in all probability come over to Edinburgh.

Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.
5. A farm. [*Prov. Eng.*]

My lands and *livings* are not small,
My house and lineage faire.

The Child of Eile (Child's Ballads, III. 231).
High living. See *Mgh.*—*Syn. & Living, Livelihood, Subsistence, Sustainance, Support, Maintenance*. These words differ essentially, as their derivations suggest. To make a *living* or a *livelihood* is to earn enough to keep alive on with economy, not barely enough to maintain life, nor sufficient to live in luxury. *Livelihood* is a rather finer and less material word than *living*. *Subsistence* and *sustainance* refer entirely to food: *subsistence* is that which keeps one in existence or animal life; *sustainance* is that which holds one up. *Support* and *maintenance*, like *living* and *livelihood*, cover necessary expenses. To guarantee a man his *support* is to promise money to cover all expenses proper to economical living, or such living as may be agreed upon. *Maintenance* may be applied to expensive living. An honest *livelihood*; a bare *living*; bare *subsistence*; scanty *sustainance*; ample *support*; an honorable *maintenance* at the university.

living (liv'ing), *p. a.* [*Altered from ME. livend, lifand, < AS. lifende, ppr. of lifan, live: see live*, *v.*] 1. Being alive; having life or vitality; not dead: as, a *living* animal or plant.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a *living* soul.

Gen. ii. 7.
2. In actual existence; having present vigor or vitality; now in action or use; not lifeless, stagnant, inert, or disused: applied to things: as, *living* languages; a *living* spring; *living* faith.

To live a life half dead, a *living* death.

Milton, S. A., I. 100.
Then flash'd the *living* lightning from her eyes.

Pope, E. of the L., III. 155.
It is the *living* question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds.

O. W. Holmes, Old Fol. of Life, p. 73.
3. Furious; fierce: applied by seamen to a gale: as, a *living* gale of wind.—4. Existing in the original state and place; being as primarily formed and situated: only in the phrases *living* rock, *living* stone.

I now found myself on a rude and narrow stairway, the steps of which were out of the *living* rock.

Moore.
The forms they hewed from *living* stone
Survive the waste of years, alone.

Bryant, The Greek Boy.
Living force. See *vis viva*.—*Living language*. See *language*.—The *living*, one who is or those who are alive: usually with a plural signification: as, in the land of the *living*.

The *living* will lay it to his heart.

Ecol. vii. 2.
Living-chamber (liv'ing-chám'ber), *n.* The chamber or cavity of a shell in which an animal lives, as distinguished from that part from which the body of the animal has receded during the growth of the shell: said especially of fossil cephalopods.

livingly (liv'ing-li), *adv.* [*Living* + *-ly*.] In a living state or manner; by the course or way of life.

Of course no sane man can help cherishing the liveliest desire to grow in the knowledge of the Divine perfection, and *livingly* to illustrate it in the tenor of his own personal history.

H. James, Suba. and Shad., p. 303.
Livingness (liv'ing-nes), *n.* [*Living* + *-ness*.] The state of being alive; possession of energy or vigor; animation; liveliness: as, the *livingness* of one's faith.

living-room (liv'ing-róm), *n.* A room for general family use; a sitting-room. Also called in New England *keeping-room*. [*Local, U. S.*]

The cabin was furnished with two entrance doors. I rapped at one, and in a moment it opened, and Joe ushered me into the *living-room*.

Gilmore, My Southern Friends, p. 149. (Bartlett.)
Accordingly each family sets up one or other of these dwellings in its *living-room*. *Art Jour., March, 1888, p. 72.*

Livingstonite (liv'ing-stón-it), *n.* [Named in honor of David Livingston, a Scottish missionary and explorer of Africa (1813-78).] A sulphid of mercury and antimony occurring in prismatic or columnar forms of a lead-gray color and metallic luster: found in Mexico.

livish (liv'ish), *a.* [*ME. livilsh, lifsh; < life* + *-ish*.] Somewhat live or alive; lively.

If there were true and *livish* faith, then would it work love in their hearts.

Beacon's Works, 1843, p. 37. (Halliwell.)
Livistone (liv-is-tó-né), *n.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1827), named for Patrick Murray of Livistone, near Edinburgh.*] A genus of fan-palms of the tribe *Corypheae*, distinguished by the terminal styles and stigmas, the petals and sepals being

valvate in the bud, and by the distinct or slightly coherent globose carpels. The flowers are hermaphrodite, and consist of three sepals and a three-lobed corolla, six stamens and three carpels, of which generally but one matures and forms the fruit. The leaves are fan-shaped and generally split on the edges, and are borne on spiny petioles. There are about 14 species, found in eastern and tropical Asia, the Malay archipelago, New Guinea, and eastern Australia. *L. australis*, the Australian or Victorian cabbage-tree, is native as far south as Victoria.

Livonian (li-vó-ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< Livonia* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia; Lettish.

2. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Livonia, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; specifically, a member of the primitive race of Livonians.—2. The language formerly spoken by the Livonians.

livor (liv'vgr), *n.* [*L. livor*, lividness, envy, < *Werre*, be of a bluish color, be envious: see *livid*.] 1. Envy; malignity.

Out of this root of envy spring those feral branches of faction, hatred, *livor*, emulation.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 167.
2. *pl.* The parts of skin in a corpse discolored by the hypostatic accumulation of blood.

livraison (li-vrá-zón'), *n.* [*F., < ML. liberatio(-n-), a giving, L. a setting free, liberation: see liberation and liber*. Cf. *livreson*, an obs. E. form of the same word.] One of several parts of a printed work issued at intervals in advance of the completion of the whole; a number of a book published in parts, or of a periodical; a fascicle: used only or chiefly of French publications.

I shall send you several *livraisons* of the Encyclopédie.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 62.
livre (liv'vèr), *n.* [*F., = Sp. Pg. libra* = *It. libbra, libra*, < *L. libra*, the Roman pound; cf. *Gr. λίτρα*, a pound: see *libra*.] An old French coin and money of account, now superseded by the franc. The value of the *livre tournois*, or *livre* of Tours, by comparison of the gold coinage of 1735-1735 with the present United States gold coinage, was 124 cents, and by comparison of silver coin of the same periods it was 134 cents. The *livre parisis*, or *livre* of Paris, in use until 1667 conjointly with the *livre tournois*, was worth one quarter more than the latter.

lixivial (lik-siv'i-ál), *a.* [*= F. lixiviel* = *Sp. lejivial* = *It. lissiviale*, < *L. lixivius, lixivium*, lye: see *lixivium*.] 1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline matter extracted from wood-ashes.—2. Containing or consisting of salts so extracted.—3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.—4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.—*Lixivial salts*, in chem., salts obtained by passing water through wood-ashes, or by pouring water on wood-ashes.

lixivate (lik-siv'i-át), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lixivated*, ppr. *lixivating*. [*< ML. lixivatus*, pp. of *lixivare*, form into a lye, < *L. lixivium*, lye: see *lixivium*.] To subject to the process of lixiviation; form into lye; impregnate with salts from wood-ashes: as, *lixivated* water.

[Lime] is obtained by pouring an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid on the water obtained by burning different fuel, *lixivating* the ashes, and concentrating the liquor.

Dungham, Diet. Mod. Science.
lixivate (lik-siv'i-át), *a.* [*< ML. lixivatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the nature of alkaline salts.

The fixed nitre is of an alcalisate nature, and participates the qualities belonging generally to *lixivate* salts.

Boyle, Works, I. 370.
2. Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

lixivation (lik-siv-i-át-shón), *n.* [*= F. lixiviation* = *Pg. lixiviação* = *It. lixiviazione*, < *ML. lixivatio(-n-), < lixivare*, make into lye: see *lixivate*.] The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by percolation of water; the process of leaching. For the application of leaching or lixiviation to the treatment of metalliferous ores, see *Augustin's process*, *Patera process*, *Russell's process*, *Sturges's process*, all under *process*.

lixivious (lik-siv'i-us), *a.* [*< L. lixivius*, also *lixivus*, made into lye: see *lixivium*.] Lixivial.

lixivium (lik-siv'i-um), *n.* [*< L. lixivium*, also *lixivia*, lye, neut. and fem. respectively of *lixivus*, made into lye, < *lixi*, ashes, lye.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes; lye: sometimes applied to other extracts.

I have found wonderful benefit in bathing my head with a decoction of some hot and aromatic herbs, in a *lixivium* made of the ashes of vine-branches.

Boehm, To Doctor Beale.
lixt. An obsolete form of *lixt*, second person singular indicative present of *lixi*. *Chaucer.*

lixa (li'xá), *n.* The white or blue-backed mullet, *Mugil curema*.

lizard (liz'árd), *n.* [*ME. lezarde, lezarde*, < *OF. lezard, lezard, lizard*, *F. lizard* = *Sp. Pg.*

lizard (> *E. aligarto*, now *alligator*) = *It. lacerta*, *lacerta*, < *L. lacertus*, *lacerta*, & *lizard*. Cf. **lizard**. 1. A scaly four-legged reptile without a shell; a squamate quadruped saurian; a saurian or lacertilian. In popular language a lizard is almost any reptile except a frog, toad, snake, or turtle; and ordinary book usage is equally indefinite. Thus, skinks, stallions, geckos, chameleons, basilisks, monitors, agamas, iguanas, alligators, crocodiles, etc., are all lizards; pterodactyls are flying-lizards; dinosaurs, plesiosaurs, and mosasaurs are huge extinct lizards. But the word is most frequently used as the name of the small lacertilians, as those of the family *Lacertidae* and some others, which have no special names of their own. See *Lacerta*, *Lacertidae*.

Our Author saw one *Lizard* as big as a man, with scales on her back like *Oysters*. *Purshes*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 333.

Lizards, the green lightnings of the wall, . . . With such prodigious eyes in such small heads! *Mrs. Browning*, *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

2. Any member of the old order *Sauria* or modern order *Lacertilia*. Such are the reptiles known as slow-worms, glass-snakes, horned toads, etc. Many of these have no limbs, or no obvious ones, and are therefore not lizards in sense 1.

3. *Naut.*, a piece of rope with a thimble or bull's-eye spliced into one or both ends, used in a vessel as a leader for ropes.—4. [*cap.*] A certain small constellation. See *Lacerta*, 2.—5. A crotch of timber or a forked limb used in place of a sled for hauling stone: a form of stoneboat.—6. In *her.*, a beast like a wildcat, usually represented as spotted: a rare bearing.—*Anguine lizard*. See *anguine*.—Broad-backed lizard, the varanians or monitors.—Croaking lizard, a gecko common in Jamaica, *Thelodactylus loricatus*; so called from the noise it makes. It is nocturnal. Also *croaking gecko*.—Froiled lizard. See *frill lizard*.—Scaly lizard, a pangolin or scaly ant-eater. See *manis*.

lizard-bait (liz'ard-bät), *n.* The lesser sand-lance. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lizard-fish (liz'ard-fish), *n.* 1. A ganoid fish of the group of sauroids.—2. A fish of the genus *Synodus*, of which there are several species, as the sandpike, *S. foveatus*, found from Cape Cod southward. *S. luteiceps* occurs on the Californian and Mexican coasts.

lizard-seeker (liz'ard-së'ker), *n.* An American ground-cuckoo, *Sauvothera vestula*, or some other member of the subfamily *Sauvotherinae*.

lizard-stone (liz'ard-stön), *n.* A name for the serpentine marble obtained in Cornwall, England, in the vicinity of Lizard Point. It is made into chimney-pieces, ornaments, etc.

lizard's-tongue (liz'ard-tung), *n.* A name of several orchids included in the genus *Spiranthes*, formerly regarded as forming a genus *Sauvagesium*.

lizard-tail, **lizard's-tail** (liz'ard-, liz'ardz-täl), *n.* 1. An herbaceous plant, *Saururus cernuus*, growing in marshes in North America. The name was suggested by its nodding spikes of white flowers. Also called *broadsword* (which see).—2. A plant, *Piper poltatum*, of the West Indies.

lizard-tailed (liz'ard-täld), *a.* Having long fragile arms or rays, likened to the tail of a lizard: specifically applied to the ophiurans.

lizard (li-zä'ri), *n.* Same as *alcant*.

lizzia (liz'ä-ä), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of gymno-blastic scalefish or jellyfishes, with 32 marginal tentacles arranged by fives and threes, and the young produced by direct budding from the polypite. *L. octopunctata* is an example.

lama (lä'mä or lyä'mä), *n.* [Also *lama* and *glama* as the *L.* generic or specific name; < *Peruv. llama*.] 1. An even-toed ruminant ungulate quadruped, *Auchenia glama* or *llama*, or *Lama peruviana*, of South America, of the order *Ungulata*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, superfamily

be descended from the guanaco. The llama is also called the American camel, and has been known to Europeans since 1544. It was the only beast of burden in America before the arrival of the Spaniards, and is still used as such in the Andes, the formation of its feet enabling it to walk on slopes too rough or steep for any other animal. It is about 3 feet high at the shoulder, and so closely allied to the alpaca that the latter is sometimes regarded as a finer-wooled variety of it.

2. The wool of the llama. It is used in making stuffs for women's wear, lace, tassels, etc.

Her (the Lady Mayoresa's) petticoat was of *llama* and gold. *First Year of a Sultan's Reign*, p. 63.

llan. [*W. llan*, an inclosure, a church.] A church: a very frequent element in place-names in Wales, and occurring also in England and Scotland, as in *Llandaff*, *Llangollen*, *Llanidloes*, *Llanark*.

Llandello group (lan-di'lä grüp). [See *def.*] A division of the Lower Silurian, first described by Murchison as occurring at Llandello in Carmarthenshire, Wales, and also found in Pembroke-shire and Radnorshire. The group consists of dark-colored flags, sandstones, and shales, and is between 2,000 and 3,000 feet thick. It contains many of the characteristic fossils of the lowest division of the Silurian, especially trilobites of genera included in Barrande's "primordial fauna," such as *Asaphus*, *Calymene*, and *Ogygia*.

Llandoverly group (lan-dö've-ri grüp). [See *def.*] A series of rocks, so named by Murchison because well developed near Llandoverly in Carmarthenshire, Wales. The group consists of sandstones, grits, and conglomerates, having a maximum thickness of 2,500 feet. It is divided into two subdivisions, the Lower Llandoverly beds, and the Upper Llandoverly beds or the May Hill sandstone. By some geologists the Upper and the Lower Llandoverly and the Llanon shales are grouped together as the May Hill series, and are considered as forming the lowest division of the Silurian, the fossiliferous strata below this being called *Cambrian*. At one time the division between the Lower and Upper Silurian was taken between the Upper and Lower Llandoverly. See *Silurian*.

llanero (lya-nä'rö), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *llano*, a plain: see *llano*.] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America. The llaneros are principally converted Indians or descendants of Indians and whites, and are distinguished for activity, ferocity, ignorance, and semi-barbarous habits. They are for the most part shepherds or herdsmen.

llano (lä'nö or lyä'nö), *n.* [*Sp.*, a plain, < *L. planus*, level: see *plain* and *plano*.] In some of the Spanish or originally Spanish parts of America, a treeless level steppe or plain. The llanos in the northern part of South America surround the lower and middle course of the Orinoco, and are separated by the great forest-belt of the Amazon from the region of the pampas further south. Many parts of these llanos bear little or no vegetation, except on the banks of rivers and during the seasons of inundation, when they are transformed into seas. In the intermediate season they are luxuriant pastures for great herds of cattle. The *Llano Escondido* or Staked Plain of the United States is a vast arid plateau in the former Spanish possessions of Texas and New Mexico.

Like the greater portion of the desert of Sahara, the northernmost of the South American plains—the *Llanos*—are in the torrid zone; during one-half of the year they are desolate, like the Libyan sandy waste; during the other they appear as a grassy plain, resembling many of the steppes of Central Asia.

Humboldt, *Aspects of Nature* (trans.), p. 30.

LL. B. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle or New Latin) *Legum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws.

LL. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle or New Latin) *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.

llan (lä'n), *n.* The plichard. [*Cornwall.*]

llestraid, *n.* [*W.*: see *llestrad*.] Same as *llestrad*.

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* [See *def.*] The name (which has become in some degree generic) of an association in London, consisting of members and subscribers, for the transaction of marine insurance for all parts of the world through individual underwriters, and the promotion of shipping interests in general. The association has occupied *Lloyd's Rooms* in the Royal Exchange since 1774. These rooms were originally called the *New Lloyd's Coffee-House*, from a house established by Edward Lloyd in Tower street, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, where merchants and underwriters met to transact business. About 1693 the establishment was removed to Lombard street for the convenience of merchants of the highest class doing business in the old city. About 1770 the place came into the possession of the society of marine underwriters, together with "Lloyd's List" (formerly "Lloyd's News"), a newspaper devoted to shipping intelligence, that was founded about 1735, probably by Lloyd, and has been published daily since 1800. The society retained the official title *Lloyd's Coffee-House* until 1871, when it was for the first time incorporated by act of Parliament, under its present shortened name. Its operations are so extensive and important that the name has been adopted by several continental associations for maritime and mercantile enterprises, the principal of which are the *Austrian Lloyd* at Trieste and the *North German Lloyd* at Bremen.

Lloyd's was then (in Anne's reign) in Lombard Street, and indeed to this day, on Lloyd's policies, is stated that this policy shall have the same effect as if issued in Lombard Street.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 234.

Lloyd's agent, one of a class of agents, in nearly all parts of the world, acting for the committee of underwriters at Lloyd's, who transmit maritime information of all kinds, report disasters, etc. They are generally local merchants, shippers, or others concerned with maritime business.—**Lloyd's bond**. See *bond*.—**Lloyd's Register**, of British and Foreign Shipping, an annual work, published by an association of members of Lloyd's, containing the names of vessels alphabetically arranged, and ranked in different classes (as A1, etc.) according to their qualifications, their title to be in any class being determined by the report of surveyors, and by certain rules as to their construction, their state of repair, age, etc.

lo (lō), *interj.* [*< ME. lo, loo, < AS. lā*, a common interj. of surprise, calling, or mere greeting. Confusion of *lā*, *ME. lo*, with *lō*, *ME. lōk*, *impv.*, look, is supposed to have given to its now usual implication of 'behold'; but the difference of form is too great to make any such confusion probable.] Look! see! behold! observe!—used to invoke or direct the particular attention of a person to some object or subject of interest.

Lo, ge lordes, what leute did by an emperoure of Rome, That was an vncrustens creature as clerkes syndeth in books. *Piers Plowman* (B), xl. 149.

Lo, Adam, in the felds of Damascene, With Goddes owen finger wrought was he. *Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, I. 17.

Why, lo you now, I have spoke to the purpose twice. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2. 105.

Lo² (lō), *n.* [From the well-known lines of Pope, "Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind," etc. ("Essay on Man," l. 99), the word *Lo* being humorously taken as the name of "the poor Indian." A North American Indian. [*Humorous*, U. S.]

loa (lō'ä), *n.* A larval nematode worm infesting the eye; the larval stage of the eye-thread-worm, *Malaria oculi*.

loach (lōch), *n.* [Also *loche*; < *F. loche* = *Sp. locha*, *loja*, loach: origin unknown.] 1. A small European fish, *Cobitis* (*Nemachilus*) *barbatula*,



Common Loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*).

of the family *Cobitidae*; hence, any fish of that family. The common loach inhabits small clear streams, and is esteemed a delicacy. It is also called *beardy*. The spinous loach or groundling is a smaller species, *Cobitis taenia*.

The miller's thombe, the hiding loach, The perch, the ever-nibbling roach, *W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, I. 1.

Scarcely a stone I left unturmed, being thoroughly skilled in the tricks of the loach. . . . For being gray-spotted, and clear to see through, . . . he will stay quite still where a streak of weed is in the rapid water, hoping to be overlooked. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, vii.

2. A European fresh-water gadoid fish, the burbot or eel-pout, *Lota maculosa*. See cut under *burbot*.—3. A simpton. *Nares*.

And George redeemed his cloak, rode merrily to Oxford, having coin in his pocket, where this loach spares not for any expense. *Joets of George Psalt*.

load¹ (lōd), *n.* See *lade¹*.

load² (lōd), *n.* [*< ME. lode, lode*, a burden carried in a vehicle, lit. a carrying, a particular use of *lode*, a way, course, carrying: see *lade¹*. In the orig. sense the word is more commonly spelled *lode*, while in the later senses the exclusive spelling is *load*, and the word is now associated with *lade¹*.] 1. That which is carried; a burden laid on or placed in anything, or taken up, for conveyance; specifically, a suitable or customary burden; the amount or quantity that can be or usually is carried: as, a ship's load; a cart-load; wood and hay are often sold by the load.

Of stree [straw] first ther was leyd ful many a lode. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale* (ed. Morris), I. 3080.

Come, now towards Chertsey with your holy load. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, I. 2. 22.

Later in the fall, certain of the Count's vassals came to the river in one of the great boats of the Po, with a load of brush and corn-cobs for fuel. *Hoselle*, *Venetian Life*, vii.

2. That which is upborne or sustained; a burden; a weight resting on or in anything; as, a load of fruit on a tree; a load of learning in the mind.

What think you of a duchess? have you limbs To bear that load of title? *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 2. 23.

From their foundations loosening to and fro, They pluck'd the seated hills, with all their load. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 664.

Barth, on whose wide-spreading base The wretched Load is laid of Human Race. *Congress*, *Tears of Ameryllis*.



Llama.

Telepoda, family *Camelidae*, closely related to the camel of the Old World, but smaller, without a hump, and woolly-haired. Like the camel, it is known only in the state of domestication; it is supposed to

And all that freedom's highest aims can reach
Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each.

Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 374.

Especially—3. That which is hard to be sustained or endured; an oppressive or grievous burden: as, a *load* of debt; a *load* of guilt.

Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides.

Milton, S. A., l. 214.

Sin doth not lie like a heavy weight upon their backs,
so that they feel the load of it.

Stillinger, Sermons, II. iii.

Men who prefer any load of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation, however light.

Sydney Smith, American Debts. (Bartlett.)

4. The charge of a firearm: as, a *load* of buckshot.—5. A quantity of strong drink imbibed, or sometimes of food taken, that oppresses, or is more than can be borne comfortably or with propriety: as, he went home late with a *load* on. [Slang.]

There are those that can never sleep without their load,
nor enjoy one easy thought till they have laid all their
care to rest with a bottle.

Shir R. L. Excerpt.

6. A unit of measure or weight. By the statute of Edward I., *de ponderibus et mensuris*, a *load* (carrus) of lead is 1,500 pounds, and sometimes 168 stone, and in the Peak, 80 fathoms or 2,100 pounds, and of wheat the same. By statutes of George I., a *load* of wood is 50 cubic feet, and a *load* of hay 2,016 pounds. By a statute of 27 George III., a *load* of burthen is 68 bundles. Other loads are merely customary. Dr. Young says a *load* of wheat is 40 bushels; of earth or gravel, 1 cubic yard; of lime, 28 bushels; of oak-bark, 5,040 pounds; of sand, 36 bushels. A *load* of lead ore in Derbyshire is 9 dishes of from 14 to 16 pints each.

7. In *mech.*, the pressure upon any part or the whole of a structure. It consists of the *internal load*, or *permanent load*, the weight of the part itself and its fixed attachments, and the *external load*, arising from pressures of other bodies upon its surface. (The word is not properly used to signify a quantity of weight.)

A structure has to support both its own weight and also any *load* that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called the *permanent load*, and frequently, of course, the weight of one or more trains.

R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanica, p. 172.

To lay on load! See *lay*, -Syn. 1 and 2. Freight, cargo, lading.—3. Pressure, dead-weight, incumbrance, clog.

*load*² (lôd'), v. [*load*², n.; in part a var. of the original verb *lade*, in imitation of the noun *load*²: see *lade*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay a burden on; charge with a load; furnish with lading or cargo; lade: as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or wagon. [The past participle *laden* is obsolete.]

Your carriages were heavy *laden*; they are a burden to the weary beast.

Isa. xvi. 1.

By turns they oase the *laden* swarms, or drive
The drone, a lazy insect, from their hive.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. To lay as a burden; place upon or in something for conveyance: as, to *load* cotton on a lighter; to *load* cargo.

There was no talk, no hope, no works, but dig gold,
wash gold, refine gold, *loads* gold.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, l. 160.

3. To weigh down; impose something upon, either good or bad; pile; heap; encumber or oppress: with *with*: as, to *load* the stomach with sweets; to *load* the memory with details.

Those honours deep and broad, wherewith
Your majesty *loads* our house.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 6. 17.

Essex *loaded* Bacon with benefits, and never thought
that he had done enough.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4. To make heavy by something added or appended; charge, as with something extraneous: as, to *load* a whip; to *load* dice.

He has a conscience,
A cruel stinging one, I warrant him,
A *loaden* one.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

At the ripe age of fourteen years I bought a certain odd-gal, got a friend to load it.

R. L. Stevenson, A Penny Plain, 2d Coloured.

5. To make heavy, as a liquid; especially, to falsify, as wine, by mixing with it distilled liquor of some sort, usually accompanied with sugar and other ingredients, for the purpose of making a thin wine appear heavy and full-bodied; also, to increase the weight of, as paper, or textile fabrics, by the addition of clay, starch, or other extrinsic matter.

It is an intolerable nuisance to have to dress, and go out
seven or eight miles to cold entries, and *loaded* claret,
and sweet port.

Thackeray, Lovell the Widower, iii.

If the paper is to be *loaded*—that is, adulterated with
clay or cheap fibres—these are added in the beater as the
fibre swirls round and round.

Harper's Mag., LXXV. 130.

6. To place a charge in; charge, as a gun with powder and shot.

Many a Whig that day *loaded* his musket with a dollar
out into slugs.

Scott, Old Mortality, xvi.

The sportsman should be careful . . . to ascertain the
charge best suited to his weapon, and to have his cartridges
so loaded.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 885.

7. In *painting*: (a) To mix with white: said of a pigment which in this way is made more solid and opaque. (b) To paint heavily; apply (color) in solid opaque masses.

Names of white enamel are *loaded* upon the surface, with
a view to further treatment.

Art Jour., N. S., XI. 10.

Deck-loading Act, a British statute of 1842 (5 Vict., sess. 2, c. 47) forbidding the loading of cargoes of timber on the decks of certain classes of ships.—Loaded dice. See *die*.—To *load* one's self, on the stock-exchange, to buy heavily of stock. See *unload*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To put or take on a load or charge: often with *up*: as, the travelers *loaded* and started early; the ship *loaded* up with a miscellaneous cargo.—2. To charge a gun or guns: as, the troops *loaded* and fired rapidly. Steady they *load*, steady they fire, moving right onward still.

T. O. Davis, Fontenoy.

3. To become loaded or burdened; clog up: as, oysters are apt to *load* with sand.

*loaded*¹, a. An obsolete variant of *loaded*.

*loaded*² (lô'ded), p. a. 1. Coated with external growths, as shells; clogged up: said of oysters. [Rhode Island.]—2. Full of liquor; drunk. [Slang.]

loader (lô'dér), n. 1. One who or that which loads: as, a truck-loader. Specifically—(a) A little machine for loading shells or cartridges for a breech-loading shot-gun; a loading-machine. (b) In *agri.*, etc., any device for laying a load upon a wagon, sled, or cart: as, a hay-loader, a log-loader, etc.

2. A red-finned herring. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A term in dicing, of uncertain meaning.

Every vice is a *loader*; but that [lust] is a ten.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi., Arg.

loading (lô'ding), n. [Verbal n. of *load*², v.]

1. The act of putting on a load.—2. A cargo; a burden; lading; also, anything that makes part of a load.—3. Anything that is added to a substance or material in order to give it weight or body: as, the China clay or pearl-white used for *loading* note-paper.—4. In *art*, a heavy charge of opaque color. See *load*², v. t., 7.

Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light, as the mountains do on the moon.

P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 304.

5. In *insurance*, that part of the charge or premium on a policy which constitutes its share of the expenses of management.

The terms *loading* and "margin" have come to bear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deduced from any table that may be employed for the time.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 178.

loading (lô'ding), p. a. Made so as to be loaded (in the way specified): as, a breech-loading or a muzzle-loading gun.

loading-bar (lô'ding-bär), n. In *gun.*, a bar of iron about two feet long, made with a ring at one end and a screw at the other, for carrying and loading shells. Also called *carrying-bar*.

loading-funnel (lô'ding-fun'el), n. See *funnel*.

loading-machine (lô'ding-mä-shén'), n. A machine for loading cartridge-shells. It has a revolving wheel on which the shells are fed in; the requisite amount of powder is admitted to each shell from the powder-pan by means of a funnel above, and the bullet or charge of shot is forced into the neck of each shell as the wheel advances in its revolution.

loading-plug (lô'ding-plug), n. A rammer for loading shells and extracting caps from spent capsules.

loading-tongs (lô'ding-tóngz), n. *sing.* and *pl.* In *gun.*, a pair of tongs used to set the shell home in a siege-howitzer.

loading-tray (lô'ding-trä), n. In *milit. engin.*, a stout iron support upon which a heavy shot or shell is placed, and by suitable mechanism brought into the opening in the breech of a large breech-loading gun, as an assistance in charging the gun.

load-line (lôd'lin), n. [Appar. < *load*² + *line*²; but perhaps < *load*¹ = *lade*¹ + *line*².] *Naut.*, a line drawn on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which a suitable or allowable load will cause her to sink in the water. Among English seamen known as *Plimsoll's mark*. See *mark*.

There shall be a *load-line* or conspicuous mark on each vessel, showing the depth of loading and of surplus buoyancy.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 307.

Nor did it occur to the "practical" politicians who provided a compulsory *load-line* for merchant vessels, that the pressure of ship-owners' interests would habitually cause the putting of the *load-line* at the very highest limit, and that from precedent to precedent, tending ever in the same direction, the *load-line* would gradually rise in the better class of ships.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 25.

*loadman*¹, n. See *lodeman*.

*loadman*² (lôd'män), n. A carter. Halliwell.

loadmanage, n. See *lodemanage*.

load-penny (lôd'pen'i), n. A market toll or tax anciently levied on loads in the towns of England for public revenue.

The gift of its [Worcester's] market-dues, wain-shilling and *load-penny*, was the costliest among the many boons which Ethelred and Athelstan showered on Malpas Wertrith.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., ix.

loadsmant, n. See *lodeman*.

loadstar, n. See *lodestar*.

loadstone, n. See *lodestone*.

loadum (lô'dum), n. [Appar. for *load* 'em: see quot. from Florio.] An old game at cards.

Cárice l'asino [It., load the ass], a play at cards which we call *lodum*.

For to converse with Scandal is to play Losing Loadum; you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself.

Congress, Love for Love, l. 11.

Now some at cards and dice do play
Their money and their time away;
At *loadum*, cribbage, and all-four.

Poor Robin (1785). (Nares.)

*loaf*¹ (lôf'), n.; *pl. loaves* (lôvz). [*ME. loaf, loof* (*pl. loaves*), < *AS. hlaf*, bread, a loaf of bread, = *OHG. hlaiba, laiba, laib, leip*, MHG. *leip*, G. *laib* = *Isel. hleifr* = *OSw. lev* = *Dan. lev* = *Goth. hlaifs, hlaibe*, bread: the common Teut. term for 'bread,' older than the word *bread*. The Lith. *klepas*, Lett. *klaipus*, bread, are prob. < *OBulg. *khlēbъ* = *Russ. khlēbъ*, bread, and these Slav. forms with *Finn. leipa*, Estonian *leip*, bread, are prob. from the *OTeut.* The word *loaf* appears disguised in the orig. compounds *Lammus* and prob. *lord* and *lady*.] A portion of bread baked in one lump or mass; a regularly shaped or molded mass of bread; hence, any shaped or molded mass of cake, sugar, or the like.

The enemy of Helle . . . seyde Dic ut lapides isti panes fiant: that is to seye, Sey that these stones be made *Loaves*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 98.

There shall be in England seven halfpenny *loaves* sold for a penny.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 72.

A hot smoking *loaf* of rye-and-Indian bread.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 190.

Holy loaf. (a) In the Gr. Ch., same as *holy lamb*. See *lamb*. (b) In the medieval ch. in England, the blessed bread; a eulogia.

The Parishioners of every Parish shall offer every Sunday, at the time of the Offertory, the just value and price of the *holy loaf* . . . to the use of their Pastors and Curates, and that in such order and course as they were wont to find and pay the said *holy loaf*.

Book of Common Prayer (1549) (rubric).

Loaded lettuce, headed lettuce.

Lactuca crepus (L.), *loafed* or headed *lettice*.

Nomenclator (1885). (Nares.)

Loaves and fishes, figuratively, temporal benefits, as money or office: in allusion to the miraculous loaves and fishes distributed by Christ to the multitude who followed him, and his words (John vi. 26), "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled."

The consequence must be, that although every one of these four orders [of the Florentine government] must be divided at once into factions for the *loaves and fishes*, yet the nobility, by their superior influence in elections, would have the whole power.

J. Adams, Works, v. 12.

*loaf*² (lôf'), v. [Appar. first in the noun *loafer* (< *G. läufer* = *E. waper, loper*); < *G. laufen*, dial. *lofen* = *D. loopen* = *E. leap*], run, wander or lounge about: see *leap*¹, *lope*¹.] I. *intrans.* To idle away one's time; lounge; dawdle; play the vagabond; stroll idly and without purpose.

To *loaf*: this, I think, is unquestionably German. *Laufen* is pronounced *lofen* in some parts of Germany, and I once heard one German student say to another "Ich *loaf* [*lofe*] hier bis du wiederkehrst," and he began to saunter up and down—in short, to *loaf*.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Shoelacks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable *loafing*; but certainly this one *loafed* rather energetically, for he was not and frantic in his play.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xii. (Devon.)

I *loafs* and invite my Soul;
I lean and *loafs* at my ease, observing a spear of summer grass.

Walt Whitman, Leaves of Grass, p. 26.

How can you go down to the beach by yourself amongst all those *loafing* vagabonds, who would pick your pocket or throw stones at you? W. Black, Princess of Thule, xiv.

II. *trans.* To pass or spend in idleness, as time; spend lazily; dawdle: with *away*: as, to *loaf* away whole days.

The Senate has *loafed* away the week in very gentlemanly style. New York Commercial Advertiser, Dec., 1848.

loafer (lô'fer), n. [See *loaf*².] An idle man, lounge, or aimless stroller, of whatever social condition; specifically, one who is too lazy to work or pursue regular business, and lounges about, depending upon chance or disreputable means for subsistence.

"The thought is not new to me; I have read Washington Irving." "Prince of intellectual loafers," said Grayhurst.

loaferish (lō'fēr-ish), *a.* [**< loafer + -ish.**] Of or pertaining to a loafer; like or characteristic of a loafer.

Four pleasant ruffians in the loaferish postures which they have learned as fawning waiting for jobs.

Huvels, Venetian Life, xix.

loaf-sugar (lōf'shūg'yr), *n.* Sugar refined and molded into a conical mass.

loam (lōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lome*; also dial. *lame*, *lūm*; < ME. **lom*, *lam*, < AS. *lām* = OS. *lōmo*, *leimo* = D. *loem* = MLG. LG. *lom* = OHG. *leimo*, MHG. *leime*, *leim*, G. *leim*, but usually *lehm* (after LG.), loam, clay; akin to AS. *lūn*, etc., line, and to L. *limus*, mud; see *lime*.] 1. A soil consisting of a natural mixture of clay and sand, the latter being present in sufficient quantity to overcome the tendency of the clay to form a coherent mass. That which is ordinarily called loam is fine-grained, homogeneous, and "light"—that is, not densely compacted together. Carbonate of lime is usually present in small quantity, and also organic matter. See *marl*, *soil*, and *loam*.

At the higher and farther sides of those upper ovens are trenches of loam.

Sandys, Travels, p. 98.

The soil was a dark brown loam, and very rich.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 61.

2. In *founding*, a mixture of sand, clay, sawdust, straw, etc., used in making the molds for castings. The compound must be plastic when wet, and hard, air-tight, and able to resist high temperatures when dry. Specifically called *casting-loam*.

3. A vessel of clay; an earthen vessel.

And so into the loams of meth and tube of brine and other liquor he bestowed the parts of the dead carcasses of his brother's servants.

Holmes, Hist. Eng., vii. 7.

Loam-and-sand core. See *core*.

loam (lōm), *v. t.* [**< loam, n.**] To cover or coat with loam; clay.

With the ashes of bones tempered with oil, Camels hairs, and a clay they have, they loam them so well that no weather will pierce them.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 82.

The joint ends and girders, which he in the walls, must be loamed all over to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar.

F. Mason, Mechanical Exercises.

loam-beater (lōm'bē'tēr), *n.* In *foundry-work*, an instrument for compacting loam in loam-molding; a molder's rammer.

loam-board (lōm'bōrd), *n.* A foundry's tool and templet used in making cores of loam. It is a board out to the shape of the core, and is used both to hold a supply of loam for the operation, and as an aid in turning the dried core down to the exact shape. Also called *striker*.

loam-cake (lōm'kāk), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a cake, plate, or disk of compacted loam used to cover in a loam-mold. It is provided with holes or gates through which the molten metal enters the mold, and with other holes or vents for free exit of air from the mold.

loam-mold (lōm'mōld), *n.* A mold made from casting-loam. Such molds are used for castings of iron and brass.

loam-molding (lōm'mōl'ding), *n.* In *foundry-work*, the making of loam-molds in general. The term is used especially of the act of striking up the surfaces of molds by means of templets controlled by parallel guides, or, in case the surfaces are cylindrical, by a central pivot and radial arms, to which the templets are attached. Sometimes cores are formed on a barrel or central cylinder, and then turned on the barrel by means of a tool resting on the loam-board.

loam-plate (lōm'plāt), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a flat ring or plate of cast-iron, used in constructing a loam-mold, one or more of which are used to support and clamp together the brickwork which supports the softer parts of the mold.

loam-work (lōm'wērk), *n.* In foundries, the processes of making loam-molds, and casting iron, brass, etc., in them. Very fine castings are obtained by these processes.

loamy (lō'mi), *a.* [**< loam + -y.**] 1. Consisting of loam; of the nature of or resembling loam: as, loamy soil.

And if it want binding, [mix] a little loamy earth.

Bulfinch, Calendarium Hortense, May.

2. Damp. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

loan (lōn), *n.* [**< ME. *lone*, *lane*, *lan*, < AS. *lān* (in comp. *lānlānd*, for usual *lānlānd*), usually *lān*, a loan, grant, gift, *lāf*, = OFries. *lōn* = D. *leen*, a grant, *lief*, = MLG. LG. *lān* = OHG. *lāhan*, MHG. *lāhen*, G. *lehen*, *lehn*, a *lief*, = Icel. *lān*, a loan, *lān*, a *lief*, = Dan. *lān* = Sw. *lān*, a loan (prob. = Skt. *rekṣas*, estate, wealth), akin to AS. *lāhan*, *lān* = OHG. *lāhan*, MHG. *lāhen*, G. *lehen* = Icel. *lā* = Goth. *leihwan*, lend, orig. 'leave,' = Ir. *leicim*, leave, = Lith. *lėti*, leave behind (cf. OBulg. *otī-letī*, remainder), = L. *linguere* (perf. *liqui*, pp. **notus*), leave,**

also in comp. *relinguere*, leave behind, = Gr. *λεπτεν*, *λερεν*, leave, = Skt. *√ rich*, leave, let go, give up. Hence ult. *lend*. From the L. verb (*linguere*) are ult. E. *delinquent*, *relinquish*, *relic*, *reliot*, *reliquary*, *derelict*, etc., and from the same root *license*, *licit*, *illicit*, *leisure*, etc. From the Gr. verb (*leisw*) are ult. E. *ellipse*, *ellipsis*, words in *lypo*, etc.] 1. A grant; gift; reward.

They may now, God be thanked of his loans! / Maken hir jubilee, and walke allone.

Chaucer, C. T. (Summoner's Tale), l. 11, 908 (ed. Gilman).

2. That which is lent; anything furnished on condition of the future return of it, or of the delivery of an equivalent in kind; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.

I love hym that this *lone* has lente, / For he may stynte oore stryve.

And fende vs fro alle ille. York Plays, p. 58.

Advantaging their *loan* with interest / Of ten times double gain of happiness.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 332.

What's er is double the Strange and Needy one, / Is not a gift (indeed), but 'tis a *Loan*.

A *Loan* to God, who payes with interest.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Vocation.

The person whom you favoured with a loan, if he be a good man, will think himself in your debt after he has paid you.

Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

3. The act of lending or the condition of being lent; a lending: as, to arrange a loan.

I do not doubt / To find, at some place I shall come at, arms / On loan, or else for pledge.

Tennyson, Geraint.

[In *civil law*, when the loan was made of things which could be returned only by their material equivalent, it was called *mutuum*; when made of things which could be returned in the identical form, it was called *commodatum*.]

4. Permission to use; grant of the use: as, a loan of credit.—**Gratuitous loan**, in law, same as *commodate*.—**Loan and trust company**. See *banks*, 4. — **Public loan**, money borrowed by, or the lending of money to, the state at a fixed rate of interest.

loan (lōn), *v.* [**< loan**, *n.*] The older verb, from the same noun in its older form, is *lend*, q. v.] 1. *trans.* To lend. [An objectionable use, rare in Great Britain.]

Loan for *lend*, with which we have hitherto been blackened, I must resort upon the mother island, for it appears so long ago as in "Albion's England."

Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

The practice of *loaning* money. Westminster Rev.

II. *intrans.* To lend money or other property; make a loan. [U. S.]

loan (lōn), *n.* [ME. *lone*, a var. of *lane*, > E. *lane*: see *lane*.] 1. A lane. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

The Captain of Bewcastle, and Jephtha's John, / Coming down by the foot steps of Catwiddie's loam, / Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 130).

And darker gloaming brought the night: . . .

The kye stood rowlin' 't the loam.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

2. An open space between fields of corn, left untilled as a passage for cattle; hence, a place near a village for milking cows. Also *loaning*. [Scotch and New Eng.]

loanable (lōn'ā-bl), *a.* [**< loan** + *-able*.] Capable of being loaned; specifically, capable of being, or intended to be, loaned out at interest.

Free capital, *loanable* for a certain interval, is equally available for all classes of industry.

Jevons, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref., p. 55.

This . . . is distinctly visible among powerful classes in the North-Eastern States, which are the great possessors of *loanable* capital.

N. A. Rev., CXIII. 214.

loaning (lō'ning), *n.* [**< loan** + *-ing*.] Same as *loan*, 2.

Ye might hae heard him a mile down the wind— / he routed like a cow in a fremd [strange] *loaning*.

Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

loan-office (lōn'ōf'is), *n.* 1. A public office at which loans are made or arranged.—2. A pawnshop, or pawnbroker's establishment.

loan-word (lōn'wērd), *n.* [**< loan** + *word*; an imperfect adaptation of G. *lehnwort*, a 'lend-word,' < *lehen*, lend (see *lend* and *loan*), + *wort*, word.] A borrowed word; a word taken into one language from another. [Rare.]

In the 15th century it [s] crept in from the French, and its use is even now pretty nearly restricted to foreign loan words, as *zebulon*, *zedekiah*, *nigam*, *rest*, etc.

Jeanes Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 142.

Loase (lō'a-sj), *n.* [NL., of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous herbs, of the natural order *Loaseae*, characterized by either opposite or alternate leaves and a capsule three- or five-valved at the apex, rarely twisted. The flowers are pentamerous, with succulent petals, two to five scales, and ten filiform abortive stamens, besides numerous perfect ones. There are about 50 species, growing throughout tropical America, with the exception of northern Brazil and Guiana.

Loaseae (lō'a-sj-sj), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loase* + *-ae*.] A synonym of *Loaseae*, still in common use.

loaseaceous (lō'a-sj-shi-us), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Loaseae*.

loased (lō'a-sj), *n.* A plant of the order *Loaseae*; in the plural, the order. *Lindley*.

Loaseae (lō'a-sj-sj), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1804), < *Loase* + *-ae*.] An order of dicotyledonous plants composed of 10 genera and about 100 species, confined, with one exception, to warm and tropical America. They are herbaceous plants, often climbing, and usually covered with bristly hairs, secreting an acrid juice. The flowers are perfect and regular with an adherent calyx, a four- or five-parted corolla, an indefinite number of stamens, and usually a one-celled ovary with a single filiform style. From their stinging properties, many are known as *Chick nittles*.

loath, **loth** (lōth), *a.* and *n.* [**< ME. *loth*, *looth*, *lath*, < AS. *lāth*, causing evil, evil, hateful, odious, grievous, also bearing hate, hostile, = OS. *lāth*, *lād* = OFries. *lāth*, *lād* = D. *leed* = MLG. *lēt*, *leit* = OHG. *leid*, hateful, painful, hostile, MHG. *leit*, G. *leid*, hateful, painful, = Icel. *leidir* = Sw. Dan. *lād*, hateful, odious (cf. It. *laido* = Sp. OPg. *laido* = Pr. *lāt* = F. *laid*, hateful, odious, < G.); as a noun (neut. of the adj.), AS. *lāth*, evil, wrong, = D. *leed*, evil, wrong, = MLG. *lēt*, *leit* = OHG. MHG. G. *leid*, evil, pain, = Dan. *lede* = Sw. *leda*, disgust, loathing, tedium; prob. from the verb represented by OHG. *lidan*, MHG. *liden*, G. *leiden*, suffer, supposed to be connected with OHG. *lidan* = AS. *līhan* = Goth. *leihan*, go, travel: see *lade*, *lead*.] The spelling *loth* is rather more common than *loath* in the adj.; but *loath* is common and is more in accordance with analogy (cf. *oath*), while derivatives of the verb, *loathe*, etc., are always spelled with *oa*. The forms are therefore more conveniently put together.] I. a. 1. Hateful; disliked; detested.**

Alas! my lyff me is full loth, / I lyffe ouere lange this lare to lere.

York Plays, p. 50.

Men seyn right thus, "Alwey the nye slye / Maketh the lerre leere to be loth."

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 307.

2. Feeling extreme unwillingness or aversion; very unwilling; reluctant; averse.

"My right lady," quod this woful man, / "Whom I moost drede, and love as I best kan, / And lothest were of al this world displeas."

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 585.

Loth he was to falsen his promyse of couenaunt.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 435.

They would be loth to set earthly things, wealth or honour, before the wisdom of salvation. Milton, True Religion.

Thus aged men, full loth and slow,

The vanities of life forgo. Scott, Rokeby, v. 1.

Lief or loath. See *loaf*.

II. *n.* Evil; harm; injury.

Mele and drynke I gaf hem bothe, / And bad hem kepe hem ay fro lothe.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. l. 81. (Hallwell.)

loathe (lōth), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loathed*, pp. *loathing*. [**< ME. *lothen*, < AS. *lāthan* = OS. *lāthōn* = OHG. *leidōn*, be evil, hateful, *lathan*, hate (= OS. *a-lathan*, disgust, = OHG. *leidan*, hate, = Icel. *leidha*, disgust), disgust, < *lāth*, hateful, loath: see *loath*, a.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be hateful or loathed; excite nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.**

Where medicines loathe, it irks men to be healed.

Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.

"This is more vile," he made reply,

"To breathe and loathe, to live and sigh."

Tennyson, Two Voices.

II. *trans.* 1. To dislike greatly; hate; abhor.

Herby satan saved his credit, who loves to tell lies, / but loathes to be taken in them.

Fuller, Church Hist., VI. iv. 2.

All affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn;

Object of my implacable disgust.

Compter, Task, II. 416.

2. To cause to dislike or avoid; disgust.

[They] loathe men from reading by their covert, slanderous reproaches of the Scriptures.

Abp. Parker.

How heartily he serves me! his face loathes one, / But look upon his care, who would not love him?

Middleton, Changeling, v. 1.

3. To feel disgust at; especially, to have an extreme aversion to, as food or drink.

Gladly gaze thit tiths & thin offryngs bothe, / The poore & the beedered, like thou not lothe.

Rubens Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Each country hath observed their own peculiar customs in this food, some loathing that which others esteem dainty.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread.

Conway.

loath (lō'wē), *n.* One who loathes or abhors. **loathful** (lōw'fūl), *a.* [Formerly also *lothful*; < ME. *lothful* (?), *lothful*; < *loath* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of loathing; abhorring; hating.

Which when he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1212.

2. Exciting loathing or disgust; loathsomeness; hateful. [Now rare.]

And *loathful* idleness he doth detest.

The canker worms of everie gentle breast.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 734.

The surface of the upper portion of the body (of a gigantic earthworm) shows a bright green color, of variable intensity, but otherwise it is a *loathful* animal.

Science, IV. 422.

loathing (lō'wēng), *n.* [*< ME. lothing*; verbal *n.* of *loathe*, *v.*] Extreme disgust; abhorrence.

A surfeit of the sweetest things

The deepest *loathing* to the stomach brings.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2. 123.

loathing (lō'wēng-lī), *adv.* [*< loathing* + *-ly*.] With loathing or extreme disgust or abhorrence.

loathliness (lōw'li-nes), *n.* [Formerly also *loathliness*; < *loathy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being loathly; loathsomeness.

The beauty of virtue, and the deformity and *loathliness* of vice.

Sir T. Rhyol, The Governour, III. 24.

The more ill savour and *loathliness* we can find in our bosom sins, the nearer we come to the purity of that Holy One of Israel, our Blessed Redeemer.

Rp. Hall, Remains, p. 183. (Latham.)

loathly (lōw'li), *a.* [Formerly also *lothy*; dial. also *loathy*, *lothy*; < ME. *lothli*, *lothyli*, *lothlich*, *lothelich*, *lodli*, *lodlich*, etc., < AS. *lōthlic*, *hateful*, < *lōth*, *hateful*, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] Loathsome; disgusting. [Archaic.]

Thou art so *loathly* and so cold also.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 242.

Her face most fowle and filthy was to see,

With squinted eyes contrarie wayes intended,

And *loathly* mouth, unmeets a mouth to be.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. 1. 27.

The *loathly* toad out of his hole doth crawl.

Drayton, Polyolbon, II. 165.

loathly (lōw'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *lothy*; < ME. *lothy*, *lothy*, < AS. *lōthlic*, *hatefully*, < *lōthlic*, *hateful*; see *loathy*, *a.* In def. 2, modern, < *loath* + *-ly*.] 1. In a loathsome manner; disgustingly.

He shal him travells day and night

And *lothy* his body drig.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 44. (Halliwell.)

So *loathly* wretched a street as this same Cowgate.

The Atlantic, III. 323.

2. Unwillingly; reluctantly.

Private tongues, of kinsmen and allies,

Inspired with comforts, *lothy* are endured.

H. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray.

Donna.

loathness (lōth'nes), *n.* [*< ME. lothnes*, *loithnes*; < *loath* + *-ness*.] The state of being loath; unwillingness; reluctance.

Thof it be laifull to ladys and other les women,

get it ledis vnto *loithness* and vile werkes.

Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), l. 2949.

And the fair soul herself

Weigh'd between *loithness* and obedience, at

Which end o' the beam should bow.

Shak., Tempest, II. l. 130.

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *loithness* to speak.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

loathsomeness (lōw'sūm-nes), *a.* [*< ME. loithsum*; < *loath* + *-some*.] Such as to cause loathing or excite disgust; disgusting; odious; detestable.

Thou canst he her persuade to leave that lewd

And *loithsum* life.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 51.

But this mole-eyed, dragon-tailed abomination (a crocodile) . . . was utterly *loithsum*.

G. W. Currie, Nile Notes of a Howadji, xv.

loathsomely (lōw'sūm-lī), *adv.* [*< loathsomeness* + *-ly*.] In a loathsomeness manner; disgustingly.

loathsomeness (lōw'sūm-nes), *n.* [*< loathsomeness* + *-ness*.] The quality of being loathsomeness, or of exciting strong dislike or disgust.

Heed must be taken that such rules or sentences be choicely made, and not often used, least excessive broad *loathsomeness*.

Pattenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 197.

loathy (lō'wli), *a.* [*< loath* + *-y*. Cf. *loathy*, *a.*] Loathsome. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *loathy* floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 331.

lobes, *n.* Plural of *leaf*.

lob (lob), *n.* [Also *lobb*; < ME. *lobbe* (in comp. *lobbe-belling*); perhaps < W. *lob*, a dull, unwieldy

fellow. Cf. AS. *lobbe*, a spider (see *lop*); Icel. *lobbi*, a shaggy long-haired dog. Cf. also *looby*, *lubber*.] 1. A dull, sluggish person; a lout. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits [Puck]; I'll be gone.

Shak., M. N. D., II. l. 16.

But as the drone the honey hive doth rob,

With woorthy books so deals this idle *lob*.

Gascoigne, A Remembrance.

This is the wonted way for quacks and cheats to gull country *lobes*. *Sp. Gauden, And-Bal-Berith (1661), p. 12.*

2. The last person in a race. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Something thick and lumpy; a lump.—4. A thick, soft mixture. See the quotation, and compare *lobbily*.

Before the yeast is placed in the tun (in brewing), it is mixed with a small quantity of wort, and left in a warm place until fermentation commences, when the mixture, termed *lobb*, may be added to the gyle in the tun.

Spence, Ensay. Manuf., I. 402.

5. A lobworm.—6. The pollack.

The *lob* alluded to in the statute of Herringes (31 Edward III., A. D. 1357) evidently meant this fish.

Day, Fishes of Great Britain, I. 297.

7. The coalfish.—8. [*< lob*, *v.*] In cricket, a low slow ball.—9. In lawn-tennis, a play by which one of the contestants knocks the ball over the head of his opponent into the back part of the court.—*Lob lie-by-the-fire*. See the quotation.

Lob lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber-Rend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf, supposed to haunt some north-country homesteads, where he does the work of the farm-labourers, for no grander wages than "to earn his cream-howl duly set."

It was said that a *Lob lie-by-the-fire* once haunted the little old hall at Lingborough.

Mrs. J. H. Bury, Lob lie-by-the-fire, Int.

lob (lob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lobbed*, ppr. *lobbing*. [*< lob*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To throw (a lump or ball, etc.); toss gently or with a slow movement; specifically, in lawn-tennis, to strike (the ball) over the head of one's opponent into the back part of the court.

Suppose . . . that firing with reduced charges is required, that shall are being *lobbed* from behind a parapet at high angles into a work.

Ensay. Brk., XI. 513.

2. To kick. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. intrans. To be tossed with a slow movement, as a cricket-ball or a shot.

Great escapes and some wounds from *lobbing* round-shot already.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 303.

lob (lob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lobbed*, ppr. *lobbing*. [*Var. of lob*.] 1. *intrans.* To hang down; drop or droop.

II. trans. To hang wearily or languidly; allow to drop or droop.

And their poor jades

Lob down their heads. *Shak., Hen. V., IV. 2. 47.*

lobar (lō'bār), *a.* [*< lobe* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a lobe, as of the brain or lungs: as, *lobar* emphysema.

In the cases of *lobar* and of *lobular* pneumonia that I have examined, none of the urines have turned red.

Lancet, No. 3427, p. 830.

Lobar pneumonia. See *pneumonia*.

lobata (lō-bā'tā), *n.* pl. [*NL*, neut. pl. of *lobatus*, lobed; see *lobate*.] A division, ordinal or subordinal, of the class or order

Ctenophora, including those comb-bearing hydroids or ctenophorans which have a pair of oral lobes: distinguished from *Tentata* and *Saccata*. The

lobata are composed of such forms as *Eurhamphæa*, *Bolina*, *Mnemisa*, *Calymma*, and *Ocyrod*.

lobate (lō'bāt), *a.* [*< NL. lobatus*, lobed, < *lobus*, a lobe; see *lobe*.] 1. Having a lobe or lobes; lobated; lobose; lobed;

lobulate: as, a *lobate* leaf; a *lobate* fin or foot; a *lobate* rhizopod or ctenophoran.—2. Having the form of a lobe: as, a *lobate* part or process.—*Lobate fin*, in *lōth*. See the quotation.

The numerous dermal fin-rays [of *Polypterus*] . . . are connected with the rounded periphery of the broad and elongated disk formed by the skeleton of the fin; and the scaly integument is continued to the basis of the fin-rays, which thus seem to fringe a lobe of the integument. Hence the fin is said to be *lobate*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 123.

Lobate foot, in ornith., a bird's foot of which the toes are separately lobed, as in the coot, phalarope, or grebe.

lobated (lō'bāt-ed), *a.* Same as *lobate*.

lobately (lō'bāt-lī), *adv.* [*< lobate* + *-ly*.] In *lob*, in such a manner as to form lobes.—*Lobately* *areolate*, in bot., having crenatures or indentations so deep as to form a series of small lobes.

lobation (lō-bā'shon), *n.* [*< lobate* + *-ion*.] The formation of lobes; the act or process of

forming or dividing into lobes; the state of being lobed.

Lobation is usually associated with semipalmation, as is well seen in the grebe. In the snipe-like phalarope, *lobation* is present as a modification of a foot otherwise quite cursorial. The most emphatic cases of *lobation* are those in which each joint of the toes has its own flap.

Cowles, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 121.

lobb (lob), *n.* See *lob*.

lobber (lob'er), *v.* 4. Same as *lopper*. [Local, U. S.]

lobbing (lob'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lob*, *v.*] Tumult; uproar.

What a *lobbing* maketh thou,

With a twenty devil!

Marriage of Wit and Wisdom (1870). (Halliwell.)

lobbish, *a.* [*< lob* + *-ish*.] Clownish; lubberish.

Their *lobbish* guard, who all night had kept themselves awake with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away, . . . awaked them.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, IV.

lobby (lob'i), *n.*; pl. *lobbies* (-iz). [*< OF. *lobie*, < ML. *lobba*, *lobium*, *lauba*, a portico, covered way, gallery, < OHG. *lobā*, *lobp*, MHG. *lobbe*, G. *laube*, an arbor, < OHG. *lobb*, MHG. *lobp*, G. *laub* = E. *leaf*, *q.v.* Cf. *ledge* and *lower*, from the same source.] 1. An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments. (a) A small hall or waiting-room serving as the entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between such apartment and a portico or vestibule; especially, such a hall or anteroom in a theater or adjacent to a legislative or audience chamber.

If you find him not within this month, you shall nose him as you go up the stairs into the lobby.

Shak., Hamlet, IV. 3. 20.

Go, bunk about, and run thyself into the next great man's lobby.

Fletcher, Plain Dealer, III. 1.

(b) *Naut.*, an apartment immediately before the captain's cabin.

2. Persons who occupy or resort to the lobby or the approaches to a legislative chamber for the purpose of transacting business with the members, and especially of influencing their official action or votes. [U. S.]

lobby (lob'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lobbed*, ppr. *lobbing*. [*< lobby*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To frequent the lobby of a legislature or other deliberative body for the purpose of influencing the official action of members; solicit votes from members, whether in the lobby or elsewhere. [U. S.]

Lobbying should be made the object of incessant war and corrective enactment, until it is driven from legislative halls.

N. A. Rev., CXL. 511.

II. trans. To promote or carry by solicitation of legislative favor or votes: as, to *lobby* a measure through Congress. [U. S.]

lobbyist (lob'i-ist), *n.* [*< lobby* + *-ist*.] One who frequents the lobby or the precincts of a legislature or other deliberative assembly, with the view of influencing the votes of members. [U. S.]

But the arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional *lobbyists*, men, and women too, who make it their business to "see" members and procure, by persuasion, importunity, or the use of inducements, the passing of bills, public as well as private, which involve gain to their promoters.

J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 154.

lobby-member (lob'i-mem'ber), *n.* A lobbyist; one who makes a business of influencing the action or votes of a legislature. [U. S.]

lob-coast, *n.* Same as *lobcock*.

Cares not a groate

For such a *lob-coast*.

The Wit of a Woman (1804). (Nares.)

lobcock (lob'kok), *n.* [*< lob* + *cock*, used as a diminutive.] A stupid, sluggish, inactive person; a lob.

Such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke, . . . such a *lobcock*.

Udall, Roister Doister, III. 2.

lob-dotterel (lob'dot'er-el), *n.* A loutish fool.

Grouthead gnat-snappers, *lob-dotterels*, gaping change-lings.

Truquhart, tr. of Babelais, I. 23.

lobe (lob), *n.* [*< F. lobe* = Sp. Pg. It. *lobo*, < NL. *lobus*, a lobe, < Gr. *lobos*, the lobe of the ear or of the liver, the pod of a leguminous plant; prob. also *λεπίς*, a scale, husk, peel, *λεπέρ*, peel; see *lepis*.] A rounded and more or less globular projection or part. (a) In anat., a large natural division of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, etc.; also, the lower soft part of the ear; the *lobule*. Especially—(1) One of several definite and considerable parts of each half of the cerebrum, or each hemisphere of the brain, separated superficially by certain well-marked fissures or sulci. In ordinary language these lobes or major divisions are the *frontal*, *parietal*, and *occipital*, or the *fore*, *middle*, and *hind* divisions. But by carefully considering the course of the three great fissures of each hemisphere, namely the *Sylvian*, the *Rollandic*, and the *parieto-occipital*, we find these to demarcate four cerebral lobes, named *frontal*, *parietal*, *temporo-parietal*, and *occipital*; and by considering the two



Lobate Ctenophoran (*Eurhamphæa vestiligera*).

main forks of the Sylvian fissure, a fifth lobe is recognizable, called the *central lobe*, *insula*, or *island of Reil*. Again, the frontal lobe is sometimes regarded as two; then six lobes are recognized by name, called *prefrontal*, *postfrontal*, *parietal*, *temporal*, *occipital*, and *central* (the last being the *insula*). These lobes only concern the topography of the surface of the cerebrum, and are in no way related to the fundamental segments or primitive divisions of the brain as a whole, being all of them parts of the prosencephalon alone. Lesser divisions of the lobes are called *convoluted*, *gyrus*, or *gyri*. (2) In the cerebellum, a group or cluster of folia demarcated by unusually deep rimulae or fissures.

Certain of the interfoliar crevices are so deep or so distinct as to warrant the recognition of the intervening groups of folia or lobes.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, p. 125.

(b) In bot., a rounded projection or division of a leaf, fruit, or other organ of a plant. (c) In soil., a projection or part which is imperfectly separated from another part: as, the lobes of the maxilla in insects. (d) In mach., the larger or more prominent part of a cam-wheel. — **Anterior lobe** of the cerebrum, the anterosuperior lobe. — **Anterior superior lobe** of the cerebrum, the anterosuperior lobe. — **Anterosuperior lobe** of the cerebrum, the anterior portion of the upper surface of one of the other cerebral hemisphere, divided into the anterior and posterior crescentic lobes. Also called *quadrato* or *aquosa lobe* and *lobus quadrangularis*. — **Biventral lobe**. Same as *digastric lobe* of the cerebrum. — **Caudate lobe** of the liver. See *caudate*. — **Central lobe** of the cerebrum, the anterior division of the superior vermis, behind the lingula and in front of the monticulus. Also called *lobulus centralis*. — **Central lobe** of the cerebrum. Same as *insula*. — **Crescentic anterior and posterior lobe**, the two divisions of the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebrum. Also called *lobus* or *lobulus lunatus anterior* and *lobus* or *lobulus lunatus posterior*. — **Cuneate lobe**, the cuneate gyrus, the triangular tract on the median surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. — **Digastric lobe** of the cerebrum. See *caudate*. — **Epiastria lobes**. See *epigastric*. — **Faliform lobe**, the limbic lobe together with the lamina septulocollis; dentate convolution and fornix. — **Frontal lobe** of the carapace. See *frontal*. — **Frontal lobe** of the cerebrum, the anterior lobe of the cerebrum separated from the parietal by the fissure of Rolando, or central fissure. — **Gastric, genital, hepatic, hypogastric, intermaxillary lobes**. See the adjectives. — **Inferior posterior lobe** of the cerebrum. (a) The lobus semilunaris inferior. (b) The lobus semilunaris inferior together with the slender lobe. — **Lateral lobes**. See *lateral*. — **Limbic lobe**, the gyrus fornicatus and gyrus hippocampi taken together. — **Marginal lobe**, *lobulus*, or *gyrus*, the convolution on the median surface of the cerebrum bounded below by the callosomarginal fissure. It is the median portion of the superior frontal convolution with the paracentral lobule. — **Occipital lobe**, the posterior portion of the cerebrum marked off from the parietal lobe by the parieto-occipital fissure. — **Olfactory lobe**, that process of the cerebral hemisphere which consists of the olfactory tract, and the olfactory bulb in which it ends. — **Orbital, procephalic, etc., lobes**. See the adjectives. — **Parietal lobe** of the cerebrum, the middle lobe of the vault of the cerebrum, separated from the frontal by the central fissure and marked off from the occipital by the parieto-occipital fissure. It is divided by the intraparietal fissure into a superior and an inferior parietal lobe. — **Posterior superior lobe** of the cerebrum, the posterosuperior lobe. — **Posterosuperior lobe** of the cerebrum, the posterior lobe of the upper surface of the cerebrum. Also called *semilunaris lobe* or *lobus semilunaris superior*. — **Quadrato lobe**, the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebrum. — **Quadrato lobe** of the cerebrum, that part of the median surface of the cerebrum which lies between the parieto-occipital fissure and the posterior part of the callosomarginal fissure. Also called *quadrato lobule* and *gyrus*. — **Semilunaris lobe**, the posterosuperior lobe of the cerebrum. — **Slender lobe**, the lobe of the under surface of the cerebellar hemisphere which lies between the biventral lobe in front and the inferior semilunaris lobe behind. Also called *lobus* or *lobulus gracilis*. — **Square lobe**, the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebrum. — **Subpeduncular lobe**. Same as *convoluted*. — **Temporoparietal lobe**, the lobe of the cerebrum which occupies the middle cerebral fossa of the skull: it is separated from the frontal and parietal lobes by the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporal lobe*. — **Uncinate lobe**, the uncinate gyrus, the anterior hooked extremity of the hippocampal gyrus.

lobe-berry (lōb'ber-ē), n. The fruit of the sea-side grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies.

lobed (lōbd), a. [*lobe* + *-ed*]. Having a lobe or lobes; lobate; lobose; specifically, in bot., said of a leaf when the division extends not more than half-way to the middle, and either the sinuses or lobes are rounded; in *entom.*, having a single lobe or lobe-like projection. Sometimes used, like *lobate*, to indicate a division into two or more lobes. — **Lobed joint** of an antenna, a joint expanded laterally at the apex into a lobe. — **Lobed prothorax**, a prothorax having an anterior rounded projection over the mouth. — **Lobed prothorax**, a prothorax having a posterior projection of the upper surface, between the elytra, often concealing the scutellum.

lobefoot (lōb'fūt), n.; pl. *lobefoots* or *lobefoot* (-fūts or -fēts). A lobe-footed bird or lobiped: as, the northern lobefoot, *Lobipes hyperboreus*. See *Lobipes*.

lobe-footed (lōb'fūt'ed), a. Having lobate feet; lobiped, as a coot, grebe, or phalarope.

lobulet (lōb'let), n. [*lobe* + *-let*]. In anat., soil., and bot., a little lobe; a lobule.

Lobelia (lō-bē'li-ā), n. [NL., named after Matthias de Lobel, a Fleming, botanist and physician to James I. of England.] 1. A genus of

gamopetalous plants, the type of the natural order *Lobeliaceae*, distinguished by having the corolla-tube split down almost to the base, without a spur, and with a capsule which is two-valved at the summit. The plants are herbs, rarely shrubby, with alternate leaves, and irregular five-parted flowers either axillary or in racemes. There are about 300 species, found in all warm and temperate regions, with the exception of central and eastern Europe and western Asia. Numerous species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.



Cardinal-flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*). 1. Inflorescence. 2. Lower part of stem. a. flower; b. stamen-tube; c. pistil; d. upper part of the pistil and stamen-tube; e. transverse section of the fruit.

ers, which are usually blue, scarlet, or purple. *L. cardinalis* is the cardinal-flower, and *L. syriatica* is sometimes called the *blue cardinal-flower*. (See *cardinal-flower*.) *L. Dortmanna* grows in the water of shallow lakes in northern Europe and America, and is called *water-lobelia*. *L. coronaria* is called *blue's-horn* on account of its forked leaves. *L. Erinus* of the Cape of Good Hope is the common little spreading lobelia of conservatories and gardens. *L. fulgens* and *L. splendens* from Mexico are conspicuous cultivated species. The official lobelia formerly employed as an emetic is *L. inflata*. It contains an acrid narcotic poison. It is a wide-spread American species.

2. [L. c.] A plant of this genus.

Lobeliaceae (lō-bē-li-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1811), < *Lobelia* + *-aceae*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, typified by the genus *Lobelia*, embracing 28 genera, of which 24 belong to the tribe *Lobelieae* and 4 to the tribe *Cypheae*. The order includes about 540 species, growing in nearly all but the frigid regions of the globe. Five of the genera occur in North America. The plants of this order have been placed by many botanists in the *Campanulaceae*, from which, however, they chiefly differ in their syncousiduous flowers, which ally them to the *Compositae*.

lobeliaceous (lō-bē-li-ā'shi-us), a. Pertaining to or resembling the *Lobeliaceae*.

lobeliad (lō-bē-li-ād), n. [*Lobelia* + *-ad*.] A plant of the order *Lobeliaceae*; used in the plural, the order itself. *Indley*.

Lobelieae (lō-bē-li-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Presl, 1836), < *Lobelia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Lobeliaceae*, characterized by an irregular corolla, and having the anthers joined in a tube about the style. They are principally herbs with alternate leaves and the flowers axillary or growing in racemes. The group includes 24 genera, found principally in tropical or subtropical climates. The principal genus, and type of the tribe, is *Lobelia*.

lobeline (lō-bē-līn), n. [*Lobelia* + *-ine*]. An acrid poisonous principle procured from *Lobelia inflata*, said to resemble nicotine.

lobe-plate (lōb'plāt), n. Same as *solo-plate*.

lobl, n. Plural of *lobus*.

lobiols (lō'bi-ōl), n. [*NL. lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*, lobe: see *lobe*.] In bot., one of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided.

lobiped (lō'bi-ped), a. and n. [*NL. lobipes* (-ped-), < *lobus*, a lobe (see *lobe*), + *L. pes* (ped-) = *Gr. ποῖς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. A lobe-footed, as a bird; having lobate feet.

II. n. A lobe-footed bird.

Lobipes (lō'bi-pēs), n. [NL.: see *lobiped*.] 1. A genus of phalaropes of the family *Scolopacidae*, whose type is the northern phalarope, *Lobipes hyperboreus*; the lobefoots. *Cuvier*. — 2. A genus of reptiles. *Waringer*, 1843.

loblolly (lōb'lol-i), n. [*lōb* + *lolly*]. 1. A loutish or foolish person.

This lob-lolly with slanting lips would be making lous. *Bretton*, *Grimmell's Fortunes*, p. 9. (*Dialect*.)

2. *Naut.*: (a) Water-gruel or spoon-meat.

Whole grits boiled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter and so eaten with spoons, which . . . seamen call simply by the name of *loblolly*.

Merkham, (*Hallmark*.)

(b) Medicines collectively. Also written, erroneously, *loplolly*.

The roughness of the language used on board a man of war where he [Dr. Johnson] passed a week on a visit to Captain Knight, disgusted him terribly. He asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer that it was where the loplolly man kept his loplolly: a reply he considered as disrespectful, gross and ignorant. *Mrs. Pizani*, *Anec.*, p. 288 (Boswell's Johnson, ed. HM, [1878].)

loblolly-bay (lōb'lol-i-bā), n. The popular name of the *Gordonia Lasianthus*, of the natural order *Ternstroemiaceae*, an elegant ornamental tree of the southern United States. Also called *tan-bay*.

loblolly-boy (lōb'lol-i-boi), n. *Naut.*, a ship-surgeon's attendant, who compounds the medicines and assists the surgeon in his duties. In the United States navy called *bayman* or *nurse*.

I . . . suffered from the rude insults of the sailors and petty officers, among whom I was known by the name of *Loblolly Boy*. *Smollett*, *Roderick Random*, xviii.

loblolly-pine (lōb'lol-i-pin), n. A tree, *Pinus Todd*, growing in sterile soil in the southern Atlantic and Gulf States of North America. It yields fuel and inferior lumber, and to a small extent turpentine. It is also called *old-field pine*, and a better variety *rosemary-pine*.

loblolly-sweetwood (lōb'lol-i-swēt'wūd), n. A tree, *Solidophyllum Jacquinii*, [West Indies].

loblolly-tree (lōb'lol-i-trē), n. A tree of the genus *Cupania*, of the natural order *Sapindaceae*, especially *C. glabra*; also a tree, *Pisonia subcordata*, of the order *Nyctagineae*.

lobo (lō'bō), n. [Sp., a wolf; < *L. lupus*, a wolf: see *wolf*.] A large gray wolf of the southwestern United States, *Canis lupus occidentalis*.

loboite (lō'bō-it), n. [Named by Berzelius after the Chevalier Lobo da Silveira.] In mineral., a magnesian variety of vesuvianite or idocrase occurring in Norway.

Lobophora (lō-bōf'ō-rā), n. pl. Same as *Mar-siphalida*.

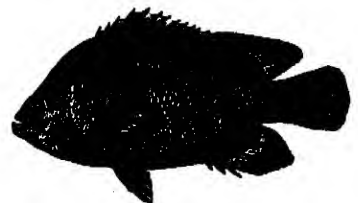
Lobosa (lō-bō'sā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *lobosus*, lobose: see *lobose*.] An order of the class *Rhizopoda*, characterized by their shapelessness and the constant protrusion of lobose processes called pseudopodia; the normal amoeboids or lobose protozoans: contrasted with *Filosa*. The order distinguishes the amoebiform protozoans from the *Radiolaria*, *Heliozoa*, *Foraminifera*, etc.

lobose (lō'bōsā), a. [*NL. lobosus*, < *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] Having many or large lobes; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lobosa*: as, the *lobose* protozoans.

We have left a certain small number of independent *lobose* Gymnomys which it is most convenient to associate in a separate group. *Encyc. Brit.*, xlix. 842.

Lobostomatinae, Lobostominae (lō-bōstō-mā-tī'nē, lō'bōstō-mī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. λοβός*, lobe, + *στόμα* (stoma-), mouth, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Phyllostomatidae*, having simple nostrils without nose-leaf, but the chin with leaf-like appendages, and having 2 incisors in each upper and lower half-jaw, and 2 premolars above and 3 below on each side. There are two genera, *Chilomyotis* and *Mormops*.

Lobotes (lō-bō'tēs), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), so called with ref. to the soft parts of the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins, likened to one 8-lobed fin; < *Gr. λοβός*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] The typical genus of *Lobotinae*, having bands of villiform teeth on the jaws, and an anterior series of larger conical teeth. *L. surinamensis* is the flasher or tripletail, a large



Lobotes surinamensis.

fish, 2 or 3 feet long, found in all warm seas, and north on the Atlantic coast of the United States to Cape Cod.

Lobotidae (lō-bōt'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lobotes* + *-idae*.] A family of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Lobotes*, having the vomer, palatines, and tongue toothless, the profile concave, the caudal fin convex, and the dorsal fin

tion, police, etc.—**Local board**, a board of officers whose powers are local; more specifically, in *Eng. law*, a board of officers elected by the rate-payers of a district to administer some part of the local affairs therein.—**Local chamber**. Same as *observed*.—**Local circuit**, in *telegr.*, a circuit in a telegraph-station containing the recording or other receiving instrument and a battery, and also a delicate relay operated by the line-current, by means of which the signals are repeated in the local circuit, the recorder or sounder being operated by the battery in that circuit.—**Local-circuit battery**, a battery used in a local circuit.—**Local color**. See *color*.—**Local court**, a court whose jurisdiction is territorially limited to a comparatively small district, such as a single county, city, or town.—**Local currents**, currents due to local action; also, in *telegr.*, currents in a local circuit.—**Local degree**, equation. See the noun.—**Local government**, the regulation and administration of the local affairs of a city or district by the people of it, as distinguished from such regulation and administration by authority of the state or nation at large.—**Local Government Act**. (a) An English statute of 1888 (51 and 52 Vict., c. 38), relating to the public health and sanitary control, whose provisions take effect in particular places only when the act is adopted by the local authorities. It has been frequently amended. (b) An English statute of 1888 (51 and 52 Vict., c. 41), initiating a system for the local self-government of the various counties of England and Wales (or in some cases divisions of a county), and of a large number of boroughs (and in the case of London of a district consisting of parts of three counties), and organizing in each a government under the control of its people, for municipal purposes. Its chief feature is the transfer from departments of the imperial government, to a county council in each, of the regulation of local affairs, such as highways, health, education, etc. The scheme of reform begun with the act of 1888 was completed by the Local Government Act of 1894.—**Local Government Board**, a department of the English government under the act of Parliament of August, 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 70), having supervision of the laws relating to the public health, the relief of the poor, registration of births, etc., and other matters of local government, including (under 35 and 36 Vict., c. 79) highways and turnpikes.—**Local immunity**. See *immunity*.—**Local improvement**, improvements by public works, such as bridges, parks, etc., which benefit chiefly a particular locality rather than the state at large.—**Local law**. See *statute*.—**Local legislation**, local statute, such legislation or statute as is in terms applicable not to the state at large, but only to some district or locality and to the people therein. See *legislation*.—**Local motion**, motion in the ordinary sense of change of place; locomotion, as opposed to augmentation, diminution, and deformation.—**Local option**, the determination by vote of the people of a town or other minor political community as to whether or not any license to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted; a principle of law established in some of the United States and advocated in others. The principle has also obtained recognition in England.—**Local preacher**. (a) In the *Met. Episc. Ch.*, one who is licensed to preach within a certain district, generally as an assistant to the pastor and as a candidate for ordination. (b) In England, a dissenting clergyman who preaches at different places. *Hallivell*.—**Local probability**, a branch of mathematics which considers the mean values of geometrical magnitudes conforming to certain conditions, and the like. For example, it is a proposition in local probability that if three points are taken at random within a triangle, the mean of the small triangle will be one twelfth that of the large one.—**Local problem**, a problem in which the thing sought is a geometrical locus.—**Local proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition consisting of two clauses united by a local adverb; as, "Where there is smoke there is fire."—**Local sign**, in *psychol.*, something which is supposed to distinguish the impressions made upon one nerve-termination from those made upon another, and which serves especially to render possible, or to facilitate, the perception of objects as extended in space. The theory of local signs was propounded by H. Lotze. See the quotation.

Every impression of color—for example, red—produces on all places of the retina which it reaches the same sensation of redness. In addition to this, however, it produces on each of these different places, A, B, C, a certain accessory impression, α , β , γ , which is independent of the nature of the color seen, and dependent merely on the nature of the place excited. This second local impression would therefore be associated with every impression of color r , in such manner that $r\alpha$ signifies a red that acts on the point A, $r\beta$ signifies the same red in case it acts on the point B. These associated accessory impressions would, accordingly, render for the soul the clue by following which it transposes the same red, now to one, now to another spot, or simultaneously to different spots in the space intimated by it. . . . The foregoing is the theory of local signs. *Lotze, Short Psychology* (trans.).

Local space, an extended volume: opposed to a space of time.—**Local time**, time reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun (or, in the case of sidereal time, of the first point of Aries) over the local meridian.—**Local value**, the value pertaining to the place of a digit in the ordinary system of arithmetic.

II. n. 1. A local item in a newspaper. [U. S.]—**2. In telegr.** (a) A local-circuit battery. (b) The circuit itself, including everything belonging to the current in an office or station except the fine-wire and the instruments included in the line-circuit.

locale (lō'kal'), n. [*F. local*, a locality: see *local*. The spelling is false, appar. in simulation of *morale*.] A place, spot, or locality; specifically, a site or scene, considered with reference to circumstances connected with it.

But no matter—lay

The locale where you stay.

Berkham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 237.

localization, *localise*. See *localization*, *localise*. **localism** (lō'kal-izm), n. [*F. local* + *-ism*.] 1. The state or condition of being local or local-

ized; limitation to a place or to a locality; also, the influence exerted by a locality.

Some occult law of *localism* by which associated forms often become impressed with mutual resemblances. *Nature*, XXX. 238.

2. Attachment to a locality, or a peculiar limited phase of thought or feeling growing out of such attachment; provincialism; in general, any product of local influences: as, the localism of one's views or affections.

Congress is simply an aggregate seething and struggling of a great number of *localisms*—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling. *S. Bowles, in Merriam*, II. 423.

3. A mode of speaking or acting peculiar to a place; a local idiom, phrase, or custom.

localistic (lō'kal-ist'ik), a. [*F. local* + *-istic*.]

1. Relating or pertaining to localization; of localized character or quality.

The confirmation of the *localistic* theory of cholera . . . can no longer be put in question. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 386.

2. Having the character of localism or a localism.

locality (lō'kal-i-ti), n.; pl. *localities* (-tiz). [= *F. localité* = Sp. *localidad* = Pg. *localidade* = It. *località*, < L.L. *localita* (-t)s, locality (as a quality of bodies), < *localis*, belonging to a place: see *local*.] 1. The condition of being in a place; position or situation in general; the immediate relation of an object to a place.

Fond Fancy's eye,
That only gives locality and form
To what she prizes best.

W. Mason, English Garden, III.

2. Any part of space; a situation; position; particularly, a geographical place or situation: as, a healthy locality; the locality of a mineral, plant, or animal. Compare *habitat*, 2.

My first rambles, moreover, had a peculiar charm, which knowledge of *locality* has since taken away. *Hovells, Venetian Life*, II.

3. Legal restriction as to place or location.

4. In *phren.*, the faculty to which is ascribed the power of remembering the details of places and the location of objects.—**Absolute locality**, that which belongs to a body irrespective of the locality of any other body.—**Degree of locality**. See *degree*.—**Locality of a widow**, in *Scots law*, the lands inherited by a widow under her contract of marriage.—**Relative or respective locality**, the spatial relations of a body to other bodies.

localizable (lō'kal-i-zā-bl), a. [*F. localise* + *-able*.] Capable of being localized, located, or fixed in or referred to a place.

The feelings claimed as emotions, which are not *localizable* in the bodily framework. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics*, p. 78.

localization (lō'kal-i-zā'shun), n. [*F. localise* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of localizing, or the state of being localized.

The contrast as to the centralization or *localization* of administrative power . . . between England and other civilized countries. *Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const.*, p. 332.

Specifically—2. The reference, in perception, of a sensation to some part of the body (as the place where it originates), or to some point in space outside of the body (as a quality of a perceived object).

Perception as a psychological term has received various, though related, meanings for different writers. It is sometimes used for the recognition of a sensation or movement as distinct from its mere presentation, and thus is said to imply the more or less definite revival of certain residua or re-presentations of past experiences which resembled the present. More frequently it is used as the equivalent of what has been otherwise called the "localization and projection" of sensations—that is to say, a sensation presented either as an affection of some part of our own body regarded as extended or as a state of some foreign body beyond it. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 62.

Also spelled *localisation*. **Localization of cerebral functions**, the existence of peculiarly close relations between the functions of the various peripheral nerves and certain limited areas of the cerebral cortex, so that the removal of one of these areas will involve the abolition of the voluntary control of the efferent nerves of a certain part, or, if sensory nerves are concerned, will preclude sensation from following their stimulation. On the other hand, stimulation of these same areas will give rise to a sensation as if in the part, or to definite muscular actions in the part.

localize (lō'kal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *localized*, ppr. *localizing*. [*F. local* + *-ize*.] 1. To make local; fix in, or assign to, or restrict to, a particular place; determine the locality or limit the extent of.

Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings,
Or Fancy *localizes* Powers we love.

Wordsworth, Fancy and Tradition.

Specifically—2. To refer (a sensation) in perception to some point of the body or to some

point in space outside of the body. See *localization*, 2.

If we turn away our eyes, we cease to see the flame at which we have been looking, but the after-image remains and is projected upon the wall, and continues still localized in the dark field of sight even if we close our eyes altogether. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 62.

Also spelled *localise*.

localizer (lō'kal-i-zēr), n. [*F. localise* + *-er*.] A small coil of definite resistance placed at each station of an electric fire-alarm system, which is brought into the circuit when the alarm is given, thus enabling the observer at the receiving-station to know the locality from which the alarm is sent.

locally (lō'kal-i), adv. With respect to place; in place: as, to be *locally* separated or distant. **locate** (lō'kāt), v.; pret. and pp. *located*, ppr. *locating*. [*L. locatus*, pp. of *locare*, place, put, set, let, etc., < *locus*, a place: see *local*. Cf. *allocate*, *allow*, *collocation*, etc.] 1. trans. To fix in a place; establish in a particular spot or position; place; settle: as, to *locate* one's self in a certain town or street.

She was already "of a certain age," and, despairing of a lover, accepted the good old country squire, and was *located* for the rest of her life as mistress of Lonsdale Abbey. *Ferrars, Julian Home*, p. 35.

2. To fix the place of; determine the situation or limits of: as, to *locate* the site of a building; to *locate* a tract of public land by surveying it and defining its boundaries; to *locate* a land-claim; to *locate* (lay out) the line of a railroad. [Chiefly U. S.]

That your Majesty would grant to his petitioners . . . by the name of the Mississippi Company, 2,500,000 acres of land . . . to be *located* between the thirty-eighth and forty-second degrees of north latitude. *Arthur Lee, Petition to King in Council* (1768). (*Barlett*.)

II. intrans. To reside; place one's self or be placed; adopt or form a fixed residence.

Beneath whatever roof they *locate*, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xviii.

location (lō'kā'shon), n. [= *F. location* = Sp. *locacion* = Pg. *locação* = It. *locazione*, < L. *locatio* (-n), a placing, < *locare*, pp. *locutus*, place: see *locate*.] 1. The act of placing or settling: as, the *location* of settlers in a new country.—**2. Situation with respect to place; place.**

To say that the world is somewhere means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location*. *Locke*.

3. The act of fixing by survey, or otherwise determining, the site or bounds of a piece or tract of land (as under a claim for a specified quantity of public land), laying out the line of a railroad or canal, or the like. [Chiefly U. S.]—**4. That which is located; a tract of land with boundaries designated or marked out.** [U. S.]

A *location* is held to be that quantity of mining ground which one person may legally acquire by location, in one body. *Shinn, Land Laws of Mining Districts*, p. 51.

An odd corner of a great township such as they measure off in these wilds, where they take in, with some eligible *locations* of intervals land, miles also of pathless forest. *Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite*, vi.

5. In civil law, a leasing on rent.—**Contract of location**, a contract of hiring either of the use of a chattel or of services in respect to a chattel, the possession of the chattel being in either case transferred for the purpose. Where the possession and use of the thing is hired, the contract is called *locatio rei* or *locatio conductus rei*. Where the possession is transferred to one whose service in respect to the thing is hired, as where goods are delivered to a carrier, the contract is called *locatio operum* or *locatio operis mercium venditorum*; or, if the service involves a resulting change in the thing, as where cloth is delivered to a tailor to make a garment, *locatio operis faciendi*.—**Definitive location**. See *definitive*.

locative (lō'kā-tiv), a. and n. [= OF. *locatif*, < ML. *locutivus*, < L. *locare*, place: see *locate*.] I. a. 1. In *gram.*, indicating place, or the place where or wherein: as, a *locative* adjective; a *locative* case.—**2. In anat. and zool.**, serving to locate or to indicate location or relative situation in a series. Thus, the name metencephalon or midbrain is *locative* of the part between extremes of a series.

The advantages of *locative* names. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 617.

II. n. In gram., a case-form indicating location; as existing in the original Indo-European or Aryan language, and preserved in some of its descendants, especially the Sanskrit. In Latin and Greek it is not ordinarily recognized as a separate case, but is found in a number of isolated examples, and in the former language in the established use of certain case-forms (generally called *genitives* and *adjectives*) of names of places.—**Locative absolute**. See *absolute*, a. 11.

locator (lō'kā-tor), n. [*L. locator*, one who lets, an undertaker, < *locare*, pp. *locatus*, place,

let: see *locates*.] 1. One who locates land, or who settles upon land by claim of right or legal possession. [U. S.]

Here no *locator* encroaches upon his neighbor's claim. *The Century*, XXV. 585.

2. In law, the hirer in a contract of location. *loc. cit.* An abbreviation of the Latin *loco citato*, 'in the place (already) cited.' Sometimes further abbreviated *l. c.*

locellate (lō-sel'āt), *a.* [*locellus* + *-ate*.] Divided into locelli.

locellus (lō-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *locelli* (-i). [L., a little place, a compartment, dim. of *loculus*, a little place: see *loculus*.] In bot., a secondary cell, forming a subdivision of a loculus, whether in an anther or a seed-vessel.

*loch*¹ (lōch), *n.* [*Gael. loch*, a lake: see *lake*.] In Scotland, a lake in the general sense, or a lake-like body of water, as one of the narrow or partially landlocked arms of the sea, especially on the west coast, resembling the Norwegian fjords. In Ireland usually *lough*.

One burnish'd sheet of living gold,
Loch Katrine lay beneath him roll'd.

Scott, L. of the L., l. 14.

Kingsburgh conducted us in his boat across one of the lochs, as they call them, or arms of the sea, which flow in upon all the coasts of Sky. *Bonwell*, *Journal*, p. 244.

*loch*² (lok), *n.* [Also *lochoch*; = F. *lok*, *looch*, *look* = Sp. *loog* = Pg. *looch* = It. *loc*, *locco*, < Ar. *lo'og*, an eluctuary, a lincture, < *la'ag*, *liok*.] A lincture.

Lochaber ax. A battle-ax having a long handle or staff, used by the Scottish Highlanders. In the typical form the blade is narrow, but of great length in the direction of the shaft, and projects beyond the end of the shaft either in a long point or with a hook.

lochan (lōch'an), *n.* [*Gael. lochan*, dim. of *loch*, a lake: see *loch*.] A small loch; a pond. [Scotch.]

A pond or lochan, rather than a lake. *H. Miller*.

loche, *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *loch*.

*Lochia*¹ (lō'ki-ā or lō'ki-ā), *n.* [*G. Gr. Λοχία*, also *Λοχία*, an epithet of Artemis, fem. of *λόχος*, also *λοχίος*, belonging to childbirth, from *λόχος*, a lying-in, childbirth (also an ambush, etc.: see *Lochites*), < *λόγος*, lay, mid. lie: see *lie*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a surname of the goddess Artemis (Diana), as the protectress of women in childbirth.—2. [NL.] A genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Comminæ*, based upon the Australian *L. apicalis*. *Walker*, 1865.

*Lochia*² (lō'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. Λοχία*, evacuations following childbirth, neut. pl. of *λόχος*, belonging to childbirth: see *Lochia*.] In med., the evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth.

Lochial (lō'ki-āl), *a.* [*Lochia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lochia.

Lochites (lō'ki-tēs), *n.* [NL. (Foerster, 1856), < *Gr. Λοχίτης*, a fellow-soldier, a comrade, one of the same company, < *λόχος*, a company, band of troops, prop. a party in ambush, lit. a lying in wait, an ambush: see *Lochia*.] 1. A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the chalcid subfamily *Toryminæ*. The species are parasitic upon gall-making *Cynipidae*. Only European species have been described, although the genus is also represented in North America.

2. A genus of South American thamnophiline birds. *Cabanis and Heine*, 1857. Also called *Nelus*.—3. A genus of robber-flies of the family *Asilidae*. *Schiner*, 1866.

loch-moulinet (lōk'mō-li-nē'), *n.* A form of electric log in which a telephone is substituted for the indicator, and a species of mill-wheel for the screw. See *electric log*, under *log*².

loci, *n.* Plural of *locus*.

*lock*¹ (lok), *n.* [*ME. lok* (pl. *lokkes*), < AS. *loc*, a bolt, bar, fastening, inclosure, fold, close, ending = OFries. *lok* = MLG. *lok* = OHG. *loh*, MHG. *lock*, an inclosure, prison, dungeon, concealed place, hole, aperture, *G. lock*, a dungeon, a hole, aperture, = Icel. *lok*, a cover, lid, a locker, an end, conclusion, = Sw. *lock* = Dan. *laag*, a lid, = Goth. **luk*, in comp. *seluk*, an opening; cf. ME. *loke*, < AS. *loca*, m., a bolt, bar, inclosure, = OD. *loke* = Icel. *loka*, a lock, latch, fastening; from the orig. strong verb, AS. *lōcan* (pp. *locon*), etc., close, lock: see *lock*², v.] 1. Anything that fastens something else; specifically, an appliance for securing in position a door, gate, window, drawer, lid, etc., when closed, by means of a key, or of some secret contrivance requiring manipulation by one to whom it is known; hence, any device that prevents movement. The essential parts of an ordinary

lock are a bolt, wards, tumbler, and a spring. The bolt is a bar which slides or catches in an opening made to receive it. The spring serves to maintain the bolt in one of two positions—that is, either extended or retracted—corresponding to locking and unlocking. The wards are strips of metal placed within the lock and designed to obstruct the passage of all keys except the one fitted to them.

The tumbler is a pivoted bar, or other device, used to hold the bolt in one position, and intended to render it difficult to operate the lock except by the right key. Locks are made in a great variety of styles and shapes, and for many different positions and uses. The security of locks in general depends on the number of impediments or wards that are interposed between the key and the bolt which secures the door.

A cap-case for your linen and your plate,
With a strange lock, that opens with Amen.
Plancher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v.

2. A forelock; a cotter or key. *E. H. Knight*.—3. In *firearms*, a piece of mechanism which explodes the charge. This is effected either by striking a sharp blow which explodes a fulminating powder or strikes sparks from a flint, etc., or by communicating fire directly to the priming, as in the old match-lock.

4. A form of brake or drag for the wheels of a vehicle, used to prevent them from turning in descending steep hills; a lock-chain or skid-chain.—5. The swerving to the right or left of the fore-carriage, deviating from the line of direction of the hind wheels and the trend of the carriages proper. It is called the *hau* or *geo lock* respectively, according as it is to the left or right of the driver. *E. H. Knight*.—6. In *plastering*, the projection of the plaster, cement, etc., behind the laths, which serves to prevent it from scaling off.—7. A place shut in or locked up; an inclosure; a lockup.

Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the lock. *Dryden*.

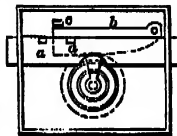
8. A barrier to confine the water of a stream or canal; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. When a vessel is descending, water is let into the chamber of the lock till it is on a level with the higher water, and thus permits the vessel to enter; the upper gates are then closed, and the lower gates being gradually opened, the water in the lock falls to the level of the low water, and the vessel passes out. In ascending, the operation is reversed. See out canal-lock.

9. A fastening together; a closing of one thing upon another; a state of being fixed or immovable; also, a grapple in wrestling; a hug.

All Albemarle Street closed by a lock of carriages. *De Quincey*.

They must be practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close. *Milton*, *Education*.

Bramah lock [named from its inventor, Joseph Bramah of London (1749-1814)], a form of bank-lock. Its chief characteristic is a series of sliding tumblers, notched at different parts of their length, the raising of which by a key having a bit shaped in correspondence with the notches releases the lock-bolt and leaves it free to move in locking or unlocking.—*Burglar-alarm lock*. See *burglar-alarm*.—*Chain-lock*, a form of seal-lock.—*Chain of locks*. See *chain*.—*Combination-lock*, a bank- or safe-lock, the principal features of which are the following: Two or more disks, each with a similar notch in its periphery, are mounted upon a spindle, which, in locking or unlocking the safe, is turned by a knob. One disk and an exterior dial-plate are fastened to the spindle; the other disks turn on the spindle. The disks are separated by intervening washers or collars, and each has a pin projecting from its flat face laterally toward the adjacent disk. The pins are arranged in relation with the dial and the peripheral notches in such manner that in turning the spindle, according to a given system or combination, first in one direction and then in the other, to make certain letters or numbers on the dial successively coincide with a mark on a ring which circumscribes the dial, the peripheral notches in the disks are, by the successive engagement with each other of the laterally projecting pins, brought into line with each other. When this is done, the obstructing mechanism which has previously held the bolt falls into the aligned notches, and the bolt is left free to move as may be desired. The positions of the disks, and consequently of the pins, may be changed at will to correspond with the different figures or letters on the dial: this is called *changing the combination*. The number of such changes is only limited by the law of permutation as applied to the number of disks and the number of letters or figures on the dial. Such a lock may have two systems of dials, spindles, and disks, each controlling the one bolt of the lock, and each of which may be set on a different combination. In this way, as a measure of greater security, it may be arranged that the presence of two persons (each knowing only one combination) may be needed to operate the lock. Also called *permutation-lock*.—*Dead lock*. (a) A lock the bolt of which can be turned in either direction by a key, as distinguished from one in which the spring throws the bolt in one direction only, as in a spring-lock. (b) See *dead-lock*.—*Dormant lock*, a lock the bolt of which does not close automatically.—*Double lock* in a canal, two single locks of equal capacity arranged side by side, and connected, one with the other, by sluice with gate. Water flowing from either, when full, may be made



Tumbler-lock.

The bolt has two square notches, *a*, *b*, in its upper edge; *b*, tumbler, pivoted at one end, and having a projecting stump, *c*, at the other, which falls into one of the notches, according to the position of the bolt.

by the sluice to enter the other till the same level is reached in both. The sluice being then closed, and the lower lock-gates opened in the lock it is desired to empty, the remainder of the water flows out into the lower pound of the canal. Thus, while one lock is emptying, one half its water may be used to half fill the other. Therefore only one half the water taken from the upper pound of the canal, required in locking a given number of boats through a single lock, is needed when a double lock is used.—*Draw-bolt lock*, a lock the bolt of which can be drawn by means of a knob, except when it is locked with a key.—*Lock of water*, the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated.—*Lock, stock, and barrel*, the whole gun; hence, the whole of anything.

Take it all in all, it is rotten; *lock, stock, and barrel*, there is not an inch of it sound.

T. Benton, Speech on the National Bank.

Permutation-lock, a lock in which the moving parts are capable of transposition, so that, being arranged in any concerted order, it becomes necessary before the bolt can be shot to bring the tumblers into that order. *E. H. Knight*.

Pin-tumbler lock, a lock in which the tumblers have the form of pins or short rods, which slide in one direction in holes or ways by their own gravity or by the action of springs, and in the opposite direction by the action of the key when the latter is pushed into the lock. The "Yale" lock is of this variety.—*Puzzle-lock*, a more or less simple form of lock constructed on the combination principle and used as a puzzle, the solution consisting in finding the combination which locks or unlocks it. The greater the complexity of the lock, the more difficult is the solution of the puzzle. See *combination-lock*.—*Rebounding lock*, a gun-lock provided with a device whereby the hammer of the lock, after striking the nipple, is immediately thrown back into the half-cock position.—*Reversible lock*, a lock of which the latch-bolt may be turned over, so as to cause the beveled side to face in either direction, thus allowing the application of the lock indifferently to either side of a door.—*Roman lock*, a lock having a simple bolt with a binder-spring to hold the bolt in any position in which it is placed, until a force is applied strong enough to overcome the spring.—*Rural lock*, a cheap kind of lock with a wooden case. *E. H. Knight*.—*Scandinavian lock*, a form of lock for fastening hampers upon staples. Both arms of the bow are withdrawn from the lock when it is opened.—*Seal-lock*, a lock which, when locked, cannot be opened without breaking a seal, thus indicating whether it has or has not been tampered with: used for freight-cars, mail-bags, express companies' inclosures, custom-house purposes, etc. One of the most effective seal-locks has means for attaching a small square of variegated glass over the keyhole in such a manner that the square cannot be removed except by breaking. A photograph of the glass seal previously taken is a complete check on any attempt to substitute another for it, as the pattern of streak and color in each seal is entirely fortuitous, and different from any other.—*Time-lock*, a lock in which, when locked, the bolt is held by a stop-plate or other detaining device so that it cannot be unlocked before the expiration of a given time. The stop is controlled by clockwork in such manner that it disengages the bolt only at the time for which it has been previously adjusted by mechanism analogous to that of an alarm-clock.—*To be at lock*, to be in a difficulty. *Hallivell*, (*Prov. Eng.*)—*Yale lock*, a safety-lock in which is used, in place of wards, a special form of pin tumbler admitting of a great variety of combinations, so that the chance of opening the lock except with the right key is rendered very small. The key is flat or corrugated in longitudinal lines, and the key-opening in the lock is very small, to guard against the use of false keys or the blowing in of powder for exploding the lock. (See also *case-lock*, *cheek-lock*.)

*lock*¹ (lok), *v.* [*ME. locken*, *lokken* (= Icel. *loka*, also *lykja* = Sw. *lycka* = Dan. *lukke*), lock; a secondary form, after the noun *lock*, taking the place, in mod. E., of the orig. strong verb remaining in the E. dial. *louk*, < ME. *louken*, *lowken* (pret. *loc*, pl. *luken*, pp. *loken*), < AS. *lōcan* (pret. *lode*, pl. *locon*, pp. *locon*), shut, close, fasten (also in comp. *a-lōcan*, separate, *be-lōcan*, *ge-lōcan*, shut, fasten, *on-lōcan*, *un-lōcan*, unlock, *to-lōcan*, unlock), = OS. *lōkan* (in comp. *bi-lōkan*, lock, *ant-lōkan*, unlock) = OFries. *luka*, *luika*, *lōka* = D. *luiken* = OHG. *lūkan*, MHG. *lūchen* = Icel. *luka*, shut, close, = Goth. **lūkan*, in comp. *ga-lūkan*, close, shut up, *us-lūkan*, unlock. Hence *lock*¹, *n.*, *locket*, etc.] I. trans.

1. To close; shut; now, specifically, to close and fasten by means of a lock and key: as, to lock a door or a trunk.

They wanne with moche woo the wallies winnins,
Mene lepen to anone and lokkeden the gates.

M.S. Cott. Calig. A. II., l. 118. (*Hallivell*.)

And went unto the dore
To enter in, but found it locked fast.

Sponser, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 27.

2. To fasten so as to impede motion: as, to lock a wheel.

Loken in every lth. *Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 55.

3. To shut (up) or confine with or as if with a lock, or in an inclosed place; close or fasten (in); with up or in.

Do you lock your self up from me, to make my Search more curious? *Congress*, *Way of the World*, IV. 5.

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, lock them in thy breast.

Str. J. Denham, *Prudens*.

A still salt pool, lock'd in with bars of sand.
Temple, *Palace of Art*.

4. To close or make fast; press closely together, as separate portions; fix steadfastly or immovably: as, the streams are locked by ice.

The louds listened full well, that lay in his bedde,
Thay he lockes his liddes, ful lyttel he sleepes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (M. E. T. A.), l. 2007.

She lock'd her lips: she left me where I stood.
Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

5. To join or unite firmly, as by intertwinning, interlinking, or infolding: as, to lock arms.

Lock hand in hand; yourself in order set.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 81.

6. To embrace closely; infold.

Lock'd in each other's arms we stood.
M. Arnold, *Poema*, II. 87.

7. To furnish with a lock.

His locked, letter'd, brow brass collar
Show'd him the gentleman and scholar.
Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

8. In fencing, to seize, as the sword-arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm round it, after closing the passade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him.—9. To shut out; prevent from gaining access (to).

Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With desperate charcoal round his darken'd walls?
Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, l. 12.

10. To enable to pass through a lock, as in a canal. See *lock*¹, n., 8.

Vessels are locked down from the sea into the [North Holland] canal.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 788.

locked jaw. Same as *lockjaw*.—To lock out, to close the gates or doors against; specifically, in labor-disputes, to withdraw employment from (workmen or other employees in a body) as a means of coercion.—To lock up, (a) To close or fasten by or as if by locking: as, to lock up an empty or unoccupied house; to lock up a form of type (that is, to fasten it securely in a chase by driving up or tightening the galleys). (b) To confine; restrain or secure by locking or fastening in: as, to lock up a prisoner; to lock up silver. (c) To secure or place in such a position as not to be available for use: as, his money was locked up in unprofitable enterprises.

II. intrans. 1. To become fast; admit of being fastened or locked: as, the door will not lock.—2. To unite closely by mutual insertion of parts.

Either they lock into each other, or slip one upon another's surface.
Boyle.

lock² (lok), n. [*ME. lok* (pl. *lockes*, *lokkes*), < *AS. looc* (pl. *loocas*), a lock of hair, = *OS. locka* = *OFries. lok* = *D. lok* = *OHG. loc* (pl. *locch*), *MHG. loc* (pl. *locke*), *G. Locke*, a curl or ringlet, = *Icel. lokkr* = *Sw. lock* = *Dan. lok* (not recorded in Goth.), a lock of hair; orig. perhaps 'a curl': cf. *Icel. lykkr*, a loop, bend, crook; *Gr. λυγρός*, a pliant twig, *λυγρὸν*, *λυγρὸν*, bend, twist, *λυγρὸς*, flexible.] 1. A tuft of hair or wool; anything resembling such a tuft; a tress; used absolutely in the plural, hair collectively.

With him ther was his sone, a yong squyer, . . .
With lokkes crulle as they were leyd in prease.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to *C. T.*, l. 81.

Chloe, those locks of raven hair—
Some people say you dye them black;
But that's a libel, I can swear.
For I know where you buy them black.
Greek Anthology, tr. by Lord Neaves.

Such long locks had she that with knee to chin
She might have wrapped and warmed her feet therein.
Swinburne, *Two Dreams*.

2. A tuft or small quantity, as of hay or some similar substance; a small quantity of anything; a handful; specifically, in *Scots law*, the perquisite of the servant in a mill, consisting of a quantity of meal, regulated by the custom of the mill.

For so good clothes ne're lay in stable
Upon a lock of hay.
Sp. Corbet, *Journey into France*.

I take it on me as a thing of mine office [of miller] to
maintain my right of multure, lock, and goupin.
Scott, *Monastery*, xiii.

What mean the gladness of the plain,
The mirth that shakes the beard of grain,
This joy of eve and morn,
And yellow locks of corn?
Whittier, *The Battle Autumn* of 1862.

3. A love-lock.

And one Deformed is one of them I know him: a
wears a lock. Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 3. 188.
Cen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.
Met. And a very good lock. B. Jonson, *Epicene*, IV. 2.

French lock. Same as *love-lock*.

lockage (lok'aj), n. [*lock*¹ + *-age*.] 1. Materials for locks in a canal or stream; works which form a lock.—2. Toll paid for passing a lock in a stream, as the Thames in England.—3. Elevation or amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

lock-band, lock-bond (lok'band, -bond), n. In masonry, a course of bond-stones.

lock-bay (lok'bä), n. The space of water inclosed between the gates of a lock.

lock-bolt (lok'bölt), n. A bolt set in action by a knob on one or both sides of a door, thus per-

forming the function of a latch, or made by means of a spring or other locking device to perform the function of a lock.

lock-bond, n. See *lock-band*.

lock-chain (lok'chän), n. 1. A chain used to lock the wheels of a vehicle by securing the rim to some part which does not rotate; also, a chain which secures to the vehicle a skid-plate on which the wheel rides during a descent.—2. A chain used to fasten a padlock to a door or gate.

lock-chamber (lok'chäm'ber), n. In canals, the area of a lock inclosed by the side-walls and gates.

lockchest (lok'chest), n. Same as *lockcheater*.
lockcheater (lok'ches-ter), n. [*ME. lockcheater*, *lockcheater*, *lokester*, also called *lok-dore*; origin obscure; cf. *OF. Locke*, a dew-anail (*Cotgrave*).] A wood-louse. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lockcheater, *wyrm*, *idem* *quod* *lokodere* *infra* [*var. loocester* or *lokodester*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 810.

lock-cramp (lok'kramp), n. A tool used to hold back the spring in putting together the parts of a gun-lock.

lock-down (lok'doun), n. A contrivance used by lumbermen for fastening logs together in rafting. [*American*.]

Locke level. See *level*¹.

lockent. An obsolete strong past participle of *lock*¹.

locker¹ (lok'er), n. [*ME. lokere*, irreg. *locure* (= *D. lokker*), a close receptacle; < *lock*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which locks up.—2. A close receptacle, as a chest, a drawer, a compartment, or a cupboard, that may be closed with a lock. The word is now most frequently applied to such receptacles for the use of individual members of a company of men, as on board a ship or in a regimental armory.

Also there ys ij *lockers* of ij quarters of a yard long
full of bonyes of Innocentes whyche kyng Herodys slew.
Torkington, *Diary* of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

3. A recess or niche near an altar in some Roman Catholic churches, intended as a depository for water, oil, etc.—**Boatswain's locker** (*naut.*), a chest in which are kept tools and small stuff for rigging.—**Chain locker**. (a) See *chain-locker*. (b) A bar-room or grocery. *Macy*. [*Naut. slang.*]—**Davy Jones's locker**. See *Davy Jones*.—**Not a shot in the locker** (*naut.*), not a penny in the pocket.—**Shot-locker** (*naut.*), a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited.

locker² (lok'er), v. [*ME. lokkeren*, *lokren*, curl; prob. < *lock*².] 1. *intrans.* 1st. To curl.

II. *trans.* To entangle; mat together. *Hallwell*. [*North. Eng.*]

lockerram, n. See *lockram*.

locker-up (lok'er-up), n. One who locks up; specifically, a jailer or turnkey.

locket (lok'et), n. [*F. loquet* (= *It. lucochetto*), a fastening, dim. of *loque*, a lock, of LG. origin: see *lock*¹, n.] 1st. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.—2. A little hinged case worn as an ornament, often pendent to a necklace or watch-guard, designed to contain a miniature portrait, a lock of hair, or other keepsake.—3. That part of a sword-sheath where the hook is fastened, usually a mounting of metal, secured to or inclosing the scabbard at a point much nearer to the mouth than to the chape.

lockfast (lok'fast), a. Secured or firmly fastened by some locking device, as a door, chest, press, nut, etc. [*Chiefly Scotch.*]

lock-faucet (lok'fä'set), n. Any form of faucet requiring a key to open it.

lock-gate (lok'gät), n. A gate for opening or closing a lock in a canal, or sometimes in a river. The gates at the ends of the lock-chamber are called respectively the head- and the tail-gate, or the upper and the lower gate.

lock-hatch (lok'hach), n. The sluice-board or sliding gate in a sluiceway. *E. H. Knight*.

lock-hole (lok'höl), n. 1st. A keyhole.

Then up she rose, put on her clothes,
And keekit through at the lock-hole.
Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 9).

2. In a gun-stock, the recess into which the lock fits.

lock-hook (lok'hök), n. A metal hook to which a spring is attached to lock it so that it will not unfasten; a snap-hook. Lock-hooks are used on board vessels on the ends of the sheets of light sails, and for bending balloon-sails to stays in yachts.

Lock hospital. See *hospital*.

lock-house (lok'hous), n. A house in which a lock-keeper lives.

A red lock-house covered with creepers.
The Century, XXXVIII. 492.

Lockian (lok'i-an), a. and n. [*< Locke* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to John Locke, one of the greatest of English metaphysicians (1632–1704). His chief work, the starting-point of modern philosophy, is "An Essay concerning Human Understanding" (1689). He there takes the position—a novel one in his time, in the elaborate form in which he held it—that the theory of cognition must be the basis of philosophy; and he accordingly devotes this treatise to an inquiry "into the original, certainty, and extent of humane knowledge, together with the grounds and degrees of belief, opinion, and assent." In the first book he argues against the existence of innate ideas, and maintains that all knowledge is derived from experience, namely from sensation, the external, or reflection, the internal mode of experience. In the second book he undertakes a survey of all our elementary ideas, analyzing and criticizing each. He also treats of the origin of true and false ideas; and has an important chapter on the association of ideas, a phrase due to him. The third book analyzes the functions of language. The fourth treats of knowledge and probability. Every question of philosophy is touched upon in the course of the work. Leibnitz in 1704 wrote an extended, running commentary of a hostile character on Locke's work, entitled "Nouveaux essais sur l'entendement humain."

II. n. A follower of John Locke. Also *Lockist*.
Lockianism (lok'i-an-izm), n. [*< Lockian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of John Locke.

The Treatise is a reductio ad absurdum of the principles of Lockianism.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 888.

locking gowan. See *gowan*.

locking-pallet (lok'ing-pal'et), n. In chronometers and watches having the detached escapement, a tooth, usually a jewel, of the detent which engages successively the teeth of the scape-wheel, the detent being caused to disengage by the action of the balance, and to reengage the next tooth by the action of a spring.

locking-plate (lok'ing-plät), n. 1. In a vehicle, the wear-iron or guard placed on the perch to prevent injury from the forward wheels in turning short; a rub-plate. In a gun-carriage it is a thin flat piece of iron nailed on the sides to prevent the wood from wearing away, and serving as a point of attachment for the locking-chain.

2. A nut-lock.—3. In a clock, the count-wheel or notched disk which controls the number of strokes of the striking mechanism.

Lockist (lok'ist), n. [*< Locke* (see *def.* of *Lockian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Lockian*.

lockjaw (lok'jä), n. In *pathol.*, tetanus; trismus. See *tetanus*.

lock-keeper (lok'kë'për), n. 1. One who tends a lock on a canal or stream.—2. The box on a door-jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lock-lanyard (lok'lan'yärd), n. See *lanyard*, 1 (b).

lockman (lok'man), n.; pl. *lockmen* (-men). 1st. A public executioner: so called because one of his dues was a lock or ladleful of meal from every caskeyl exposed for sale in the market. *Imp. Dict.*—2. An officer in the Isle of Man who executes the orders of the governor, much like an under-sheriff.

The Constable, Coroners, or Lockman (Guilley-gilash, an officer answering to a constable in England, whose business it is to serve summonses, etc.) of such other Parishes as for the first time to warne and require such Beggars back to their own Parishes.

Statute of 1664, quoted in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 448.

lock-nail (lok'näl), n. Same as *hammer-nail*.

lock-nut (lok'nüt), n. A supplementary nut screwed down upon another to prevent it from shaking loose; a jam-nut, check-nut, or pinch-nut. *E. H. Knight*. Compare *nut-lock*.

lockout (lok'out), n. The act of excluding a person or persons from a place by locking it up; the condition of such exclusion. Specifically.—(a) The exclusion of a teacher by his pupils, in sport or rebellion, or of pupils by their teacher, by way of discipline. (b) A refusal on the part of an employer to furnish work to his employees in a body, intended as a means of coercion. See *strike*.

When capitalists refuse to grant so large a proportion of the product for labor as the laborers have heretofore received, and will not continue to supply capital on any terms which laborers will accept, the result is a lockout.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 818.

lock-paddle (lok'pad'l), n. A small sluice that serves to fill or empty a lock.

lock-piece (lok'pëss), n. 1. In *mining*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings.—2. In *gunn.*, a lug for the attachment of a gun-lock, formed on the rear part of the barrel, near the vent, in guns of the older varieties.

lock-plate (lok'plät), n. The metal plate on the side of a small-arm which supports the mechanism of the lock and protects it from dust and injury.

lock-pulley (lok'pū'lī), *n.* A pair of pulleys so made that they can rotate separately or together, as desired, by means of a pin in one of them which locks into a hole in the face of the other.

lock-rail (lok'rāl), *n.* 1. The middle transverse rail of a door, at about the level of the hand, on or in which the lock is generally set. — 2. In some door-frames, a crosspiece dividing the doorway from an open space above it in which a glazed sash is usually placed; a transom.

lockram (lok'rām), *n.* and *a.* [Also *lockrum*, formerly also *lockeram*, early mod. E. *lokeram*; < F. *locreman*, a kind of unbleached linen, so called from the place where it was made, *Locean*, in Brittany, < Bret. *Lok-Roman*, lit. cell of (St.) Ronan, < *lok*, cell, + *Ronan*, Ronan. For the sense 'nonsense,' cf. similar uses of *buckram*, *bombast*, *fustian*.] I. *n.* 1. A kind of linen, usually of a coarse and cheap sort.

Lockram for shetes and smokes and shirtee.

Str. T. Blyot, The Governour, Appendix A.

Edge me the sleeves with Coventry blue, and let the linings be of ten-penny lockram. *Greene, James IV.*

Why should I bend to her?—is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue lockram? *Scott, Abbot, II.*

2. Nonsense; gibberish. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] II. *a.* 1. Of lockram.

Thou thoughtst, because I did wear Lockram shirts I do no wit. *Glaphorne, Wit in a Constable, IV. 1.*

2. Talking gibberish.

After he'd made a little Pause,

Again he stretch'd his Lockram Jaw.

Edward Ward, Hudibras Redivivus (1707), I. ix.

lock-saw (lok'sā), *n.* A compass-saw with a tapering flexible blade, used for cutting in doors the seats for locks.

lock-sill (lok'sil), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, same as *clap-sill*.

locksmen (loks'men), *n.*; pl. *locksmen* (-men). A person who has the care of locks and keys; a turnkey.

Who would have said the young sprightly George Douglas would have been contented to play the locksmen here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women? *Scott, Abbot, XIII.*

locksmith (lok'smith), *n.* [*ME. lokamyth*; < *lock* + *smith*.] An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

The king (Louis XVI.) worked at the locksmith's trade, designed maps, or passed whole days in hunting. *Duruy, History of France, p. 524.*

locksmithery (lok'smith-er-ī), *n.* The art or trade of lock-making.

lock-spit (lok'spit), *n.* A small cut with a spade, or a trench opened with a spade or a plow, to mark out a line of work, as in fencing, railway-engineering, or the like. [Eng.]

lock-spitting (lok'spit-ing), *n.* The act of making a lock-spit. [Eng.]

Sets out the circuit with a plough, which we call *lock-spitting*. *Ogilby's Virgil (1663), p. 313. (Nares.)*

lock-step (lok'step), *n.* A marching-step, executed by several men arranged in as close file as possible, in which each person follows exactly the step of the person before him. When prisoners march in this manner the hands of every man after the first are placed on the shoulders of the one in front of him.

lock-stitch (lok'stich), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A stitch, made by some sewing-machines, in which two threads are so locked at each stitch that the work will not unravel.

II. *a.* 1. Produced by means of this stitch, as a seam. — 2. Producing this stitch, as a sewing-machine.

lock-string (lok'string), *n.* A cord so attached to the hammer of the lock of a cannon that by pulling it the hammer is made to strike on a percussion primer and so fire the gun.

lock-tool (lok'tōl), *n.* A clamp used in putting together the parts of a gun-lock.

lock-tortoise (lok'tōr'tis), *n.* Same as *box-tortoise*.

lockup (lok'up), *n.* 1. The act of locking up, or the state of being locked up. See *to lock up*, under *lock*, *v. t.*

To be indifferent in the presence of a *lock-up* of eight per cent. of the money in circulation within a year is simply a confession of ignorance of the principles of monetary science. *New Princeton Rev., V. 82.*

2. A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

Who oft, when we our house lock up, carouse

With tipping tipstaves in a lock-up house.

H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xvii.

lock-weir (lok'wēr), *n.* See *weir*.

lockwork (lok'wērk), *n.* The machinery or parts of a lock. [Rare.]

M. Francotte, of Liège, has recently manufactured the Martini breech-action in such a manner that the lockwork may be easily removed for cleaning without the use of any tools. *W. F. Greener, The Gun, p. 144.*

locky (lok'ī), *a.* [*lock* + *-y*.] Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

lockyer (lok'yēr), *n.* [*ME. lokyer*; < *lock* + *-yer*, *-ier*.] The name remains in the surname *Lockyer*.] A locksmith.

loco (lō'kō), *n.* [Short for *loco-weed*.] 1. Same as *loco-weed*. — 2. A disease of animals resulting from eating loco-weeds. The brain of the animal is affected; it commonly loses both flesh and strength, and death ensues, though not necessarily soon. See *loco-weed*.

loco (lō'kō), *v. t.* [*loco*, *n.*] To poison with the loco-weed or crazy-weed. [Western U. S.]

We referred to a curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as "grass-staggers," which is caused by eating the "loco-weed," which gives rise to the saying that the horses are *locoed*. *Science, XIII. 176.*

lococession (lō'kō-sesh'on), *n.* [*L. locus*, a place, + *cessio* (-n-), a yielding: see *locus* and *cession*.] The act of giving place. [Rare.]

loco citato (lō'kō si-tā'tō), [*L. locus*, abl. of *locus*, place; *citato*, abl. of *citatus*, pp. of *citare*, cite: see *locus* and *cite*.] In the place (previously) cited. Generally abbreviated *loc. cit.* or *l. c.*

locodescriptive (lō'kō-dē-skrip'tiv), *a.* [*L. locus*, a place, + *E. descriptive*.] Describing a particular place or places. *Maunder.* [Rare.]

loco-disease (lō'kō-di-zēz'), *n.* A disease of horses resulting from eating the loco-weed or crazy-weed. Also called *grass-staggers*. See *loco*, *v. t.* [Western U. S.]

locofoco (lō'kō-fō'kō), *n.* [A manufactured term, ignorantly made in 1834 on the model of *locomotive*, a word just then becoming familiar, and supposed by the inventor of the word *locofoco* to mean 'self-moving,' whence *locofoco*, intended to mean 'self-lighting,' < *L. locus*, place, + *focus*, a hearth (ML. a fire): see *locus* and *focus*.] 1. A kind of self-lighting cigar: so called in New York in 1834. — 2. A friction-match. — 3. [cap.] In *U. S. Hist.*, one of the equal-rights or radical section of the Democratic party about 1835; by extension, in disparagement, any member of that party. The name was given in allusion to an incident which occurred at a tumultuous meeting of the Democratic party in Tammany Hall, New York, in 1835, when the radical faction, after their opponents had turned off the gas, relighted the room with candles by the aid of locofoco matches. The locofoco faction soon disappeared, but the name was long used for the Democratic party in general by its opponents. Often in the abbreviated form *Loco* (pl. *Locoes*).

Here's full particulars of the patriotic locofoco movement yesterday, in which the whigs was so shamed up. *Diakins, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.*

On the next day the "Courier and Enquirer" dubbed the equal rights party the *locofocos*, and the name clung to them. *W. G. Sumner, Andrew Jackson, p. 371.*

locomotion (lō'kō-mō'shən), *n.* [= *F. locomotion* = Sp. *locomoción* = Pg. *locomocão* = It. *locomozione*, < *L. locus*, a place, + *motō* (-n-), a moving: see *locus* and *motion*.] Movement from place to place; progressive motion, as of a living being or a vehicle; the act of moving from point to point; also, the capability of moving in this manner.

A clock, a mill, a lathe moves; but, as no change of the place of the machine is produced, such motion is not locomotion. *Brand and Cox.*

Every act of locomotion implies the expenditure of certain internal mechanical forces, adapted in amounts and directions to balance or out-balance certain external ones. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 23.*

The subjection of the whole civilized world to a single rule removed the chief obstacles to locomotion. *Lecky, European Morals, I. 247.*

locomotive (lō'kō-mō'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. lokomotief* = G. *lokomotive* = Dan. Sw. *lokomotiv* = F. *locomotif* = Sp. Pg. It. *locomotivo*, *a.*, *locomotiva*, *n.*, < *L. locus*, a place, + *ML. motivus*, moving: see *motive*.] I. *a.* 1. Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to effect change of (its own) place: as, a locomotive animal.

The Spanish troops, . . . surrounded by their women and constantly increasing swarms of children, constituted a locomotive city of considerable population. *Molloy, Dutch Republic, II. 543.*

In one of the locomotive forms, as a medusa, the course taken, otherwise at random, can be described only as one which carries it towards the light, where degrees of light and darkness are present. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 20.*

2. Having the power to produce motion, or to move (something else) from place to place: as,

a locomotive organ of the body; a locomotive engine. — 3. Of or pertaining to locomotion; locomotory.

I shall consider their motion, or locomotive faculty, whereby they convey themselves from place to place. *Darwin, Physico-Theology, IV. 2.*

Locomotive engine. See II. — **Locomotive person,** in *soot*, the necroticized of a hydroid polyp. *Gegenbaur.* — **Locomotive power,** any kind of moving power, but especially steam, applied to the transport of loads on land. See *railway*. — **Locomotive pupa.** See *pupa*.

II. *n.* A steam-engine which travels on wheels turned by its own power; specifically, an engine designed and adapted to travel on a railway; a railroad-engine. Locomotives designed to travel upon the ground or ordinary highways and to draw loads are more commonly called *traction-engines*; and those used upon common roads and designed to carry passengers are called *steam-wagons* or *steam-carriages*. (See *traction-engine* and *steam-carriage*.) American locomotives are distinguished from those constructed in other countries by the exterior position of the cylinders, the absence of heavy framing, the use of bogies, a system of suspension by means of bars or levers, and certain minor features, such as the cow-catcher and single headlight. The essential parts of a locomotive are the boiler (usually long, horizontal, and of the "locomotive type" (see *locomotive-boiler*), with many tubes, the running-gear or wheel-system, and the engine proper, this being a double-cylinder, reversing, high-pressure motor, of which the exhaust-steam is thrown into the smoke-stack to urge the draft of the fire. The various wheel-systems employed have given rise to special types of locomotives. See *passenger-locomotive*, *switching-locomotive*, *tank-locomotive*, etc., below. See also cut under *passenger-engine*. — **Black-trunk locomotive,** a locomotive having a truck with a pair of wheels under its rear end, as well as a truck in front of the driving-wheels. Such locomotives are used for sharp curves and steep grades. — **Belgian-tank locomotive,** a locomotive having a tank on each side of the boiler. — **Compound locomotive,** a form of locomotive in which is embodied the principle of the compound steam-engine. — **Compressed-air locomotive,** a locomotive which is driven by compressed air carried in strong tanks filled by compressors at stations. In some compressed-air locomotives the air is heated on its way to the cylinders, either by the direct application of heat or by the injection of steam. Such locomotives have not come into practical use. — **Consolidation locomotive.** See *consolidation*.

— **Double-ender locomotive,** a locomotive which has the rear of the tender provided with a pilot, or cow-catcher, so that it may be run with either end in front. It has a two-wheel truck in front of the driving-wheels, the latter being usually two in number. — **Double-piston locomotive,** a locomotive each cylinder of which has two pistons with rods projecting from each end, and working on crank-pins set at 180 degrees from each other. Steam is admitted alternately to and exhausted from the space between the pistons and the spaces between the pistons and the cylinder-heads. The transmission of power from the piston-rods to the crank-pins is through cross-heads and connecting-rods, and, as the crank-pins are always moving and receiving their increments of power in opposite directions, a balancing of strains results. An attempt has been made to remove in this way some of the internal disturbing forces of the locomotive. The practical difficulties of the system have, however, been fatal to its extensive adoption. Also called *double-cylinder locomotive*. — **Double-truck tank locomotive,** a locomotive which has two trucks, and carries boiler and tender on a single frame. The cylinders are attached to the truck that carries the boiler, the wheels of this truck being the driving-wheels. The other truck supports the tender. A common form has six coupled driving-wheels on the forward truck, and a six-wheeled truck at the rear under the tank. Called in the United States *Mason's locomotive*. — **Fireless locomotive,** a locomotive driven by steam generated from highly heated water carried in strongly constructed tanks. From such water, on a reduction of pressure upon it, saturated steam will be generated under the law of related pressure and temperature of saturated steam. The supply of heated water is provided and pumped into the tanks at stations, and the tanks are protected from rapid loss of heat by heat-insulating material. — **Four-cylinder locomotive,** a locomotive with four cylinders and two systems of driving-wheels. The four-cylinder locomotive known as Fairlie's has two boilers with a double fire-box between them, the two parts of the fire-box being separated by a water-leg, and the whole being carried on two center-pin trucks. Meyer's four-cylinder locomotive has a single boiler and fire-box, and the cylinders are located near the middle of the boiler.

— **Freight-locomotive,** a locomotive for drawing freight-trains. Great tractive power at the sacrifice of speed is attained in freight-locomotives, through their adhesive weight, large cylinders, and driving-wheels small as compared with the driving-wheels of passenger-locomotives. — **Geared locomotive,** a locomotive in which the motion of the engine is conveyed by gearing to the traveling-wheels, as in many traction-engines and road-rollers. (*A. H. Knight*.) Geared locomotives having toothed driving-wheels, the teeth of which engage a rack, are used for steep grades in mountain railways. — **Mine-locomotive,** a locomotive for use in mines, and peculiarly constructed to adapt it to run successfully on slippery tracks. With great adhesive weight, it has also all its wheels coupled. — **Mogul locomotive,** a type of freight-engine with three coupled driving-wheels on each side, and a swinging two-wheeled truck in front. The front pair of drivers are made without a flange, to facilitate the passing of curves of short radius. — **Passenger-locomotive,** a locomotive for drawing passenger-cars. Speed is sought at the sacrifice of power in passenger-locomotives, the peculiar characteristics of which are large driving-wheels and engines having short strokes in comparison with the diameters of their pistons. — **Saddle-tank locomotive,** a locomotive which has its tank placed upon and extending downward over the sides of the boiler, after the manner of a saddle. — **Street-locomotive,** a locomotive adapted to use in public streets. It has a short wheel-base, powerful brakes, and mechanism for muffling the exhaust as

to render the latter noiseless. It is frequently combined with a passenger-car in one and the same vehicle.—**Switching-locomotive**, a freight-locomotive having the peculiarities of its class carried to an extreme point, to adapt it to the heavy work of starting and slowly moving heavy trains in switching at stations. Called in England *shunting engine*.—**Tank-locomotive**, a locomotive permanently connected with its tender.—**Ten-wheeled locomotive**, a locomotive with six coupled driving-wheels and a four-wheeled truck in front of the driving-wheels.

locomotive-balance (lō-kō-mō'tiv-bal'ans), *n.* The spring used in place of a weight to control the safety-valve of a locomotive.

locomotive-boiler (lō-kō-mō'tiv-boi'ler), *n.* A form of boiler in which the fire-box is connected by a number of flues with the smoke-box under the chimney: so called because commonly used in locomotive engines.

locomotive-car (lō-kō-mō'tiv-kär), *n.* A locomotive and a railway-carriage combined in one.

locomotiveness (lō-kō-mō'tiv-ness), *n.* Same as *locomotivity*.

locomotive-pump (lō-kō-mō'tiv-pump), *n.* The feed-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a locomotive.

locomotivity (lō-kō-mō'tiv-ti), *n.* [= *F. locomotivité*; as *locomotive* + *-ity*.] The power of locomotion; ability to change place. [Rare.]

The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. *Bryan. (Latham.)*

locomotor (lō-kō-mō'tör), *n.* and *a.* [*NL. locomotor*, < *L. locus*, place, + *motor*, a mover; see *locus* and *motor*. Cf. *locomotion*, *locomotive*.] *L. n.* One who or that which moves from place to place; anything that has or gives the power of locomotion. [Rare.]

If the hue-and-dry were once up, they [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind shifters as the expertest locomotors in the colony. *Lamb, Ellis, p. 182.*

The theory of compensation between electric locomotors working upon the same circuit was advanced several years ago by Werner Siemens. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 270.*

II. a. In *physiol.*, of or pertaining to locomotion; having the function of locomotion: as, a *locomotor organ*; a *locomotor function*.—**Locomotor ataxia**. See *ataxia*.

locomotorial (lō-kō-mō'tō-ri-al), *a.* [*< locomotory*, *locomotorium*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the locomotorium, or to locomotion; locomotor. [Rare.]

locomotorium (lō-kō-mō'tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *locomotoria* (-ä). [*NL.*, neut. of *locomotorius*, locomotor; see *locomotor*.] In *biol.*, the motive apparatus or motor mechanism of the body, consisting of the muscles as the active agents of locomotion, and of the bones as the passive fulcrums and levers by which muscular power is applied.

locomotory (lō-kō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [*< NL. locomotorius*, < *locomotor*, locomotor; see *locomotor*.] Pertaining to or concerned in locomotion; possessing the power of moving or of causing motion; locomotive.

loco-plant (lō-kō-plant), *n.* Same as *loco-weed*.
loco-restive (lō-kō-res'tiv), *a.* [*< L. locus*, a place, + *E. restive*, *q. v.*] Staying in one place: a correlative of *locomotive*. [Humorous and rare.]

Your *loco-restive* and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family. *Lamb, Correspondence (ed. 1870), p. 10. (Encyc. Dict.)*

loco-weed (lō-kō-wēd), *n.* [*< Sp. loco*, mad, crazy (of uncertain origin), + *E. weed*.] Any one of several leguminous plants producing the loco-disease in animals. Among them are *Astragalus mollissimus* and *A. Hornii*, with several other species of the genus, and *Oxytropis Lambertii*. The poisonous element has not been satisfactorily determined. Also called *crazy-weed*.

Locrian (lō'kri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Locri*, < *Gr. Λοκρί*, a people in Greece, also a city, *L. Looris*, < *Gr. Λοκρίς* (> *L. Looris*), *Looris*, their country.] *L. a.* Pertaining to Locris in Greece, or to the city of Locri in Magna Græcia.—**Locrian mode**. See *mode*.

II. n. An inhabitant of Locris in Greece; specifically, one of those who occupied the three detached divisions of ancient Locris on the Malian and Eubæan gulfs and on the gulf of Corinth, called respectively the *Riponemidian* and *Opuntian Locrians* and the *Ozolian Locrians*.

loclament (lōk'ā-lā-ment), *n.* [*< L. locula-mentum*, a case, box, cell, < *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, same as *loculus*.

loclamentum (lōk'ā-lā-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *loclamenta* (-tā). [*L.*: see *loclament*.] In *bot.*, same as *loculus*.

locular (lōk'ā-lār), *a.* [*< LL. locularis*, kept in boxes, < *L. locus*, a box, cell: see *loculus*.]

In *bot.*, *soöl.*, and *anat.*, having one or more loculi or cells: used chiefly in compounds, as *unilocular*, *bilocular*, etc.

loculate (lōk'ā-lāt), *a.* [*< loculus* + *-ate*.] Having loculi or cells.

loculated (lōk'ā-lāt-ed), *a.* [*< loculate* + *-ed*.] Same as *loculate*.

locule (lōk'āl), *n.* [*< L. loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] A loculus or cell.

loculi, *n.* Plural of *loculus*.

loculicidal (lōk'ā-lī-āl'dal), *a.* [*< L. loculus*, a cell (see *loculus*), + *caedere*, cut.] In *bot.*, dehiscing through the back of the loculus or cell of a seed-vessel—that is, by the dorsal suture of the carpel. Compare *septicidal*.

loculicidally (lōk'ā-lī-āl'dal-i), *adv.* In a loculicidal manner. *Encyc. Brit., IV. 149.*

loculose, loculosus (lōk'ā-lōs-lus), *a.* [*< L. loculosus*, full of little cells, < *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, *soöl.*, and *anat.*, divided by internal partitions into loculi or cells.

loculus (lōk'ā-lus), *n.*; pl. *loculi* (-li). [*L.*, a little place, a compartment, box, cell, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *locus*.] 1. A little place or space; a cell; a chamberlet; generally, in *bot.*, *anat.*, and *soöl.*, one of a number of small compartments or cells, separated from one another by septa, as in the tests of foraminifera; specifically, in corals, one of the spaces between the septa of the calcified cup or theca. Specifically, in *bot.*: (a) An anther-cell; the sac or theca containing the pollen. (b) The cell, or one of the cells, in a fruit, in which the seed is lodged. Compare *locustula*.

2. In ancient catacombs and tombs of some types, a small separate chamber or recess, for the reception of a body or of an urn, etc. When the body had been placed in the loculus the opening was closed with a slab of marble, or was otherwise built up. See cuts under *chamber* and *columbarium*.—**Archimedean loculus**, a puzzle consisting of an ivory square cut into fourteen pieces, to be put together after having been taken apart.

locum-tenency (lō'kum-tē-nēn-si), *n.* The office or employment of a locum-tenens; the holding of a place by temporary substitution. [Rare.]

Wanted, by an M. B. and C. M., Edinburgh, an indoor assistantcy or *Locum Tenency*. *Lawet, No. 3410, p. 84 of Adv'ts.*

locum-tenens (lō'kum-tē-nēnz), *n.* [*ML.*, < *L. locum*, acc. of *locus*, place, + *tenens*, prp. of *tenere*, hold: see *locus* and *tenant*. Hence, through *F.*, *lieutenant*.] One who holds the place of another; a deputy or temporary substitute.

locupletely (lōk'ā-plēt-i), *adv.* [*< "locupletus"* (= *OF. locuplet*, < *L. locuples* (-plet-), rich in lands, rich, opulent, < *locus*, a place, + *"plere"*, fill, *plenus*, full: see *complete*, etc.) + *-ly*.] Richly.

Bedfoumentized most *locupletely*. *Nashe, Lenten Stuff.*

locus (lō'kus), *n.*; pl. *loci* (-ā). [*< L. locus*, *OL. stlocus*, a place. From *L. locus* are ult. *E. locative*, *locality*, etc., *lieu*, *lieutenant*, etc., *locate*, *allocate*, *allow*, *collocate*, *couch*, *dislocate*, etc.] 1. A place; spot; locality.—2. In *anat.*, some place, specifically named by a qualifying term.—3. In *math.*, a curve considered as generated by a moving point, or a surface considered as generated by a moving line; the partly indeterminate position of a point subject to an equation or to two equations in analytical geometry; a curve considered as generated by its moving tangent or by a moving curve of which it is the envelop; any system of points, lines, or planes defined by general conditions, and, in general, partly indeterminate.—4. In *optics*, the figure formed by the foci of a set of pencils of converging or diverging rays; an optical image.—5. A place or passage in a writing; in the plural, a collection of passages, especially from the Scriptures or other ancient writings, methodically selected and arranged as bearing upon some special topic or topics of study; a catena; a book or work consisting of such a selection.—**Congregation of loci**. See *congregation*.—**Cuspidal locus**. See *cuspidal*.—**Genius loci**. See *genius*.—**Geometric locus**, a locus in sense 3, above.—**Linear locus**. See *linear*.—**Locus caeruleus**, a darkish tract extending upward from the fovea anterior on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. It is caused by the substantia ferruginea.—**Locus classicus** (pl. *loci classicus*), a standard passage, especially in an ancient author; a passage which exemplifies the meaning of a word or affords information with special clearness or fullness, or which is the principal or only original authority on a subject, and is accordingly regularly cited in books

on that subject.—**Locus delicti**, in *law*, the place where an offense was committed.—**Locus in quo**, the place in which: a short phrase used in *law*, in actions of trespass, to designate the area of land upon which the trespass is alleged to have been committed: as, the *locus in quo* was part of an abandoned highway.—**Locus niger**, the substantia nigra (which see, under *substantia*).—**Locus perforatus anticus**, the anterior perforated space at the base of the brain, near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure.—**Locus perforatus posterior**, the posterior perforated space, or *pons Varolii*.—**Locus penitentiae**, a point or space of time for repentance: in *law*, a point in a person's course at which it is not yet too late to change his legal position; the possibility of withdrawing from a contemplated obligation or wrong before being committed to it.—**Locus sigilli**, the place of the seal: a phrase (usually abbreviated to *L. S.*) used in making a copy of a sealed instrument, to indicate where a seal was affixed to the original, and in some of the United States allowed to be used as and instead of a common law seal.—**Locus standi** (literally, place of standing), recognized place or position; specifically, in *law*, right of place in court; the right of a party to appear and be heard on a question before a tribunal.—**Nodal locus**, the locus of the nodes of a system of curves.

locust (lō'kust), *n.* [*< ME. locuste* = *F. locuste* = *Pg. It. locusta* = *AS. lopust*, < *L. locusta*, a locust, a shell-fish. Cf. *lobster*, ult. from the same source.] 1. One of the orthopterous saltatorial insects of the family *Acridiidae*, popularly known as grasshoppers, and more correctly called *short-horned grasshoppers*. Thus, *Rocky Mountain locust* is a common, popular, and book name of *Caloptenus* or *Melanoplus spretus*, also popularly known by its other name of the western or *hateful grasshopper*. Locusts, in this sense, are allied to the long-horned grasshoppers and the crickets, but differ from them in having shorter antennae and bodies and limbs more robust. Their hind legs are large and strong, which gives them great power in leaping. Their mandibles and maxillae are strong, sharp, and jagged, and their food consists of the leaves and green stalks of plants. They have colored elytra and large wings, disposed when at rest in straight folds. They fly well, but are often conveyed by winds to distances which they could not have attained by their own power. Their ravages are well known. Locusts are eaten in many countries, roasted or fried. They are often preserved in lime or dried in the sun. The most celebrated species is the migratory locust of the East, *Pachytylus migratorius*. It is about 2½ inches long, greenish, with brown wing-covers marked with black. Migratory locusts are most commonly found in Asia and Africa, where they frequently swarm in countless numbers, darkening the air in their excursions, and devouring every blade of the vegetation of the land they alight on.



Locust (*Pachytylus migratorius*), about half natural size.

2. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta*, family *Locustidae*.—3. A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada*, family *Cicadidae*, such as the harvest-fly, *Cicada thibica*, and the seventeen-year locust, or periodical cicada, *Cicada septendecim*. See cut under *Cicadidae*. [U.S.]—4. A cockchafer; a beetle. [North. Eng.]—**Bald locust**, a locust of an undetermined species.

And the *bald locust* after his kind. *Lev. xi. 22.*
Glamy locust, *Brachymyia magna*, a large flightless grasshopper, 2½ inches long, found in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and other western parts of the United States. See *Brachymyia*.—**Green-striped locust**, *Tragacopta* (or *Chimacopta*) *viridis*, a grasshopper of large size and showy coloration, occurring all through the United States and Canada.—**Lobe-crested locust**, an acridid of the genus *Tropidacris*, which comprises some of the largest insects known, certain of the Central and South American forms having a wing-expanse of 8 or 9 inches. The only United States representative is *T. dux*, which occurs in Texas.—**Red-thighed locust**, *Caloptenus junceus*, one of the commonest of all grasshoppers in the United States, a near relative of the Rocky Mountain locust, but non-migratory, and slightly smaller and shorter-winged.—**Rocky Mountain locust**, *Caloptenus* (or *Melanoplus*) *spretus*, otherwise called *hateful grasshopper*, inhabiting permanently portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, and the adjoining British possessions, and migrating in immense swarms through several of the Western States and territories, doing incalculable damage. It is a little over an inch long, and of a grayish-green color, with wings which when closed reach some distance beyond the end of the abdomen. See cuts under *Caloptenus*.—**Seventeen-year locust**, the periodical cicada.

locust (lō'kust), *v. i.* [*< locust*, *n.*] To devour and lay waste like locusts; ravage. [Rare.]

This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain . . . Come *locusting* upon us, eat us up. *Tempsong, Queen Mary, II. 1.*

locust (lō'kust), *n.* 1. A well-known tree of the United States. *Robinia Pseudacacia*, with thorny branches, delicate pinnate leaves, and dense clusters of white heavily scented flowers. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, and very durable, and useful for treenails, posts, turnery, etc. The tree is extensively planted for ornament, and also as a timber-tree. It suffers from attacks of the locust-borer. Also called *black* or *yellow locust*, and *false* or *bastard acacia*. The related *R. neomexicana* is also called *locust*. The locust-tree of Guiana and the West Indies is *Hymenoc. Courbaril*. In the West Indies, *Bryonia coriacea* and *B. cinerea* of the *Malignaceae* are also called *locust*. 2. The carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia* and *carob*.—3. The wood of the locust-

tree.—4. A club or billy used by policemen: so called because commonly made of locust-wood. [Local, U. S.]—Bastard locust of the West Indies, *Chilodactylus*.—Bristly locust, or moss-locust, *Robinia hispida*, a shrub with pink flowers cultivated from the Alleghanies. —Glammy locust, *Robinia viscosa*, a small tree with clammy branchlets and leaf-stalks, and larger flowers than the bristly locust, from the same region. (See also honey-locust and water-locust.)

Locusta (lō-kus'tā), n. [L.: see locust¹.] 1. A genus of orthopterous insects founded by Linnaeus (1748), made type of the *Locustaria* of Latreille (1807). (a) The *Locusta* of Latreille is characterized by a slender form with long tegmina not ocellated in the male, the abdomen of the male ending in two long incurved processes, ample wings, and acuminate front. *Locusta* in this sense is strictly an Old World genus. (b) The *Locusta* of Leach (1817) corresponds to Latreille's *Chilodactylus*, and belongs to the family *Aceritidae*—a circumstance which has led to great confusion, for the law of priority in nomenclature prevents the adoption of Leach's use of the generic name *Locusta*, with the result that the true locusts are not *Locustidae*, but *Aceritidae*.

2. [L. c.; pl. *locustae* (-tā).] In bot., the spikelet of grasses.

Locustae (lō-kus'tā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *L. locusta*, a marine shell-fish, a lobster: see locust¹.] A division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, such as the *Palinuridae*, or spiny lobsters.

Locustariae (lō-kus'tā-ri-ā), n. pl. In Latreille's classification, a group of orthopterous insects; the locustarians, corresponding to the modern family *Locustidae* (b).

locustarian (lō-kus'tā-ri-ān), n. [*Locusta* + -arian.] A locust-like insect; one of the *Locustariae*, as sundry green or long-horned grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

locust-bean (lō-kus'tā-bēn), n. The fruit of the carob-tree. See *Ceratonia*.

locust-berry (lō-kus'tā-ber-ī), n. The fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrsonima coriacea*; also, the tree itself.

locust-bird (lō-kus'tā-bērd), n. The rose-colored starling, *Pastor roseus*: so called from its devouring locusts. *H. B. Tristram*.

locust-borer (lō-kus'tā-bōr-ēr), n. A longicorn beetle, *Cyllene robinia* or *C. picta*, which bores the locust-tree. See cut under *Cyllene*.

locust-eater (lō-kus'tā-ē-ter), n. A book-name of birds of Swainson's genus *Gryllivora*, as *G. gryllivora*, the long-tailed locust-eater; a dayal. See *Copsichus*, *Lalage*.

Locustella (lō-kus'tel-ā), n. [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < F. *locustelle*: see locustella¹.] A genus of small sylvine birds, the locustelles.

locustelle (lō-kus'tel-ā), n. [*F. locustelle*, so called with ref. to its note, which resembles that of the grasshopper, dim. of *locuste*, < *L. locusta*, grasshopper, locust: see locust¹.] A grasshopper-warbler; one of several small sylvine birds of Europe

which make a chirring, sibilant, or stridulous noise like that made by a grasshopper. The term is indefinite, but specially applies to the little species of a modern genus *Locustella*, including *Poimodorus*, *Sibilatrix*, *Luscinola*, etc. An early if not the original locustelle was the bird figured by



Grasshopper-warbler (*Locustella certhiola*).

Daubenton in "Fringes enluminées" (1778), called *la locustelle* by Montbeillard (1778), the *Locustella naevia* of Boddaert (1783), or *Sylvia locustella* of Latham (1789), now *Locustella naevia* or *L. locustella*. It inhabits temperate Europe and northern Africa. Another locustelle is *L. luscinioides*, or Sav's warbler. Both of these are British. *L. certhiola*, here figured, is Asiatic.

Locustidae (lō-kus'ti-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Locusta* + -idae.] A family of Orthoptera. (a) First used by Stephens in 1832, and applied to the family now called *Aceritidae* (which see). (b) Now identified with the *Locustaria* of Latreille. In this sense it contains many winged and wingless genera, the former living on trees, bushes, and grass, the latter among stones and in dark places. The winged forms are known as green grasshoppers and katydids, and the wingless ones as stone-orchids. The antennae are very long and thread-like; the tarsi are usually four-jointed. The female has a strong, exerted ovipositor, usually more or less curved and saber-shaped. The elytra of the male have a stridulating apparatus at the base. The species are found all over the world, attaining great size in the tropics. The European species usually oviposit in the ground, but in America many lay their eggs upon leaves and twigs, and sometimes penetrate the crevices of the soft parts and stems of plants for this purpose.

locust-shrimp (lō-kus't-shrimp), n. Same as *mantis-shrimp*. See *Squilla*, *Stomatopoda*.

locust-tree (lō-kus't-trē), n. [*locust*¹ + *tree*.] See locust².

locution (lō-kū'shən), n. [= F. *locution* = Pr. *locutio* = Sp. *locucion* = Pg. *locução* = It. *locuzione*, < L. *locutio*(n), a speaking, < *locutus*, pp. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. *allocation*, *elocution*.] 1. The act of speaking.

Dentition and locution are for the most part contemporaries. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*.

2. Discourse; form or mode of speaking; phraseology; a phrase.

I hate these figures in locution.

These about phrases for'd by ceremony.

Mardon, Sophonisba, l. 2.

locutory (lōk'yū-tō-ri), n.; pl. *locutories* (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. *locutorio*, < ML. *locutorium*, a room for conversation in a monastery, < L. *locutor*, a speaker, < L. *loqui*, pp. *locutus*, speak: see locution.] A room for conversation; especially, a place in a monastery where the monks were allowed to converse with those who were not connected with the monastery, when silence was enjoined elsewhere.

So came she to the grate that they call

(I trowe) locutory. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 1170.

lodamit, n. See *lodium*.

lodanum, n. See *ladanum*, *laudanum*.

lode¹ (lōd), n. [Also less commonly *load*; < ME. *lode*, *lōd*, a way, path, course, also a carrying, burden (whence *E. load*²), < AS. *lād*, a way, course, journey, carrying, carriage, sustenance (= OHG. *leita*, a procession, = Icel. *leið* = Sw. *led*, a way, road, course), < Lithan (pret. *lith*) = OS. *lithan* = OHG. *lidan* = Icel. *líða* = Goth. *leiðan*], go, travel: see *load*¹. *Lode*, in a deflected sense and var. spelling, appears as *load*, a burden (see *load*²); also in comp. *lifelode*, now *livelihood*², and in dial. form *lade*².] 1. A way; path.—2. A reach of water; an open ditch for carrying off water from a fen.

It was by a law of sewers decreed that a new drain or lode should be made and maintained from the end of Chaucelors lode unto Tyney Smethe.

Dugdale's Imbanking, p. 275. (*Halliwel*.)

Down that dark long lode . . . he and his brother skated home in triumph. *Kingsley*.

3. A metalliferous deposit having more or less of a vein-like character—that is, having a certain degree of regularity, and being confined within walls. *Lode* as used by miners is nearly synonymous with the term *vein* as employed by geologists, etc. The word would not be used for a flat or stratified mass. See *vein* and *ore-deposit*.—*Champion lode*, the most productive lode in a mining district. The term is Cornish in origin, and is little used in the United States. See *mother-lode*. Also called *master-lode*.—*Boovan lode*, a lode having no gossan on its back or outcrop. See *vein*. *lode*², n. A Middle English form of *load*². *loded*, *loaded*¹ (lō'ded), a. [*lode*(stone) + -ed².] Magnetized by being brought into contact with lodestone.

Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth,
Like loaded Needles to the North.

Prior, Alma, li.

lodeman, **loadman**¹ (lōd'man), n. [*ME. lodeman*, < AS. *lāðman*, a leader, a guide, < *lād*, a way, course, + *man*, man: see *load*¹ and *man*.] Same as *lodesman*.

lodemanage, **loadmanage** (lōd'man-āj), n. [*ME. lodemenage*, < OF. *lodmanage*, usually *lamanage*, *lamanage*, pilotage, < *laman*, a pilot, from a LG. form cognate with ME. *lodeman*: see *lodeman* and -age.] Pilotage. Courts of lodemanage are held at Dover in England for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots.

His herbergh and his mone, his lodemenage.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. l. 403.

lode-ship (lōd'ship), n. A small fishing-vessel. *Coles*, 1717.

lodemanant, **loadsmant** (lōd'z'man), n. [*ME. lodesman*, *lodesmon*, *lodyeman*; < *lode*'s, poss. of *lode*¹, + *man*.] A pilot.

Akyng hem anon

If they were broken or nught woe-begon.

Or hadde nede of lodemen (var. lodman) or vitayle.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1488.

A lodeman [in Cowell] . . . being a pilot for harbour and river duty. *Boyer, Brit.*, XII. 98.

lodestar, **loadstar** (lōd'stār), n. [*ME. lodesterre* (also *lodesterne*, *ladesterne* = Icel. *leiðarsjárna*); < *lode*¹ + *star*. Cf. MD. *leidesterre* = MHG. *leitsterne*, G. *leitstern* = Dan. *ledestjerne* = Sw. *ledstjärna*, lodestar; as *load*¹ + *star*.] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially, the pole-star: often used figuratively.

Schilpe-mene . . .

Lukkes to the lodesterne where the lyghte shalles.

Morie Arthure (R. E. T. S.), l. 751.

Loadstone to hearts, and loadstar to all eyes.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, Ded.

What *lode-star's* friendly ray

When thine is hid, shall guide the vessel's way?

Bryant, The Ascension.

lodestone, **loadstone** (lōd'stōn), n. [*lode*¹ + *stone*.] 1. A variety of magnetite, or the magnetic oxid of iron, which possesses polarity and has the power of attracting fragments of iron. See *magnet*.

Renowned Load-stone, which on Iron acts,

And by the touch the same aloof attracts.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

They had also another trick, by a *Load-stone* placed in the Roofe, to draw vp the yron Image of the Sunne, as it did then bid *Scraps* farewell.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 584.

2. A leading-stone for drains. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lodestuff (lōd'stuf), n. In mining, vein-stuff; all the material which composes the mass of a lode or vein, including both gangue (or vein-stone) and the ore which is associated with it. See *vein*.

lodge (lōj), n. [*ME. logge*, *loge*, *luge*, < OF. *loge*, *F. loge*, a lodge, hut, cottage, = It. *loggia*, a gallery, < ML. *lobia*, *laubia*, a gallery, covered way: see *lobby*, from the same ML. source.] 1. A hut; a cottage; a house affording merely the simplest accommodations; a temporary habitation; with reference to the North American Indians, a hut constructed of poles and branches, skins, or rough boards.

Thar *loges* & thare tents vp thei ran bigge.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 67.

And he saw thame ga naked, and duells in *luges* and in caves, and thaire wyfes and thaire childe away fra thame.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, l. 30. (Halliwel).

The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard,

as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers.

Isa. l. 3.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness.

Cowper, Task, li. 1.

There have been strange moorhens about my camp. They have been tracked into my lodge.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxviii.

2. A small house in a park, forest, or demesne; a gate-house; also, a small house or cottage connected with a larger house: as, a porter's lodge.

Knight, you have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open my lodge. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, l. i. 115.

3. Any covered place of shelter, as a den or cave in which wild beasts lurk; in hunting, the shelter of the buck or doe.—4. The place in which a body of workmen were employed; a working-place or workshop, especially one of masons or builders.

For the lord that he ys bonde to,
May fache the prynces wher-ever he go.

So yf yn the *logge* he were ytake,

Muche deesse hyt myght ther make.

Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxix, note.

The lodge [the German word is "Hütte." It meant as well the workshop as the place of meeting, which in those days were identical] itself of the architect was very similar to our factories; it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked together.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliv.

5. A place of meeting for members of a secret society, as that of the Freemasons or the Odd Fellows; hence, a body of members of such a society meeting in one place, in either an individual or a representative capacity, in the latter case constituting a district or a grand lodge; also, among the Freemasons, a meeting, session, or convention of such a body.—6. A collection of similar objects situated close to one another.

The Maldives, a famous lodge of islands.

Defoe.

7. In mining, the bottom of a shaft or of any other cavity where the water of the mine has an opportunity to collect, so that it may be pumped out. The word *sump* is much more commonly used in the United States.—*Grand lodge*, the principal lodge or governing body of Freemasons. It is presided over by the grand master, and has the power of granting charters of affiliation, enforcing uniformity of ceremonial, and settling all disputes that may arise between lodges under its charge. The officers of the grand lodge are chiefly delegates from the respective lodges. A similar institution exists among the Good Templars.

lodging (lōj), v.; pret. and pp. *lodged*, ppr. *lodging*. [*ME. loggen*, *logen*, *lugen*, < OF. *loger*, *F. loger*, lodge, house, < *loge*, a lodge, hut, cottage: see *lodge*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with a lodge or habitation, especially a temporary one; provide with a transient or temporary place of abode; harbor.

Ye may say to alle men that yow asko who was *lodged* with yow, that it was the kynge Looth and his four comen.

Morte Arthure (R. E. T. S.), li. 688.

Alexander and his cots had *lugged* thame apone the water of Strume. *M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 6. (Halliwell.)*
My lord was *lodged* in the Duke's Castle.
Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

2. To set, lay, place, or deposit, as in a place of rest, or for preservation or future action: as, to *lodge* money in a bank; to *lodge* a complaint in court.

And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless.
Milton, Sonnet on his Blindness.

I lay all night in the cave where I had *lodged* my provisions.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 1.

3. To find an abode for; assign a residence to; put in possession.

Selden *lodges* the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament.
Selden, Table-Talk, Int. p. 11.

4. To plant or implant; infix; fix or settle; place: as, to *lodge* an arrow in one's breast.

So can I give no reason, nor I will not,
More than a *lodged* hate, and a certain loathing.
Shak., M. of V., IV. 1. 60.

5. To bring to a lodgment; beat down; lay flat: said especially of vegetation.

Though bladed corn be *lodged*, and trees blown down;
Though castles topple on their warders' heads.
Shak., Macbeth, IV. 1. 55.

6. To entrap, as in a place of lodgment.

Suet. Are those come in yet that pursue bold Caratach?
Pet. Not yet, sir, for I think they mean to *lodge* him;
Take him I know they dare not, 'twill be dangerous.
Pletcher, Bonduca, IV. 1.

The deer is *lodged*, I've track'd her to covert;
Rush in at once.
Addison, Cato, IV. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a lodge or an abode, especially a temporary one; be furnished with shelter and accommodation.

Than thei *leged* and pight teyntes and pavilions, and hem rested, and lette the hosts be wached.
Mervin (R. E. T. S.), II. 100.

He *lodged* with one Simon a tanner.
Acts x. 4.

2. To have an abiding-place; dwell; have a fixed position.

And dwells such rage in softest bosoms then?
And *lodge* such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

3. To be deposited or fixed; settle: as, a seed *lodged* in a crevice of a rock.

Nor let thy soul contrive
Against thy mother's sight: leave her to heaven,
And to those thorns that in her bosom *lodge*.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 87.

4. To be beaten down or laid flat, as grain.

Its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be milled.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

lodgesable (loj'g-bl), *a.* [Sometimes also *lodg-able*; < *lodge* + *-able*.] Capable of affording a temporary abode. [Rare.]

At the furthest end of the Towne East-ward the Ambassador's House was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the King's Officers) *Lodgables*.
Sir J. Finett, Finett's Philoxenis (1656), p. 164.

lodged (lojd), *p. a.* In *herd.*, represented as lying at rest upon the ground, as a buck, hart, hind, etc. Also *harbored* and *couchant*.

lodge-gate (loj'gät), *n.* A gate where there is a lodge or house for the porter or gate-keeper.

lodgement, *n.* See *lodgment*.

lodger (loj'er), *n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.

Call'st thou me host?
Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term;
Nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers*.
Shak., Hen. V., II. 1. 33.

Lodger franchise, in *Eng. law*, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons occupying lodgings in boroughs of an annual rental value of at least £10; extended to counties and assimilated to the household franchise in 1884.

lodging (loj'ing), *n.* [*< ME. loggyng, loggyng, loggyng*; verbal *n.* of *lodge*, *v.*] 1. A place of temporary residence; especially, a room or rooms hired for residence in the house of another: often used in this sense in the plural with a singular meaning. In Great Britain persons "in lodgings" are charged for rooms and attendance, and sometimes purchase their own provisions, but far more frequently are served by the landlady in their own rooms with provisions purchased and cooked on their order.

And fourth withall to their *loggyng* they went,
The best that they cowde fynde to their entent.
Gomerides (E. E. T. S.), I. 637.

I pray, as we walk, tell me freely, how do you like your *lodging*, and my host and the company?
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

Life in *lodgings*, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence.
Mrs. J. H. Riddell, City and Suburb, xxi.

2. Place of abode; harbor; cover.

Byre become! fraught with vertues richest treasure,
The nest of love, the *lodging* of delight.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxvi.

3. Place of rest. [Rare.]

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm *lodging*. *Ray, Works of Creation.*

lodging-car (loj'ing-kär), *n.* On a railroad, a car fitted with bunks, used as a sleeping- or dwelling-place for employees. [U. S.]

lodging-house (loj'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which lodgings are let; generally, a place other than an inn or hotel where travelers lodge.

lodging-knee (loj'ing-nä), *n.* See *knee*, 3 (a).

lodgment, lodgement (loj'ment), *n.* [*< lodge* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged: as, the *lodgment* of money in a bank; the *lodgment* of grass or grain by a storm.

There is a great *lodgment* of civilized men on this continent.
Everett, Orations, I. 218.

It would have been a worthy exploit indeed, if the arms of Venice, by that time a great Italian power, had driven out the Turk from his first *lodgment* on Italian soil.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 219.

2. A deposit, as of an accumulated mass; a settling: as, the *lodgment* of mud in a tank.—

3. A place where persons or things are lodged; a lodging.

Certain publick *Lodgments* founded in Charity for the use of Travellers. *Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.*

4. *Milit.*, a position or foothold gained from and held against an enemy, as by an invading or a besieging army: as, to effect a *lodgment* on the enemy's coast, or within the enemy's lines.

lodh-bark (löd'bärk), *n.* The bark of an East Indian shrub or tree, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing.

lodicle (lod'ikl), *n.* Same as *lodicule*.

lodicule (löd'ik'ü-l), *n.* Same as *lodicle*.

lodicule (lod'ik'ül), *n.* [*< L. lodicula*, dim. of *lodis* (lodice), a coverlet.] In *bot.*, one of the scales which occur in the flowers of some grasses, inserted on the receptacle just outside the stamens. Also called *squamula* and *paleola*.

Lodicea (lod'is'ä-jä), *n.* [NL. *J. La Billa-diäre*, 1807], corruptly for *Laodicea*, named after *Laodice*, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy.]

A genus of palms of the tribe *Borasseae*. It is distinguished by numerous stamens and many flowers in each cavity of the spathe or fleshy spike. There is but one species, *L. Sechellarum*, a native of the Seychelles Islands, a magnificent palm, growing to a height of nearly 100 feet, and bearing at the summit a crown of fan-shaped leaves some of which are 20 feet long and 12 feet broad. At the age of 30 years the palm bears its first fruit, which reaches maturity 10 years later. See *double coconut*, under *coconut*.

lodomyt, *n.* [A corruption of *lodanum*, *laudanum*.] Laudanum.

A porr upon their *lodomy*
On me had sic a sway;
Four o' their men, the bravest four,
They bore my blade away.
Lany Johnny Mör (Child's Ballads, IV. 277).

loellingite (löl'ing-it), *n.* [*< Lölling* (in Carinthia) + *-ite*.] A native arsenide of iron, FeAs₂; a mineral closely related to arsenopyrite or mispickel.

loemography (lë-mog'ra-f), *n.* See *loimography*.

loess (lës or lö'es), *n.* [*< G. löss, loess*.] In *geol.*, originally, a certain loamy deposit in the valley of the Rhine; now, by extension, any detrital accumulation more or less resembling the original loess occurring in other parts of the world.

The loess is a very fine loam, very homogeneous in character, showing hardly any indication of stratification, and containing in numerous localities large quantities of land and fresh-water shells, as well as bones of land-animals. In northern China it covers a vast area and is developed to a great thickness, and, being deeply eroded by the rivers, has given rise to a very remarkable topography. In the regions where the loess occurs it is the most recent of the formations. The theories of its origin are numerous, and the subject is one of great complexity, so that "some skilful geologists, peculiarly well acquainted with the physical geography of Europe, have styled the loess the most difficult geological problem."

(*Lyell*). Much that is called loess by some geologists is certainly river-mud deposited in the ordinary manner. Lyell connects the loess of the Rhine valley with glacial action; and Richthofen considers it as beyond dispute that the loess of China is a subaerial deposit, borne by the wind to its present resting-place.

lofter, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *laugh*.

loft (lôft), *n.* [*< ME. loft*, the air (esp. in the phr. *a loft*, on *loft*), an upper room, < *leel*, *loft*, now spelled *loft*, the air, sky, an upper room, = Sw. *Dan. loft*, ceiling, *loft*, garret, = AS. *lyft*, the air: see *lyft*. Cf. *aloft*.] 1. The air; the sky: same as *lyft*. See on *loft* (below), *aloft*.

Lguond in the *lofts* with lordships in heuyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3719.

2. A room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it; the space below and between the rafters; a garret.

32 schal lunge in your *lofts*, & lyge in your eae.
Str Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1086.

3. A floor or room above another or others; an upper story; especially, in the United States, one of the upper stories of a warehouse or other mercantile building, or of a factory.

And hym she rogeth and awaketh softe,
And at the wyndow lep he fro the *lofts*.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2700.

Futychus . . . fell down from the third *loft* and was taken up dead.
Acts xx. 9.

4. A gallery or an elevated apartment within a larger apartment, as in a church, hall, barn, etc.: as, an organ-*loft*; a hay-*loft*.

I also to the hall, and with much ado got up to the *loft*, where with much trouble I could see very well.
Pope's Diary, Nov. 15, 1666.

Cook of the loft. See *cook of the walk*, under *cook*.—On *loft*, on high; aloft. See *aloft*.

If thou be in place where good ale is on *lofts*, . . . Meurabl thou take ther-of.
Rubens Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

loft (lôft), *v. t.* [*< loft*, *n.*] To furnish with a loft.

—*Lotted house*, a house of more than one story. [*Scotch.*] **loft** (lôft), *v. i.* To lift; in *golf*, to elevate (the ball). [*Scotch.*]

lofter (lôf'tër), *n.* A lofting-iron.

loftily (lôf'ti-l), *adv.* 1. In a lofty manner or position; in an elevated place; on high.—2. In a lofty spirit; with elevated feeling or purpose; eminently; arrogantly; haughtily.

loftiness (lôf'ti-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being lofty or high; remarkable height or elevation.—2. Elevation of character, sentiment, or feeling; the state of being elevated, as by high thought, or puffed up, as by pride or vanity; grandeur; sublimity; haughtiness; arrogance.

We have heard the pride of Moab, . . . his *loftiness*, and his arrogancy.
Jer. xlviii. 20.

Three poets in three distant ages born: . . . The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd; . . . The next in majesty; in both the last.

Dryden, Lines under Milton's Picture in P. L. (Vol. 1688).

There may be a *Loftiness* in Sentiments where there is no Passion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 338.

—*Syn. 2. Pride, Presumption, etc.* See *arrogance*.

lofting (lôf'ting), *n.* [*< loft* + *-ing*.] Upper part; ceiling.

As he is awakening him, the timber passage and *lofting* of the chamber hastily takes fire.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 175.

lofting-iron (lôf'ting-i'ërn), *n.* In *golf*, a form of club used in lofting a ball. See cut under *golf-club*.

lofty (lôf'ti), *a.* [*< loft* + *-y*. Cf. *G. löftig*, aerial.] 1. Raised in space or dimensions; lifted high up; elevated; very high.

Cities of men with *lofty* gates and towers.
Milton, P. L., xi. 640.

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance.
Pope, Messiah, I. 25.

2. Elevated in condition, character, or quality; raised above the common level; characterized by eminence, dignity, sublimity, etc.; exalted; impressive.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One that inhabiteth eternity.
Isa. lvii. 15.

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the *lofty* rhyme.
Milton, Lycidas, I. 11.

A stern and *lofty* duty.
Whittier, Lines on the Death of S. O. Torrey.

3. Elevated in conceit; manifesting pride or arrogance; haughty; ostentatious.

The *lofty* looks of man shall be humbled.
Isa. ii. 11.

Lofty and woe to them that loved him not.
Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 2. 53.

—*Syn. 1. High, etc.* See *tall*.—2. Sublime, exalted, stately, majestic. See *grand*.—3. Arrogant, magisterial.

log (log), *n.* and *v.* [*< ME. *log* (not found), < *leel*, *lög*, a felled tree, a log (= Sw. dial. *läga*, a felled tree, a tree blown down), lit. a tree that "lies" prostrate, < *lugga* = Sw. *lugga*, lie: see *lie*. Cf. *D. log*, heavy, unwieldy (see *loggy*, *loggy*); *E. log* (< Sw. *logg*), a ship's log, and *law* (AS. *laga*, *leel*, *lög*), from the same ult. source.] I. *n.*

1. A bulky piece or stick of unhewn timber; a length of wood as cut from the trunk or a large limb of a tree; specifically, an unsplit stick of timber with buttled ends ready for sawing.

So was he brought forth into the grane beside the chapel win the tower, & his head laid down upon a long *log* of timber, and there stricken ut.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 54.

2. Figuratively, a dull, heavy, stolid, or stupid person.

What a *log* is this,
To sleep such make out!
Ben. and Fl., Captain, II. 2.

Christmas log. See *Christmas*.

II. a. Constructed of logs; consisting of logs: as, a *log cabin*; a *log fort* or bridge.—Log cabin, a cabin or hut built of logs, unhewn or hewn, notched near the ends and laid one upon another, and having the interstices filled with mud or plaster.

Log cabins are often used as dwellings in poor or thinly settled regions where timber abounds.—Log-cabin campaign, in U. S. hist., the electoral canvass for the presidency in 1840, in which representations of log cabins and barrels of hard cider were carried in the processions of the partisans of William Henry Harrison. One of his opponents, wrongly attributing to him a humble origin, had spoken of him as one who had lived in a log cabin and drunk hard cider, and the expression was caught up by his adherents and made a party cry.—Log-cabin quilt, a patchwork quilt of a particular design. [U. S.]

Reluctantly she slipped her book under the *log-cabin* quilt, and said "Come in." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 36.

Log canoe, a canoe hollowed out of a single log.—Log house, a house built of logs fitted together, and smoothed on the inside, or on both sides. Log houses in new or thickly wooded regions of North America are often of considerable size and well finished.

log¹ (log), v.; pret. and pp. *logged*, ppr. *logging*. [*log¹*, n.] I. *trans.* To cut into logs.

When a Tree is so thick that after it is *log'd* it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man, we blow it up with Gunpowder. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. ii. 80.

II. intrans. To cut down trees and get out logs from the forest for sawing into boards, etc.: as, to engage in *logging*.

log² (log), n. [= D. G. *lag*, < Sw. *logg* = Dan. *log*, a ship's log, a piece of wood that 'lies' in the water; diff. from *leel lag*, a felled tree (> *El. log¹*), but from the same ult. source, namely *leel*, *lagga* = Sw. *lugga* = Dan. *lugga*, etc., lie: see *lie¹*.] 1. *Naut.*, an apparatus for measuring the rapidity of a ship's motion.

The most common form consists of a log-chip, or thin quadrant of wood, of about five inches radius, fastened to a line wound on a reel. When the log-chip is thrown overboard, its motion is retarded on striking the water, and its distance from the ship, measured after a certain time on the line (which is allowed to run out), gives approximately the speed of the ship. The chip is loaded with lead on the arc side to make it float upright. At 13 or 15 fathoms from the ship a white rag marks off the stray-line, a quantity sufficient to let the log-chip get clear of the vessel before time is marked. The rest of the line, which is from 150 to 200 fathoms long, is divided into equal parts by bits of string stuck through the strands and distinguished by the number of knots made in each, or in some similar way, as by colored rags; hence these divisions are called *knots*. The length of a knot must bear the same proportion to the length of a nautical mile (see *mile*) that the time during which the line is allowed to run out bears to one hour. Thus, using a twenty-eight second glass, 28:3600::47.3 feet (the usual length of a knot): 6080 feet (the usually received length of a sea-mile). Many other devices have been invented to perform the functions of the log, which generally include a brass fly or rotator connected with mechanism acting as an index. In some cases the whole machine is towed astern of the ship, and must be hauled in to be examined; with the *towed-log*, the register is fastened to the taffrail and the fly is towed astern.

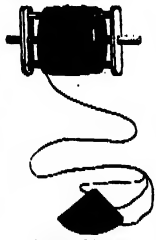
Hence—2. The record of a ship's progress, or a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, etc.; a *log-book*.—*Electric log*, an apparatus devised for measuring the speed of water-currents, or the speed and distance traveled by ships at sea, with the aid of electricity. With the second kind mentioned under *electric*, the distance run is indicated by a pointer on a dial, which shows the number of turns made by a screw towed behind the vessel. Electrical conductors are incased in the tow-line, and the circuit is closed at intervals of a stated number of turns, thus operating an indicator on deck. *Electric logs* have not come into practical use.—*Ground-log*, a form of log adapted for showing the direction and speed of passage of a vessel over the ground in shoal water. It consists of an ordinary log-line, with a hand-lead of 7 or 9 pounds substituted for the log-chip. When used, the lead remains fixed at the bottom, and the line shows the path and speed of the ship and the effect of any current which may exist.—*Log-log*, in the United States navy, the original manuscript of a ship's log.—To *leave the log*. See *leave*.

log³ (log), v. t.; pret. and pp. *logged*, ppr. *logging*. [*log³*, n.] 1. To record or enter in the log-book.—2. To exhibit by the indication of the log, as a rate of speed by the hour: as, the ship *logs* ten knots.

log⁴ (log), v. t. [The appar. orig. of the freq. form *loggers*, q. v. Cf. also *loggan*.] To move to and fro; rock. See *logging-rock*.



Log Cabin.



Log and Reel.

log⁴ (log), n. [Heb. *loga*.] A Hebrew liquid measure, the seventy-second part of a bath, or about a pint. It seems to have been of Babylonian origin, being one sixtieth of a *maxis*.

He shall take . . . three tenth deals of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil.

Lev. xiv. 10.

log. The abbreviation of *logarithm*. Thus, *log. 8* = 0.4771213 is an equation giving the value of the logarithm of 8.

logan, n. See *loggan*.

Loganiaceæ (lō-gā-ni-ā'sē-s), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Logania*, the typical genus, + -aceæ.] An order of gamopetalous exogones, characterized by opposite, usually entire leaves, with stipules which adhere to the leaf-stalks or are combined in the form of interpetiolar sheaths. The flowers usually grow in terminal or axillary cymes, and are four- or five-parted, with an inferior calyx, the stamens inserted on the corolla-tube, and a fruit which is capsular, drupeaceous, or a berry. The order includes 30 genera and about 350 species, either herbs, shrubs, or trees, which are dispersed throughout tropical and subtropical regions. The plants are bitter and highly poisonous; the poison-nut, *Strychnos nux-vomica*, belongs to this order, and several other species are used in medicine. Besides *Logania*, an Australian genus and type of the order, it includes *Gelsemium*, the yellow jessamine of the southern United States, and *Spigelia*, the pinkroot or worm-grass.

logædic (log-ā-s'dik), a. and n. [*LL. logædicus*, < LGr. *λογαδικός*, logædic, < Gr. *λόγος*, speech, prose (see *Logos*), + *αἰσθητός*, song: see *ode*.] 1. a. Literally, prose-poetic; in *anc. pros.*, noting a variety of trochee or iambic verse in which dactyls are combined with trochees or anapests with iambs; so called because this apparent irregularity seems to approach the non-observance of metrical laws characteristic of prose. These dactyls and anapests are not, however, full dactyls or anapests of four times or more, but cyclic dactyls or anapests of only three times, equivalent therefore in measure to trochees or iambs. A single long syllable is also used in some places in several forms of logædic verse to represent a complete foot. This long is equal not to two but to three shorts, and is therefore equivalent to a trochee. Irrational longs—that is, longs reduced to the value of a short—also occur in the theses. A basis sometimes precedes the series. Recent metricians use the epithet *logædic* of mixed meters (see *mixed*) in general. Ancient writers classed many logædic meters as Ionic, opionio, chorambic, epichorambic, or antispastic. Among the more familiar logædic meters are the Glyconic, Pherecratic, Asclepiadic, Sapphic, and Alcaic. See *basia*, 3, and *opætic*, 3.

II. n. A verse of the character defined above.

logarithm (log-ā-rithm or -rithm), n. [Cf. F. *logarithme* = Sp. *logaritmo* = Pg. *logaritmo* = It. *logaritmo* = D. G. *logarithme* = Dan. *logarithme* = Sw. *logarithm* (< E.); < NL. *logarithmus* (NGr. *λογαριθμός*), < Gr. *λόγος*, proportion, ratio (see *Logos*), + *ἀριθμός*, a number: see *arithmetical*.] (a) An artificial number, or number used in computation, belonging to a series (or system of logarithms) having the following properties: First, every natural or positive number, integral or fractional, has a logarithm in each system of logarithms; and conversely, every logarithm belongs to a natural number, called its *antilogarithm*. Second, in each system of logarithms, the logarithms corresponding to any geometrical progression of natural numbers are in arithmetical progression: that is, if each natural number of the series is obtained from the preceding one by multiplying a constant factor into this preceding one, then each logarithm may be obtained from the preceding one by adding a constant increment or subtracting a constant decrement. This is shown, for the system of Napier's logarithms, in the following table. It must be said that logarithms are, in general, irrational numbers, and their values can only be expressed approximately, being carried to some finite number of decimal places. (Owing to the neglected places, it will often happen that the difference between two logarithms, obtained by subtracting the approximate value of one from that of the other, is in error by 1 in the last decimal place.

Natural numbers.	Logarithms (Napier's system).	Successive differences.
45.3099..	123025851	23025851
453.5933..	100000000	23025851
4539.9930..	7974149	23025851
45399.9298..	58943298	23025851
453999.2976..	39252447	23025851
4539999.9763..	7949599	23025851
45399999.7625..	-15129255	23025851

It will thus be seen that if four numbers, A, B, C, D, are in proportion, so that A:B = C:D, then their four logarithms satisfy the equation, log A - log B = log C - log D; so that, to work the rule of three with logarithms, we simply substitute for each number its logarithm and proceed as usual, only that in every case we perform addition instead of multiplication and subtraction instead of division; and the result is the logarithm of the answer; (b) As now understood, a system of logarithms, besides the two essential characters set forth above, has a third, namely that the logarithm of 1 is 0. This being admitted, a simpler definition can be given of the logarithm, viz.: a logarithm is the exponent of the power to which a number constant for each system, and called the *base* of the system, must

be raised in order to produce the natural number, or *antilogarithm*. Thus (base) $x = a$. At the time logarithms were invented fractional exponents had not been thought of, and even decimals, as we conceive them, were little used, the decimal point not having yet appeared; consequently, the last definition of the logarithm, which is now the usual one, was not at first possible. With logarithms in the modern sense, the rule for solving proportions still holds, but is secondary to the following fundamental rule: The sum of the logarithms of several numbers is the logarithm of the continued product of those numbers. For example, let it be required to determine the circumference of the earth in inches, knowing that its radius is 3968 miles. We take out from a table of logarithms the logarithms of all the numbers which have to be multiplied together, as follows:

Names of quantities.	Natural numbers.	Common logarithms.
Radius of the earth in miles.....	3968	3.5974688
Ratio of diameter to radius.....	2	0.3010300
Ratio of circumference to diameter	3.1415927	0.4971489
One mile in feet.....	5280	3.7233399
One foot in inches.....	12	1.0791812

The sum of these logarithms is 9.1974805, which we find by the table to be the logarithm of a number comprised between 157500000 and 1575001000. To obtain a closer approximation, we should have to carry the logarithms to more places of decimals; but this would be useless, since the radius of the earth is only given to the nearest mile. From this fundamental rule several subsidiary rules follow as corollaries. Thus, to divide one number by another, subtract the logarithm of the divisor from that of the dividend, and the antilogarithm of the remainder is the quotient; to take the reciprocal of a number, change the sign of the logarithm, and the antilogarithm of the result is the reciprocal; to raise a number to any power, multiply the logarithm of the base by the exponent of the power, and the antilogarithm of the product is the power sought; to extract any root of a number, divide the logarithm of that number by the index of the root, and the antilogarithm of the quotient is the root sought. For example, what is the amount of \$1 at interest at 6 per cent. compounding yearly for 1,000 years? We must here raise 1.06 to the thousandth power. The common logarithm of 1.06 is 0.025305863; 1,000 times this is 25.3058633, which is the logarithm of 202284 followed by 19 ciphers, or say 20 quadrillions 22840 trillions, in the English numeration. To give an idea of the advantage of logarithms in trigonometrical calculations, it may be mentioned that to find the altitude of the sun from its hour-angle and declination with logarithms requires seven numbers to be taken out of the tables and two additions to be performed, while the solution of the same problem with a table of natural sines requires, as before, the taking out of seven numbers from the tables, and besides eight additions and two halvings. There are two systems of logarithms in common use, the *hyperbolic*, natural, or *Napierian*, or *Neparian* (not Napier's own) logarithms in analysis, and common, decimal, or *Briggian* logarithms in ordinary computations. The base of the system of hyperbolic logarithms is 2.718281828459. This kind of logarithm derives its name from its measuring the area between the equilateral hyperbola, an ordinate, and the axes of coordinates when these are the asymptotes; but the chief characteristic of the system is that, x being any number less than unity,

$$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \text{etc.}$$

Thus, the hyperbolic logarithm of 1.1 is calculated as follows:

x 0.100000000	$\frac{1}{2}x^2$ 0.005000000
$\frac{1}{3}x^3$ 0.000833333	$\frac{1}{4}x^4$ 0.000025000
$\frac{1}{5}x^5$ 0.000008000	$\frac{1}{6}x^6$ 0.000000167
$\frac{1}{7}x^7$ 0.000000014	$\frac{1}{8}x^8$ 0.000000001
0.100383347	0.005025168
0.0953585168	

$$\log 1.1 = 0.0953585179$$

By the skillful application of this principle, with some others of subsidiary importance, the whole table of natural logarithms has been calculated. The logarithms of any other system, in the modern sense, are simply the products of the hyperbolic logarithms into a factor constant for that system, called the *modulus* of the system of logarithms; and each system in the old sense is derivable from a system in the modern sense by adding a constant to every logarithm. The base of the common system of logarithms is 10, and its modulus is 0.4342944819. A common logarithm consists of an integer part and a decimal: the former is called the *index* or *characteristic*, the latter the *mantissa*. The characteristic depends only upon the position of the decimal point, and not at all upon the succession of significant figures; the mantissa depends entirely upon the succession of figures, and not at all upon the position of the decimal point. Thus,

log 12345	4.0914911
log 123.45	3.0914911
log 12.345	2.0914911

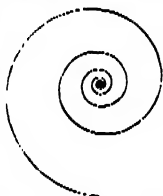
The characteristic of a logarithm is equal to the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms of numbers less than unity are negative; but, negative numbers not being convenient in computation, such logarithms are usually written in one or other of two ways, as follows: The first and perhaps the best way is to make the mantissa positive and take the characteristic only as negative, increasing, for this purpose, its absolute value by 1, and writing the minus sign over it. Thus, in place of writing -0.5010300, which is the logarithm of $\frac{1}{2}$, we may write 1.0989700. The second and most usual way is to augment the logarithm by 10 or by 100, thus forming a logarithm in the original sense of the word. Thus, -0.5010300 would be written 9.9989700, the characteristic in this case being 9 less the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms were invented and a table published in 1614 by John Napier of Scotland; but the kind now chiefly in use were proposed by his contemporary Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham College in London. The first extended table

of common logarithms, by Adrian Vlacq, 1628, has been the basis of every one since published. Abbreviated *l.* or *log.*—**Arithmetical complement of a logarithm.** See *arithmetical.*—**Binary logarithms.** See *binary.*—**Briggsian, common, or decimal logarithm.** See above.—**Circular logarithm, an imaginary logarithm.** See above.—**Division by logarithms.** See *division.*—**Gaussian logarithms.** See *Gaussian.*—**Logistic logarithm, the logarithm of a number of seconds subtracted from the logarithm of 86400, the number of seconds in an hour.**—**Natural, hyperbolic, Neperian, or Neperian logarithm.** See above.—**Negative index of a logarithm, one that is affected with the negative sign.** Such are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity.—**Parabolic logarithm, a real logarithm.**—**Quadratic logarithm, the exponent of a power of 2 which power of 2 is itself the exponent of a power of the decimal anti-logarithm of 2-10, the power being the number of which the first exponent is the quadratic logarithm.** That is, if $a = 10^x$ and $a^2 = N$, then x is the quadratic logarithm of N , written LqN .

logarithmic (log'a-rith-met'ik), *a.* [*< log-arithm + -ic, after arithmetical.*] Same as *logarithmic.* [*Rare.*]

logarithmical (log'a-rith-met'i-kal), *a.* [*< logarithmic + -al.*] Same as *logarithmic.*

logarithmic (log'a-rith'mik), *a.* [*< logarithm + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.—**Logarithmic curvature, the ratio of the distances from the points of contact of two infinitely neighboring tangents to their point of intersection.** This ratio is unity at an ordinary point, and on an algebraic curve is always rational.—**Logarithmic curve, the logarithmic curve, under logistic.**—**Logarithmic ellipse, hyperbola, etc.** See the nouns.—**Logarithmic plus and minus, two algebraic signs, + and -, such that $a = 8 \frac{1}{2}$ and $a = 8 \frac{1}{2} \gamma$ signify that $\log \tan (\frac{1}{2} \pi + 45^\circ) = \log \tan (\frac{1}{2} \pi + 45^\circ) + \log \tan (\frac{1}{2} \pi + 45^\circ)$, the upper sign for + and the lower for -.**—**Logarithmic spiral, a curve-line somewhat analogous to the common logarithmic curve.** It intersects all its radiants at the same angle, and the tangent of this angle is the modulus of the system of logarithms which the particular spiral represents. Its involute and evolute are also logarithmic spirals. Also called *logistic spiral*.



Logarithmic Spiral.

logarithmical (log'a-rith'mi-kal), *a.* [*< logarithmic + -al.*] Same as *logarithmic.*

logarithmically (log'a-rith'mi-kal-i), *adv.* By the use or aid of logarithms.

logarithmotechny (log'a-rith'mô-tek-ni), *n.* [*< E. logarithm (NGR. λογάρημος) + Gr. τέχνη, art.*] The art of calculating logarithms.

logarithm, *n.* See *logget*.

log-beam (log'bēm), *n.* In a sawmill, the traveling frame which supports the log and feeds it to the saws.

log-board (log'bôrd), *n.* [*< log² + board.*] A pair of boards shutting together like a book, formerly used instead of a log-slate.

log-book (log'bûk), *n.* [= Sw. *logbok* = Dan. *logbog*; as *log² + book.*] 1. The official record of proceedings on board ship: so called from the register which it includes of the indications of the log. It is a journal of all important items happening on shipboard, contains the data from which the navigator determines his position by dead-reckoning (which see), and is, when properly kept, a complete meteorological journal. On board merchant ships the log is kept by the first officer; on board men-of-war, by the navigator. 2. In the board schools of Great Britain, a book for memoranda kept by the principal of the school, in accordance with the requirements of the Education Act.

log-butter (log'but'ër), *n.* A heavy drag-saw used in squaring or butting the ends of logs.

log-cabin (log'kab'in), *n.* See *log cabin*, under *log¹.*

log-ship (log'ship), *n.* The board, in the form of a quadrant, attached to a log-line. See *log².* Also, erroneously, *log-ship*.

log-cock (log'kok), *n.* The pileated woodpecker of North America, *Hylotinus or Cepophanes pileatus*, more fully called *black log-cock*.

loger, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge*.

log-fish (log'fish), *n.* The barrel-fish, *Larus perotiformis*. Also called *rudder-fish*.

log-frame (log'frām), *n.* A sawmill machine for cutting timber into planks; a deal-frame.

logan (log'an), *n.* [Also *logan*; *< log².*] A logging-rock or rooking-stone.

logabi, *n.* See *logget*.

loger, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge*.

logger (log'ër), *n.* [*< log¹ + -er.*] A man employed in getting out logs or timber from the forest, and sometimes in getting them down rivers to market. [U. S. and Canada.]

There were a couple of loggers on board, in red flannel shirts, and with rifles. Lowell, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 110.

logger² (log'ër), *a.* [*< log¹ + -er, here used collectively.* Cf. *loggy, logy.*] Heavy; stupid. Compare *loggerhead*.

My head too heavy was and logger
Even to make a Pettiflogger.

Cotton, *Burlesque upon Burlesque*.

logger³ (log'ër), *v. i.* [Freq. of *log³.* Cf. Dan. *logre*, wag the tail.] To move irregularly, as a wheel that is loose on its axle. [Prov. Eng.] **loggerhead** (log'ër-hed), *n.* [*< logger² + head.*] 1. A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thickskull.

Now was he to you, loggerheads,
That dwell near Castlederry,
To let awa' sic a bonny lass,
A highlandman to marry.
Linn's *Ballads* (Child's *Ballads*, IV. 75).

You in the mean time, you silly *Loggerhead*, deserve to have your Bones well thrash'd with a Fool's staff, for thinking to stir up Kings and Princes to War by such Childish Arguments. Milton, *Ans. to Salmasius*, Pref., p. 17.

2. A spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used after being heated for various purposes, as to liquefy tar, to ignite the priming of a cannon, etc. Also called *loggerheat*.

Here doted a fire of beechen logs, that bred
Strange fancies in its embers golden-red,
And nursed the loggerhead whose hissing dip,
Timed by nice instinct, creamed the mug of flip.
Lowell, *Fits Adam's Story*.

3. A post in the stern of a whale-boat, with a bell-shaped head, around which the harpoon-line passes; a snubbing-post.—4. The hawk-billed turtle, a marine species of the genus *Thalasseochelys*, as the American loggerhead, *T. caouana* or *carretta*, or the Indian, *T. olivacea*; also, the alligator-turtle of the southern United States, *Macrochelys lacertina*.—5. The small gray or Carolinian shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus*, a bird of the family *Laniidae*, resident and abundant in the southern parts of the United States, and sometimes as far north as New England. It is about 8½ inches long (the wing and tail each 4 inches), slate-colored above and white below, with the wings and tail black and white, the scapulars and upper tail-coverts bleached a little, and each side of the head marked by a black bar, the two bars meeting on the forehead. The bird is a geographical race of the common white-rumped shrike, *L. excubitorides*, and its habits are the same as those of other butcher-birds.

6. A flycatcher. [West Indies.]—7. The chub. [Local, Eng.]—8. A kind of sponge found in Florida.—9. *pl.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; also, the blue-bottle, *C. cyanus*.—At loggerheads, engaged in bickerings or disputes; contending about differences of opinion or the like.

At last the divine and the poet, traditionally at loggerheads, have a common bond of suffering.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 12.

To fall or go to loggerheads, to come to blows.

loggerheaded (log'ër-hed'ed), *a.* [*< loggerhead + -ed.*] Dull; stupid; doltish.

You logger-headed and unpollish'd grooms!
What, no attendance? Shak., *T. of the S.*, IV. 1. 122.

loggerheat (log'ër-hêt), *n.* Same as *loggerhead*.

loggett, *n.* [Also *loggat, logat*; dim. of *log¹.*] 1. A small log or piece of wood.

Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like loggets at a pear-tree.
B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, IV. 6.

2. *pl.* An old English game, played by fixing a stake in the ground and pitching small pieces of wood at it, the nearest thrower winning; skittle-pins. It was at one time prohibited by statute, under Henry VIII.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play
at loggets with them? Shak., *Hamlet*, V. 1. 100.

[I have seen it (*loggate*) played in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the madd to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present.

Stevenson, note on the above passage.]

loggia (loj'gā), *n.*; *pl.* *loggie* (-o). [It., = E. *lodge*, *q. v.*] In Italian arch.: (a) A gallery or arcade in a building, properly at the height of one or more stories, running along the front or part of the front of the building, and open on at least one side to the air, on which side is a series of pillars or slender piers. Such galleries afford an airy and sheltered resting-place or outlook, and are very characteristic of Italian palaces. Among famous loggias are those of the Vatican, decorated by Raphael and his scholars. Compare *belvedere*. See out in next column.

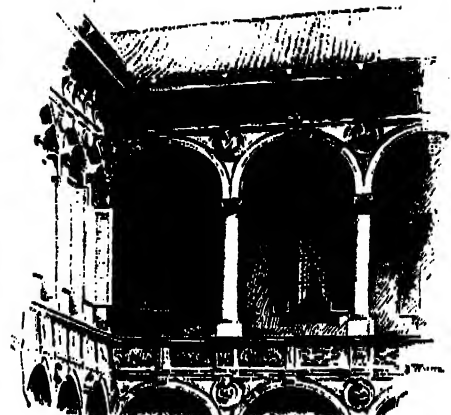
(b) A large ornamental window in the middle of the chief story of a building, often projecting from the wall, as seen in old Venetian palaces.

logging¹ (log'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *log¹, v.*] The business of cutting and getting out logs or timber from a forest. [U. S. and Canada.]

logging², *n.* A Middle English form of *lodging*.

logging-ax (log'ing-aks), *n.* A heavy ax used in cutting off logs.

logging-bee (log'ing-bē), *n.* Same as *log-roll-ing*, 1.



Loggia, Ospedale Maggiore, Milan.

A logging-bee followed the burning of the fallow, as a matter of course. In the bush (Canada) where hands are few . . . these gatherings are considered indispensable [1832]. Susanna Moodie, *Boughting It in the Bush*, II. 52.

logging-camp (log'ing-kamp), *n.* An encampment of loggers or persons engaged in logging during winter. [U. S. and Canada.]

logging-head (log'ing-hed), *n.* In a steam-engine, the working-beam. E. H. Knight.

logging-rock (log'ing-rok), *n.* A rock so balanced on its base that it logs or rocks to and fro very easily, as by the force of the wind.

log-glass (log'glās), *n.* A fourteen- or twenty-eight-second sand-glass, used with the log-line to ascertain the speed of a ship. See *log².*

loght, *n.* An obsolete form of *loch¹* or *lough¹*, and of *low³.*

loghead (log'hed), *n.* A thick-headed or stupid person; a loggerhead. [*Rare.*]

Not being born purely a *Loghead* (Dummkopf), thou hadst no other outlook. Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 112.

log-headed (log'hed'ed), *a.* Stupid. Davies.

For well I knew it was some mad-headed chylid
That invented this name, that the log-headed knave might be begilded.
R. Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*.

log-house (log'hous'), *n.* See *log house*, under *log¹, n.*

logic (loj'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *logick, logique*, *< ME. logike, < OF. (and F.) logique = Sp. lógica = Pg. It. logica, < L. logica, logice, < Gr. λογική* (occurring first in Cicero), *logic*; properly fem. of *λογικός* (*> L. logicus*), of or pertaining to speech or reason or reasoning, rational, reasonable, *< λόγος*, speech, reason; see *Logos*.] I. *n.* 1. The science of the distinction of true from false reasoning, with whatever is naturally treated in connection therewith. See the phrases below.

The definition of logic has been much disputed, and many definitions of the word have been given. There was much discussion in ancient and medieval times of the questions whether logic was a mode of knowing, or an instrument of science, or an art, or a practical science, or a speculative science. There was also a great diversity of opinion as to the subject-matter of logic, some holding that it had to do with words, others that it treated of the *ens rationis*, or that which has its existence in thought, and still others that it related to argumentation, or some instrument of knowing. In modern times, especially since Kant, the real divergence of conception has been much greater, one party holding that the main business of logic consists in developing the true theory of the process of cognition, and a second that its chief work is to separate inferences into classes distinguished by their form, while a third maintains that the form and the matter of thought have to be evolved together.

Logics hath eke in his degree
Between the truth and the falsheds
The pleyne wordes for to shede.
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, vii.

He that knoweth reason to be in man, and the same given by the great might of God, must needs confess the *Logique* also is in man, and that only by God. For there is none other difference betwixt the one and the other but that *Logique* is a Greke worde and Reason is an Englishe worde. . . . *Logique* is an arte to reason probably on bothe partes of al matters that be putte forth, so farre as the nature of every thing can beare.

Sir T. Wilson, *Rule of Reason* (1552).

[*Dialectic* and *organon* are generally synonyms of *logic*, though they have been variously distinguished at different times.]

2. Reasoning, or power of reasoning; ratiocination; argumentation; used absolutely, reason; sound sense.

Ignorance in stiffs,
His cap well lined with logic not his own.
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part.
Cooper, *Thak*, II. 787.

Abstract logic, the general theory of logic (also called *logica doctus, general and theoretical logic*); opposed to *concrete logic*, or logic as an element of active thought in the prosecution of science (also called *logica usus, practical and practical logic*). The terms *logica usus* and *doctus*

are derived from *logos* *utens*, he who draws conclusions, and *logos* *doctus*, he who frames demonstrations. But the corresponding distinction of the branches of science is not very clear, and the terms are often used vaguely and incorrectly. — **Acquired logic**, or *logica doctus*, the correct knowledge or strictly scientific part of the rules of reasoning, as opposed to *logica utens*, or the natural faculty of reasoning. — **Applied logic**, rules for the direction of the understanding under the psychological conditions to which it is subjected; that part of logic which shows how to avoid prejudice, how to escape various erroneous tendencies, etc. — **Aristotelian logic**. See *Aristotelian*. — **Artificial logic**. (a) The acquired habit of distinguishing truth from falsehood; the science, art, or organon of logic; also called *acquired logic*; opposed to *natural logic* (a). (b) The science of the necessary rules of thought; also called *scientific logic*; opposed to *natural logic* (a). — **Calculus of logic**. See *calculus*. — **Concrete logic**. See *abstract logic*. — **Deductive logic**, that branch of logic which takes no account of probability or other quantitative considerations. — **Formal logic**. See *formal*. — **Material logic**. See *material*. — **Inductive logic**, the logic of scientific reasoning. — **Material logic**, the logic which takes into account either the laws of the process of human cognition or the matter to which the thought is directed. — **Natural logic**. (a) The natural faculty of distinguishing truth from falsity; also called *natural logic*. (b) The logical doctrine applicable to natural things; opposed to the *logic of faith*, which is applicable to supernatural things (a distinction used in discussions on the Trinity). (c) An anthropological science which treats of the rules of the natural use of the understanding. — **Objective logic**. (a) The body of doctrines of which logic is built up; also called *systematic logic*; opposed to *habitual logic*, which is any individual's knowledge of those doctrines. (b) The logic of objective thought, or thought as it exists in the external world. (c) The science which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, so far as these lie in the contents, materials, or objects about which our knowledge is conversant. Also called *material logic*. — **Particular logic**. See *universal logic*. — **Pure logic**, the general laws of thought; opposed to *applied or modified logic*, the laws of logic applicable to this or that kind of mind as shown in empirical anthropology, such as the doctrine of Reason concerning ideas. — **Scientific logic**. Same as *artificial logic* (b). — **Subjective logic**, the opposite of *objective logic* in any sense. — **Subjectivist logic**, or *subjectivist logic*, formal logic, a system of logic whose only aim is to give thought a subjective agreement with itself, such, for example, as the system of Mansell; opposed to *objective logic*, which aims at rules for making or siding thought to agree with the reality. — **To chop logic**. See *chop*. — **Universal logic**, the general logical doctrine applicable to all matter; opposed to *particular logic*, the doctrine of the application of the formulas of logic to particular cases — for example, to necessary, contingent, probable, and impossible matter.

II. a. Pertaining to God the Son as the Logos or Word of God. [Rare.]

The Fathers, rejecting all savour of a bloody sacrifice, have no scruple of speaking about the Eucharist as a sacrifice in the other sense; they call it a "logic sacrifice" (*θυσία λογική*), for the Logos is the Word of God, Jesus Christ. *Baring-Gould, Our Inheritance*, p. 382.

logical (lɒj-i-kəl), a. and n. [*logic* + *-al*.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to logic; used or taught in logic: as, *logical subtleties*.

They are put off by the names of virtues, and natures, and actions, and passions, and such other *logical* words. *Racine, Nat. Hist.*, § 98.

2. According to the principles of logic; so stated or conceived, as an argument, that the form guarantees its validity; unobjectionable from the point of view of logic; consistent; as, *logical reasoning*; a *logical* division of a subject; a *logical* definition. — 3. Skilled in logic; furnished with logic; given to considering the processes of reason as to their forms or genera, and critically as to their validity and cogency; applied especially to an analytical mind or a methodical habit. — **Logical abecedarium**. See *abecedarium*. — **Logical abstraction**. See *abstraction*. — **Logical actuality**, the satisfying of the principle of sufficient reason. — **Logical addition**. See *addition*. — 1. **Logical algebra**. See *algebra*. — **Logical conviction**, intellectual conviction; the settlement of individual belief by reason. — **Logical distinctions**, the accurate logical analysis of a conception. — **Logical division**. (a) See *division*. (b) The division of a genus into species. — **Logical induction**. See *induction*. — 5. **Logical machine**. See *machine*. — **Logical medicine**, dogmatic or methodic medicine; opposed to *empiric medicine*. — **Logical moments** of judgment, the different modes of uniting representations into one consciousness. — **Logical necessity**. See *necessity*. — **Logical part**, a species considered relatively to its genus. — **Logical perfection**, the perspicuity, harmony, and completeness of a science; opposed to *material perfection*. — **Logical possibility**, the possibility of that which does not involve contradiction. — **Logical presumption**, ampliative inference; a scientific induction or hypothesis. — **Logical privation**, the absence of a form that ought to be in a subject; opposed to *physical privation*, or the absence of a form that is sometimes in a subject. — **Logical reflection**, the comparison of concepts. — **Logical truth**. (a) The truth of a proposition; the agreement of a judgment with the reality. (b) Self-consistency. — **Logical whole**, a genus considered as having its species as parts. — *Syn.* 1. **Dialectic**. — 2. **Coherent**, consistent. — 3. **Analytical**, methodical.

II. n. Used only in the phrase *little (small) logicals*. These are the logical doctrines of supposition, ampliation, restriction, distribution, the expostions, consequences, obligations, insolubles, etc.

They (the Utopians) have not devised one of all those rules of restrictions, amplifications, very wittily invented in the small *logicals* which here our children in every place do learn. *Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 7.

logicality (lɒj-i-kəl-i-ti), n. [*logical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being logical; correctness or consistency of reasoning; logicalness.

logicalization (lɒj-i-kəl-i-zə-shən), n. [*logicalize* + *-ation*.] The act of logicalizing or making logical. [Rare.]

The mere act of writing tends in a great measure to the *logicalization* of thought. *Poe, Marginalia*, xvi.

logicalize (lɒj-i-kəl-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *logicalized*, ppr. *logicalizing*. [*logical* + *-ize*.] To make logical. [Rare.]

Thought is *logicalized* by the effort at . . . expression. *Poe, Marginalia*, xvi.

logically (lɒj-i-kəl-i), adv. According to logical principles, or by formally valid inference: as, to argue *logically*.

logicalness (lɒj-i-kəl-nes), n. The quality of being logical.

logic-chopping (lɒj-i-k-ɒp-ɪŋ), n. Quibbling or sophistical reasoning. See *to chop logic*, under *chop*, v. t.

logic-fisted, a. Close-fisted. [Rare.]

One with an open-handed freedom spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a *logic-fisted* gripingness catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of. *Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly*, p. 87.

logician (lɒj-i-jən), n. [*logic* + *-ian*.] 1. One who is skilled in logic or in argument; a teacher or professor of logic.

First, like a right cunning and sturdy *logician*, he denies my argument, not mattering whether in the major or minor. *Milton, Colerston*.

Aristotle, who was the best Critick, was also one of the best *Logicians* that ever appeared in the World. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 291.

2. In medieval universities, a student of arts in the second class or lecture; one who was preparing for the baccalaureate, being above the summatists and below the physicians.

logicianer (lɒj-i-jən-ər), n. [*logician* + *-er*.] Same as *logician*, 1.

There is no good *logicianer* but would think, I think, that a syllogism thus formed of such a thieving major, a runaway minor, and a traitorous consequent must needs prove at the weakest to such a hanging argument. *Palmer (Arber's Eng. Garner)*, III. 137.

logicize (lɒj-i-sz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *logicized*, ppr. *logicizing*. [*logic* + *-ize*.] To exercise one's logical powers; argue. Also spelled *logice*. [Rare.]

Intellect is not speaking and *logicizing*; it is seeing and ascertaining. *Carlyle*.

logist (lɒj-ɪks), n. [Pl. of *logist*: see *-ics*.] The science or principles of logic.

logie (lɒj-i), n. [Origin obscure. Cf. *logy*.] A bit of hollowed-out pewter polished in various convolutions and used as theatrical jewelry. [Theatrical slang.]

logist (lɒj-ɪst), n. [*LL. logista*, < Gr. *λογιστής*, a reckoner, an accountant, < *λογίζεσθαι*, reckon, < *λόγος*, an account: see *Logos*.] An expert accountant. *Bailey*, 1731.

logistic (lɒj-ɪs-tik), a. and n. [= F. *logistique*, < Gr. *λογιστικός*, skilled in calculating (fem. *λογιστική*, the art of calculation), < *λογιστής*, a calculator, < *λογίζεσθαι*, compute, < *λόγος*, calculation, proportion: see *logic*, *Logos*.] I. a. 1. Logical. *Berkeley*. — 2. Skilled in or pertaining to computation and calculation.

Plato's dislike of the Sophists extended to the subjects which they taught, and he is on many occasions careful to distinguish the vulgar *logistics* from the philosophical arithmetic. *J. Gow, Hist. Greek Mathematics*.

3. Proportional; pertaining to proportions.

— **Logistic arithmetic**. See *II*. — **Logistic line or curve**, a curve whose ordinates increase arithmetically while its abscissas increase geometrically. Also called *logarithmic curve*. See the figure. — **Logistic logarithm**. See *logarithm*. — **Logistic spiral**. Same as *logarithmic spiral*. See *logarithmic*.

II. n. (a) The art of calculation, with the fingers, with an abacus, with characters, or otherwise; practical or vulgar arithmetic. (b) Sexagesimal arithmetic. — **Specious logistic**, the art of calculating by means of geometrical constructions.

logistical (lɒj-ɪs-ti-kəl), a. [*logistic* + *-al*.] Same as *logistic*.

logistics (lɒj-ɪs-tiks), n. [Pl. of *logistic*: see *-ics*.] 1. Same as *logistic*, especially in sense (b). — 2. That branch of military science which relates to the movement and supplying of armies, and all arrangements necessary for and matters connected with the carrying on of campaigns, including the study of present or possible fields of war in their topographical and other relations; according to some, the science of strategy and arms in general.

log-line (lɒg-lɪn), n. [= Sw. *loglina* = Dan. *logline*; as *log* + *line*.] Naut., a line or cord, from 150 to 200 fathoms in length, fastened to the log-chip by means of three legs of cord, and wound on a reel, called the *log-reel*. See *log*. **logman** (lɒg-mən), n.; pl. *logmen* (-men). 1. A man who carries logs.

The very instant that I saw you, did my heart fly to your service: for your sake Am I this patient *log-man*. *Shak., Tempest*, III. 1. 97.

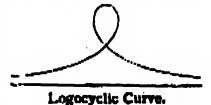
2. One employed in cutting and conveying logs to a mill. [Local, U. S.]

log-measurer (lɒg-mezh-ər-er), n. An instrument for gaging logs and reducing the measure in the rough to board-measure, in running feet, after making due allowance for losses in squaring, etc.

logocracy (lɒg-ɒk-rə-si), n. [*Gr. λόγος*, word (see *Logos*), + *κρατειν*, govern, < *κράτος*, strength.] Government by the power of words. [Rare.]

In this country every man adopts some particular slang-whanger as the standard of his judgment, and reads everything he writes, if he reads nothing else: which is doubtless the reason why the people of this *logocracy* are so marvelously enlightened. *Irvine, Balmaguidi*, xiv.

logocyclic (lɒg-ɒ-sik-lik), a. [*Gr. λόγος*, ratio, proportion, + *κύκλος*, circle.] An epithet occurring only in the phrase *logocyclic curve*, a crunodal circular cubic. It may be constructed by increasing and diminishing the radius vector of a variable point on a straight line by the distance of that point from the point of the line nearest to the origin. The equation of the curve is $(x^2 + y^2)(2a - x) = a^3x$.



It resembles the folium of Descartes, but has a rounder loop.

logodadaly (lɒg-ɒ-ded-əl-i), n. [*LL. logodadalia*, < LGr. *λογοδοαδάλια*, < Gr. *λογοδοαδάλος*, skilled in tricking out a speech, < *λόγος*, word, + *δαδάλος*, cunningly wrought: see *dedal*.] Verbal legerdemain; a playing with words, as by passing from one meaning of them to another. [Rare.]

For one instance of mere *logomachy*, I could bring ten instances of *logodadaly* or verbal legerdemain. *Coleridge*.

logogram (lɒg-ɒ-gram), n. [*Gr. λόγος*, word, + *γράμμα*, a letter: see *grammar*.] 1. A word-sign; a single written character, or a combination of characters regarded as a unit, representing a whole word. A logogram may be pictorial — that is, it may be an ideogram, such as the astronomical signs ☉ for the sun and ☾ for the moon; or it may be phonetic in its immediate origin — that is, it may be a single letter or set of letters standing as an abbreviation for the complete word, as *c* for *cent*, for *skilling*; or, lastly, it may be such a letter or set of letters transferred from one language to another, losing its phonetic value, but still representing the same idea, as *z* or *th* for the Latin *z* or *th*, signifying and pronounced *pond*.

2. A versified puzzle containing synonyms of a number of words derived from a single word by recombining its letters, the solution depending upon the guessing of the derived words from the synonyms, and the discovery from the former of the original word. Thus, from *curtain* may be derived *curt*, *cut*, *nut*, etc., for which may be used in the puzzle *dog*, *short*, *shell*, *fruit*, etc.

logograph (lɒg-ɒ-graf), n. [*Gr. λόγος*, word, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A written word; a character or series of characters representing a word. See *logographic*, 1, and *logography*, 1. — 2. A word-writer; an instrument for recording spoken sounds.

Barlow has constructed an apparatus for recording the sounds of the human voice, which he calls a *logograph*. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 261.

logographer (lɒg-ɒ-grə-fər), n. [*logography* + *-er*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. lit.*, a prose-writer; especially, a historian. Under the name of logographers are commonly classed the early Greek historians before Herodotus. This school of writers began with Cadmus of Miletus, about 550 B. C., and continued for over a century. They wrote in the Ionic dialect, and most of them were Ionians by birth.

2. One who is skilled in logography. **logographic** (lɒg-ɒ-graf-ik), a. [*Gr. λογογραφικός*, concerning the writing of speeches, < *λογος*, a writer of speeches: see *logography*.] 1. Pertaining to written words; consisting of characters or signs each of which singly represents a complete word.

English is, like Chinese, not alphabetic in its dress, but *logographic*; and there is no man living in England or America, who has learned or can learn to read it: that is, to pronounce anything and everything written in it. *T. H. H. True Order of Studies*, p. 102.

2. Pertaining to logography. **logographical** (lɒg-ɒ-graf-i-kəl), a. [*logographic* + *-al*.] Same as *logographic*.

logographically (log-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a logographic manner; by means of logography.

The Times is usually dated from the 1st of January 1788, but was really commenced on the 18th January 1788, under the title of *The London Daily Universal Register*, printed *logographically*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 417.

logography (lō-gog'ra-fī), *n.* [= F. *logographie*, < Gr. *λογγραφία*, a writing of speeches, prose or historical writing, < *λογγράφος*, a writer of speeches, a historian or prose-writer, later a secretary or accountant, < *λόγος*, a speech, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A method of printing in which short words of frequent occurrence, roots, prefixes, suffixes, etc., are cast on single types, called logotypes. It was this system (then patented) that was originally used (from 1788) in printing the newspaper which afterward became the London "Times." Logography was soon abandoned, but there have been attempts to revive it.

2. A method of reporting speeches word for word without the use of stenography, tried in the French National Assembly for two years, 1790-92. It required the employment of twelve or fourteen reporters, each in succession taking down a few words on paper so marked, as to show the proper sequence. It was abandoned as cumbersome and liable to great error.

logograph (log'ō-grif), *n.* [Also *logographe*, and erroneously *logogryph*; = F. *logographe* = Sp. It. *logogrifo* = Pg. *logogrifo*, < Gr. *λόγος*, word, + *γράφω*, a fishing-basket, a riddle.] A riddle; specifically, a riddle formed by the arbitrary or confused mingling of parts or elements, which have to be recombined in proper order for the answer.

The charade is of recent birth, and I cannot discover the origin of this species of *logoglyphes*.

I. D'Iraqui, *Curios. of Lit.*, I. 338.

logomachist (lō-gom'g-kist), *n.* [< *logomachy* + *-ist*.] One who contends about words, or who uses words merely as weapons or instruments of contention.

Nor . . . was Protagoras a shallow *logomachist*, asserting the difficulties of human knowledge without a profound investigation. *J. Owen*, *Evenings with Skeptic*, I. 187.

logomachy (lō-gom'g-ki), *n.* [= F. *logomachie* = Sp. *logomachia* = It. *logomachia*, < LGr. *λογμαχία*, war about words, < *λογμαχος*, a fighter about words, < Gr. *λόγος*, word (see *Logos*), + *μάχεσθαι*, fight, *μάχη*, a fight.] 1. Contention in words merely, or a contention about words; a war of words.

What terrible battles yelp'd *logomachies* have they occasioned and perpetuated with so much gall and ink-shed. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 2.

2. A game played with cards each bearing one letter, with which words are formed.

logomania (log-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόγος*, word (see *Logos*), + *μανία*, madness; see *mania*.] Aphasia in its most general sense.

logometer¹ (lō-gom'e-tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόγος*, ratio, proportion (see *Logos*), + *μέτρον*, measure; see *meter*².] 1. A logarithmic scale. The natural numbers, generally from one power of 10 to another, are laid down at distances along the scale from a fixed point proportional to their logarithms. In Palmer's computing scale, made about 1845, there was a circle turning in its plane in a fixed circle, and the limbs of both were divided logarithmically, the numbers from 100 to 1000 occupying the circumference. It was a very useful instrument. *Nystrom's* calculator had curves engraved upon a metallic disk, and an arm with graduations on its edge turned about the center of the disk. The "magic square" sold in New York about 1883 was a square divided into square compartments, and was equivalent to a long scale cut up into many equal pieces placed side by side; and the measurement was made by the two edges of a square card or bit of paper. It was cheap and useful.

2. A scale for measuring chemical equivalents. **logometer**² (log-om'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *log*³ + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure; see *meter*².] A patent log for ships.

logometric (log-ō-met'rik), *a.* [As *logometer*¹ + *-ic*; cf. *metric*.] Of or pertaining to a logometer used in ascertaining or measuring chemical equivalents: as, a *logometric* scale.

logometrical (log-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *logometric* + *-al*.] Same as *logometric*.

Logos (log'os), *n.* [< L. *logos*, < Gr. *λόγος*, that which is said or spoken, a word, saying, speech, also the power of the mind manifested in speech, reason, account, reference, analogy, proportion, ratio, condition, etc., in N. T. *ὁ λόγος*, the Reason or Word (as a person) (see *def.*), < *λέγειν*, speak, say, tell, = L. *legere*, read; see *legend*, *lecture*. Hence *logic*, etc.] 1. In *theol.*, the Divine Word; the transcendent Divine Reason as expressed in a distinct personality; the Second Person in the Trinity, both before and after the incarnation: so called as expressing God both to God himself and to his creatures, as language expresses reason and as reason is expressed by language. The word *Logos* (*λόγος*) is used by Plato of reason as a manifestation of or emanation from the Supreme

Being. Philo Judæus, using ideas and language partly Platonic and partly scriptural, derived especially from the Septuagint, developed these in a form that suggests the Christian doctrine of the Logos. St. John, especially in the first chapter of his Gospel, first distinctly gives the Christian doctrine, assigning distinct personality to the Logos. Some early Christian writers distinguish between the Logos as Immanent (*λόγος ἐνδιάθετος*), or the Divine Reason still remaining in the bosom of the Father, and the Logos as uttered (*λόγος προφορικός*), or the Word sent forth to the world.

2. In the philosophy of Heraclitus and the Stoics, the rational principle that governs and develops the universe.

Taken broadly, the doctrine of the Logos may be said to have run in two parallel courses—the one philosophical, the other theological; the one the development of the Logos as reason, the other the development of the Logos as word; the one Hellenic, the other Hebrew. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 808.

Spermatic logos, in the *Stoic phîlos.*, a principle of generation resident in matter.

logothete (log'ō-thēt), *n.* [< MGr. *λογοθέτης*, one who audits accounts, < Gr. *λόγος*, account (see *Logos*), + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τίθεμαι*, put; see *thesis*.] 1. Properly, an accountant; hence, an officer of the Byzantine empire, who might be (a) the public treasurer, (b) the head of any administrative department, or (c) the chancellor of the empire.—2. In the Gr. Ch., the chancellor or keeper of the patriarchal seal of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

logotype (log'ō-tip), *n.* [< Gr. *λόγος*, word (see *Logos*), + *τύπος*, an impression; see *type*.] A type on which are cast the letters of a word or syllable; a single type used in place of several types. See *logography*, 1.

log-perch (log'pêrch), *n.* A percoid fish, *Perca caprodes*, the largest of the fresh-water fishes known in the United States as darters (*Etheostominae*). It attains a length of from 6 to 8 inches, and is common in the Great Lakes and southwestern streams. Also called *hogfish*, *hog-molly*, and *rockfish*.

log-reel (log'rēl), *n.* *Naut.*, a reel on which the log-line is wound. See *log*².

logroll (log'rōl), *v. i.* [< *log-roll-er*, *log-roll-ing*.] To engage in log-rolling in the political sense.

In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, they hold caucuses, they lobby and *log-roll* for their candidates. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 28.

log-roller (log'rō'ler), *n.* 1. In a sawmill, a steam-power machine for loading logs upon the saw-carriage.—2. One of a number of politicians in a legislative body, united by an agreement, implied or expressed, to further each the other's schemes in consideration of a return in kind; a person habitually addicted to political log-rolling. [U. S.]

log-rolling (log'rō'ling), *n.* 1. A joining of forces for the purpose of handling logs: (a) For rolling the logs into heaps for burning after the trees have been felled to clear the land. Sometimes many neighbors were invited to assist, and a merry-making followed. (b) In lumbering, for rolling logs into a stream, where they are bound together and floated down to the mills. (c) For collecting logs for building purposes. [U. S. and Canada.]

Other rude pleasures were more truly characteristic of the [Kentuckians'] local environments—the *log-rolling* and the quilting, the social frolic of the harvesting, the merry parties of flax-pullers, and the corn-husking at night-fall. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 554.

Hence—2. Mutual aid given by persons to one another in carrying out their several schemes or gaining their individual ends: used especially of politicians and legislators. [U. S.]

As will be seen subsequently, I do not think that corruption, in its grosser forms, is rife at Washington. When it appears, it appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) *log-rolling*. *J. Bryce*, *American Commonwealth*, I. 150.

Another general delusion is the belief in *log-rolling*. The topic is well worn and needs few remarks. If by *log-rolling* is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty. Few people are quite so very mean or so ignorant of human nature as to *log-roll* in that sense. *The American*, XVII. 350.

log-scale (log'skāl), *n.* A table showing the quantity of lumber one inch thick, board-measure, obtainable from a round log, the length and the diameter beneath the bark being given. *E. H. Knight*.

log-slate (log'slāt), *n.* *Naut.*, a double slate, marked and ruled on its inner side, like a log-book, on which the log is first recorded. The entries are daily copied from the slate into the log-book. In the United States navy the slate has been replaced by a paper book, so as to preserve the original record.

log-turner (log'tēr'nēr), *n.* In a sawmill, a machine for moving a log sidewise upon the saw-carriage. It consists of a steam-cylinder with a long piston-rod, the end of which engages and turns the log.

logwood (log'wūd), *n.* [< *log*¹ + *wood*¹: so called because imported in logs. Cf. *barwood*.] 1. A tree, *Hamamelis virginica*, found

in many parts of the West Indies, where it has been introduced from the adjoining continent, especially from Honduras, on which account it has been called *Campeachy wood*. It belongs to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Campechiales*. This



Branch with Fruits of Logwood (*Hamamelis virginica*). a, inflorescence; b, flower.

tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, with crooked, irregular branches armed with strong thorns.

2. The wood of this tree. It is of a firm texture and a red color, whence the name *bloodwood*, and so heavy as to sink in water. It is much used in dyeing, and its coloring matter is derived from a principle called *hematoxylin*. Logwood contains, besides, resin, oil, acetic acid, salts of potash, a little sulphate of lime, alumina, peroxid of iron, and manganese. It is employed in calico-printing to give a black or brown color, and also in the preparation of some lakes. An extract of logwood is used in medicine as an astringent.

3. The bluewood, *Condalia obovata*. [Texas.]—Bastard logwood, *Azadirachta indica*, a tree of Jamaica.—Campeachy logwood. See *def.* 1.—Logwood-black. See *black*.—Logwood-blue, a color produced by logwood-extract on wool mordanted with alum and cream of tartar. It is similar in tone to indigo-blue. The same color is produced on cotton mordanted with acetate of copper, but is now seldom used, on account of its fugitive character.

logy (lō'gi), *a.* [Prob. < D. *log*, heavy, unwieldy, slow, stupid, akin to E. *log*¹. Cf. equiv. *loggy*.] Heavy; slow; stupid. *Bartlett*. [Local, U. S.]

lochoch (lō'hok), *n.* Same as *loch*².
loignet, *n.* [OF., var. of *lygne*, line; see *line*².] A line, cord, or tether; specifically, in *falconry*, a strip of leather attached to the foot of a bird of prey when not secure in its perch.

The *logne* it is so long
Of Bialaculi hertes to lura.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3385.

loimic (loi'mik), *a.* [Prop. **laemic*, < Gr. *λαϊμικός*, pestilential, < *λαίμα*, plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to pestilential diseases. *Thomas*.

loimography (loi-mog'ra-fī), *n.* [Prop. *laimgography*, < Gr. *λαϊμός*, plague, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description or history of the plague or of pestilential diseases. *Dunglison*; *Thomas*.
loimology (loi-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [Prop. *laimgology*, < Gr. *λαϊμός*, plague, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] The sum of human knowledge concerning the plague or concerning plagues or pestilential diseases. *Dunglison*; *Thomas*.

loin (loin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *loyme*, Sc. *lungle*, *lunyle*; < ME. *loine*, < OF. *logne*, *longe*, *loin*, F. *longe*, a loin, as of veal, < LL. **lumbea*, fem. (or neut. pl.) of **lumbus*, adj., < L. *lumbus* (> It. *lombo* = Sp. *lomo* = Pg. *lombo* = F. *lombes*, pl.), *loin*; perhaps = AS. *londen*, etc., *loin*; see *lende*¹.] The part of an animal which lies between the lowest of the false ribs on each side and the upper part of the ilium or haunch-bone; one of the lateral parts of the lumbar region: commonly used in the plural (often figuratively, with reference to this part of the body being the seat of the generative faculty and a symbol of strength), except as the name of a piece of meat from the lumbar region of an animal, as a *loin* of veal.

My little finger shall be thicker than my father's *loins*.
My father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. *1 Ki.* xii. 10, 11.

Brave son, derived from honourable *loins*!
Shak., J. C., II. 1. 322.

loin-cloth (loin'klōth), *n.* A piece of stuff, skin, or other material worn as clothing about the loins, or more exactly about the hips.

Loisaleuria (loi-sē-lī-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Desvaux, 1818), named after *Loisleur* Deslongchamps, a French botanist.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Rhodoreae*, characterized by a campanulate corolla, on which the five stamens are inserted, and by having the leaves opposite. There is but one species, *L. procumbens*, a small, depressed, evergreen, shrubby plant, much branched and tufted, bearing a small cluster of white or rose-colored flowers from a terminal scaly bud. The plant is found on the alpine summits of Europe and North America, and in the arctic regions. It is called *alpine* or *swallow* *ascia*. See *ascia*, 3.

loiter (loi'tēr), *v.* [*< ME. loitern, < OD. I. leiteren*, linger, loiter, trifle; cf. *OD. loteren*, delay; *LG. luderen* = *G. dial. loddern*, *loiten*, be sluggish; *AS. loddere*, a beggar, = *MLG. loddere* = *Ice. loddari*, a worthless fellow; *AS. lodrunn*, trifling, nonsense, = *OHG. lotar*, empty, idle, *MHG. loter*, *G. lotter*, in comp., loose, worthless, *lotter-bude*, a worthless fellow; perhaps ult. connected with *lous*!.] *I. intrans.* To linger; be unduly slow in moving; delay; be dilatory; spend time idly.

Where have you been these two days *loitering*?

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 48.

—*syn.* To lag, tarry, saunter, dilly-dally.

II. trans. To consume or waste, as time, idly or carelessly; used with *away*: as, he *loitered away* most of his leisure.

loiterer (loi'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who loiters; an idler.

Ye lords, I say, that live like *loiterers*, look well to your offices.

Lattimer, Sermon of the Plough.

loitering (loi'tēr-ing), *p. a.* 1. Delaying; idle.

—2. Causing delay; inducing idleness.

Let it [a set form of prayer] be granted to some people while they are babes in Christian gifts, were it not better to take it away some after, as we do *loitering* books and interlinear translations from children?

Milton, Apology for Smectymnuna.

loiteringly (loi'tēr-ing-lī), *adv.* In a loitering manner; as a loiterer.

loiterer, *n.* A lazy loitering fellow.

If the *loiterers* be gone springing into a tavern, He fetch him reeling out.

Lyly, Mother Bombie. (Halliwell.)

loki, *n.* A Middle English form of *lock*.

lockchester, *n.* An obsolete form of *lockchester*.

lokdoer, *n.* [ME.: see *lockchester* and *lugdore*.]

A certain worm.

loke (lōk), *n.* [*< ME. *loke, < AS. loca*, a bar, bolt, an inclosure: see *lock*!., *n.*] 1. A wicket; hatch. — 2. A close narrow lane; a cul-de-sac. — 3. A private road or path. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

loke, *loket*, Middle English forms of the past participle of *lock*.

loke, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lock*.

loke, *v.* A Middle English form of *lock*.

loke, *n.* [ME., also *lok, lake, lak, lac, < AS. lūc*, sport, play, contest, also a gift, sacrifice: see *lake*!., *n.*] 1. Play; sport: same as *lake*!., 1. — 2. A gift; an offering.

lokeway (lōk'wā), *n.* Same as *loke*!., 2.

My house is bounded on the north by a *lokeway* leading from — to —.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 191.

Loligidae (lō-lī-gī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Loligo + -idae*.] Same as *Loliginidae*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

Loliginel (lō-lī-jin'ē-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Loliginidae*.

Loliginidae (lō-lī-jin'ē-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Loligo (Loligin-) + -idae*.] A family of decapod cephalopods, typified by the genus *Loligo*, with eyes covered by a transparent extension of the cephalic integument and lidless, arms of the fourth pair hectocotylized, and an internal corneous gladius. In these squids or calamaries the body is conical, tapering behind; the fins are large, sometimes extending the whole length of the body; the tentacular arms have four rows of suckers toward the end, the others two; and the cuttle is slim and flattened. The living genera are *Loligo*, *Lolotus*, *Lolipoda*, and *Septoteuthis*. See *calamary* and *squid*.

Loliginoidae (lō-lī-gī-nōi-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Loligo (Loligin-) + -oidae*.] A superfamily of decapod cephalopods, with lidless eyes covered by a transparent extension of the skin of the head, an internal corneous gladius, and arms of the fourth pair hectocotylized.

Loligo (lō-lī-gō), *n.* [NL., *< L. loligo*, a cuttlefish.] The typical genus of the family *Loliginidae*. *L. vulgaris* is the common European squid. *L. pealei*, *L. galei*, and *L. brevis* are American species.

loligopoid (lō-lī-gōp'oid), *n.* A squid of the family *Loligopidae*.

Loligopidae (lō-lī-gōp'oid-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Loligopsis + -idae*.] A family of decapod cephalopods of slender form, with small head, large fins, non-retractile tentacles, suckers two-rowed, and siphon without valves. The leading genera are *Loligopsis*, *Leachia*, *Pyrgopsis*, *Taonius*, and *Cranchia*. Also called *Taonidae* and *Cranchiidae*.

Loligopinae (lō-lī-gōp'oid-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Loligopsis + -inae*.] The *Loligopidae* as a subfamily of *Teuthidae*.

Loligopsis (lō-lī-gōp'oid-ē), *n.* [NL., *< Loligo + Gr. ὤψω, look, appearance*.] The typical genus of *Loligopidae*.

lollion (lō-lī-on), *n.* [*< L. lolium*, darnel: see *Lolium*.] A plant of the genus *Lolium*; darnel; tares.

They had no pleasure to hear the Scribes and the Pharisees; they stank in their nose; their doctrine was unnecessary; it was of *lollions*, of declinations of aniseed, and cummin, and such gear.

Lattimer, Works, I. 200.

Lolium (lō-lī-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), *< L. lolium*, darnel, cockle, tares.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Hordeae* and subtribe *Triticeae*. It is characterized by the many-flowered spikelets, which are in two ranks, alternate sessile, and with their edges facing the axis of the spike. More than 90 species have been enumerated, but they may be reduced to 6; they are native in Europe, the northern part of Africa, and temperate Asia, but they have been introduced in many other places. *L. perenne*, the ray, or rye-grass, is a good pasture or meadow-grass. The best variety is called *Italian rye-grass*. *L. temulentum*, the darnel, or bearded darnel, has been supposed to have noxious properties, to which the name *temulentum*, drunken, alludes. See *darnel*.

loll (lōl), *v.* [*< ME. lollen*, lounge, limp about, rest, also flap, wag, *< MD. lollen*, sit over the fire. Akin to *lull*: see *lull*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To lie or lean at ease; recline or lean idly, or in a careless or languid attitude.

He that *loll*eth is lame other his leg out of loyalty.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 215.

Folding our hands within our arms, we both *loll*ed upon the counter.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 66.

Fortune is . . . seen . . . as often trundling a wheelbarrow as *lolling* in a coach and six.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx.

Rupert gave her a glance most bewitchingly tender, *Loll*d back in his chair, put his toes on the fender.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 33.

2. To hang loose and extended, as the tongue protruded from the mouth of a dog or a cow.

His chyn with a chol [now] *lolla*.

Piers Plowman's Creed (F. E. T. S.), I. 224.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet.

Dryden.

The dreary black sea-weed *lolls* and wags.

Lowell, Appleton.

II. trans. 1. To hang up or out; allow to hang out, as the tongue.

Hilt hath ytake fro Tyborne twenty strunge theenes;
Ther lewede theenes heu *lollid* vp lōke how thei been
sawede!

Piers Plowman (C), xv. 181.

Mierce tigers couched around, and *loll*ed their fawning tongues.

Dryden.

2. To fondle; dandle. [North. Eng.]

He *loll*d her in his arms,

He *loll*d her on his breast.

North Country Ballads. (Halliwell.)

3. To box (one's ears). [Prov. Eng.] — 4. To utter unctiously.

The sun-shine of the Word, this he extoll'd:

The sun-shine of the Word, still this he *loll*d.

Colgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 282. (Nares.)

loll (lōl), *n.* [*< loll, v.*] 1. One who lounges and *lolls* about; a loafer.

Then let a knave be known to be a knave, . . .

A *lolle* a *lolle*, a heavy *loll* a *lolle*.

Bretton, Pasquill's Madcappe, p. 10. (Davies.)

2. A pet; a spoiled child; a child that is much fondled. [Prov. Eng.]

Lollard (lōl'ārd), *n.* [*< ME. Lollard (ML. Lollardus), < MD. Lollaerd*, one who mumbles prayers and hymns, whence a name applied to a semi-monastic sect in Brabant (see *def.*), this name being subsequently transferred in English to the followers of Wyclif; with suffix *-ard* (E. *-ard*), *< lollen*, sing softly, hum: see *lull*. In form and sense it seems to have been confused in ME. with *loller*, an idler, a vagabond: see *loller*.] 1. One of a semi-monastic society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, which originated at Antwerp about 1300. Also called *Collite*. — 2. One of the English followers of Wyclif, adherents of a wide-spread movement, partly political and socialistic, and in some respects anticipating Protestantism and Puritanism, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

They were also called *Bible men*, from their reverence for the Bible. They differed on some points both among themselves and from Wyclif, but in the main condemned the use of images in churches, pilgrimages to the tombs of saints, the temporal lordship of the clergy, the hierarchical organization, papal authority, religious orders, ecclesiastical decorations, the ceremony of the mass, the doctrine of transubstantiation, waging of wars, and capital punishment. Some of them engaged in seditious proceedings, and they were severely persecuted for more than a hundred years, especially after the adoption of a special statute ("De heretico comburendo") against them in 1401. Lollards were very numerous at the close of the fourteenth century, and perhaps formed later part of the Lollardian party in the Wars of the Roses.

lollard (lōl'ārd), *n.* [*< loll + -ard*, after *Lollard* and *loller*.] One who *lolls*; an idler.

A *lollard* indeed over his elbow-ushion in almost the seventh part of forty or fifty years teaches them scarce the Principles of Religion.

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

Lollardism (lōl'ārd-izm), *n.* [*< Lollard + -ism*.] Same as *Lollardy*.

Lollardist (lōl'ārd-ist), *a.* [*< Lollard + -ist*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Lollards, or of their principles and doctrines.

Lord Salisbury, Sir Thomas Latimer of Braybrooke, and several others had chaplains who were *Lollardist* preachers.

Bayne, Brit., XIV. 511.

Lollardry (lōl'ārd-ri), *n.* [*< ME. lollardrie; < Lollard + -ry*.] Same as *Lollardy*.

I shall do my entire payne and diligence to put away, cease, and destroye, all manner heresies and errors, clepid openly *lollardries*, within my bully.

English Gods (E. E. T. S.), p. 417.

Lollardy (lōl'ārd-i), *n.* [*< ME. Lollardie; < Lollard + -y*.] The principles or doctrines of the Lollards.

Causeth for to bringe

This new secte of *lollardie*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., Prolog.

Lollardy was smouldering in secret; the heavy burdens of the nation were wearily borne.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 335.

loller (lōl'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. loller, lollere; < loll + -er*.] 1. One who *lolls*; an idler; a vagabond; a loafer.

For alle that han here hele and here eyen synne,

And lymes to laboure with, and *lollers* lye synne,

Lyeen a-gens goddes lawe.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 102.

One of the fashionable *lollers* by profession.

Mrs Edgeworth, Glaiside, xi. (Davies.)

2. A Lollard. See *Lollard*!., etymology and definition.

"I smelle a *loller* in the wynd," quod he.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Shipman's Tale, l. 12.

lolling (lōl'ing), *p. a.* Hanging down; leaning or lying at ease.

It is their common use to shane or els to sheare
Their heads, for none in all the land long *lolling* locks
doth weare.

Hallbutt's Voyages, I. 387.

lollingite, *n.* See *loellingite*.

lollingly (lōl'ing-lī), *adv.* In a lolling manner.

She [Doorya] has four arms, with one of which she carries the skull of a giant; her tongue protrudes, and hangs *lollingly* from the mouth.

Buckle, Civilisation, I. 11.

lollipop, *n.* See *lollypop*.

lollok (lōl'ok), *n.* [*< loll + -y*.] A lump or large piece. [Prov. Eng.]

lollop (lōl'op), *v. t.* [*< loll*, with term. appar. as in *dallop*, *wallop*.] To *loll* or lounge idly; move heavily or be tossed about. [Colloq., Eng.]

Next in *lollop'd* Sandwich, with negligent grace,

For the sake of a lounge, not for love of a place.

Sir C. H. Williams, Placebook for the Year 1745.

For four long hours, therefore, we *lolloped* about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. 1.

lollypop (lōl'op-i), *a.* [*< lollop + -y*.] Given to lounging or lolling. [Colloq., Eng.]

loll-poop (lōl'pōp), *n.* A lazy lounging fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

lollpoop (lōl'pōp), *v. t.* [*< loll-poop, n.*] To *loll* or lounge; set lazily.

And now to view the loggerhead,

Cudgell'd and *lollpooping* in bed.

Homer's Iliad, Burlesqued (1732). (Nares.)

lolly (lōl'i), *n.* [A dial. word of various trivial applications, esp. in comp., as in *lollybanger*, *lollypop*, *lollylolly*, etc.] 1. A lump or lumpy mixture: a sense indicated by the compounds *lollybanger*, *lollypop*, *lollylolly*, and the variant *lollok*. — 2. Soft ice ground up by the rubbing of shoes together.

lolly (lōl'i), *n.*; *pl. lollies* (-lī). [*< lolly*.] A titmouse: as, the black-capped *lolly*, *Parus major*. [Local, Eng.]

lollybanger (lōl'i-bang-ēr), *n.* Very thick gingerbread enriched with raisins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lollypop, **lollipop** (lōl'i-pop), *n.* [*< lolly + pop*.] 1. A coarse sweetmeat, made of sugar



and treacle, usually with the addition of butter and flour; taffy. [Eng.]

The pallid countenance . . . indicated too surely the irremediable and hopeless votary of lollypop—the opium-eater of school-boys. *Dunstable, Coningsby, ix.*

I would . . . never give those children lollypop, nor peep, . . . nor the theatre characters, nor the paint-box to illuminate the same. *Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, I.*

2. pl. Sweets; bonbons; candies. [Eng.]

"Hard-bake," "almond toffy," "halfpenny lollypop," "black balls," the cheaper "bull's eyes," and "squibs" are all made of treacle.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 215.

Parambulating vendors of lollypops and drinks jostled against each other, while gypsies were wending their way in and out telling fortunes.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 163.

loma (lō'mā), n.; pl. **lomata** (-mā-tā). [NL., < LGr. *λῶμα*, hem, fringe.] In ornith., a lobe, flap, margin, or fringe bordering the toe of a bird. This membranous bordering may be continuous, constituting the *loma continuus*, or lobed or scalloped, the *loma lobatum*. A toe furnished with lomata is called *digitus lomatus*.

Lomandra (lō-man'drā), n. [NL. (Labillardière, 1804), so called in allusion to the margins of the circular anthers; < LGr. *λῶμα*, hem, fringe, + Gr. *ἀνδρῶν* (andron), a male (mod. bot. a stamen).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Liliaceae*, the type of the tribe *Lomandreae*. It is characterized by a very short or creeping rootstock, leafy stems, often branched, and daisy-like flowers in paniculate heads or dense spikes, the pistillate with a three-lobed ovary containing three ovules. There are 29 species, growing in Australia, one of which has been reported from New Caledonia; all are rush-like herbs, with rigid linear leaves and small flowers. The genus has long been known by the name *Xerotes* given to it by Robert Brown in 1810, which has to give way under the rule of priority.

Lomandreae (lō-man'drā-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Labillardière, 1804), < *Lomandra* + -ae.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliaceae*. It is characterized by having the segments of the perianth glume-like or membranous, or the inner set small and petaloid, and versatile anthers attached at the back. The tribe includes 4 genera, of which *Lomandra* is the type, and 43 species, all but one confined to Australia. This group has been generally placed in the natural order *Juncaceae*, as allied to the rushes, but the latest revisions indicate a closer affinity with the lily family.

Lomaria (lō-mā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Willdenow, 1809), < LGr. *λῶμα*, hem, fringe, + -aria.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having the sori linear in a continuous band next the midrib of the pinnae in the fertile frond, the indusium formed of the revolute margin of the frond, and the fronds dimorphous. About 45 species are known, mostly natives of the south temperate zone. *L. Spheana*, the hard-fern, is the only North American species. See *hard-fern*.

lomaroid (lō-mā'ri-oid), a. [*Lomaria* + -oid.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Lomaria*.

lomastome (lō'mā-stōm), n. and a. [*LGr. λῶμα*, hem, fringe, + *στόμα*, mouth.] I. n. In oonoh., a member of any one of several different groups of *Helicoidae*, as *Helix caruscolensis*, *H. metaformis*, etc., having the peristome reflected.

II. a. Having a reflected lip or border of the peristome, as a snail.

lomata, n. Plural of *loma*.

lomatine (lō'mā-tin), a. [*LGr. λῶμα*, hem, fringe; see *loma*.] Margined, fringed, or lobate, as the toes of a bird. See *loma*. *Cones*.

Lombard (lom'bārd, formerly lum'bārd), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *Lumbard*; < ME. *Lombard*, *Lumbard*, < OF. *Lombard*, *Lombart*, F. *Lombard* = Sp. Pg. It. *Lombardo* (ML. *Lombardus*, after Rom.), a Lombard (in OF. and ME. usually a Lombard or any Italian trading in France or England), < L. *Lombardus*, *Lombardus*, usually in pl. *Lombardi*, *Lombardi*, Gr. *Λομβάρδοι*, *Λομβάρδοι*, a people of northern Germany west of the Elbe, who are mentioned by Tacitus, and who in later times established themselves in the northern part of Italy, called thence *Lombardy*; appar. 'Long-beards' (AS. *Langbeardas*, Icel. *Langbardhar*), < OTeut. (OHG.) *lang*, = E. *long*, + *burt* = E. *beard*. Some take the second element to be MHG. *barte*, an ax (the same as the second element of *halberd*, q. v.). See also quot. from Smith's Class. Dict. Hence *Lombard*². I. n. A native or an inhabitant of Lombardy in Italy; more specifically, a member of the Germanic tribe (Lombards) who about A. D. 568, under Alboin, conquered the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy, and founded the kingdom of that name, which was afterward extended over a much larger territory, and was finally overthrown by Charlemagne in 774.

Paulus Diaconus, who was a Lombard by birth, derives their name of Lombards from their long beards; but modern critics reject this etymology, and suppose the name to have reference to their dwelling on the banks of the Elbe, inasmuch as *Borde* signifies in Low German a fertile plain on the bank of a river, and there is still a district in Magdeburg called the *lange Börde*. *Smith's Class. Dict.*

II. a. Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

And stern and sad (so rare the smiles
(Of sunlight) look'd the Lombard piles.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

Lombard as applied to any art is an absolute misnomer, if supposed to be derived from the barbarous tribes who crossed the Alps under Alboin, . . . since they, like the Goths, were ignorant and unlettered. It was not because the new style of architecture, which sprang up in Italy during their dominion, originated with them, that the name of Lombard was applied to the manner of building then prevalent, but because the greater part of the southern as well as the northern Italian provinces were comprehended under the name of Lombardy.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int. p. x.

Lombard architecture, the local form which the Romanesque style of architecture assumed in the north of Italy, characteristic of the buildings erected from the end of the sixth to the beginning of the thirteenth century, and constituting a connecting-link between the Roman architecture of Italy and the medieval styles of more northern countries. The style was molded particularly by Byzantine influences, but was not unmodified by the northern intellectual element brought in by the Lombard conquerors. A feature of the early Lombard architecture is the artistic development of the vault, that constructive member which was destined to become the formative principle of medieval styles in general. In Lombard monumental pillars consisting of several shafts arranged round a central mass, and buttresses of small projection, appear to have been employed very early. The use of the dome to surmount the junction of the choir, nave, and transepts is frequent.

Lombard² (lom'bārd, formerly lum'bārd), n. [Early mod. E. also *Lumbard* (> *lumber*², q. v.); < ME. *lumbard* = OD. *lombaerd*, a broker, *lombaerde*, a broker's shop, < OF. *lombard*, a broker, *lombardo*, a broker's shop; so called from the numerous Lombards or Italians in England who were engaged in money-lending; see *Lombard*¹. Cf. *lumber*².] I. a. A banker or money-broker or lender. The Lombards were the original occupants of Lombard Street, now the financial center of London, the name of which is used to signify in general the London money-market. The bankers of London who were Lombards or Italians by race continued to be recruited by immigration till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when most of them returned to Italy.

This merchant, which that was ful war and wys,
Crenewed hath and payd eek in Parys
To certein *Lumbardes* redy in hir lond.
The somme of gold, and hadde of hem his bond.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 367.

At an early period the leadership of the Lombards was for a while assumed by the Cornali, a noble family of Florence.

F. Martin, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 21.

2. [I. c.] A bank for loans; a broker's shop; a pawnbroker's shop. See *lumber*².

A Lombard unto this day signifying a bank for usury or pawns.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. v. 10. (Davies.)

The royal treasure he exhausts in pride and riot; the jewels of the Crown are in the Lombard.

E. Fennell, Hist. Edw. II., p. 27.

This suit was made up for a noble lord on the last birthday, and conveyed thither (to a Lombard) the very next morning after it had appeared at court.

The Cornetman, No. 117.

Hence—3. [I. c.] A public institution for lending money to the poor at a moderate interest on articles deposited and pledged; a *mont-de-piété*.—Lombard Street to a China orange, very long odds, as in a wager.

"It is Lombard-Street to a China Orange," quoth Uncle Jack. "Are the odds in favour of fame against failure really so great?" . . . answered my father.

Bulwer, *Cartons*, iv. 3.

lombard², n. [ML. *lumbardus*, prob. so called with reference to Lombardy (see *Lombard*¹). It could be a "corruption" of *bombard* only by misprint.] *Milit.*, a cannon of heavy caliber in the later middle ages and in the sixteenth century; probably derived from northern Italy.

Lombardier (lom-bārd-ēr), n. [*Lombard*² + -er.] A Lombard or broker.

They are tolerated for advantage of Commerce, wherein the Jews are wonderful dexterous, tho' most of them be only Brokers and Lombardiers. *Hovell, Letters, I. l. 33.*

lombard-house (lom'bārd-hous), n. Same as *lombard*², 3.

Lombardic (lom-bārd'ik), a. and n. [= F. *Lombardique* = Sp. *Lombardico* = Pg. It. *Lombardico*, < ML. *Lombardicus*, < *Lombardus*, *Lombard*; see *Lombard*¹.] I. a. Pertaining to or characteristic of Lombardy or of the Lombards; in art, of or pertaining to the school of Lombardy.

Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the Lombard colour, became . . . the captain of the painter's art as such.

Ruskin, *Lectures on Art*.

Lombardic architecture. See *Lombard architecture*, under *Lombard*¹, a.—Lombardic school, in painting, the school including the kindred styles of the cities of Lombardy, and chiefly of Milan, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The manner of the Lombard painters was, in general, somewhat cold; but they displayed great facility and much fertility and grace. The greatest names of the school are those of Andrea Mantegna (1431-1506), early established at Mantua, and Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), the universal genius; while Bernardino Luini (about 1465-1540), the delightful artist and follower of Leonardo, must not be forgotten. The famous Correggio (1494-1534) of Parma had not so wide a reputation during his lifetime, and may be regarded in some respects as an isolated genius.—Lombardic script. See II.

II. n. A particular type of writing derived from the Roman cursive, and retaining many of the features of the older majuscule and uncial. It is characteristic of the greater number of Italian manuscripts dating from the seventh to the thirteenth century.

Lombardy poplar. See *poplar*.

lome¹, n. An obsolete form of *loom*¹. *Palgrave*.
lome² (lōm), adv. [ME., < AS. *gelōme* = OHG. *gilōmo*, often. Cf. *lomo*¹.] Frequently.

For in here liknesse ours lordes lome hath be knowe;
Witness in the Paaske-wake when he seode to Emma.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 121.

loment (lō'ment), n. [ME. *loment*, < L. *lomentum*, a mixture of bean-meal and rice used as a cosmetic, also a blue color (NL. a loment), < *lavare*, pp. *lauium*, *lotus*, wash; see *lave*².] I. a. A mash or mixture.

The wyne browne eschaungeth into white
Yf that me putte in it lomentis of bene.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. 3), p. 200.

2. In bot., a legume which at maturity breaks up by transverse articulations into one-seeded indehiscent joints. See *legume*, 2.

lomenta, n. Plural of *lomentum*.

Lomentaceae (lō-men-tā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1792), fem. pl. of *lomentaceus*; see *lomentaceus*.] A former suborder of *Cruciferae*, the siliqua of which resembles a lomentum in having each seed divided from its neighbor by a transverse dissepiment. The radish (*Raphanus*) and the sea-rocket (*Cakile*) belong to this suborder, and now typify the two tribes, *Raphanaceae* and *Cakileae*, respectively, which modern authors adopt in its place.

lomentaceous (lō-men-tā'shūs), a. [*Lomentaceus*, resembling a loment, < *lomentum*, a loment; see *loment*.] Resembling or being a loment; bearing lomentis; belonging to the *Lomentaceae*.

Lomentaria (lō-men-tā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), < *lomentum*, a legume (with constricted joints), + -aria.] A small genus of red seaweeds, typical of the tribe *Lomentarieae*, having filamentous, branching, hollow fronds with constricted joints formed of one or more layers of roundish-angular cells, with a few longitudinal filaments in the center, tripartite tetraspores, and external sessile cystocarps.

Lomentariaceae (lō-men-tā'ri-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Payer, 1850), < *Lomentaria* + -aceae.] The same, or nearly the same, as *Lomentarieae*.

Lomentarieae (lō-men-tā'ri-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Agardh, 1851), < *Lomentaria* + -ae.] A tribe of red seaweeds, placed by Farlow in the suborder *Rhodymeniceae*, and typified by the genus *Lomentaria*. The boundaries of this tribe, as in nearly all the *Rhodymeniceae*, are ill-defined, and further study is necessary. The fronds are tubular, and the cystocarps are provided with a basal placenta.

lomentum (lō-men'tum), n.; pl. **lomenta** (-tā). [NL.; see *loment*.] Same as *loment*, 2.

lomeret, v. t. Same as *lumber*¹.

lomi-lomi (lō'mi-lō-mi), n. [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, v., redupl. of *lomi*, rub with the hand.] The massage or shampooing process of the Sandwich Islanders.

lomonite (lō'mon-it), n. See *laumontite*.

lomp, n. An obsolete form of *lump*¹.

lumper (lom'pēr), v. t. [Cf. *lump*¹, *lumber*¹.] 1. To idle. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To walk heavily. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwel*.

lompish, a. An obsolete form of *lumpyish*.

Lomvia (lom'vi-ā), n. [NL., also *Lomvia*, from a Faroese form of *loom*².] 1. A genus of three-toed web-footed swimming and diving birds of the auk family, *Alcidae*; the murres or foolish guillemots. There are several species; the best-known is *L. troile*, of which the spectacled guillemot, *L. rhodogaster*, is a variety. The grey or arctic is a thick-billed guillemot of the North Pacific, *L. arctica*. The corresponding form of the North Atlantic is Brunnich's guillemot, *L. brunneicauda*. See *Uria*.

2. [I. c.] A species of the genus *Lomvia*; a murre or guillemot.

lon. An abbreviation of *longitude*.

Lonchaea (long-ké's), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1820), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear-head, spear, lance: see *lancoi*.] The typical genus of *Lonchaeidae*. They are small, thick, metallic flies, with a strongly protruding ovipositor in the female. The larvae feed under the bark of the stems and roots of small plants. More than 30 European and 4 North American species are known, *L. pottii* being one of the latter.

Lonchaeidae (long-ké'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. (Osten-Sacken, 1878), < *Lonchaea* + *-idae*.] A family of *Diptera*, allied to *Ortiidae*, chiefly characterized by the wing-venation, and containing the genera *Lonchaea* and *Palloptera*.

Loncheres (long-ké-réz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόγχη*, armed with a spear, < *λόγχι*, a spear (see *lancoi*), + *ν* *ἀρ*, fit: see *arm*.] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidae* and subfamily *Echomysinae*, having the fur usually mixed with flattened spines. The spiny rats, *L. orlati* and *L. picta*, are two prettily marked species, the former with a snowy crest and tail-tip.

Lonchitides (long-ki-tid'ē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lonchitis* (*Lonchitid*.) + *-es*.] A section of ferns proposed by Presl in 1836, typified by the genus *Lonchitis*. It is now abandoned, and the genus is placed in the tribe *Pteridaceae*.

Lonchitis (long-ki'tis), *n.* [NL., < *L. lonchitis*, a spear, < Gr. *λόγχη*, the tongue-shaped or lance-shaped stander-grass, < *λόγχι*, a spear, lance: see *lancoi*.] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, typifying the section *Lonchitides* of Presl, and closely allied to the genus *Adiantum*. The fronds are strong, erect, deltoid, and tripinnatifid, and the sori are marginal and covered by an indurium as in *Adiantum*.

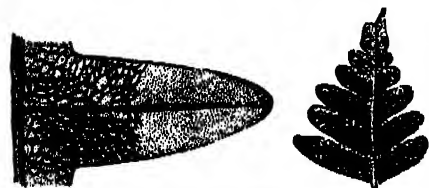
Lonchocarpus (long-kō-kār'pē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lonchocarpus* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants, typified by the genus *Lonchocarpus*, belonging to the tribe *Dalbergieae*, and distinguished by the generally opposite leaves and the transversely or laterally affixed, not pendulous, seeds. It embraces 9 genera of tropical trees and shrubs.

Lonchocarpus (long-kō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1828), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, lance, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Dalbergieae*, the type of the subtribe *Lonchocarpeae*. It is distinguished by having the wings adhering to the keel of the flower, and by the flat membranaceous or coriaceous pod with the superior suture transversely nerved but not winged at the back. The species are about 55 in number, including trees and shrubs. Most of them are found in tropical America, a few in tropical Africa, and one in Australia. *L. latifolius* of the West Indies, etc., is called *blackwood*. *L. Blackii*, a tall woody climber of Queensland and New South Wales, is called *lanepod*. Some species are ornamental.

Lonchoptera (long-kop'tē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1808), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, lance, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E. feather*.] The typical genus of *Lonchopteridae*. They are small delicate flies of yellow-brown or gray color, characterized by the lanceolation and venation of the wings, abounding on stones along shady watercourses. About 30 European species are known, two of which are also found in North America.

Lonchopteridae (long-kop'tē'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Lonchoptera* + *-idae*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the only genus, *Lonchoptera*, having the wings acutely pointed and without a median cross-vein.

Lonchopteris (long-kop'tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, lance, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures of England and France.



Lonchopteris rugosa.

It is related to *Diptyopteris* and *Allopteris*, the pinnules having a very distinct median nerve and a reticulated lateral venation. It embraces about 30 species, found abundantly in the coal-measures of Europe, and occurring in those of Sydney, Cape Breton, and of China, but ranging upward to the Upper Cretaceous, and common in the Wealden of England and Belgium and in the Cretaceous of Westphalia. The older Mesozoic (Rhétic) beds of Virginia and North Carolina also contain it.

lonci, *n.* A Middle English form of *land*.

Londoner, *n.* [ME., < OF. (AF.) *Londenois*; as *London* + *-er*, the form *Londonese* being also in recent use.] A Londoner; one born in London. *Chaucer*.

London board. See *board*.

London clay. A geological formation of importance in southeastern England, and especially at and near London, whence the name. It belongs to the lower division of the Eocene Tertiary, being separated from the Cretaceous by the Woolwich, Reading, and Thanet beds. The London clay has a maximum thickness of about 500 feet, and seems to have been laid down near the mouth of a large estuary of the sea, into which relics of the vegetation and fauna of the adjacent land were swept. The thickness of the clay under the city of London varies with the amount of erosion which has taken place in the scooping out of the valley of the Thames. The full thickness of the formation is preserved under the outcrops of the Bagshot sand which occurs in various places near the city, especially at Hampstead and Highgate.

Londoner (lun'dun-er), *n.* [ME. *Londenore* (?), < *London*, < AS. *Lunden*, also *Lundenburh* (*burh*, > *E. borough*), *Lundenoeaster* (*easter*, > *E. ocheater*), *Lundenwic* (*wic*, > *E. wic*), < *L. Londinium*, of Celtic origin.] A native or citizen of London in England.

The King by Proclamation calls the *Londoners* to Westminster, and there cansteth the Bishops of Worcester and Chichester to declare his intentions.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.

Londonese (lun'dun-ēs' or -ēs'), *a. and n.* [< *London* + *-ese*. Cf. *Londonois*. The AS. form was *Lundenisc*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to London in England, or to its peculiarities of speech; cockney.

II. n. English as spoken in London; especially, cockney speech.

Londonism (lun'dun-izm), *n.* [< *London* + *-ism*.] A mode of speaking, acting, or behaving peculiar to London.

Londonise (lun'dun-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Londonized*, ppr. *Londonizing*. [< *London* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To invest with some attribute characteristic of London or the people of London.

II. intrans. To adopt or imitate the manners or the fashions of Londoners.

London paste. See *paste*.

London-pride (lun'dun-prid), *n.* 1. A British plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, common in cottage-gardens. Also called *none-so-pretty* and *St. Patrick's cabbage*.—2. The sweet-william, *Dianthus barbatus*. Also called *London-tuft*. [Old or local.]

London purple. See *purple*.

London-rocket (lun'dun-rok'et), *n.* A plant, *Stachys media*, which grows in waste places throughout Europe, and was formerly common in the neighborhood of London, first appearing just after the great fire of 1666.

London smoke, sprat, white, etc. See *smoke, etc.*

London-tuft (lun'dun-tuft), *n.* Same as *London-pride*.

lonel (lōn), *a.* [By aphesis from *alone*, as *live* from *alive*; *lonel* and *live* being used attributively, while the full form, orig. a prep. phr., is used in the predicate.] 1. Being unaccompanied; apart from any other; solitary; lonely; isolated: as, a *lonel* traveler; a *lonel* house.

Enid, the pilot star of my *lonel* life. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

2. Single in state; living alone; unmated or unmarried.

A hundred mark is a long one for a poor *lonel* woman to bear. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 25.*

3. Lonely; secluded; unfrequented. [Rare or poetical.]

In some *lonel* isle, or distant Northern land. *Pope, E. of the L., IV. 184.*

Lonel hand, in the game of euche, one person playing against all the others, or against his opponents without aid from his own side.—*Lonel star.* See *star*.

lonel (lōn), *n.* [< ME. *lonel*, a var. of *lanco*: see *lanco*.] A lane. Also *loan*. [Prov. Eng.]

lonel, *n.* A Middle English form of *loan*.

loneliness (lōn'li-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being lonely; solitariness; want of society or human interest: as, the *loneliness* of a hermit's cave.

There's nothing left to fancy's guess,
You see that all is *loneliness*. *Scott, Marmion, II., Int.*

2. The sense of being alone or lonely; dejection from want of companionship or sympathy; forlornness.

Uphold me, Father, in my *loneliness*. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

A feeling of oppressive *loneliness* comes over the spirit as the eye ranges across that voiceless wilderness. *O'Donovan, Merv, xx.*

3. Love of retirement; preference for solitude.

Now I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*. *Shak., All's Well, I. 2. 177.*

—Syn. *Lonesomeness, Retirement, etc.* See *solitude*.

lonely (lōn'li), *a.* [< *lonel* + *-ly*; strictly, by aphesis from *alonely*.] 1. Unfrequented by men; solitary; desolate: as, a *lonely* situation.

So *lonely* 'twas, that God himself
Scarce seemed there to be. *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.*

2. Lacking association or companionship; solitary; standing apart physically or mentally.

Or let my lamp, at midnight hour,
Be seen in some high *lonely* tower. *Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 82.*

3. Sad or dejected from want of companionship or sympathy; forsaken; forlorn.

I never saw a more forgettable face—pale, serious, *lonely*. *Dr. J. Brown, Bab and his Friends.*

Why should I feel *lonely*? . . . What sort of space is that which separates a man from his fellows? *Thoreau, Walden, p. 144.*

Right thro' his manful breast darted the pang
That makes a man, in the sweet face of her
Whom he loves most, *lonely* and miserable. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

—Syn. 1. *Lone*, unfrequented, secluded, dreary.—2. *Lonesome*, companionless.

lonesome (lōn'sum), *n.* The state of being single or alone; seclusion; solitariness.

Fresh beauty, let me not be thought uncivil,
Thus to be partner of your *lonesome*. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, I. 2.*

lonesome (lōn'sum), *a.* [< *lonel* + *-some*.] 1. Drearly solitary; secluded from society; dejected from want of company.

I have never felt *lonesome*, or in the least oppressed by a sense of solitude. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.*

2. Expressing loneliness or dejection. [Rare.]

Neither shall we content ourselves in *lonesome* tunes,
And private soliloquies, to whisper out the divine praises. *Barrow, Works, I. viii.*

3. Secluded; unfrequented; lonely.

Like one that on a *lonesome* road
Doth walk in fear and dread. *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.*

In November days,
When vapors rolling down the valleys made
A *lonely* scene more *lonesome*. *Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects.*

lonesomely (lōn'sum-li), *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

lonesomeness (lōn'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lonesome, in any sense of that word.—Syn. *Loneliness, Seclusion, etc.* See *solitude*.

long (lōng), *a. and n.* [Sc. *lang*; < ME. *long*, *lang*, < AS. *lang*, *long* = OS. *lang*, *long* = OFries. *lang*, *long* = MD. *lang* = MLG. *lang*, *long*, *lang*, MHG. *lang*, G. *lang* = Icel. *langr* = Dan. *lang* = Sw. *lång* = Goth. *laggs*, *long*, = L. *longus* (> It. *lungo* = Pg. *longo* = Pr. *long*, *long*, *long* = F. *long*), *long*; perhaps = OPers. *drānga*, *long*, the *d* being in this case lost, and the *r* changed to *l*, in L., etc. The L. word is not the source of the Teut., but merely cognate. From the AS. word are ult. E. *long*, *along*, *along*, *belong*, *ling*, *linger*, *length*, etc.; from the L. are ult. E. *elongate*, *longitude*, *longevity*, *oblong*, *prolong*, *eloin*, *eloin*, *purlain*, *lung*, etc.] *I. a.* 1. Having great linear extent; not short; having notable or unusual extent; relatively much extended or drawn out: as, a *long* distance; *long* hair; a *long* arm.

The walks . . . are many, whereof some are a *very long*, and of a convenient breadth. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 87.*

His other parts besides
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a rood. *Milton, P. L., I. 106.*

But she has wrote a *long* letter,
And sealed it with her hand. *Catherine Johnsons (Child's Ballads, IV. 36).*

2. Having linear or continuous extent in space; measured from end to end; viewed in the direction of the greatest distance (that is, the distance exceeding that of the width, or a line drawn at right angles to the width).

The measure thereof is *longer* than the earth, and broader than the sea. *Job xl. 9.*

The Curcuma (a venomous snake), fifteen spannes long,
which lieth on a tree to hunt his prey. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 262.*

3. Tall; as, *long* Tom Coffin. [Now only colloq. or humorous.]

Off Duke Nestor to dame, doughty in warre,
He was *long* & large, with limps full grea. *Drayton, Destruction of Troy (B. R. T. S.), I. 2005.*

4. Having duration or extent in time; lasting in continuance; following a term of measurement or reckoning, or used relatively: as, a discourse an hour *long*; the *longest* day of the year.

It cannot be *long* before we lie down in darkness, and have our light in ashes. *Str. T. Brown, Urn-burial, v.*

5. Drawn out in duration; having unusual continuance; lasting; prolonged; as time, *long*.

cession, etc.: as, *long* hours of labor; *long* illness; a *long* line of descendants; a *long* note.

When they make a *long* blast with the ram's horn, . . . all the people shall shout. *Josh. vi. 8.*

My Lord Chancellor Bacon is lately dead of a *long* languishing weakness. *Howell, Letters, i. iv. 8.*

Long health, *long* youth, *long* pleasure— and a friend. *Pope, To Mrs. Martha Blount.*

Specifically—(a) In *pros.*, greater in duration (technically called quantity) than the unit of time, or regarded. A *long* vowel, or sometimes a vowel in a *long* syllable, is marked as such by a straight line above it, thus, *ā*. In ancient orthography and prosody a *long* vowel is regarded as consisting regularly of the sum of two similar short vowels, thus, *ā* = *a* + *a*, and a diphthong is also necessarily *long* as the sum of two dissimilar short vowels, thus, *au* = *a* + *u*. In either case, if either element is already *long*, the excess is not counted. See the phrases *long by nature* and *long by position*, below, and II. (b) In *Eng. orthography*, noting one of the two or more principal pronunciations of each of the five true vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, exemplified in the words *face, mate, able, note, meat*, usually marked for pronunciation, as in this work, *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū*; opposed to the short sounds of the same letters in *fat, met, at, not, put*, frequently marked as *ă, ě, ĩ, ɔ, ʊ*, but left unmarked in this work. The two sounds of the same letter now called *long* and *short* do not, for the most part, phonetically correspond to each other; but *short* is used specifically to note the more frequently employed of the shorter sounds of a certain letter, and *long*, by a similar limitation, for the more usual among the longer sounds of the same letter in our established orthography.

6. Far-reaching; far-seeing: as, a *long* look ahead.

Thus proving in his bud maturity sage,
And *long* in Wisdom, *er* in years of age.
J. Beaumont, Psycho, i. 82.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate and their fortunes are things particularly suited to a man who has *long* views. *Burke.*

7. Happening or occurring after a protracted interval; much delayed or postponed.

Death will not be *long* in coming. *Ecclesi. xiv. 12.*

He stopped me, as I made for the staircase, to extort a promise that I would not be *long*; nor was I *long*: in five minutes I rejoined him. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiv.*

8. Seeming prolonged; tedious; wearisome: as, *long* hours of waiting.

The weary night was *longer* yet
Than was the day, and harder to forget
The thoughts that come therewith.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 151.

A *long* hit, a *long* chalk. See the nouns.—A *long* day, a far-off time; extended postponement; long suspense or reprieve.—A *long* dozen, one more than a dozen; thirteen. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker*.—A *long* face, a face wearing an expression of sadness or solemnity; so called from the drawing down of the facial lines.—A *long* figure, a high price; a large sum. [Colloq. or slang].—A *long* head, a mind characterized by sagacity, foresight, and shrewdness with caution.—A *long* row to hoe. See *hoe*.—A *long* tongue, a tongue given to tedious or mischievous loquacity.

Get you gone, sirrah;
And what you have seen be secret in; you are paid else;
No more of your *long* tongue.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 4.

As broad as *long*. See *broad*.—At the *long* last, in the end, however far off; finally.

Human nature, which, at the *long* last, is always to blame. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 151.*

Before *long*, before a long time has elapsed; shortly; soon: as, I shall see him *before long*.—Common *long* meter. See *common*.—Out and *long* tall. See *cut*, *p. 4*.—Ere *long*. Same as *before long*, but commonly used of a shorter interval: as, *ere long* the storm became furious.—For *long*, for or during a long time, absolutely or comparatively.

For *long* ago I have forgot to court;
Besides, the fashion of the time is changed.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 85.

O love, I have not seen you for so *long*.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

In the *long* run. See *run*.—*Long* appoggiatura. See *appoggiatura*.—*Long* bob, a kind of peruke worn about the middle of the eighteenth century.—*Long* bone, in anat., one of the elongated and cylindrical bones of the limbs, as a humerus or femur. In a former classification bones were distinguished as *long*, *short*, *flat*, and *irregular*.—*Long* by nature, in *anc. pros.*, noting a syllable *long* or prolonged in utterance by virtue of its containing a long vowel, or the equivalent of this in time, a diphthong, whether followed by two or more consonants or not. See *nature*.—*Long* by position, in *anc. pros.*, noting a syllable containing a short vowel immediately followed by two or more consonants or by a double consonant. The vowel remains short in pronunciation, but the time of the syllable is prolonged by the delay occasioned by the enunciation of the consonants. See *position*.—*Long* chop. See *chop*, 2.—*Long* claim. (a) The common claim, *Mys armaria*, and related species: so called in distinction from round claims, as species of *Venus*, *Macra*, etc. (b) The razorshell, *Ercella americana*.—*Long* clay, cloth, clothes, division. See the nouns.—*Long* dress, in female apparel, a skirt descending to the feet: as, a girl not yet in *long* dress.—*Long* drum, an old name of the bass drum. See *drum*.—*Long* feeder. See *feeder*.—*Long* fax. See *fax*.—*Long* float. See *float*, 9.—*Long* haul, short haul, phrases in railroad use to express the relative length of transportation, in connection with the amount of charges for the respective services. The *long*- and *short*-haul clauses of the Interstate Commerce Act of the United States provides that "it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or re-

ceive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter or being included in the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive a greater compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance." The Interstate Commerce Commission have power to grant relief from this restriction under circumstances which would make it unjust to the carrier.—*Long* home, hundred, *insignia*. See the nouns.—*Long* lay, a small proportion in the profits of a whaling-voyage accruing to certain members of the crew, such as the foremast-hands, etc.: opposed to *short lay*. See *lay*, 6.—*Long* measure, meter, mordent, oddity. See the nouns.—*Long* of stock or of stocks, well supplied with a stock or stocks, as a broker or stock-speculator; holding a stock, or contracts for the purchase of a stock, for a rise, as a bull in the stock-market.—*Long* particular meter. See *meter*.—*Long* pig, the literal rendering by English sailors of the term applied to a corpse by the Fiji cannibals.

The expression *long pig* is not a joke, nor a phrase invented by Europeans, but one frequently used by the Fijians, who looked upon a corpse as ordinary butcher meat, and called a human body *puka balava*, *long pig*, in contradistinction to *puka dina*, or real pig.

St. Johnston, Camping among Cannibals.

Long rest. See *long-rest*.—*Long* robe, roll, etc. See the nouns.—*Long* straight, stretched out; at length.

He risit hym up and *long* straight he hire loids.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1163.

Long tom, *vacation*, *wheel*, etc. See the nouns.—*Long* ton, a ton of 2,240 pounds, reckoned as 20 hundredweight of 112 pounds each.—*Long* verse, a name sometimes given to the dactylic hexameter.—To draw the *long* bow. See to draw the *longbow*, under *longbow*.—To make a *long* arm. See *make*.

II. n. 1. Something that has length; also, the full extent: used in some elliptical expressions, as in English universities for the *long* vacation, and in the phrase the *long* and the *short* of it.

Six weeks were to elapse before the *Long* commenced.
P. W. Farrer, Julian Home, p. 184.


In the vacations, particularly the *Long*, there is every facility for reading.

C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 105.

2. In *pros.*, a long time or syllable. In ancient prosody a *long* is a time greater than a short, or a syllable requiring a perceptibly greater time to pronounce than is required by a short. A short, comparable to an eighth-note in modern music, being assumed as the more or unit of time, the regular or normal long is equivalent to two shorts, and is comparable to a quarter-note in music, consuming twice the time in pronunciation required by the regular or normal short, and resolvable under certain conditions into one long. Thus, an iambus, or short followed by a long, may appear as a tribrach or three shorts; and a dactyl, or long followed by two shorts, is generally interchangeable with a spondee—that is, a long followed by another long. Besides the normal (dichronous or disemio) long, ancient writers also recognize longs equivalent to three, four, and five shorts, called trichronous (trisemio), tetrachronous (tetrasemio), and pentachronous (pentasemio) longs respectively, as well as others, called irrational, which can only be expressed fractionally: for instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ shorts. Such a long (one of 14 more) could be used to represent a short. In ancient pronunciation the syllable accent was a matter more of pitch or tone than of stress, and the metrical accent (ictus or beat) was independent of it, and regularly fell on a syllable long in time. In modern languages a difference between shorts and longs in actual time of utterance exists to a greater or less degree, but is partially or wholly subordinated to syllabic accent, which is principally or altogether a matter of stress. The ictus in modern poetry regularly coincides with this syllabic stress, and in this accordingly a long is a syllable taking the stress, or ictus, without regard to the time occupied, in pronunciation.

"I have seen some *longs* and *shorts* [i. e. some verses] of Hittail," said I, "about the Caledonian Boar, which were not bad."
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vi.

The average *long* would occupy rather less than twice the time of the average short. *J. Hadley, Essays, p. 264.*

3. In *medieval musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value either to three or to two breves, according as the rhythm was "perfect" or "imperfect." Its form was .

—For *long*, in *acc.*, longer than usual: said generally of a part of a bearing: as, a label with lambeaux *per long*; a cross fitted *per long*, in which the sharpened point is prolonged.—The *long* and the *short*, or the *short* and the *long*, the sum of a matter in a few words; the length and the breadth; the whole: with *of*.

For I am small,
My wife is tall,
And that's the *short* and *long* of it!
Hood, Fairied, not Matched.

*long*1 (lông), *adv.* [*ME. longe*, *< AS. lange* (= *G. lang*), for a long time, far, *< lang*, long; see *long*2, *a*.] 1. To a great extent in space; with much length: as, a line *long* drawn out.

The pillars' *long*-extended rows. *Prior, Solomon, II. 22.*

2†. Far; to or at a distance, or an indicated distance.

He comes to the Castelle, and cam in to the Cave; and wente so *longe*, til that he lond a Chambre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

The Saisnes . . . thus distroled the contrey and made soche martire of the mene peple that men myght se the smolder of the fire x myle *longe*, so trouble ther-of was the aire.
Morte (E. E. T. S.), II. 248.

3. To a great extent in time; for an extended period; with prolonged duration: as, he *has* been *long* dead; it happened *long* ago, *long* before, or *long* afterward; a *long*-continued drought; a *long*-forgotten matter.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount.
Ex. xix. 13.

And now the *long* protracted wars are o'er.
Addison, tr. of Horace, III. 2.

We have *long* discovered our errors with regard to you.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

And the psalms of David, forgotten long,
Took the place of the sinner's song.
Whittier, The Preacher.

4. For a length of time; for the period of: used with terms of limitation: as, how *long* shall you remain? as *long* as I can; all day *long*.

And she gan wepen ever *longer* the more.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 784.

The Emperours hym owne selfe ordant onon,
Sorto bilde vp tentes, taret no *longer*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6021.

The woman . . . is bound by the law to her husband so *long* as he liveth.
Rom. vii. 2.

As Pascal said of his eighteenth letter, I would have made it shorter if I could have kept it *longer*.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 235.

Long ago, far away in past time; in the far past.

Yesterday shall seem full *long* ago,
When with to-morrow's dew the grass is wet.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 227.

*long*1 (lông), *v.* [*ME. longen*, *longien*, *langien*, *< AS. langian* = *OS. langon* = *D. langan* = *OHG. langan*, MHG. *langen*, in comp. *belangen*, rarely *verlangen*, *G. only verlangen*, *long*, crave: usually derived from *lang*, *E. long*1, *a.*, and explained by identifying the verb with *AS. langian*, become *long*, as 'to stretch the mind after.' But the verb may be of different origin, perhaps a secondary form connected with *OHG. gilingen* (pret. *giling*), MHG. *G. gilingen*, strive after, attain.] I. *intrans.* To have a yearning or wistful desire; feel a strong wish or craving; hanker: followed by *for* or *after* before the object of desire, or by an infinitive.

I have *longed* after thy precepts. *Ps. cxix. 40.*

Come, honest Venator, let us be gone, let us make haste; I *long* to be doing; no reasonable hedge or ditch shall hold me.
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 53.

Oh, when the wine in his glass was red,
He *longed* for the wayside well instead.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

Their silent pain
Who have *long'd* deeply once, and *long'd* in vain.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

II.† *trans.* To long for; desire.

To seen hire suzre that hire *longeth* soo.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2393.

*long*2 (lông), *conj.* [By spherismis from *along*2.] Same as *along*: in the phrase *long* of, sometimes written *long* of. [Archaic or local.]

Wt. How comes it that Fungoso appeared not with his sister's intelligence to Briak?

Cor. Marry, *long* of the evil angels that she gave him.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Dark Musgrave, it was *long* of thee.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 29.

*long*3 (lông), *v. t.* [*ME. longen*, *langen*, equiv. to *belongen*, *belong*: see *belong*.] To belong.

Thow has clenly the cure that to my corune *longes*,
Of alle my werdes wele, and my weyffe eke.
Morte Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), I. 673.

And that me semes *longe* not for him to do.
Paston Letters, I. 97.

long. An abbreviation of *longitude*.

—*long*. See *long*2.

longan (lông'gan), *n.* [*NL. longanum*; *< Chin. lung-yen*, dragon's-eye.] 1. An evergreen tree, *Nephelium longanum*, closely related to the lichi, and yielding a similar but smaller and less palatable fruit. It is cultivated in China and the East Indies.—2. The fruit itself, which is exported in a dried state. Also called *dragon's-eye*.

longanimity (lông-ga-nim'-ti), *n.* [= *F. longanimité* = *Sp. longanimitud* = *Pg. longanimitade* = *It. longanimità*, *< LL. longanimitas* (*-tas*), forbearance, *< longanimitis*, forbearing, patient, *< L. longus*, long, + *animus*, mind.] Long-suffering; patience; endurance.

Some minds are proportioned to that which may be dispatched at once, or within a short return of time; others to that which begins afar off, and is to be won with length of pursuit, . . . so that there may be fitly said to be a *longanimity*. *Boon, Advancement of Learning, II.*

The *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 2.

If a clergyman, he is expected to ask a blessing, . . . a function which he performs with centenary *longanimity*, as if he reckoned . . . that a grace must be long to reach so far away as heaven. *Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 63.*

longanimous (long-an'i-mus), *a.* [*< LL. longanimus, patient, forbearing, < L. longus, long, + animus, mind: see animus. Cf. magnanimous.*] Long-suffering; patient; enduring. [Rare.]
 We have the present Yankee, . . . armed at all points against the old enemy Hunger, longanimous, good at patching.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

long-arc (lông'ărk), *a.* In *elect.*, having a long arc: applied to an arc-lamp which burns with the ends of the carbon rods at an abnormally great distance apart.

longbeak (lông'bēk), *n.* A snipe of the genus *Macrorhamphus*; a dowitcher: as, the greater longbeak, *M. scolopaceus*.

longbeard (lông'bērd), *n.* 1. A man with a long beard.—2. A bellarmine.—3. Same as long-moss.

longbill (lông'bīl), *n.* A snipe or a woodcock.

long-boat (lông'bōt), *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a sailing ship. It corresponds to the launch of a modern man-of-war.
 When the Duke of Suffolk was shipped in Suffolk, with intent to have passed over into France, he was met by an English Man of War, taken, and carried to Dover Sands, and there had his head chopped off on the side of the long-boat.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 190.

longbow (lông'bō), *n.* The name commonly given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow, as distinguished from crossbows of all kinds, especially to bows having a length of five feet or over, as the bow of war and of the chase of the middle ages in Europe, those of some savage tribes, those of Japan, etc. The English especially excelled in the use of the longbow, as the principal weapon of the common soldier and of hunters, from the fourteenth century till the introduction of firearms, by which it was only gradually superseded.—To draw or pull the longbow, to exaggerate; tell improbable stories: in allusion to the wonderful stories formerly told of feats with the longbow. [In the phrase, often written a long bow.]
 King of Cyprus . . . was on the point of pulling some dreadful long-bow, and pointing out a half dozen of people in the room as . . . the most celebrated wits of that day.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I.

long-bowling (lông'bōl'ing), *n.* The game of skittles. *Hallwell.*

long-breathed (lông'breht), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; having good breath; long-winded.

long-bullet (lông'būl'ets), *n.* A game played by casting stones. [North. Eng.]
 When you saw Tady at long-bullet play.
Swift, Dermot and Sheelah.

long-coats (lông'kōts), *n. pl.* Long clothes: said of an infant's wear. [Eng.]
 Master Thomas Hillings . . . was in his long-coats fearfully passionate, screaming and roaring perpetually.
Thackeray, Catherine, III.

long-descended (lông'dē-sen'ded), *a.* Able to trace one's descent through a long line of ancestors; of ancient lineage.

long-drawn (lông'drăn), *a.* Drawn out or continued to great length; protracted; prolonged: as, a long-drawn sigh or groan; a long-drawn narrative.

longe¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lunge*¹.

longe² (lông), *n.* [Also *lunge*; deriv. uncertain.] The great lake-trout or Mackinaw trout, *Cristivomer* or *Salvelinus namaycush*. Also called *togus*. [Local. U. S.]

long-eared (lông'ērd), *a.* 1. Having long ears.—2. Having long plumicorns: as, the long-eared owls.—3. Having long opercular flaps: as, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus* or *L. megalotis*.—Long-eared bat, one of several bats whose ears are notably long or large; especially, *Plecotus auritus*, a common European species. See *Plecotus*, *Synotis*.—Long-eared deer, the mule-deer, *Cervicus macrotis*.—Long-eared fox, the African *Megaleotis islandi*, a kind of fennec. See *fennec*, *Megaleotis*.—Long-eared hedgehog, *Brinaeus auritus* of Russia.—Long-eared owl, any member of the genus *Asio* or *Otus*, as the European *A. otus* or the American *A. wilsonianus*.

long-ears (lông'ēr), *n.* 1. A humorous name for a donkey.—2. The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. [Berkshire, Eng.]

longer¹ (lông'ēr), *n.* One who longs or desires.

longer² (lông'ēr), *n.* [Appar. *< long*¹ + *-er*; or else *< long*², *along*², as being stored along the keelson (f.).] *Naut.*, a water-cask of peculiar shape, formerly used for stowing next to the keelson; also, a row of such casks.

longevial (lông-jē'vīl), *a.* [*< L. longævus, aged (see longævus), + -al.*] Long-lived.
 We envy the secular labours of Methuselah, and are thankful that his biography at least (if written in the same longevial proportion) is irreversibly lost to us.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 222.

longevity (lông-jēv'j-tī), *n.* [= *F. longévité* = *Sp. longevidad* = *Pg. longevidade* = *It. longevità*, *<*

LL. longævita (t)-e, *< L. longævus, aged: see longævus.*] 1. Long life; unusually prolonged life or existence.

We shall single out the deer: upon concession a long-lived animal, and in *longevity* by many conceived to attain unto hundreds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 2.

Such men . . . predict longevity to Pollok's "Course of Time."
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 20.

2. Length or duration of life; term of existence: as, statistics of longevity; the average longevity of the race.

longevous (lông-jē'vus), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. longevo*, *< L. longævus, of great age, aged, < L. longus, long, + ævum, age.*] Living a long time; of great age. [Obsolete or rare.]
 [Cedar wood] is longevous and an evergreen.
N. Greve, Cosmologia Sacra, IV. 2.

long-exserted (lông'ek-sēr'ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, projected far beyond some other part: said of a pair of tail-feathers when they protrude far beyond the rest, as the middle pair of a skua-gull or sawbill. *Coues, 1872.*

long-faced (lông'fāst), *a.* Having a long face, literally or figuratively; rueful-looking; doleful in appearance; solemn.

long-field (lông'fīld), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder stationed in one of the extreme corners of the bowler's end of the field, distinctively called *long-field-off* or *long-off* when on the bowler's right, and *long-field-on* or *long-on* when on his left.

long-finned (lông'fīnd), *a.* Having long fins, as a fish, or flippers, as the finner whale.—Long-finned file-fish. Same as *fock-fish*, 2.

longful (lông'fūl), *a.* [*< long*¹ + *-ful.*] Long; tedious. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

long-glass (lông'glās), *n.* Same as *ale-yard*.

longhand (lông'hānd), *n.* Writing of the ordinary form, as contradistinguished from *short-hand* or *stenography*.

long-headed (lông'hed'ed), *a.* 1. Having a long head; in *ethnol.*, dolichocephalic.—2. Shrewd; far-seeing; discerning: as, a long-headed man. [Colloq.]

long-headedness (lông'hed'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being long-headed; shrewdness; far-sightedness; discernment.

Ulysses was the type of long-headedness.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 122.

longhorn (lông'hōrn), *n.* 1. A tineed moth of the family *Adelidae*, as *Adela viridella*, having very long antennae.—2. A dipterous insect of the suborder *Nemocera*, such as tipularians or crane-flies.—3. A beetle of the group *Longicornia*; a longicorn.

long-horned (lông'hōrnd), *a.* 1. Having long horns: specifically applied to some breeds of domestic cattle.—2. Having long antennae; longicorn: as, long-horned grasshoppers.

longi, *n.* Plural of *longus*.

longicauda (lông-jī-kā'dāt), *a.* [*< L. longus, long, + cauda, tail.*] Long-tailed; macrurus.

longicone (lông-jī-kōn), *a.* [*< L. longus, long, + conus, cone: see cone.*] Having a long cone, as a cephalopod: as, the longicone straight shells. *A. Hyatt.*

longicorn (lông-jī-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. longicornis, long-horned, < L. longus, = E. long, + cornu = E. horn.*] 1. *a.* Having long antennae; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*.

II. *n.* A longicorn beetle; a member of the *Longicornia*.

Longicornes (lông-jī-kōr'nēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longicornis*, long-horned: see *longicorn*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth family of the *Coleoptera tetramera*, approximately the same as the modern group *Longicornia*, and divided primarily into *Prionii* and *Cerambycini*. Latreille included *Tmesisterni* in the latter, and also appended a third tribe, *Lamiaria* (*Lamia*, *Superda*, etc.), and a fourth, *Lepidaria* (*Lepidura*, etc.).

Longicornia (lông-jī-kōr'ni-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *longicornis*, long-horned: see *longicorn*.] A group of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, having long filiform antennae, sometimes several times longer than the body; the longicorns or longicorn beetles. In a few forms the antennae are pectinate, serrate, or flabelliform. More than 8,000 species are described, among them many large and beautiful beetles. They inhabit woods, where the females deposit their eggs beneath the bark of trees by means of a long, tubular, horny ovipositor, with which the abdomen ends. The larvae are very destructive to wood, boring it deeply, and often making their burrows in every direction. Some of them attack the roots of plants. The longicorn beetles are very generally dispersed, but the greatest number of species and the largest forms are found in South America and western Africa. The leading families are the *Lamiidae*, *Cerambycidae*, *Lepiduridae*, and *Prionidae*.

longie, *lungie* (lông'jī, lũng'jī), *n.* [Cf. *Lometa, loom*, *loom*.] The common guillemot, *Lometa troile*. [Shetland Isles.]

longifrons (lông'jī-frons), *a.* [*< NL. longifrons, < L. longus, long, + frons (front), forehead: see front.*] In *soöl.*, long-faced.

The black cattle of North Wales apparently belong . . . to the small longifrons type.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 22.

longilateral (lông-jī-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* [*< L. longus, long, + latus (later-), side: see lateral.*] Long-sided; having the form of a long parallelogram. [Rare.]

Nineveh . . . was of a longilateral figure, ninety-five furlongs broad and an hundred and fifty long.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, II.

longilingual (lông-jī-ling'gwāl), *a.* [*< L. longus, long, + lingua, tongue.*] In *soöl.*, having a long tongue; vermilingual.

Longilingues (lông-jī-ling'gwēs), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. longus, long, + lingua, tongue.*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of *Meltingae*.

longimanous (lông-jīm'a-nus), *a.* [*< LL. longimanus* (tr. Gr. μακροχειρ, as an epithet of *Arctaxerxes*), long-handed, *< L. longus, long, + manus, hand.*] In *soöl.*, having long hands; long-handed, as an ape.

longimetric (lông-jī-met'rik), *a.* [*< longimetry + -ic.*] Pertaining to measurement along a line.—Longimetric function, the function to which a gonometric function reduces when one of the angles of the triangle becomes zero or 180°.

longimetry (lông-jīm'e-trī), *n.* [= *F. longimétrie* = *Sp. longimetría* = *Pg. It. longimetria*, *< L. longus, long, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths, whether accessible or inaccessible.

longing (lông'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *long*¹, *v.*] 1. An eager desire; an earnest wish or craving.

Put on my crown; I have
 Immortal longings in me.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 222.

I shall review Sicilia, for whose sight
 I have a woman's longing.
Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 651.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, one of the peculiar and often whimsical desires experienced by pregnant women.—Syn. 1. Hankering, yearning, aspiration.

longingly (lông'ing-lī), *adv.* With eager desire or craving.

longinquity (lông-jīng'kwī-tī), *n.* [= *It. longinquità*, *< L. longinquitā* (t)-s, length, *< longinquus, remote, long, usually distant, < longus, long: see long*¹.] Greatness of distance. [Rare.]

Pope Leo himself saw that longinquity of region doth cause the examination of truth to become over dilatory.
Berrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

Inordinate unvaried length, sheer longinquity, staggers the heart, ages the very heart of us at a view.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, Pref.

longipalp (lông'jī-palp), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. longipalpus, < L. longus, long, + NL. palpus, a feeler: see palp.*] 1. *a.* Having long maxillary palps; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longipalpi*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Longipalpi*, as some of the rove-beetles.

Longipalpi (lông-jī-pāl'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longipalpus*: see *longipalp*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of the Linnean genus *Staphylinus*, having long maxillary palps, as in the genera *Paderus*, *Procterus*, *Stenus*, and others. Also *Longipalpi*.

Longipennate (lông'jī-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* Same as *Longipennes*, 1.

longipennate (lông-jī-pen'ēt), *a.* [*< NL. longipennatus, long-winged, < L. longus, long, + pennatus, winged: see pennate.*] Long-winged, as a bird; having long pennis, remiges, or flight-feathers.

Longipennes (lông-jī-pen'ēs), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. longus, long, + pennis, wing.*] 1. A major group of birds, the long-winged natatorial birds, such as gulls, terns, and petrels; the *Gavia* and *Tubinares* together considered as an order. In Nitzsch's classification (1820) the term was applied only to the former, the *Tubinares* being separated under the name of *Nemata*.

2. In Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Chelidonomorpha*.

longipennine (lông-jī-pen'in), *a.* [As *Longipennes* + *-ine*.] Longipennate; having the wings long enough to reach, when folded, beyond the end of the tail; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longipennes*.

longiperoneus (lông-jī-per-ō-nēs), *n.* [*< NL. longiperoneus* (l)-]. [NL., *< L. longus, long, + NL.*

peroneus. The long peroneal or fibular muscle, commonly called *peroneus longus*. *Cowes and Shute*, 1887.

longiroster (lon-jí-ro's'tér), *n.* [*< NL. longirostris*, long-beaked, *< L. longus*, long, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrum*.] One of the *Longirostres*.

longirostral (lon-jí-ro's'trál), *a.* [*As longiroster* + *-al*.] Having a long bill or beak: specifically applied to the *Longirostres*.

longirostrate (lon-jí-ro's'trát), *a.* [*As longiroster* + *-ate*.] Same as *longirostral*.

Longirostres (lon-jí-ro's'trés), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of longiroster*: see *longiroster*.] In *Ouvier's* system of classification, a family of *Grallae* or wading birds, including the snipes and their allies, together with the ibises, ranged here on account of their superficial resemblance to curlews. With this exception, the group corresponds to the natural division of birds now called the snipe family, *Scolopacidae*.

longisect (lon'jī-sekt), *v. t.* [*< L. longus*, long, + *secare*, pp. *securus*, cut: see *section*.] To bisect lengthwise and horizontally; perform longissection. [*Rare*.]

longisectio (lon-jí-sek'shōn), *n.* [*< L. longus*, long, + *sectio* (*n.*), a cutting: see *section*.] Division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis, and thus longitudinal, but from side to side, and thus at right angles to the meson and to hemisection-planes: correlated with *transsection* and *hemisection*. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL, 114.

longissimus (lon-jis'i-mus), *n.*; *pl. longissimi* (-mī). [*NL. (ec. musculi)*, superl. of *L. longus*, long: see *long*.] A muscle of the back, more fully called *longissimus dorsi*, notable in man for its great length, forming with the sacrolumbalis the erector spinae, the muscle which assists in keeping the back straight or erect. It occurs under divers modifications in mammals, birds, etc.

longitude (lon'jī-tūd), *n.* [*< F. longitude* = *Sp. longitud* = *Pg. longitude* = *It. longitudine*, *< L. longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, *< longus*, long: see *long*.] 1. Length; measure along the longest line.

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms which were longer than broad by the double of their latitude. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Elem. of Architecture*.

2. In *geog.*, the angle at the pole contained between two meridians, one of which, called the first or prime meridian, passes through some conventional point from which the angle is measured. Strictly speaking, the meridian here spoken of is a plane through the plumb-line at the station parallel to the earth's axis, but not necessarily passing through that axis, since it may be that the earth's axis and the plumb-line at the station do not lie in one plane. But this distinction is wholly without importance, except in higher geodesy. The longitude of the conventional point is 0°, and longitudes are reckoned east and west from it to 180° in arc, and to 12 hours in time, 15 degrees being equal to one hour. In Great Britain universally and in the United States generally geographers reckon from the meridian of the transit-circle at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich in England; the meridian of Washington is also used in the United States. Germans reckon generally from Ferro in the Canaries, as the dividing line between the eastern and western hemispheres, though modern German scientists employ the meridian of Greenwich. In other countries geographers often reckon from the meridian of their capital or other point within their limits, as the French from Paris (and formerly from Ferro), and the Russians from the observatory of Pulkova. Mariners generally employ the meridian of Greenwich. There are various ways of finding longitude, the problem being that of comparing the time at the place in question with that of the prime meridian. On shore the most accurate method is to compare the time of the two places by means of the electric telegraph, while at sea, the local time being determined by observation of some celestial object, it is compared with Greenwich time, as shown by a chronometer carefully set and regulated before sailing. Abbreviated *lon.*, *long.*

The ancients supposed the torrid and the frigid zones to be uninhabitable and even impervious to man; but while the earth, as known to them, was bounded westward by the Atlantic Ocean, it extended indefinitely toward the east. The dimensions of the habitable world, then (and ancient geography embraced only the home of man, *oikoumene*), were much greater measured from west to east than from south to north. Accordingly, early geographers called the greater dimension, or the east and west line, the length, *longitudo*, of the earth; the shorter dimension, or the north and south line, they denominated its breadth, *latitudo*. *G. F. Meier*, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, ix.

3. In *astron.*, the arc of the ecliptic measured eastward from the vernal equinoctial point to the foot of the circle of latitude drawn through the object, as a star or other point on the sphere whose position is in question. See *circle of latitudes*, under *circle*.—Celestial longitude. See *def. 2*.—Geometric, heliocentric, heliographic longitude. See the adjectives.—Libration in longitude. See *libration* of the moon, under *libration*.

longitudinal (lon-jī-tū'di-nál), *a.* [*= F. Sp. longitudinal* = *It. longitudinale*, *< NL. "longitu-*

dinalis, *< L. longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, longitude: see *longitude*.] 1. Of or pertaining to longitude or length; relating to or consisting in length: as, *longitudinal distance*.—2. In the direction of the length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across: as, the *longitudinal diameter* of a body.—3. In bot., in the direction of growth.—4. In *zool.*, extended in the long axis of the body, as any articulated animal; articulated. [*Rare*.]

Von Baer . . . adopted Cuvier's divisions, speaking of them as the periphric, the *longitudinal*, the massive, and the vertebrate types of structure. *Enyo. Brit.*, XXIV, 807.

Longitudinal elasticity, the ratio of stress to strain in the case of linear extension or compression.—*Longitudinal strain*, in *anat.* See *strain*.—*Longitudinal strain*, in *gun.*, the strain on a small-arm or cannon which tends to rupture it circumferentially.—*Longitudinal veins*, in *entom.*, veins of an insect's wing running lengthwise to the apical margin: specifically, in the *Diptera*, applied to several such veins which, counting from the costal or anterior side, are distinguished as *first*, *second*, etc., *longitudinal*.

longitudinally (lon-jī-tū'di-nál-i), *adv.* In a longitudinal manner; in the direction of length. **longitudinated** (lon-jī-tū'di-nál-i), *a.* [*< L. longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, + *-atus* + *-ed*.] Extended in length. [*Rare*.]

long-leg (lóng'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *leg*, 6.

long-legged (lóng'legd or -leg'ed), *a.* Having long legs or hind limbs.—*Long-legged chatterer*, Swainson's name of his *Leucotrachina*. See *Leucotrachina*.—*Long-legged hawk*, a hawk of the subfamily *Accipitrinae*, having the tail proportionally long, as the goshawk, the European sparrow-hawk, or the American sharp-shinned hawk.—*Long-legged plover*, a still. See *Himantopus*.—*Long-legged thrush*, Swainson's name for a bird of his family *Crateropodidae*. See *Crateropodidae*, and out under *Crateropus*.

long-legs (lóng'legz), *n.* An insect having long legs, such as the *Tipula oleracea* or common crane-fly and its congeners. See *daddy-long-legs*.

long-lived (lóng'lívd), *a.* [*< long* + *life* + *-ed*.] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting long.

A long-lived soap-bubble displays every color which can be produced by polarization. *O. N. Rood*, *Modern Chromatics*, p. 60.

longlivedness (lóng'lívd-nes), *n.* Longevity; unusual length of life. [*Rare*.]

If then . . . there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between want of gall in animals and *longlivedness*, . . . we have the basis for an inductive proof. *R. Adamson*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 789.

longly (lóng'li), *adv.* [*< ME. "longly, langly"*, *< AS. langlice*, for a long time (= *Ice. langliga*, for a long time past), *< lang*, long: see *long* + *-ly*.] 1. For a long time. [*Rare*.]

The horse stroked out his neck as he ferre als he myghte, and likked Alexander hand; and he kneld doune on his kneecase, and biheld Alexander in the visage *langly*. *M. S. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1. (Halliwell)*

[In the following passage from Shakespeare the word is commonly understood to imply also "longingly."]

Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, I, 1, 170.]

2. Lengthily in space.

Acid clavate, obtuse, *longly* pedicellate.
M. C. Cooke, *Brit. Fungi*, p. 761.

long-minded (lóng'mín'ded), *a.* Patient; longanimous. [*Rare*.]

[A judge must be] *long-minded* to endure the rusticity and homeliness of common people in giving evidence, after their plain fashion and faculty. *S. Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 120. (*Davies*.)

long-moss (lóng'mós), *n.* An epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, with gray filiform stems and leaves, forming dense pendulous tufts which drape the forests of the southern United States. See *Tillandsia*. Also called *longbeard*, and more rarely and less appropriately *black-moss*, *Spanish moss*, and *barba Hispanica*.

Longmynd group. [Named by Sedgwick from the *Longmynd Hills* in Shropshire.] In *geol.*, an assemblage of strata which form a part of the lowest division of the Silurian series, or the Lower Cambrian of some of the latest authorities. The series is of great thickness as developed in Wales, and contains the usual fossils characteristic of the lowest division of the Lower Silurian of Murchison, Barrande, and Hall. See *Sturton*.

longneck (lóng'nek), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafla acuta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See out under *Dafla*. [*New Jersey*.]

longness (lóng'nes), *n.* Length. [*Rare*.]

longnose (lóng'nóz), *n.* The garfish: so called from the elongated snout or jaws.

Longobardian (lóng-ô'bár'di-an), *a.* [*< L. Longobardi*, *Longobardi*, a people of northern Germany, subsequently established in northern

Italy: see *Lombard*.] Pertaining or relating to the Longobards; Lombard or Lombardian.

long-off (lóng'ôf), *n.* Same as *long-field-off*. See *long-field*.

long-on (lóng'ôn), *n.* Same as *long-field-on*. See *long-field*.

long-primer (lóng'prim'er), *n.* A size of type, measuring about ninety lines to the foot, next larger than bourgeois and smaller than small-pica. [Generally written by printers as two words, *long primer*.]

long-purple (lóng'pér'plá), *n.* 1. The early orchis, *Orchis mascula*. *Britten and Holland*, *Eng. Plant Names*.

Long purple,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our cold maids do dead-men's fingers call them.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 7, 170.

2. The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*. *Britten and Holland*, *Eng. Plant Names*.

Gay *long-purples* with its tufty spike:
She'd wade o'er shoes to reach it in the dyke.
Clare, *Village Minstrel*, ii. 80.

long-range (lóng'ránj), *a.* Having a long range; capable of hitting at a long distance.

It would not be very difficult or very costly to strengthen Gibraltar by placing modern *long-range* guns high up on the rock, with mountings which would allow of an all-round fire. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 2.

long-rest (lóng'rest), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a long. It was either "perfect" (equal to three breves: see *a*) or "imperfect" (equal to two breves: see *b*).

long-ruffer (lóng'ruf'er), *n.* A coarse heckle.

long-run (lóng'run), *n.* See in the *long run*, under *run*.

long-settle (lóng'set'l), *n.* See *settle*.

longshanks (lóng'shanks), *n.* 1. A long-legged person.—2. A bird of the genus *Himantopus*; a stilt.

long-shawl (lóng'shál), *n.* A shawl much longer than it is wide, the length being usually about twice the width.

longshore (lóng'shór), *a.* and *n.* [By spheroids from *alongshore*.] I. A. Existing or employed along the shore or coast; as, the *longshore fisheries*; a *longshore boatman*.

II. *n.* A longshoreman.

longshoreman (lóng'shór-man), *n.*; *pl. longshoremen* (-men). 1. A workman, as a stevedore or jobber, who is employed in loading and discharging the cargoes of vessels.—2. One who makes a living along shores by fishing for clams, oysters, etc.

Long-short (lóng'shórt), *n.* A skirt somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work. *Bartlett*. [*Local*, U. S.]

Her dress was a blue-striped linen short-gown, wrapper, or *long-short*, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, i. 2.

long-sighted (lóng'sí'ted), *a.* 1. Able to see objects at a great distance; hence, having foresight; of acute intellect; sagacious; far-seeing.—2. Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand; presbyopic or hypermetropic; far-sighted.

longsightedness (lóng'sí'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance; hence, sagacity as regards the future; far-sighted discernment.—2. In *pathol.*, a defect of sight owing to which objects near at hand are seen indistinctly, while those at remoter distances appear distinctly; hypermetropia or presbyopia.

long-slide (lóng'slíd), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a slide-valve of sufficient length to govern the parts of both ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back which forms an eduction-passage. Valves of this description are used in the Cornish type of engine. *E. H. Knight*.

long-slip (lóng'slíp), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder whose position is some distance behind and on the right of the batter.

longsome (lóng'sum), *a.* [*< long* + *-some*.] Long and tedious: applied to persons and things. [*Now rare*.]

A lampo . . . made
With oyle and weecke to last the *longsome* night.
Gaueyne, *Den Bartholomew of Bath*.
When chill'd by adverse Snows, and beating Rain,
We tread with weary Steps the *longsome* Plain.
Prior, *Henry and Emma*.

longsomeness (lóng'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being longsome; tediousness. [*Rare*.]

long-spun (lóng'spun), *a.* Spun or extended to a great length; long-drawn; tedious.

longspur (lông'spér), *n.* In ornith., a bird of the genus *Centropus* (or *Colaptes*): same as *lark-bunting*, 1.—*Bay-winged longspur*. See *bay-winged*.

long-staple (lông'stáp'l), *a.* Having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called *sea-island cotton*. See *cotton-plant*.

long-stitch (lông'stich), *n.* Satin-stitch worked plain, without filling or raising.

long-stop (lông'stóp), *n.* In cricket, a fielder who stands behind the wicket-keeper and stops balls that escape the latter.

longstop (lông'stóp), *v. t.* & *pret.* and *pp.* *long-stopped*, *ppr.* *longstopping*. [*< long-stop, n.*] To act as long-stop at cricket.

long-sufferance (lông'suf'er-ans), *n.* Same as *long-suffering*.

God of his goodness, patience, and long-sufferance, gave them a time to repent.

Lathimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

long-suffering (lông'suf'er-ing), *n.* Long endurance of injury or provocation; patience under offense.

Deepest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and long-suffering?

Rom. II. 4.

long-suffering (lông'suf'er-ing), *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation with patience; not easily moved to retaliation.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness.

Ex. xxxiv. 6.

long-tail (lông'táil), *n.* and *a.* 1. An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. Formerly, in England, a long-tail was a gentleman's dog, or a dog qualified to hunt, it being required that the tails of other dogs should be cut. Hence the phrase *come out and long-tail*. See *cut, v. t.*

2. The long-tailed duck.—3. An old nickname for a native of Kent. *Halliwel.*

II. a. Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

long-tailed (lông'táid), *a.* 1. Having a long tail; hence, long-drawn; attenuated.

Monsieur Perrault . . . has endeavored to turn into ridicule several of Homer's Similitudes, which he calls "Comparaisons à longue queue." *Long-tailed Comparisons*. *Addison, Spectator, No. 303.*

2. In entom., having a long-exserted ovipositor, as many ichneumons; having a long terebra or borer. *Westwood.*—*Japanese long-tailed fowls*. See *Japanese*.—*Long-tailed duck*, *snob*, *mouse*, *pan-golin*, *tiger-cat*, *timonose*, *trogon*, etc. See the nouns.

long-take (lông'ták), *n.* A certain number (182) of herrings. [*Yarmouth, Eng.*]

long-tongue (lông'tung), *n.* 1. A kind of woodpecker; the wryneck. Also called *tongue-bird*.—2. A tale-bearer; a gossip. [*Prov. Eng.*]

long-tongued (lông'tungd), *a.* 1. Having a long or large tongue; macroglossate. See *Macroglossa*.—2. Prating; babbling; loquacious.

A long-tongued knave, one that uttereth all he knows.

Florida, p. 17. (Halliwel.)

The foul fa' ye . . . for a long-tongued clavering wife! . . . Couldna ye let the leddy alone wi' your whiggery?

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

longulite (lông'gú-lit), *n.* [*< L. longulus*, rather long (dim. of *longus*, long), + *-ite*]. In petrolog., a name proposed by Vogelsang for linear groups of the most elementary products of devitrification, called by him *globulites*. See *margarite*.

longus (lông'gus), *n.*; *pl.* *longi* (lông'ji). [*NL. (ac. masculus), < L. longus*, long: see *long*]. A long, deep-seated muscle of the neck, more fully called *longus colli*, lying upon the front of several cervical and dorsal vertebrae, and serving to bend the neck forward or downward. It is less developed in man than in some other animals, as birds, particularly those which have a long sigmoid neck and capture their prey with a thrust of the beak.

long-visaged (lông'viz'jid), *a.* Having a long face; hence, having a sober, sad, or rueful face or visage.

long-waisted (lông'wás'ted), *a.* 1. Having a long waist, as a person or a ship. See *waist*.—2. Long from the armpits to the waist or narrowest part, as a dress or coat.

long-wall (lông'wál), *a.* In coal-mining, an epithet noting a method of working a coal-mine in which the whole seam is worked away except the pillars at the shafts and sometimes the main-road pillars. In this system no attempt is made to support the roof of the working-places by pillars of coal, which is worked in a long face (hence the name *long-wall*), the roof being allowed to settle down and fill the cavity left by the removal of the coal. Where the roof exhibits a tendency to break off close to the working-face, it is temporarily supported by cribs of timber or chocks, or by a double or triple line of props. Two kinds of long-wall working are in use: *long-wall retreating* or *withdrawing* and *long-wall advancing*. In the latter the roads or gangways are kept open, and the roof is supported

by pack-walls built of the gob. In long-wall withdrawing the gangways are in the solid coal and pack-walls are not needed. The long-wall system of working is not applicable to beds of coal having a high dip, nor to very thick seams; and it has not been introduced into the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Where it can be advantageously used, it is admitted that a considerably larger percentage of the coal can be won by it than by any other system. Also *long-work*.

longways (lông'wáiz), *adv.* [*< long + -ways* for *-wise*]. Longwise; lengthwise. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

A vast mole which lies longways, almost in a parallel line to Naples.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

long-winded (lông'win'ded), *a.* 1. Long-breathed; using much breath by prolonged speech.

The long-winded old salts who come here to report their woe.

The Century, XXVIII. 580.

2. Tedious from length; of a wearisome or burdensome length: said of speech or writing.

Long-winded exercises, singings, and catechisms.

B. Johnson, Epilogue, II. 1.

And there he told a long long-winded tale.

Tennyson, The Brook.

long-windedness (lông'win'ded-nes), *n.* The character of being long-winded.

Richardson, the only author who ever made long-windedness seem a benefaction.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

longwise (lông'wis), *adv.* [*< long + -wise*]. In the direction of length; lengthwise. [*Rare.*]

longworm (lông'wérn), *n.* A marine rhynchocoelous turbellarian or nemertean worm of extreme length for its thickness. See *Lineidae*, *Lineus*.

Lonicera (lon-i-sér'rá), *n.* [*NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Adam Lonicer, a German botanist (died 1586).*] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants, the honeysuckles, type of the tribe *Lonicereae*, characterized by an irregular tubular corolla (sometimes two-lipped), exstipulate leaves, and a two- or three-celled berry, almost always few-seeded. About 100 species are known, natives of the temperate and tropical regions of the northern hemisphere, ornamental shrubs, often climbing, with (often) fragrant, variously colored flowers, growing in cymes, in pedunculate heads, or sometimes in pairs. See *honeysuckle*.

Lonicereae (lon-i-sér'ré-é), *n. pl.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1818), < Lonicer + -eae*]. A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, based on the genus *Lonicera*, belonging to the natural order *Caprifoliaceae*, distinguished by having a tubular or campanulate corolla (often with an irregular limb), an elongated style with usually a capitate stigma, and the cells of the ovary with from one to an indefinite number of ovules. It includes 11 genera, which are almost entirely confined to the northern hemisphere.

lonk¹ (lôngk), *n.* Same as *lanck*. *Halliwel.*

lonk² (lôngk), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A hollow; a small dinglo. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

loo¹ (lô), *n.* A dialectal (Scottish) form of *loo*¹.

loo² (lô), *n.* [*Also lu; abbr. of lanterloo.*] 1.

A game of cards. It is played by any number of persons up to seventeen with a full pack, the cards ranking as in whist. Each player deposits a certain number of chips (generally three), called a *loo*, in the pool, and after looking at his hand of three cards can either withdraw or declare—that is, play the hand through. The players who win the tricks divide the pool according to the number of tricks taken by each; any player declaring and failing to take a trick is loosed, and must deposit three chips in the pool. Often called *division loo*.

2. The deposit, generally of three chips, which the players make in the pool in the game of loo.

loo³ (lô), *v. t.* [*Also lu; < loo*², *n.*] To beat in the game of loo, as a player that has declared.

loo³ (lô), *interj.* [*Cf. halloo.*] Same as *halloo*.

'Leo, Paris, 'loo! The bull has the game.

Shak., T. and C., v. 7. 10.

loobily (lô'bi-li), *a.* [*< looby + -ily*]. Looby-like; lubberly; awkward; clumsy.

A loobily country fellow.

Str. R. L'Estrange.

loobily (lô'bi-li), *adv.* [*< loobily, a.*] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

loobs (lôbs), *n.* [*Corn. loob*, slime, sludge.] In mining, tin-alime or sludge of the after-leavings. *Phryce*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

looby (lô'bi), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. loby, lobie*; an extension or dim. form of *lob*: see *lob*¹. Cf. *lubber*]. 1. *n.* 1. An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

This lorell that lade this loby away.

Richard the Reddiss, II. 170.

I must leave you—I own I am somewhat flurried—and that confounded looby has perceived it.

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

2. The ruddy duck, *Eristawura rubida*. [*Local, New Eng.*]

II. a. Lubberly; gawky. [*Rare.*]

This great, big, overgrown metropolis . . . like a looby son who has outgrown his stamens.

Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

looch, *n.* See *look*².

Loochooan (lô-ohô'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Loochoo* (also written *Loo Choo*, *Loo Chow*, *Loo Kew*, *Loo Kiu*, *Liu Kiu*, etc.) (see def.) + *-an*]. 1. *a.* Pertaining to Loochoo, formerly a kingdom tributary to China and sometimes partly also to Japan, now a ken or prefecture of the Japanese empire, consisting of the chain of small islands between Japan and Formosa, and named from the largest group, specifically called the Loochoo Islands.

II. n. A native of Loochoo.

looser (lô'er), *n.* [*Also lurs, lewer*, appar. a trade abbr. of equiv. *velour*; *< F. velours*, velvet: see *velour*, *velours*, *velvet*]. A hatters' brushing-pad.

E. H. Knight.

loof¹ (lôf), *n.* [*Also (dial.) lufe, luf; < ME. lofe, lofe*, the palm of the hand (see also *loof*²), *< AS. *lof* (not certain; supposed to be contained in *glof*, *> E. glove*, *q. v.*) = *Ice. lofi*, the palm of the hand, = *Sw. loffe*, the wrist, = *Dan. dial. luffe* (in *luffevante*, a woolen glove) = *Goth. lifa*, the palm of the hand. Hence perhaps ult. *loof*², *q. v.*] The palm of the hand; also, the hand itself. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

I may towch with my lufe the ground evyn here.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 22.

Auld baudrons [a cat] by the ingie sita,
An' wi' her loof her face a washin'.

Burns, Willie Wastie.

To green one's loof. See *green*.

loof² (lôf or luf), *n.* [*Also (in some uses) luff; < ME. lof (> OF. loffe)*, a contrivance for altering a ship's course (called in *ML. dracona*), prob. a paddle or an oar to assist the helm (see quot. under def. 1); cf. *G. luf, luf, luff* = *Dan. luf* = *Sw. luf*, the weather-gage, = *OF. lof, loef, loof, loo*, the weather-gage, the lower corner of a sail next the wind; *< D. loef*, the weather-gage, loof, luff, *OD. loef*, appar. a paddle or oar used in steering, also, like *loove*, *loefnagel*, a thole; cf. *loefhals*, *loefhout*, etc.; cf. also *ME. lof*, a beam or bar; appar. orig. a particular use of the word which appears in *E. loof*¹, the palm of the hand; cf. *OHG. laffa*, *MHG. *laffe*, *G. dial. laffen*, *laff*, the blade of an oar, or of a rudder; cf. *L. palma*, the palm of the hand, also the blade of an oar. Hence *aloof*, *q. v.* See *loof*³.] 1. A contrivance (apparently a paddle or an oar) for altering the course of a ship. See *etymology*.

Hoe ritten heere loove

And up drogen selles,

Lithen ouer meestrem.

Langemom.

2. That part of a ship's bow where the sides begin to curve in toward the stem. See *luff*.—*Ag-loof*. See *af*.

loof³, *v.* The earlier spelling of *loof*².

loof⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *loaf*¹.

loofward (lôf' or luf'wârd), *adv.* [= *D. loef-waarts*; as *loof*² + *-ward*]. Windward.

look¹ (lôk), *v.* [*< ME. loken, lokten*, *< AS. lōctan* = *OS. lōkōn* = *MD. lōken* = *OHG. luogen, luagen, luaken*, *MHG. luogen*, *G. lügen*, *dial. lügen*, *look*; further connections unknown. The *Skt. √ lok*, see, cannot be connected.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the sense or faculty of vision; to use the eyes in seeing; fix the sight upon some object, or upon some point or portion of space. Used—(a) Absolutely.

And Jacob lifted up his eyes, and looked, and, behold, Esau came.

Gen. xxxiii. 1.

I'll look no more,

Lest my brain turn. *Shak., Lear, IV. 6. 22.*

(b) Before a word or phrase signifying direction, manner, or purpose: as, look here; look there; he looked back; to look for something lost.

For evere up on the ground I see thee stare;
Approach neer, and looks up murlly.

Chaucer, Prool. to Sir Thopas, l. 2.

And he looked this way and that way.

Th. II. 12.

(c) Before a preposition governing the thing seen or an intervening object or medium: as, to look at a house; to look over a wall or through a window; to look into a mirror or a book; to look upon the wine.

The damsel was very fair to look upon.

Gen. xxiv. 16.

She, looking thro' and thro' me,

. . . never speaks.

Tennyson, Lilian.

He talked about the library with his hands in his pockets, looking at all the books.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentlemen, xiv.

2. To afford a view or outlook; have a direction; face or be turned: usually with *on*, *upon*, *to*, or *toward*: as, the windows look toward the ocean; the house looks upon a narrow street.

The door of the inner gate that looketh toward the north.
Ezek. viii. 3.

They turned to a window looking to the close.
Pier of Fendraght (Child's Ballads, VI. 175).

There is yet another presumption, looking the other way.
E. Twissman, Genera Lichenum, p. 106.

8. To keep watch; be careful; take heed; see to it; as, he looks after my luggage; used intensively in the ejaculatory phrases *look out!* *look sharp!*

Look well to thy herds. Prov. xxvii. 23.

Look that you bind them fast. Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 166.

9. To seem to the view; have the appearance of being; appear: as, he looks like his brother; it looks as if it would rain; the patient looks better.

I meet everywhere in this country with these little brooks; and they look as if they were full of fish.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

Narcissus, praised with all a parson's power,
Look'd a white lily sunk beneath a shower.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 104.

The use with to be is inelegant and chiefly colloquial.

Well, says he, you look to be a man in distress.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 370.]

5. To strive to seem; put on the appearance of being; assume to be.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 230.

He would always affect to swagger and look big as he passed by me.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

3. To exercise mental vision or observation (in a certain way); direct the mind or understanding; take notice: often with *at*.

He that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 37.

Look how much we thus expell of sin, so much we expell of vertue.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 20.

We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it.
Stillingfleet.

7. To have a prospect or anticipation; direct he mind expectantly; be in expectation of or rith regard to something.

I koldie men schuldte vn-to me lowte,
Where-so that y wente bi the way.
Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Who would have looked it should have been that rascal my? He had dyed his beard and all.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

He must look to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

The way in which we looked forward for letters from our ride and bridegroom was quite a curiosity.
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xxxii.

to look about one, to be on the watch; be vigilant; be in respect or guarded.—To look after. (a) To attend to; take care of; have an eye to or upon: as, to look after one's interests; to look after a friend who is in danger.

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, r point forth the place wherunto it has now retreated.
Woodward.

Lady T. But, Sir Peter, you know you promised to come
Lady Sneerwell's too.

Sir Peter. Well, well, I'll call in just to look after my character.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

I was told to look after you once, and I mean to do it.
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, p. 236.

4) To expect; look forward to.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after
use things which are coming on the earth. Luke xxi. 36.

6) To consider; be concerned about.—To look alive, to be on the alert; bestir one's self. [Colloq.]—To look back.
See back.—To look down on or upon, to regard as beneath one; view with contempt; despise.

Lewis the Fourteenth looked down on his brother King
ith an air not unlike that with which the Count in Moire's play regards Monsieur Jourdain, just fresh from the summary of being made a gentleman.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Greek-speaking Roman Emperors looked down on those
their subjects and neighbours who kept on the acquired
ague of Old Rome, just as they looked down on those of
old subjects and neighbours who kept on the primitive
seeds of Illyria. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 432.

to look for. (a) To seek for; search for: as, to look for
passage in a book. (b) To expect; count upon: as, to
look for good news.

Nevertheless, we . . . look for new heavens and a new
earth. 2 Pet. iii. 13.

O, I did look for him
With the sun's rising: marvel he could sleep.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

Look now for no enchanting voice. Milton, S. A., I. 1065.

Our Saviour and his Apostles did not only foresee, but
retell and forewarn us to look for schisms.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 6.

to look for a needle in a bottle of hay or in a hay-
stack. See look and August.—To look in, to take a
glance into a place; hence, to make a brief visit
call (as if merely for observation).

It would be unkind to pass, as it were, the door of his
natives without just looking in for a few hours.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 20.

To look into, to inspect closely; observe narrowly; ex-
amine: as, to look into the conduct of another; to look into
one's affairs.

He . . . has thoroughly looked into and examined hu-
man nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

To look like. See like.—To look on. [On, adv.] To
be a mere spectator.

The King now seldom or never Plays, but contents him-
self sometimes with looking on.

Liter., Journey to Paris, p. 222.

To look on or upon. [On or upon, prep.] (a) To esteem;
hold in estimation: formerly used absolutely in a good
sense.

That fellow there? will he respect and honour him?
He has been look'd upon [with favor], they say; will he own
him?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 6.

Her friends would look on her the worse. Prior, Alma, ii.

(b) To consider; regard; view: with as after the object:
as, to look upon a remark as an affront.

It may rather be looked upon as an Excrescence, than as
an essential Part of the Poem. Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

To look out, to be on the watch: with for before an ob-
ject: as, to look out for squalls or breakers.

The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their
Boats, the rest looking out again for more.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 127.

I had scarcely time to order every man to look out, when
the battle-tempest of arrows broke upon us from the woods.
Stanley, Dark Continent, I. 226.

To look over, to examine cursorily: as, to look over a cata-
logue; to look over accounts.

John looks over the books in the case.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 139.

To look sharp. (a) To exercise great vigilance; be ex-
tremely careful. [Colloq.]

The captain himself, according to a frequent though
invidious behaviour of military men, ordered his man to
look sharp that none but one of the ladies should have
the place he had taken fronting the coach-box.
Steele, Spectator, No. 122.

(b) To be quick; make haste. [Colloq.]

Kit told this gentleman to look sharp, and he not only
said he would look sharp, but he actually did, and present-
ly came running back. Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxix.

To look through. (a) To take a view of the contents of
it: as, to look through a book of engravings. (b) To see
through; see or understand perfectly. [Archaic.]

He is a great observer, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men.
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 202.

When you have seen him outside, you have looked through
him, and need employ your discernment no farther.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Meere Formall Man.

To look to or unto. (a) To give heed to; take care of.
For ere that unto armes I me betooke,
Unto my fathers sheepe I usde to looke.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 292.

Look to the woman. [Celia swoons.]
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

They looked well to their steps, and made a shift to get
staggeringly over. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 240.

(b) To resort to or depend upon for something with confi-
dence or expectation: as, he looks to me for payment.

Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth.
Isa. xlv. 22.

The authors steadfastly looked to the surviving heir for
pay or patronage in return for their miserable dole of con-
solation.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xvii.

They looked to Caesar and his legions to protect the Em-
pire, and themselves as part of it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 120.

To look toward, to drink the health of. [Low.]

The ladies drank to his health, and Mr. Moss, in the most
polite manner, looked towards him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

—Syn. 4. *Appear*, etc. See *seem*.

II. *trans*. 1. To see to; take care of.

But leeches full lytely lokid his wound;
With oile and with ointment abill therfore,
Bond it full blygly on hor best wise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7525.

2. To look or search for; seek; expect.

But other cures of Cristen thei covenen nought to haue,
But there as wyngynge lyfth he loketh none other.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 470.

To look a young man I call brother.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

3. To search; inspect. [Rare.]

Look all these ladies' eyes,
And see if there he not concealed lies.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

4. To affect in some way by the manner of look-
ing or appearing: as, to look one out of counte-
nance.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And look the world to law. Dryden, Cleomenes.

And like a Basilisk almost look'd the Assembly dead.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 2.

Most of them recommended that he should go in such
force as to look down opposition, and crush the rebellion
in its birth.

5. To express or manifest by looks, or by the
general aspect.

Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again.
Byron, Child Harold, iii. 21.

Dr. Woods looked his creed more decidedly, perhaps,
than any of the Professors.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 250. e

To look a gift-horse in the mouth. See gift-horse.—
To look babies in one's eyes. See baby, 2.—To look
daggers. See dagger.—To look in the face, to face or
meet with boldness; stand front to front, as for battle.

Then Amaziah sent messengers to Jehoshaphat, the son of
Jehoshaphat son of Jehu, king of Israel, saying, Come, let us
look one another in the face. 2 Ki. xiv. 8.

To look out, to search for and discover; pick out; select:
as, to look out associates of good reputation.

Let me look out my things to make this fly.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 240.

To look up. (a) To search for till found: as, I will look
up the passage. (b) To pay a visit to; call upon: as, I
must look you up some day. [Colloq.]

He used to go back for a week, just to look up his old
friends.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

look¹ (lûk), n. [*< ME. loken; < look, v.*] 1. Visual
or facial expression; cast of countenance;
personal aspect: often used in the plural with
a singular sense: as, a benevolent look; his
looks are against him.

A sweet attractive kind of grace,
A full assurance given by looks,
Continuall comfort in a face.
M. Roydon, Astrophel.

How much more elder art thou than thy looks!
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 251.

When you come to the eyes, Mr. Carmine, let me know,
that I may call up a look.
Poe, Taste, I. 1.

2. Appearance or seeming in general; the qual-
ity of anything as judged by the eye or the un-
derstanding: as, I do not like the look of the sky;
the look of the thing (an action, a proposition,
or the like) is bad. [Chiefly colloq.]

No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears.
Longfellow, Sunrise.

3. The act of looking or seeing; glance: as,
loving looks.

A doleful look than looked he
That percyd myn hert bothe blode & bon.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 206.

His was the subtle look and sly,
That, spying all, seems naught to spy.
Scott, Robbery, v. 10.

—Syn. 1. Appearance, complexion, mien, manner, air.—
3. Sight, glance, gaze.

look², v. t. See look².

lookdown (lûk'doun), n. A carangoid fish, the
moonfish or horsehead, *Selene vomer*. See cut
under horsehead.

looker¹ (lûk'ér), n. 1. One who looks or
watches; one who seeks or explores.—2. Spe-
cifically—(a) A shepherd or herdsman. (b) An
inspector. [Prov. Eng.]

There is no election [in Morpeth] of fish and flesh lookers.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1890.

looker² (lûk'ér), n. See looker.

looker-on (lûk'ér-on'), n. One who looks on; a
spectator.

Lookers-on many times see more than gamblers.
Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

My business in this state
Made me a looker on here in Vienna.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 519.

I speake not this as my owne sense, but what was the
discourse and thoughts of others who were lookers on.
Shelton, Diary, March 12, 1672.

looking (lûk'ing), n. [*< ME. looking; verbal n.*
of look, v.] 1. Appearance; aspect; counte-
nance.

And with his chere and lookynge al to-tern,
For sorwe of this, and with his armes falden,
He stod this woful Troilus before.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 558.

2. Glance of the eye; regard.

Swich subtil looking and dissemblinges
For drede of jalouse mennes spyngynges.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 277.

3. Search or searching: as, a careful looking
for names and dates.

looking-for (lûk'ing-fôr), n. Expectation; an-
ticipation; foreboding.

A certain fearful looking for of judgment. Heb. x. 27.

looking-glass (lûk'ing-glâs), n. A plate of glass
silvered (coated with quicksilver) on the back,
so as to show images by reflection; a plane
mirror of glass. The metallic coating is generally an
amalgam of tin. A sheet of tin-foil is laid first upon a
table and the mercury poured upon it; the glass is then
applied horizontally upon the amalgam, to which it readily
adheres.

All this is very excellently contrived in a faire looking
glass that hangeth at the side of his bedde.
Coryset, Crudities, I. 127.

There is none so homely but loves a looking-glass.
South, Sermons.

Looking-glass plant or tree, an evergreen tree of the
genus *Boissiera*.

lookout (lŭk'out), *n.* 1. A watching for the appearance or occurrence of anything, especially from without; vigilant observation or scrutiny; watch; as, to keep a good **lookout** at sea; to be on the **lookout** for an opportunity.

I think, if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a look-out as another. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, II.*

2. A place where a watch is kept; a post of external observation: as, the **lookout** on a ship's mast.—3. A person or party engaged in keeping watch, especially for things outside.

Even the lookouts were unaware of the proximity of the iceberg until it was actually upon them. *Science, V. 480.*

4. The subject of observation or vigilance; something to be watched for or guarded against: as, every man's interest is his own **lookout**.—5. A prospect or view; an outlook. [Rare.]

On this magnificent quay, with its glorious **lookout** over the lagoons. *Houelle, Venetian Life, xvii.*

loom (lŭm), *n.* [*ME. lome*, *< AS. gelōma*, also *and-gelōma*, *andlōma*, tool, instrument, implement; perhaps lit. 'a thing of frequent use': cf. *gelōme*, frequently, *gelōmiko*, frequent.] 1. A utensil; a tool; a weapon; an article in general: now used only in composition, as in *hairloom*, *workloom*, etc. See *hairloom*.

He lytles lytly his lome, & let hit down layre, With the barbe of the bitte bi the bare nek. *Str Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. T. S.), I. 2309.*

The lomes that leh labourre with and lyfode deserue Ya pater-nostre and my prymer.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 45.

2. A machine for weaving any fabric from yarn or thread. The essential parts of a loom are: the *frame*, which supports the working parts; the *yarn-beam*, at the back part of the frame, upon which the warp-threads are wound; the *cloth-beam*, at the front part of the frame, upon which the cloth is wound as the weaving proceeds; the *heddles* and their mounting; the *reed*; and the *batten* (otherwise called *lay* and *lathe*), which carries the reed. The warp-threads extend in parallel relation from the yarn-beam to the cloth-beam, being also passed serially through the loops or eyes of the heddles, or harness, and through the interspaces of the reed. The operations of winding the warp-threads upon the yarn-beam, and passing them in due order through the loops or eyes of the heddles, and the interspaces of the reed, are collectively called 'setting up the piece.' The function of the heddles is to form the shed for the passage of the shuttle. The warp-threads are separated systematically by the heddles into two or more series, each controlled and alternately drawn upward and downward by the vertical motion of the heddles, thus leaving an opening or shed between the ranks of warp-threads, through which the shuttle is thrown or shot by the hand, or by pickers operated by the hand of the weaver in the hand-loom, or by picker-staff mechanism in the power-loom. (See *heddle* and *picker*.) The reed is carried by the batten, which swings radially on its bearings through an arc small in proportion to the radius. The reed is composed of a series of thin slats or wires arranged in parallel relation between two parallel bars placed at such distance asunder that the threads of the warp passing through the interspaces between the slats or wires may be serially opened or separated by the heddles, in forming the shed, without impinging upon these bars. The function of the reed is to force the thread of warp, wool, or flax, as passed between the warp-threads by the shuttle, as near as desirable to that part of the warp-threads which has just previously been embraced by the warp-threads. For this purpose the batten is swung so that the slats or wires of the reed drive the warp-threads against the previously woven part of the texture with a sharp blow. (See *reed* and *batten*.) The warp-threads are wound upon a bobbin or quill which turns upon a wire in the shuttle, and permits the thread to unwind when the shuttle passes to and fro through the sheds as the latter are successively formed by the action of the heddles. The shuttle is made of a piece of hard wood pointed at each end, and having a recess in the body for the reception of the bobbin or quill. Frequently the pointed ends are finished with metal. (See *shuttle*.) Narrow-fabric looms generally use a thread-carrier or eye-pointed needle as a substitute for the shuttle. (See *positive-motion loom*, below.) The Jacquard attachment is a device for forming sheds or openings for the passage of the shuttle between the warp-threads, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard of Lyons, used as a substitute for the *heddle* or *haskell* mechanism previously employed in the loom, and, by its introduction, marking an epoch in the manufacture of figured woven fabrics. It consists essentially of a series of perforated paper or metal cards which, one after another, are laid flat upon the faces of an intermittently revolving and perforated prism, in such manner that the perforations in the cards successively and exactly superimpose corresponding perforations in the prism. Wires, each separately controlling the engagement with a lifting-bar or griffe of a hooked wire connected with an individual warp-thread or set of warp-threads, are made by suitable mechanism to enter the holes of the cards when by the rotation of the prism each is successively brought to a special position, the wires so entering causing all the individual threads with which they are connected to be lifted above the common level of the warp-threads, thus forming a shed for the passage of the shuttle. Each card thus represents a different shed, and as there may be an indefinite number of cards joined together by flexible connections, which, like an endless chain, are carried upon the perforated revolving prism, and as there may be also a number of shuttles carrying warp-threads of different tints, there is no limit to variety of form and color in the figures that may be woven. The prism carrying the system of cards moves at each partial rotation through an arc the chord of which is equal to the width of one of the faces. The introduction of this

method of weaving at once advanced the art of figure-weaving beyond the limit of mere geometrical patterns into the realm of fine-art industry, as even the finest tapestries may be successfully imitated by it. Looms are for the most part distinguished by the names of the material they weave, as ribbon-loom, figure-loom (figured-fabric loom), carpet-loom, etc., and also by the names of the inventors, as the Jacquard loom. They differ chiefly in the harness-system, or the manner in which the warp-threads are raised to form the shed and thus produce the figures in the finished fabric, and in the method of impelling the shuttle. There may be several shuttles in a loom, in order to introduce a variety of warp-threads, and thus produce more complicated patterns than can be formed by a single warp. Hand-loom is now almost wholly devoted to fine silks and carpets, nearly all other fabrics being woven on power-loom, either with or without the Jacquard attachment.

Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field.
Dryden, Æneid, vii.

3. The part of an oar between the blade and the handle; the shaft.—4. A chimney. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—Chain-tappet loom, a loom for fancy weaving, in which the harnesses are operated by tappets upon a pattern-chain. *E. H. Knight.*—Circular loom. See *circular*.—Double-cloth loom, a loom in which two sets of webs are woven simultaneously, or in which two webs are knitted with their edges joined in such a way as to form a tube. *E. H. Knight.*—Double-piled-fabric loom, a loom which forms a pile on both sides of the foundation. The pile may be produced from either the warp or the weft. *E. H. Knight.*—Electric loom, a Jacquard loom in which the perforated cards were replaced by a band on which the pattern was marked in some insulating paint. Small electromagnets were arranged in such a way that, on the movement of the band under them, they were brought into action on passing the uninsulated parts and left at rest on the insulated parts, and they thus, by means of suitable mechanism, controlled the usual apparatus by which the warp-threads are controlled. It does not appear to have been a commercial success.—High-warp loom, in tapestry-weaving, a loom in which the warp is carried vertically, in distinction from a *low-warp loom*, in which the warp is carried horizontally.—Jacquard loom, a loom in which is comprised the Jacquard attachment for weaving figured fabrics. See above, 2.—Metallic-tissue loom, a loom for weaving with metallic threads alone, as in making gold and silver tissues such as lace or braid, or for weaving fabrics with a silk or thread warp and a weft of wire, or of silk thread covered with a flattened wire of silver-gilt.—Narrow-fabric loom, a loom designed especially for weaving tapes, ribbons, bindings, etc. It may be a shuttle-loom, but has generally an eye-pointed needle or thread-carrier which traverses the shed forward and back after each movement of the harness. Also called *narrow-ware loom* and *needle-loom*.—Positive-motion loom, a loom, invented by Lyle of New York, for weaving wide fabrics. It has a track or raceway on which the shuttle is drawn through the shed at a uniform velocity by a kind of roller-carriage, instead of being thrown through by the picker-staff mechanism or by hand.—Power-loom, a loom in which all the motions of the parts are accomplished by other power than the muscular power of the operator, as steam- or water-power.

loom¹ (lŭm), *v. t.* [*< loom*¹, *n.*] To weave. [Rare.]

Or with *loomed* wool the native robe supplies. *Savage, The Wanderer, I.*

loom² (lŭm), *v. t.* [Early mod. *E. lomo*; *< ME. lumen*, shine, prob. *< OF. lumer*, shine, *< L. luminare*, shine; see *lumine*, etc. Less prob. *< Isel. ljōma*, shine, gleam, dawn, = *AS. lōmian*, *ljōman*, shine; see *loom*¹, *v.*] 1. To shine. Specifically—2. To appear indistinctly; come dimly into view, as from below the horizon or through a mist; rise up before the vision so as to give the impression of indistinct bulk or largeness; stand out prominently in the prospect: often used figuratively.

They stand far off in time; through perspective
Of clear wits yet they loom both great and near.

Fanshawe, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, viii. 2.

Heer smokes a Castle, there a Cille tunes,
And heer a Ship vpon th' Ocean looms.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

The facts which loomed so large in the fogs of yesterday
... have strangely changed their proportions.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 282.

loom² (lŭm), *v.* [*< loom*², *v.*] 1. A coming indistinctly or vaguely into view; also, the indistinct or unnaturally enlarged appearance of anything, as land, seen at a distance or through a fog. See *looming*.

Our situation now became a very critical one, with the loom of a third berg on the other side of us.

R. M' Cormick, Arc. and Antar. Voyages, I. 277.

2. The track of a fish. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.] **loom**³ (lŭm), *n.* [Also dial. *lom*, *lomm*, *lomme*, *lome*, *lumme*, etc. (NL. *Lomvia*, *q. v.*); = *G. lohme*, *lomme*; *< Isel. lōmr* = *Dan. Sw. lom*, a loom (a bird so called); perhaps ult. connected with *loom*¹. The word in *E.* is now corrupted to *loon*: see *loon*².] 1. A loon. See *loon*².

A loom is as big as a goose. *N. Grew, Museum.*

2. A guillemot.
On the face of these sea-ledges of Arveprins Island
Brunnich's guillemots, or looms, gather in the breeding season.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 49.

The multitude of looms frequenting it (Nova Zembla), a bird to which they gave the whimsical name of Arctic parrots. *Atley, United Netherlands, III. 328.*

loom-mask (lŭm'mask), *n.* [*< *loo*, a corruption of *loop*, + *mask*.] A mask used to conceal the face or part of it.

loom-card (lŭm'kard), *n.* A pierced pattern-card used in the Jacquard loom. *E. H. Knight.*

loom-comb (lŭm'kŏm), *n.* The reed of a loom.

loomery (lŭm'ērī), *n.*; pl. *loomeries* (-iz). [*< loom*² + *-ery*.] A breeding-place of looms or guillemots. [Rare.]

I sent Lieutenant Lockwood with a boat's crew to the loomery on Arveprins Island for birds. They ... brought back but sixty-five Brunnich's guillemots.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 49.

loom-figured (lŭm'fig'urd), *n.* Having a pattern woven in: said of a textile material.

loom-gale (lŭm'gāl), *n.* A gentle gale of wind.

loom-harness (lŭm'här'nes), *n.* That part of a loom which moves the warp-threads to make the crossing or decussation forming the shed in which the shuttle travels and leaves the weft-thread. The harness has heddles with loops for the warps, some of which are continually raised above the others and then depressed, either in regular alternation (for plain weaving) or in a different order, as the pattern requires.

looming (lŭ'ming), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *loom*², *v.*]

1. A coming vaguely into view.—2. A form of mirage in which distant objects, usually across water, appear abnormally elevated above their true positions, this displacement being accompanied in many cases by a vertical magnification.

Its (Monticello's) elevation affords an opportunity of seeing a phenomenon which is rare at land though frequent at sea. The seamen call it *looming*. Philosophy is as yet in the rear of the seaman, for, so far from having accounted for it, she has not given it a name.

Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 126.

The inverted images which are often presented in *looming* are not beneath the object, as in the case of mirage on dry land, but above it, as if formed by reflection in the sky. *Nature, XI. 49.*

loom-picture (lŭm'pik'tŭr), *n.* A piece of textile fabric so woven as to constitute a picture. The name has been given especially to monochromatic designs produced in silk, such as copies of engraved portraits.

loom-sheeting (lŭm'shē'ting), *n.* A variety of linen sheeting of good quality.

loon¹ (lŭn), *n.* [Also *loun*, *lovn*, *lovn*; *< ME. lowne* (also in adj. *lownische*: see *loomish*, *lowmish*), appar. *< OD. loen*, a stupid fellow, possibly a var. or corruption of **loem* (cf. *ME. lowmyse*, for *lowmyse*), connected with *lome*, dull, slow, = *OHG. luomi*, *luami*, *lōmi*, MHG. *lūeme*, faint, weary, drooping, mild (MHG. *luomen*, *lomen*, droop), *G. lumen*, loose, lax, *> D. lummel* = *G. lummel* = *Dan. lommel* = *Sw. lymmel*, a loon, lubber (cf. *E. lummar*). These words are prob. from the same ult. source as *lame*.] A stupid fellow; a clown: with various shades of intensity as an opprobrious epithet, like *fool*, *dolt*, etc.

And take it backe with manlike cheere,
not like a rustlike *Loone*.

Babees Book (E. T. S.), p. 291.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon!
Where got'st thou that goose look?

Shak. Macbeth, v. 2. 11.

Hold off; unhand me, gray-haired loon!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, I.

loons (lŭn), *n.* [A corruption of *loom*².] A

four-toed diving bird of the genus *Colymbus* or *Trinator*. See *Colymbidae*. There are several species, all inhabiting the northern hemisphere. The great northern diver, ring-necked loon, or ember-goose, *C. torquatus* or *C. glacialis* or *Trinator* *imber*, is from 30 to 35 inches long, and 4½ feet in stretch of wings; when adult



Great Northern Diver (*Colymbus torquatus* or *Trinator imber*).

it is glossy-black with greenish and purplish metallic reflections on the head and neck, which, with the back, are marked regularly with white spots. The under parts are white, and the bill is black. *C. adamsi*, the yellow-billed loon, is somewhat larger. The black-throated loon or diver, *C. erythrorhynchos*, resembles the foregoing, but is smaller, with much of the head clear bluish-gray. The red-throated loon, *C. septentrionalis*, is much like *C. erythrorhynchos*, but is smaller still, and has a chestnut patch on the throat. Both the two smaller loons, the red- and the black-throated, are also called *spotted loons*, and a variety of the former, from the western coast of North America, is recognized as *C. pacificus*. (See *diver*, 1 (b).) The wild antics of the loon in escaping danger and its dismal cry (see *looming*) suggest the idea of insanity; whence the common (American) simile "as crazy as a loon."

loonghee, loonghie (lōng'gē), *n.* [*E. Ind. lōngi*.] A long scarf of silk or cotton stuff, usually of rich colors, used in the East Indies to wrap round the body as a waist- or loin-cloth. It is about 4 yards long and 2 feet wide.

looming (lō'ning), *n.* [*< loon² + -ing¹*.] The cry of a loon. It is a sort of wild moan somewhat resembling the howl of a wolf.

This was his [a loon's] *looming*—perhaps the wildest sound that is ever heard here. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 254.

loony (lō'ni), *a. and n.* See *lunny*.

loop¹ (lōp), *n.* [*< ME. lōpe, lōupe, lōupe*; prob. *< Ir. Gael. lūb, bend*.] 1. A folding or doubling of a string, lace, cord, chain, etc., or a short piece doubled and secured to something at each end. By a loop is most commonly understood a part or piece of some material bent and secured in such a way as to form an eye or opening through which something can be passed; but it may be merely an unfastened returning curve in the material, the shape giving the name.

Buttons of orient pearls,
Which *loopes* of saur'd silk did circulate.

David, *An Extasie*.

I sold my sheep, and lambskins too,
For silver *loops* and garment blue.

Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, *Frol.*

The female figure reclining on the lid (of a sarcophagus) wears a Greek chiton of a thin white material, with short sleeves fastened on the outside of the arm by means of buttons and *loops*.

Brugs, *Brk.*, VI. 485.

2. Something resembling a loop, as the bend of a river; a link; a crook.

At another *lope* of the wall, on a ladder, there was the lord of Berseil, and fought hands to hands with his enemies.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxi.

Specifically—(a) In crochet, knitting, and similar kinds of fancy work, same as *stitch*. (b) A hinge of a door. (*Prov. Eng.*) (c) In railroad and telegraph systems, a branch line leaving the main line at any point and joining it again at some other point; a looping line, as a branch wire carried over to a side station and back. (d) In the theory of Riemann's surfaces, a line running from any point to a branch-point, then around that branch-point in an infinitesimal circle, and back to the original point by the same path. (e) A part of a curve limited by a cusp. (f) The ear of a vessel, as a stoneware jar, when approximately of the form of a half-ring projecting from the side or lip.

It has on its central band four projecting handles or *loops*.

Jewell, *Ceramic Art* (1878), I. 15.

(g) In *gun*, a small iron ring in the barrel of a gun. (h) The small ring at the tip of a fishing-rod through which the line passes. (i) In *anal.*, a looped vessel or fiber; especially, a nerve-loop. (j) In brachiopoda, the folding of the brachial appendages.

3. In *acoustics*, the part of a vibrating musical string (see *sonometer*), or, as in an organ-pipe, of a column of air, where the amplitude of vibration is at its maximum. See *node*.—4. In *mech.*, a slotted bar or ring at the side of any piece of machinery, designed to limit or control the movement of another part.—5. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees. The wood of these knots is curled and waved in grain, and is used to make veneers for ornamental furniture.

6. A small magnifying-glass.—*Crochet* and *loop*, an old term for *hook* and *eye*. See *hook*.

[Bede] that henget shall be with hole sylour,
With *crochet* and *loopy* sett on lyour.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

Pressed loop, in harness, a leather strap or piece of which the outer surface is ornamented by impression with a stamp.—*Frick at the loop*. Same as *fast and loose* (a). See *fast*¹.

loop¹ (lōp), *v.* [*< loop¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To form into a loop or loops: as, to loop a cord.—2. To fasten or secure with a loop or loops: as, to loop up a curtain.—3. To furnish with a loop or loops: as, to loop a cloak.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a loop.

The pathways wind and loop here and there among the ravines and around the mountain shoulders.

The Century, XXXVII. 422.

2. To move, as the larvae of certain moths, by forming loops.

They [leeches] move partly by *looping* with the help of their suckers, and partly by swimming.

O. Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 300.

loop² (lōp), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also lōpe*; *< ME. lōpe*, *< OF. lōup* (dialect), *a narrow window*; appar. *< D. lōp*, a peeping-place, ambush, *<*

luipen, peep, lurk. Hence *loophole*.] 1. A narrow window; any small, narrow aperture; specifically, in *medieval fort.*, a small aperture for observing the enemy, for the discharge of arrows or ordnance, or to admit light; a loophole.

That no light *loope* yu at loner ne at *loope*.

Piers Plowman (C), xli. 262.

They found the gates fast barred long ere night,
And every *loup* fast lockt, as fearing *loos* despatch.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 10.

Some at the *loope* durst scarce outpeep.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

The same [wall] was very narrow in the top, not divided with *lopes*, . . . but inclosed with one whole and continual battlement round about.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

2. A gap in the paling of a park, made for the convenience of the deer. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. A removable fence-panel made of parallel wooden bars, generally united by transverse braces or crosspieces, used as a substitute for an ordinary fence-gate. Instead of being hinged, it is generally supported by notched brackets, or other supports adapted to receive the ends of the bars.

loop³, *n.* See *loupe*.

loop-bolt (lōp'bōlt), *n.* In a vehicle, a bolt with an ornamental head used to fasten the body-loop to the running-gear.

looper (lō'pēr), *n.* [*< loop¹ + -er¹*.] 1. In *entom.*, a measuring-worm; a geometrid larva: same as *geometer*, 3. Hence—2, *pl.* The adult geometrid moths, *Geometridæ* or *Geometrina*. Also called *measured-moths* and *land-measurers*.—3. An implement used in uniting the ends of strips cut from rags for the wool or filling of rag carpets. It is a blade with a point and an eye, through which the end of a strip is passed. With the point of the blade the end of another strip is perforated; the end of the first strip, held by the eye, is then put through the perforation in the second, and the strips are looped together.

loop-head (lōp'hēd), *n.* In a vehicle, the swell and eye on the end of a body-loop. *E. H. Knight*.

loop-holder (lōp'hōl'dēr), *n.* A carriage-iron by which the loop of a strap is attached to the running-gear or the bed. *E. H. Knight*.

loophole (lōp'hōl), *n.* [*< loop² + hole¹*.] 1. A small aperture, narrow toward the outside and splayed within, in the walls of a fortification or of any similar structure, through which small-arms may be fired at an enemy, or observations may be taken.

No stirring out, no peeping through a *loop-hole*,
But straight saluted with an armed dart.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iv. 2.

2. An opening into or out of anything; a hole or aperture that gives a passage or the means of escape: often used figuratively, and especially of an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion.

Tends his pasturing herds
At *loopholes* cut through thicket shade.

Milton, P. L., ix. 1110.

He was only indignant that a few narrow and almost impossible *loop-holes* had been left, through which those who had offended might effect their escape.

Moley, *Dutch Republic*, II. 97.

loopholed (lōp'hōld), *a.* Furnished with *loopholes*; having holes or openings for outlook, discharge of firearms, escape, etc.

But if those fall,

Yet this uneasy *loop-holed* gael,
In which ye're hampered by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. 1. 608.

loople, *a.* See *loopy*.

looping-snail (lō'ping-snaɪ), *n.* A snail of the genus *Truncatella* which walks by contracting and expanding the space between the lips and the foot, like a looping caterpillar.

looping-worm (lō'ping-wērm), *n.* Same as *loop-worm*.

looplight (lōp'līt), *n.* A small, narrow window in a wall, turret, or the like; a loophole, especially for the admission of light.

loop-shell guard (lōp'shel gārd). A sword-guard of such form that a loop or ring attached to the cross-guard, through which the finger may be passed, is protected in its turn by a shell forming an additional or outer guard. Compare *cup-guard*.

loop-test (lōp'test), *n.* A method of testing for the position of a fault or defect in the insulation of a telegraph-line or -cable. It consists in making the two parts of the faulty line two sides of the Wheatstone's bridge (see *resistance*), the fault, through the earth, being made one of the junctions of the bridge.

loopwork (lōp'wērk), *n.* Work consisting of loops or looped stitches.

By leaving portions of the silk *loopwork* uncut a less raised pile is produced.

Art Journal, XLVIII. 379.

loopworm (lōp'wērm), *n.* A looper: same as *geometer*, 3. Also *looping-worm*.

loopy (lō'pi), *a.* [*Also loope*; origin uncertain: cf. *loop²*.] Decisive; crafty.

loop-yoke (lōp'yōk), *n.* In a vehicle, the loop for the strap by which the swaying of the body is limited. *E. H. Knight*.

loord¹, *n.* See *loord²*.

loost¹, *n.* See *loos²*.

loose (lōs), *a. and n.* [*< ME. loos, los, louse, louse*, *lause*, a var. (due to the verb, or to the influence of *D. loos*, etc.) of *lees, les*, *< AS. leda*, *loose*, *false*, = *OS. lōs* = *OFries. las* = *MD. loos*, *loose*, *false*, *D. los*, *loose*, *loos*, *false*, = *MLG. lōs, los* = *OHG. MHG. lōs*, *loose*, *false*, *G. los*, *loose*, = *Icel. laus* = *Dan. Sw. lōs*, *loose*, = *Goth. laus*, empty, vain; from the root **lus* of *AS. leodan*, *loose*: see *loane*, *v.*, *leese¹*, *loes¹*, and *leane³*. The *AS. adj. leda* is also the source of the *E. suffix -less*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* 1. Not fast or confined; not fastened; unattached; free from restraint or obligation; not bound to another or together; without bonds, ties, or attachments; at liberty: as, *loose* sheets of a book; *loose* tresses of hair; *loose* change in one's pocket; to break *loose*; to be set *loose*; to cut *loose* from bad habits.

When I had al this folke beholde
And founde me *loos* and noght yholde.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 1396.

Than pitie of my person pricked his hert,
He delivert me *loose*, & my life felow.

Alphonsus the freike.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13190.

Lo, I see four men *loose*, walking in the midst of the fre.

Dan. ill. 25.

Pretending Religion and the Law of God is to set all things *loose*.

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 104.

War wearied bath perform'd what war can do,
And to disorder'd rage let *loose* the reins.

Milton, P. L., vi. 606.

Rills that . . . chiming as they fall
Upon *loose* pebbles, *lose* themselves at length.

Cowper, *Task*, I. 194.

Horses breaking *loose* in the compound outside.

W. H. Russell, *Mary in India*, II. 72.

2. Not tight or close; without close union or adjustment; slightly or slackly joined: as, a *loose* knot; *loose* garments; a *loose* league or confederation.

Now does he feel his title

Hang *loose* about him, like a giant's robe

Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 2. 21.

The light and lustrous curls . . . were parol'd with dust,
Or clotted into points and hanging *loose*.

Tennyson, *Passing of Arthur*.

3. Not dense or compact; having interstices or intervals; open or expanded: as, cloth of *loose* texture; a *loose* order of battle.

With horse and chariots rank'd in *loose* array.

Milton, P. L., ii. 887.

4. Not concise or condensed; wanting precision or connection of parts; diffuse; rambling: as, a *loose* style of writing; *loose* reasoning; a *loose* array of facts.

Both, hote, lustie, and plaine speakers, but colde, *loose*,
and rough writers. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 116.

He dodged me with a long and *loose* account.

Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

5. Not exact in meaning; indefinite; vague; uncertain.

It is scarcely possible that language so *loose*, in a matter requiring mathematical precision, should have been unintentional.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 11.

The words in which the jurisdiction of these officers was described were *loose*, and might be stretched to almost any extent.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

6. Lax; relaxed; slack; wanting retentiveness or power of restraint: as, *loose* bowels; *loose* ties; a *loose* bond of union.

There are a kind of men so *loose* of soul

That in their sleeps will mutter their affairs.

Shak., *Othello*, iii. 2. 41a.

7. Lax in character or quality; not strict or exact; careless; slovenly: as, a *loose* construction of the constitution; a *loose* mode of conducting business; *loose* morality.

It is an argument of a *loose* and ungoverned mind to be affected with the promiscuous approbation of the generality of mankind.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 128.

So *loose* was the practice in assessment for these taxes that a perusal of the various writs for the assessment and collection is like reading the programme for the course of a procession that went another way.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, III. 76.

8. Lax in principle or conduct; free from moral restraint; wanton; dissolute; unchaste: as, a *loose* woman; *loose* behavior.

I would prevent

The *loose* encounters of lascivious men.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, ii. 7. 41.

lop or loose edges of') of *lop*¹, var. of *lop*². Cf. *F. lopin*, a fragment, morsel, from the same ult. source, namely *AS. leppa*, etc., edge, margin, etc. In this view, the word is not related to MD. *leppen*, D. *lubben*, maim, castrate: see *lob*¹.] 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; shorten or reduce by cutting off the extremities; cut off, as superfluous parts; trim by cutting: as, to *lop* a tree or its branches.

Have I with this one rapier
Pass'd through a field of pikes, whose heads I *lop*
As easily as the bloody-minded youth
Lop-off the poppy-heads? Ford, *Lady's Trial*, iv. 2.
Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, ii. 49.

There is another power, long used, but now *lopped* off.
D. Webster, *Speech*, Oct. 12, 1852.

2. To cut partly off and bend down: as, to *lop* the saplings of a hedge. — *Syn.* 1. To dock, crop, prune. *lop*² (*lop*), *n.* [*lop*², *v.*] That which is cut from trees; fagot-wood.

We take
From every tree *lop*, bark, and part of the timber.
Shak., *Hen*, VIII., l. 2. 96.

It is usual to take the *lop*, or smaller branches (for distillation).
Spenser, *Envy*, *Manu*, l. 8.

Lop and top. (a) The smaller branches and the tops of trees that are *lopped* off; fagot-wood.

A very large fall of timber, . . . one fifth of which . . . belongs to the grantees, Lord Stawell. He lays claim also to the *lop* and *top*: but the poor . . . have taken it all away.
Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, ix.

(b) Every part; the whole.
Now thyself hast lost both *lopp* and *topp*.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, February.

lop³ (*lop*), *n.* [*ME. loppe* = *Sw. loppa* = Dan. *loppe*], a flea; prob. < *AS. hleddan*, leap: see *leap*¹, and cf. *lope*¹. The *AS. loppe*, a spider, is by some taken to mean 'a flea'; but its other sense, 'a silkworm,' and its appar. var. *lobbe*, a spider (see *lob*¹), exclude this interpretation.] 1. A flea.

After this bore shal come a lambe that shal haue feet of lede, and hede of braas, an hert of a *loppe*, a swynes skyn, and an harde.
Caston, *Chron. of Eng.*, p. 60.

Grete *loppis* cure all this lande the flye,
That with bytyng makis mekill blure.
York *Plays*, p. 85.

2. A spider.
Thi riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a *loppe*.
Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, l. 2.

lop⁴. An obsolete preterit of *leap*¹.
Loparia (*lop*-pá-ri-á), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of heteropterous bugs of the family *Phytocoridae*, comprising the largest and most superbly colored members of the family.

lope¹ (*lop*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loped*, ppr. *loping*. [*ME. lopen*, a var. of *lepen* (*AS. hleddan*), perhaps due in part to LG. *loppen*, D. *loopen*, leap: see *leap*¹.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To leap.

This whinyard has gard many better men to *lope* than thou.
Greene, *James IV.*, ind.

2. To move or run with a long step, as a dog; canter leisurely with a rather long, easy stride, as a horse.

The most confirmed gait he could establish was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs, which those more forward assisted for doubtful moments, though generally content with a *loping* trot.
J. F. Cooper, *Last of the Mohicans*, ii.

II. trans. To cause to lope in going or running. [Rare.]

For seven or eight miles we *loped* our jaded horses along at a brisk pace.
T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 231.

lope² (*lop*), *n.* [*ME. lope*; < *lope*¹, *v.* Cf. *leap*¹, *n.*] 1. A leap.

I cannot do the author justice . . . without taking a large *lope* over the next reign.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 618.

2. A striding movement; a run made with long steps; especially, a leisurely canter with a rather long, easy stride, as of a horse.

The guards set Ashby through the hedge, and in a *lope* he turned up the tow-path.
The Century, XXX. 286.

lope³. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *leap*¹.

lop-eared (*lop*'érd), *a.* [*lop*¹ + *eared*.] Having ears which *lop* or hang downward; having pendulous ears. Also *lop-eared*.

loper (*lop*'mgn), *n.* A leaping man.

The high and mighty! God, what a style is this!
Methinks it goes like a Dutchy *lope*-man;
A ladder of a hundred rounds will fall
To reach the top on't.
Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, iii. 4.

loper (*lop*'pér), *n.* 1. One who or that which *lopes*. — 2. In *rope-making* (in the now nearly obsolete process of laying up strands in a rope-walk by the use of a whirl), a swivel placed at one end of the rope-walk, the whirl being at the other end. The yarns are attached to the *loper*, and the

twisting proceeds from it toward the whirl, the untwisted parts of the yarns being kept separate by the top, which, as the twisting progresses, is forced along toward the whirl.
lope-staff (*lop*'stáf), *n.* A leaping-pole.

A *lope-staff* wherewith men leape ditches. Cotgrave.
The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptliest wade.
Dryden, *Barons' Wars*, l.

Lopez gambit. See *gambit*.

Lopezia (*lop*-pé-'zi-á), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1791), named after J. Lopez, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Onagraceae*, the evening-primrose family. It is characterized by irregular flowers, with four petals (each furnished with a claw), one stamen which is anther-bearing and one which is petaloid, and an indefinite number of ovules. They are erect branching herbs with small red or purple flowers on slender pedicels in racemes or subcorymbs at the ends of the branches. Fifteen species have been described, all from Mexico and Guatemala. Spach, Endlicher, and other authors make this genus the type of a tribe *Lopezieae*.

Lopezia (*lop*-pé-'zi-á), *n. pl.* [NL. (Spach), < *Lopezia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Onagraceae*, typified by the genus *Lopezia*, and characterized by irregular flowers with one or two stamens and a loculicidal capsule. It embraces 4 genera of Mexican shrubs or herbs.

lopes-root (*lop*'pez-rót), *n.* The yellowish woody root of a prickly climber, *Toddalia aculeata*, native in the East Indies. It was formerly a noted remedy for diarrhoea, but is now disused except in India, where it is valued as a stimulating tonic.

Lophiids (*lop*'fi-'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophius* + *-idae*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Lophius*. (a) In old systems, a family of alleged acanthopterygians, including all the *Pediculati* together with the *Batrachida*. (b) In more recent systems, a family conterminous with the order *Pediculati*, and embracing the *Lophiidae* proper, *Antennariidae*, *Ceratidae*, and *Malioidae*. (c) In Gill's ichthyological system, a family of pediculate fishes with brachial apertures in or behind the inferior axillae of the pectoral fins, anterior dorsal ray superior, mouth opening more or less upward, lower jaw generally projecting beyond or closing in front of the upper, pseudobranchia with two actinosts, pectoral members little genuiculated, and ventral fins separated by a wide interval. In this restricted sense the family includes only the fishes known as *anglers* or *fishng-frogs*. Also *Lophiidae*, *Lophida*.

Lophiodon (*lop*'fi-'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *lóphos* or *lóphion*, dim. of *lóphos*, a crest, + *doon* (*doon*-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A typical genus of the family *Lophiodontidae*, from the Middle or Upper Eocene, differing from most of the family in having only 40 teeth. The dental formula is: 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. The animal was a tapirid. See *Lophiodontidae*.

2. [I. c.] A member of this genus.
lophiodont (*lop*'fi-'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*Lophiodont* (*-*).] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lophiodontidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A tapirid of the family *Lophiodontidae*.
Lophiodontidae (*lop*'fi-'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiodont* (*-*) + *-idae*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl ungulate quadrupeds of the tapirid series, having both the upper and the lower molars bilophodont, four toes on the fore feet, and three on the hind feet. It includes a number of Eocene genera representing the earliest and most generalized types of *Perissodactyla*, and ranging in size from that of a hare to that of an ox. The more primitive forms had 44 teeth, others 40. *Coryphodontidae* is a synonym.

lophiodontine (*lop*'fi-'ō-don'tin), *a.* [*Lophiodont* + *-ine*.] Same as *lophiodont*. E. D. Cope, *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 994.

lophiodontoid (*lop*'fi-'ō-don'toid), *a.* Resembling a *lophiodont*; having the characters of the *Lophiodontidae*.

Lophiodontoides (*lop*'fi-'ō-don-toi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiodont* (*-*) + *-oides*.] A superfamily of tapirid mammals, having the upper as well as the lower true molars without a continuous outer wall, but some or all of these teeth with two complete transverse crests. The group comprises the living *Tapiridae* and the extinct *Lophiodontidae*.

lophioid (*lop*'fi-'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. Lophius* + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lophiidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lophiidae*, as an angler. Agassiz; J. Richardson.

Lophiomys (*lop*'fi-'ō-mi-'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiomyia* + *-idae*.] A family of simulioid myomorphous rodents, constituted by the genus *Lophiomyia*. The skull is unique in some respects, the temporal fossae being roofed over by bony plates proceeding from the temporal ridge and malar bone; the molars

are rooted and tuberculate; there are no premolars; the clavicles are imperfect; the osseous is small; and the thumb is opposable.

Lophiomys (*lop*'fi-'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lóphos* or *lóphion*, dim. of *lóphos*, a crest, + *mys* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Lophiomysidae*. *L. imhausi* of Africa is the only species. A. Milne-Edwards, 1867.

Lophiostoma (*lop*'fi-'os-tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lóphos* or *lóphion*, dim. of *lóphos*, a crest, + *stoma*, mouth.] A genus of aspherieaceous fungi, typical of the family *Lophiostomaceae*, having the perithecia carbonaceous, and the ostecium large and compressed. The spores, which are oblong or fusiform, are plurilocular, brown or olivaceous, and frequently appendiculate. The species grow mostly on dead wood, decorticated twigs, etc.

Lophiostomaceae (*lop*'fi-'os-tō-mā-'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiostoma* + *-aceae*.] A family of aspherieaceous fungi proposed by Saccardo, typified by the genus *Lophiostoma*.

lophiostomate (*lop*'fi-'os-tō-māt), *a.* [*Gr. lóphos* or *lóphion*, dim. of *lóphos*, a crest, + *stoma*, mouth.] In bot., having the apertures or openings crested. Cooke's *Manual*. [Rare.]

lophiostomous (*lop*'fi-'os-tō-mus), *a.* Same as *lophiostomate*.

Lophius (*lop*'fi-'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lóphos*, a crest.] The typical genus of *Lophiidae*, originally including all the pediculate fishes, now restricted to the angler, *L. piscatorius*, and closely related species. See cut under *angler*.

lophobranch (*lop*'fō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. lóphos*, a crest, + *brachia*, gills.] 1. *a.* Having tufted gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Lophobranchii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Lophobranchii*.
lophobranchiate (*lop*'fō-brang'ki-ēt), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. lóphos*, a crest, + *brachia*, gills, + *-ate*.] Same as *lophobranch*.

Lophobranchii (*lop*'fō-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *lóphos*, a crest, + *brachia*, gills.] An order of teleost fishes having the branchial skeleton imperfect, the superior and basal branchiostyles and pharyngeals wanting, and the gills not tuft-like lobes, whence the name. In Cuvier's system it was the fifth order of fishes, defined as having the jaws free and complete, and the gills divided into small round tufts disposed in pairs along the branchial arches. The genus *Pogonius*, as well as the typical *lophobranchia*, was referred to this order by Cuvier. *Pogonius*, having normal lamelliform gills and being the type of a distinct family *Pogonidae*, has been removed from the *Lophobranchii* and referred to the *Acanthopterygii*, or to a special suborder *Hypostomoides* of *Teleostei*. The order consequently now includes only the families *Syngnathidae* and *Hippocampidae*, or pipe-fishes and sea-horses, constituting the suborder *Syngnathi*, and the *Solenostomidae*, alone representing the *Solenostomi*. (See cut at *Hippocampidae*.) All the *Lophobranchii* have a dermal skeleton composed of angular plates having a radiate or stellate ossification. Most of the species are marine. Also *Lophobranchia*, *Lophobranchii*.

lophodont (*lop*'fō-dont), *a.* [*Gr. lóphos*, a crest, + *doon* (*doon*-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontolog.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth thrown into ridges or crests, longitudinal or transverse: opposed to *bunodont*.

Lophodytes (*lop*'fō-di-'tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lóphos*, a crest, + *dytes*, a diver.] A genus of *Anatidae*, of the subfamily *Merginae*, having an erect semi-circular compressed crest; the hooded mergansers. *L. cucullatus* is a common bird of the northern hemisphere.

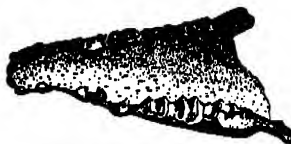
Lopholatilus (*lop*'fō-lat'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lóphos*, a crest, + NL. *latilus*, q. v.] A genus of tilefishes of the family *Latilidae*, having a large nuchal adipose appendage, whence the name. See *tilefish*.

Lophomonadidae (*lop*'fō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophomonas* (*-ad*) + *-idae*.] A family of flagellate infusorians. These animalcules are naked, solitary, and free-swimming, bearing a tuft of flagella at the anterior extremity, and having no distinct oral aperture.

Lophomonas (*lop*'fō-mō-'nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lóphos*, a crest, + *monas*, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Lophomonadidae*, founded by Stein in 1860. *L. blastarum* inhabits the intestine of the cockroach.

lophophoral (*lop*'fō-fō-rál), *a.* [*Gr. lóphos*, a crest, + *phor*, bearing, < *phéren* = E. *bear*.] In *Polysora*, the oral disk at the free end of the polypide, on which is situated the mouth: so called from the circle of ciliated tentacles which it bears. See *Plumatella*. This organ is circular in most polyzans, as the cyclostomous, chloetomous, and stenostomous forms, or the *Gymnolamna*, but hippocrepiform in the *Phylactolamna* or *Lophogoda*.

lophophore (*lop*'fō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. lóphos*, a crest, + *phor*, bearing, < *phéren* = E. *bear*.] In *Polysora*, the oral disk at the free end of the polypide, on which is situated the mouth: so called from the circle of ciliated tentacles which it bears. See *Plumatella*. This organ is circular in most polyzans, as the cyclostomous, chloetomous, and stenostomous forms, or the *Gymnolamna*, but hippocrepiform in the *Phylactolamna* or *Lophogoda*.



Lower Jaw-bone of *Lophiodon*.

The horn-shaped *lophophore*, such as we see it in *Phoronis* and in *Lophopus*, is probably the ancestral form, and has given rise to the two other extreme forms of *lophophore*—namely, the "probranchiate," associated with a great development of the epistome, and the "circular," associated with a complete suppression of the epistome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 483.

Lophophorinae (lō-fō-fō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophophorus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Phasianidae*, named from the genus *Lophophorus*, and containing also *Cerionis* and *Pucrasia*. These magnificent birds are known as *impeyans*, *monauls*, *tragopans*, *pucras*, etc.

Lophophorus (lō-fō-fō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *φορος*, bearing, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] 1. A magnificent genus of *Phasianidae*, type of the subfamily *Lophophorinae*; the *impeyans*. See *Impeyan pheasant*, and *monaul*. C. J. Temminck, 1815.—2. A genus of copepods. *Brady*, 1878.

Lophophytes (lō-fō-fī-tē-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < *Lophophytum* + *-es*.] A tribe of fleshy herbs of the natural order *Balanophoraceae*, based on the genus *Lophophytum*. It is distinguished from the other tribes of the order by the absence of a perianth in the staminate flowers, the two stamens with two-celled anthers, and the pistillate flowers with an adherent ovary. The tribe includes 8 genera and 7 species, all South American.

Lophophytum (lō-fō-fī-tum), *n.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Balanophoraceae* and type of the tribe *Lophophyteae*. It is characterized by having no sheath at the base of the peduncle, and by its monoclous flowers, both staminate and pistillate being inserted on a mammillated spadix provided with scales. They are smooth fleshy herbs, rising from a thick rootstock. There are 4 species, confined to the southern part of tropical America.

Lophopoda (lō-fō-fō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ποὺς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] A name of the typical *Bryozoa*, or fresh-water polyzoans, as opposed to the *Stomatopoda* or *Infundibulata*, or sea-mats. These moss-animals have the lophophore horseshoe-shaped or lip-shaped, whence they are also termed *Hippocrepia*, or, more frequently, now, *Physicula*. The name is derived from one of the genera, *Lophopus*, of the family *Physiculidae*, which, with the *Cristatellidae*, are included in the group. Also incorrectly written *Lophopoda*, *Lophopoda*.

Lophopittacus (lō-fō-pī-tā-s), *n.* [NL. (A. Newton, 1875), < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *πῖττακος*, a parrot.] A genus of pittacine birds, represented by the extinct crested parrot of Mauritius, *L. mauritanus*.

Lophornis (lō-fō-rnis), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1829), < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ορνίς*, a bird.] A genus of crested humming-birds, such as *L. ornatus*. They are known as *coquettes*. Also called *Belatrix*.

Lophortyx (lō-fō-rtik-s), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ορνίς*, the quail.] A genus of American partridges having an elegant plume of recurved feathers on the crown; the helmet-quails. There are two distinct species in the United States, the valley-quail of California, *L. californicus*, and the Arizona quail, *L. gambeli*. Both are fine game-birds, much esteemed for their flesh. See cut under *helmet-quail*.

Lophosteon (lō-fō-stē-on), *n.* *pl.* *lophosteae* (-ē). [< Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The median and single one of the five separate bones or ossile elements of which the sternum of a carinate bird usually consists; the piece or part of the breast-bone which includes the crest or keel: correlated with *coracosteon*, *pleurosteon*, and *metosteon*. *W. K. Parker*.

The extent of ossification of the *lophosteon* and *metosteon*, and the mode of their ossification.

Cross, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 143.

Lophotes (lō-fō-tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *λοφότης*, cf. *λοφός*, crested, < *λόφος*, a crest.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Lophotidae*, remarkable for the prominence of the forehead

bone-shaped, with the vent near the end of it, a short anal fin behind the vent, and the dorsal fin as long as the body.

Lophotragus (lō-fō-tā-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *τράγος*, a goat.] Same as *Elaphodus*.

Lophyropoda (lō-fī-rop-fō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. *Lophyropa*, prop. **Lophyropus*, < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, with a bushy tail (see *Lophyrus*), + *ποὺς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] In Latreille's system, the first section of his *Branchiopoda*; an indefinable group, containing certain larval forms (zoëae), the genera *Nebalia* and *Cuma*, and sundry copepod, ostracode, and eladocerous crustaceans. As subsequently modified, it became a more homogeneous group of entomostracous crustaceans, composed of the orders *Copepoda* and *Ostracoda*, which have leaf-like branchia attached to the feet, as implied in the name.

Lophyrus (lō-fī-rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Lophyrus*, < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, with a tufted tail, < *λόφος*, a crest, tuft, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A genus of mollusks of the family *Chitonidae*, or chitons. *Poll*, 1791.—2. A genus of saw-flies of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidae* and subfamily *Lydinae*, having one marginal cell on the fore wings, the male antennae pectinate, the female serrate, and the lanceolate cell with a cross-vein. It is a large and wide-spread group, of economic interest. *L. pinus* injures conifers in Europe, and *L. abditus* does similar damage in the United States. Fifteen European and about as many North American forms are described. Ichneumon-flies of the genera *Tryphon*, *Pentaneus*, and *Campoplex* are parasites of the larva. *Laboulbène*, 1802.

3. A genus of plant-bugs of the heteropterous family *Capsidae*. *Kolenati*, 1845.—4. A genus of iguanoid lizards. *Oppel*, 1811.—5. A genus of terrestrial columbine birds of the subfamily *Gourinae*: a synonym of *Goura*. *E. P. Vieillot*, 1816.

Lopidae (lop-i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Lopus* + *-idae*.] A family of plant-bugs formerly referred to the *Capsidae*, represented by the genus *Lopus*. In these bugs the body is elongate, its sides being almost parallel; the antennae are as long as the body, with the second joint twice as long as the first, and the third and fourth joints filiform; the rostrum reaches to the end of the metasternum; the scutellum is triangular and ocellular; and the elytra are longer than the abdomen.

loplolly, *n.* See *loblolly*.

loppard (lop'ard), *n.* [*lop* + *-ard*. Cf. *pollard*.] A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard.

loppe, *v.* Obsolete form of *lope*.

loppe, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *lope*.

loppe, *v. t.* [A simple form, from the earlier freq. *loppe*, *q. v.*] To curdle or coagulate. *Levin*, *Manip. Vocab.*, 169, 16.

lopper (lop'er), *n.* [*lop* + *-er*.] One who lops.

lopper (lop'er), *n.* [*ME. loper*, curdled, coagulated; cf. *D. lopperig*, gelatinous, Dan. dial. *lubber*, anything coagulated; prob. ult. < AS. *hlæpan*, leap, run, etc., = Icel. *hlappa*, run, curdle: see *leap* and *lopper*, *v.*, and cf. *lop*, *lope*, *loope*, *loupe*, from the same ult. source; cf. also *runnet*, *rennet*, < *run*, curdle: see *run*, etc.] Curdled; clotted; coagulated: as, *lopper milk*.

Dwelled in a dark dungeon,
And in a foul slede of corruption,
When he had no other fode
But wistom glet and *loper* (var. *lopyrde*) blode.
Hampole, *Trick of Conscience*, l. 458.

lopper (lop'er), *v. t.* and *i.* [In another form *lobber*; Sc. also *lapper*; < *ME. loperen* (in verbal *n. lopering* and *p. a. loppered*, etc.); cf. *G. dial. lübbern*, *G. liefern*, *geliefern*, curdle; a freq. form (whence the later simple form *loppe*) connected with *lopper*, *a.*, and ult. with *leap*, run: see *lopper*, *a.*] To curdle or coagulate, as milk which has become sour; clot. [*Prov. Eng.* and U. S., where sometimes *lobber*.]

Of his mouth a patus thing to se
The *lopper* blode in ded thraw voydis be.
Gavin Douglas, *Enaid*, x. 523.

lopping (lop'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lop*, *v.*] 1. The cutting off of all the branches of a tree, except the crop or leading shoot, for the sake of the profit to be derived from them, as contrasted with *pruning*, by which some of the branches are cut off for the sake of the tree.—2. That which is cut off; severed branches: commonly in the plural.

lopping-ax (lop'ing-aks), *n.* A small, light ax used for trimming trees.

lopping-shears (lop'ing-shērs), *n. pl.* Heavy shears used for trimming shrubs, hedges, etc.

loppy (lop'i), *a.* [*lop* + *-y*.] Hanging down: limp and pendulous. [*Rare.*]

A smeared and lippy shirt-collar.

Shirley Brooks, *Aspen Court*, xxvii.

loppy (lop'i), *a.* [*ME. lippy*; < *lop* + *-y*.] Full of fleas.

lopped (lop'ed), *n.* A North American herb, *Phryma leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis, whence the name.

lopped (lop'ed), *a.* [Also *lopsided*, *lob-sided*; < *lop* + *side* + *-ed*.] Inclining to one side; heavier or more developed on one side than on the other, physically or mentally.

I had rather the college should turn out one of Aristotle's four-square men, capable of holding his own in whatever field he may be cast, than a score of *lopped* ones developed abnormally in one direction.

Lowell, *Orations at Harvard Univ.*, Nov. 8, 1883.

lopstert, *n.* An obsolete form of *lobster*.

loptail (lop'tail), *v. t.* Same as *lobtail*.

Lopus (lō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Hahn, 1831), < Gr. *λόπος*, or *λόπος*, peel, shell, husk, bark, < *λένω*, peel, bark.] The typical genus of *Lopidae*, having the sides of the prothorax foliaceous in front. They are mostly small bugs of variegated colors, found on the foliage of trees and shrubs. The 30 species are mainly European, but some are South American and others Australian.

lop-web (lop'web), *n.* [*ME.*, < *lop*, *lob*, a spider, + *web*.] A spider's web.

In manner of a net or of a *lop-web*.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, l. 21.

As a *loppable* cloth from and gnattia,
Taken and suffer gret filis go.
Odoles, *MS. Soc. Antiq.*, 134, l. 267. (*Halstead*.)

lop-wood (lop'wud), *n.* See the quotation. [*Eng.*]

The curious customs of *lop-wood* or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.

The Academy, Feb. 4, 1883, p. 71.

loquacious (lō-kwā'shus), *a.* [= *F. loquace* = *Sp. locuas* = *Pg. loquas* = *It. loquace*, < *L. loquax* (*loquao-*), talkative, < *L. loqui*, speak, = *Skt. √ lap*, speak. From *L. loqui* come also ult. *E. eloquent*, *grandiloquent*, *magniloquent*, etc., *colloquy*, *obloquy*, *solloquy*, etc., *locution*, *allo-cution*, *elocution*, *circumlocution*, etc.] Talkative; given to continual talking; chattering.

The swallow skims the river's watery face,
The frogs renew the croaks of their *loquacious* race.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, l.

Blind British bard, with violent touch,
Traverse *loquacious* strings. *J. Phillips*, *Cider*, ll.

= *Syn. Garrulous*, etc. See *talkative*.

loquaciously (lō-kwā'shus-li), *adv.* In a loquacious or talkative manner.

loquaciousness (lō-kwā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being loquacious; loquacity.

loquacity (lō-kwā's-ti), *n.* [*F. loquacité* = *Sp. locuacidad* = *Pg. loquacidade* = *It. loquacità*, < *L. loquacitas* (-s), talkativeness, < *loquax* (*loquao-*), talkative: see *loquacious*.] Talkativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits.

Arbuthnot.

= *Syn. Loquaciousness*, garrulity, volubility, chatter.

loquat (lō'kwat), *n.* [*Chin.* (Cantonese dial.) *lukwat*, < *kuk*, a rush, + *k'uk*, an orange.] 1. An evergreen shrub or tree, *Photinia* (*Erythrina*) *japonica*, native in China and Japan, and commonly introduced in warm temperate climates. It is an ornamental plant, with leaves nearly a foot long, and yields a fruit of a yellow color, resembling a small apple.

2. The fruit of this tree. Also called *biwa*, *luk-wat*, *pipa*, and *Japanese medlar*.

loquela (lō-kwē'lā), *n.* [*L. loquela*, speech, < *loqui*, speak: see *loquacious*.] In law, an im-parlance; a declaration.

loquens (lō'kwens), *n.* [*L. loquens*, a talking, discourse, < *loqui*, speak: see *loquacious*.] The act of speaking; speech.

Thy tongue is loose, thy body close; both ill;
With silence this, with *loquens* that doth kill.
Owen, *Epigrams* (1677). (*Nares*.)

lora, *n.* Plural of *lorum*.

lora (lō'rā), *n.*; *pl. lora* (-rā). [NL., a false form of *L. lorum*, *q. v.*] In entom., same as *loré*, 4. *Kirby*.

loral (lō'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*loré* + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *soli*, or of pertaining to the lore: as, the *loral* space; a *loral* stripe.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a *loral* plate. Also *loreal*. **loranth** (lō'ranth), *n.* [*NL. Loranthus*.] A plant of the order *Loranthaceae*. *Lindley*. **Loranthaceae** (lō-ran-thā-sē-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Lindley*, 1835), < *Loranthus* + *-aceae*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the mistletoe family, of which the greater number are shrubs, or undershrubs, parasitic on trees.



Lophotes cepedianus.

and the procurrence of the dorsal fin, which forms a kind of frontal crest, whence the name. The only known species is *L. cepedianus*, a rarely found deep-sea fish of wide distribution, attaining a length of 5 feet.

2. A genus of raptorial birds of the family *Falconidae*. Also called *Basa*. *E. P. Lesson*, 1831.

Lophotidae (lō-fō-tī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophotes* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes represented by the genus *Lophotes*, of the group of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body rib-

They have an inferior ovary, and an ovule which becomes erect after the flower opens. The order comprises 12 genera and about 500 species, which are found throughout all warm and tropical regions.

loranthaceous (lō-ran-thā'hius), *a.* [*NL.* *Loranthaceae* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Loranthaceae*, or having their characters.

Loranthus (lō-ran'thus), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), *< LG.* *λῶρος, λῶρος*, a thong (*< L. lorum*, thong), + *Gr.* *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the type of the natural order *Loranthaceae* and tribe *Euloranthae*. It is distinguished from the only other genus of the tribe by having a fruit which is not winged and is usually a berry or a drupe. There are about 300 species, growing in all warm regions, with the exception of North America. The great majority are parasitic shrubs, generally with perfect flowers, which are small and beautifully colored, usually red or yellow. (See *mistletoe*.) Nine small species have been described, occurring in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, and also of Australia, New Zealand, and Borneo.

lorate (lō'rāt), *a.* [*L. loratus*, bound with thongs, *< lorum*, a thong, whip, lash, strap; see *ligate*.] In *bot.*, shaped like a thong or strap; ligulate; linear; much elongated.

lorcha (lōr'chā), *n.* [Said to be of *Pg.* origin; if so, perhaps a corruption of *Pg. lanchara*, a pin-nace, or of *lanchara*, a small coasting-vessel used in the Malay archipelago. See *lanchara*.]



Lorcha.

A light Chinese sailing vessel, built somewhat after a European model, but rigged like a junk.

lord (lōrd), *n.* [= *Sc. laird*; *< ME.* *lord, lovord, loword, lavedr, laferd*, *< AS.* *hlāford*, the master of a household, lord; prob. a contraction of **hlāfweard*, lit. 'loaf-ward', i. e. 'keeper (and dispenser) of bread', *< hlāf*, bread, loaf, + *weard*, a keeper; see *loaf* and *ward*, *n.* For the contraction of *-weard* to *-ord*, cf. *-ald*, *-old*, as in the name *Harold* and its *G.* cognate *herold* (see *herald*), contracted from *-wald*, *-weald* (*-waldā*, *-wealdā*). The name *hlāford* is peculiar to *AS.* (the *ICel.* *hlāvarðr* being borrowed). This fact and the fanciful nature of its literal meaning indicate that it was prob. orig. a poetical designation, which, like *lithama*, body (see *litam*), and other orig. poetical words, came to be adopted in prose, with consequent contraction and loss of meaning. Hence prob. *lady*, *q. v.*]

1. A master or ruler; a man possessing supreme authority or power of control; a monarch, governor, chief, proprietor, or paramount disposer.

They spoke all Greke, excepte the Venetians, that be lordes and gouernours there.

Sir R. Guyfords, *Pylgrimage*, p. 14. Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to express his indomitable power in what sort him best seem'd.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*. Who hath not learned, in hours of faith, The truth to flesh and sense unknown, That life is ever lord of Death?

Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scip.*, and in general Christian use, the Supreme Being; Jehovah: with the definite article except in address; also applied to Christ, who is called the *Lord Jesus Christ*, the *Lord*, or our *Lord*. The word *Lord* also appears to be used of the Holy Ghost in 2 Cor. iii. 17 (referring to *Rx. xxiv.*). In the English version of the Old Testament, *Rx.*, when so printed, is a translation of, or rather substitute for, the Hebrew *יהוה*, or *Jehovah*. In the English version of the New Testament it is a translation of the Greek *κύριος* (*Latin Dominus*), variously translated *God*, *Lord*, *Master*, *Owner*, *Sir*.

He saide, "Ye knowe well that now cometh the feste that our lord was Inne I-bore, and he is lord of alle lordes."

The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool. *Ps.* cx. 1. Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. *2 Cor.* iii. 17.

3. A title of respect formerly given to persons of superior rank or consideration, especially in the phrase of address 'my lord,' as to kings and princes, monks or other ecclesiastics, a husband, etc.: still used humorously of a husband with reference to his wife.

"My lord the monk," quod he, "be myrie of chere." *Chaucer*, *Prolog to Monk's Tale*, l. 38.

Art thou that my lord Ellijah? *1 Ki.* xviii. 7.

I oft in bitterness of soul deplored My absent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Penton*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, iv. 302.

4. The proprietor of a manor; the grantor under whom feudal tenants held, for whom he was to some extent responsible, and over whom he had authority. The word, with its meaning modified, is retained in the modern term *landlord*.—5. A nobleman; a title of honor in Great Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation: applied to peers of the realm, of Scotland, and of Ireland, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Archbishops and bishops also are addressed by this title. A nobleman is customarily addressed as *My lord*, and the holder of a noble title, whether by right or by courtesy, is frequently (a baron ordinarily) designated *Lord*: thus, the Marquis of Salisbury is spoken of as *Lord Salisbury*, his eldest son Viscount Cranborne (courtesy title) as *Lord Cranborne*, etc. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord Randolph Churchill* (son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough).

All marquises eldest sons are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barony, without any Addition of his Christen name; and all his other brethren *Lords*, with the Addition of there Christened name.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 27.

The title of lord belongs to all bishops in all churches, and not merely to those who possess a seat in the English house of lords, nor has it anything to do with a royal prerogative of conferring titles, not being a recognised grade of peerage.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 423, note.

6. An honorary title bestowed in Great Britain on certain official personages, generally as part of a designation. The mayors of London, York, and Dublin, and the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee have this title; also, all judges while presiding in court, and the members of the College of Justice in Scotland.

7. One who goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle. [*Prov. Eng.* (Suffolk).]

My Lord begg'd round, and held his hat. Says Farmer Gruff, says he, There's many a lord, Sam, I know that, Has begg'd as well as these.

Bloomfield, *The Horkey*.

House of Lords, the upper of the two branches of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting at present (1899) of 6 peers of the blood royal, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 22 marquises, 123 earls, 29 viscounts, 24 bishops, 319 barons, 16 Scotch representative peers, and 25 Irish representative peers: total 551. Fourteen of the foregoing are minors, and two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Irish representative peers. *Hasell's Annual*, 1899. Abbreviated *H. L.*—House of the Lord. See *house of God*, under *house*.—Lay lord. See *lay*.—Lodge lord. See *lodge*.—Lord advocate. See *advocate*.—Lord almoner. See *almoner*.—Lord and vassal, grantor and grantee in the feudal system.—Lord chamberlain, lord great chamberlain. See *chamberlain*, 1 (b).—Lord Chief Justice. See *justice*.—Lord high admiral. See *admiral*.—Lord high chancellor. See *chancellor*, 2.—Lord high commissioner. See *commissioner*.—Lord High Constable. See *constable*, 1.—Lord in gross, a lord irrespective of a manor, as the king in respect of his crown.—Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Justice General, lords justices. See *justice*.—Lord Keeper. See *keeper of the Great Seal*, under *keeper*.—Lord Lieutenant. (a) The title of the vicerey or royal governor of Ireland. (b) He is a member of the British ministry, and retires from office with the cabinet to which he owes his appointment. (c) In Great Britain and Ireland, the principal official of a county, who has under him deputy lieutenants, and controls the appointment of justices of the peace and the issue of commissions in the local military organizations. The office was originally created for the defense of the counties in times of disturbance.—Lord of a manor, one who possesses a manor having copyhold tenants.—Lord of appeal in ordinary, one of those members of the British House of Lords appointed specially, with exceptionally limited privileges and powers, to form with other peers an ultimate court of appeal. See the quotation.

The judicial functions of the House of Lords have been virtually transferred to an appeal committee, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and other peers who have held high judicial office, and certain lords of appeal in ordinary created by the Act. . . . The lords of appeal in ordinary are an entirely new creation. They hold office on the same conditions as other judges; they take rank as barons for life: but they are entitled to a writ of summons to attend and vote in the House only so long as they hold office, and their dignity does not descend to their heirs.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 765.

Lord of hosts. See *host*.—Lord of lords, in *Scip.*, a title of Christ.

The Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings. *Rev.* xiv. 14.

Lord of misrule, a person formerly chosen to direct the Christmas sports and revels. His rule began on All-hallow eve and continued till Candlemas day. Also called *king of misrule*.—Lord of the ascendant. See *ascendant*, 1.—Lord of the May. See the quotation.

It was customary to personify this famous outlaw (Robin Hood), with several of his most noted associates, and add them to the pageantry of the May-games. He presided as *Lord of the May*; and a female, or rather, perhaps, a man habited like a female, called the *Maid Marian*, his faithful mistress, was the *Lady of the May*. His companions were distinguished by the title of "Robin Hood's

Men," and were also equipped in appropriate dresses; their coats, hoods, and hose were generally green.

Street, Sports and Pastimes, p. 486.

Lord paramount. See *paramount*.—Lord President, the title of the presiding judge of the first division of the inner house of the Scottish Court of Session; the Lord Justice General. See *president*.—Lord Privy Seal. See *keeper of the Privy Seal*, under *keeper*.—Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. See *treasurer*.—Lord's Day, the first day of the week; Sunday.—Lord's domain, that part of a manor occupied by the lord, or held by tenants which can be shown to have been servile in their origin.—Lord's forehead. See *forehead*.—Lords marchers. See *marcher*.—Lords of Council and Session. See *council*.—Lords of justiciary, the judges of the Court of Justiciary or supreme criminal court of Scotland. See *justiciary*.—Lords of regality. See *regality*.—Lords of Session, the judges of the Scottish Court of Session.—Lords of the Articles, a committee of the Scottish Parliament, by whom the measures to be proposed in Parliament were prepared.—Lords of the bedchamber. See *bedchamber*.—Lords of the congregation. See *congregation*.—Lords ordinary, the five judges who form the outer house of the Scottish Court of Session.—Lord's Prayer, a prayer or model of prayer given by Jesus to his disciples. It exists in the New Testament in two forms (Mat. vi. 9-13; Luke xi. 2-4), and it appears in the Book of Common Prayer in a translation of the first of these slightly different from that in the King James Bible. It is used in some part of almost all liturgical services. In ancient eucharistic offices it regularly follows at the end of the canon; in the Anglican communion office, however, after the communion of the people. In liturgical use it is said sometimes with and sometimes without the final doxology of Mat. vi. 13 (omitted in the revised version), "For thine is the kingdom," etc.—Lords spiritual, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—Lord's Supper. (a) A sacrament or an ordinance instituted by Christ for observance by his followers, and consisting in the blessing or consecration of bread and wine with the words of institution (see *institution*) and the subsequent eating and drinking of the consecrated elements. See *communion* and *eucharist*. (b) The love-feast or agape, especially in the primitive church, whether accompanying the sacrament or apart from it.—Lord's table. See *table*.—Lords temporal, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—Meeze lord, one who, being himself a tenant, is lord of other tenants.—The Lords, the House of Lords, the upper house of the British Parliament.—The Lords' Act. See *act*.—The Lord's anointed. See *anointed*.—To be good lord, to receive into favor; take under protection.

And after this she may hym ones preye To ben good lord in short, and take hire leve. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 1558.

To be good lord and good devil, to be equally civil or complimentary to all, whether good or bad.

lord (lōrd), *v.* [*< lōrd, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To raise to the rank of a lord; hence, to treat, address, or acknowledge as lord or master.

He being thus lorded, Not only with what my revenue yielded, But what my power might else exact. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, i. 2. 97.

Not tho' all the gold That veins the world were pack'd to make your crown, And every spoken tongue should lord you. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

2. To rule or preside over as lord.

All the revels he had lorded there. *Keats*. *II. intrins.* To play the lord; domineer; rule with arbitrary or despotic sway: sometimes followed by *over*, and sometimes by the indefinite *it*, with or without *over*.

They preached and lorded not; and now they lord and preach not. *Lutimer*, *Sermon of the Plough*.

How dull and how luscious a beast Is man, who yet would lord & o'er the rest! *Dryden*, *Essay on Satire*, l. 2.

lorddom (lōrd'dum), *n.* [*< ME.* **lorddōm, la-vorddōm, laferddōm*, *< AS.* *hlāforddōm*, *< hlāford*, lord, + *dōm*, jurisdiction; see *lord* and *-dom*.] The rule or dominion of a lord. *Imp. Dict.*

lordesyn, *a.* A variant of *lurdan*.

lording (lōr'ding), *n.* [*< ME.* *lōrding, loverding, lāverding*; *< lōrd* + *-ing*. In the orig. use (def. 1) not dim., but complimentary.] 1. A lord; master; in address, in the plural, sirs; masters; gentlemen.

"Lordings," quod he, "in chirehes than I preche, I peyne me to have an herten speche." *Chaucer*, *Prolog to Pardoner's Tale*, l. 43.

Listen, lordings, if ye list. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. ix. 3.

2. A young or little lord; a lordling; also, a little lord in a derogatory sense.

I'll question you Of my lord's tricks and yours when you were boys: You were pretty lordlings then. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, i. 2. 62.

lordkin (lōrd'kin), *n.* [*< lōrd* + *-kin*.] A little or young lord; a lordling.

Princekin or lordkin from his earliest days has nurses, dependants, governesses, little friends, schoolfellows, . . . flattering him and doing him honour.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, III.

lordless (lōrd'les), *a.* [*< ME.* **lordles, loverdles*, *< AS.* *hlāfordlede*, having no lord, *< hlāford*, lord, + *-less*, *E. -less*.] Without a lord or feudal protector; not dependent upon a lord or superior.

The *lordless* man was liable to be slain as an outlaw by any one who met him.

Sw. E. Crony, Eng. Constitution, p. 48.

lord-lieutenancy (lórd-lí-ten'án-sí), *n.* The office of lord lieutenant. See *lord*.

Carteret, turned out of the *lord-lieutenancy* about the same time, was now in open opposition.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 108.

lordlike (lórd'lík), *a.* [*< lord + like², a. < lordly.*] 1. Befitting or like a lord; lordly.—2. Haughty; proud; insolent.

lordliness (lórd'lí-nes), *n.* 1. The state of lordly dignity; high station.—2. Lordly pride; haughtiness.

lordling (lórd'líng), *n.* [*< ME. *lordling, lord-ling; < lord + -ling.*] A little or diminutive lord; used commonly in a derogatory or contemptuous sense.

lordly (lórd'lí), *a.* [*< ME. lordlich, loerdlich; < lord + -ly¹.*] 1. Of the character or quality of a lord; having high or noble rank; noble; aristocratic.

In sight of England and her *lordly* peers.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 1. 11.

2. Pertaining to or befitting a lord; characteristic of lordship; large or grand in scale, size, or extent.

She brought forth butter in a *lordly* dish. Judges v. 25.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them.

South, Sermons.

3. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton, S. A., I. 1418.*

—*Syn. 2.* Domineering, overbearing, lofty.

lordly (lórd'lí), *adv.* [*< lord + -ly².*] In the manner of a lord; hence, proudly; imperiously; despotically.

A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* furze. *Dryden.*

lordolatry (lórd-dol'á-trí), *n.* [*< lord + Gr. λατρεία, worship; after idolatry, etc.*] Lord-worship; excessive respect for the nobility. [Humorous.]

But how should it be otherwise in a country where *Lordolatry* is part of our creed, and where our children are brought up to respect the Peerage as the Englishman's second Bible? *Theobald, Book of Snobs, III.*

lordosis (lórd-dó'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λόδος, a bending (back in the manner described), < λοδω, bend back, < λοδός, bent back so as to advance the lower part of the body.*] In *pathol.*: (a) Abnormal curvature of the spinal column, with the convexity toward the front, in distinction from *kyphosis*, in which the convexity is toward the back, and from *scoliois*, or lateral curvature. (b) Any abnormal curvature of the bones.

lords-and-ladies (lórdz-and-lá'dis), *n.* 1. The plant cuckoo-pint or wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*: in allusion to its light- and dark-colored spadices, which suggest the two sexes. See *Arum, Araceae, and bulls-and-ovens*.—2. The harlequin duck, *Histrionicus minutus*, on some parts of the North Atlantic coast of North America. See cut under *harlequin, a.*

lordship (lórd'shíp), *n.* [*< ME. lordschipe, *loverschipe, laverschape, < AS. hlafordscipe, lordship, dominion, < hlaford, lord, + -scipe, E. -ship; see lord and -ship.*] 1. The authority or power of a lord or ruler; dominion; sovereignty.

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. *Mark x. 42.*

2. The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a seignior, domain, or manor.

And the King of Hungary is a great Lord and a myghty, and holdeth grete *lordshippes* and meche Lord in his Hand. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 6.*

What lands and *lordships* for their own know
My quondam barber. *Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 358.*

3. The state or dignity of a lord or nobleman: chiefly [cap.], with *his* or *your*, as a title used in addressing or mentioning a nobleman, except a duke or an archbishop, who has the title of *Grace* (*his* or *your*).—4. In *commerce*, a royalty.

The plan proposed of a fixed *lordship* or percentage on sales seems the only proposal which meets all the difficulties of the case. *Nineteenth Century, XXII. 612.*

lordship, *v. t.* [ME. *lordschipen*; *< lordship, n.*] To exercise domination over.

lord's-room (lórdz'róm), *n.* The stage-box in a theater.

He pours them out as familiarly as if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them out of the stage in the lord's room. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.*

lordswike, *n.* [ME., earlier *loerdswike, lavedswike*, *< AS. hlafordswica*, a betrayer of his lord, a traitor, *< hlaford, lord, + swica, betrayer, < swican, betray.*] One who is disloyal; a traitor.

For that he was *lordswik*, first he was to draw.

Excursion of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 280).

lordwood (lórd'wúd), *n.* [Trans. of Cypriote name, *Xylon Effendi*, Gr. *ἐύων, wood*; Turk. *effendi*: see *effendi*.] The tree *Liquidambar orientalis*, of Asia Minor. It yields the liquid storax.

lore (lór), *n.* [Also dial. or var. *lear, lair* (see *lear*, *n.*); *< ME. lore, lare, < AS. lār (= OS. lara = OFries. lare, NFries. leere = D. leer = MLG. lere, lare = OHG. lara, MHG. lere, G. lehre; Sw. lara = Dan. lare, after G.), teaching, doctrine, learning; connected with the factitive verb lāran, teach, from the verb seen in Goth. lēisan, pret. pres. lais, find out; whence also ult. E. learn: see *lear*, *v.*, and *learn*.] 1. That which is taught; instruction; counsel; admonition; teaching; lesson.*

Thy wille vn-to them taughte hane I,
That wolde vn-to my *lore* enclyne.

York Plays, p. 457.

Let this proverb a *lore* unto you be.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 307.

But these conditions doe to him propound:

That, if I vanquish him, he shall obey

My law, and ever to my *lore* be bound.

Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 49.

2. That which is learned; any store of knowledge; learning; erudition.

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore*.

Pope, Dunciad, III. 102.

The gentle dainties

Showed me the *lore* of colors and of sounds.

Emerson, Masketaguid.

—*Syn. 2.* Learning, Erudition, etc. (see *literature*), attainments, acquirements.

lore, *n.* [Preterit and past participle of *loose*.]

lore, *n.* [ME., usually *lure, lyre, < AS. lyre, loss, < lōsan, pp. loren, lose: see loose, lose.*]

Loss.

Of loos, of *lore*, and of wynnynge.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1068.

lore (lór), *n.* [*< F. lore, < L. lorum, a thong, lash, whip, strap: see lorate.*] 1. Anything suggesting a thong.

About the which two Serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*,
And by the talles together firmly bound.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 42.

2. In *ornith.*, the side of the head between the eye and the base of the upper mandible. This space is definitely marked in some birds, as herons and grebes, by being naked; and in others by some special kind of feathering, as the bristly plumes of a hawk.

3. In *herpet.*, a region on the side of the head between the eye and the nostril, where certain plates called *lorals* may be present.—4. In *entom.*, a corneous angular process in the mouth of some insects, by means of which the trophi are put forth or retracted. Also *lora*. Kirby.

loreal (lór-é-al), *n.* Same as *lora*.

The small shield on the side of the snout, the so-called *loreal*.

Günther, Encoy. Brit., XXII. 196.

lore-father, *n.* [ME. *lorefader, larfader; < lore + father.*] A teacher. *Hallwell.*

lorel (lor'el), *n.* [Also *lorrel; < ME. lorel, also losel, an abandoned fellow: see losel.*] Same as *lorel*.

loremet, *n.* See *lorimer*.

lorent, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lorn*.

lorey, *n.* See *lauyer*.

loresman (lór'mán), *n.* [ME.; *< lore's, poss. of lorel, + man.*] An instructor.

As his *lores-man* leres hym blisheit and troweth.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 123.

lorette (lór-ret'), *n.* [F. (see *def.*): said to be so called from their living at one time chiefly in the neighborhood of the church of *Notre Dame de Lorette*, 'Our Lady of Loreto,' in Paris. The church was so called as being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, who has this title from the site of a building at Loreto in Italy, called the *Santa Casa* ('holy house'), and alleged to be the Virgin's dwelling at Nazareth miraculously transported to Italy.] In French usage, a member of the demi-monde. A *lorette* differs from a *griette* only in living in a more showy style, and doing no work, being entirely supported by her admirers.

Loretine (lór-re-tén'), *n.* [*< Loreto* in Italy, with *ref.* to the Virgin Mary and her sanctuary at that place.] One of an order of nuns founded in Kentucky in 1812. They are occupied with the education and care of destitute orphans. They labor chiefly in the Western States. Also called *Sisters of Loreto*, and *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross*.

lorgnette (lór-nyet'), *n.* [F.; *lorgner*, spy, peep, perhaps *< G. dial. loren, look at.*] 1. An opera-glass.—2. A lorgnon.

lorgnon (lór'nyon; F. pron. lór-nyón'), *n.* [F.; *< lorgner*, spy: see *lorgnette*.] An eye-glass, or a

pair of eye-glasses, shutting into a frame which when in use serves as a handle, intended for examining objects at a little distance: also sometimes used as synonymous with *opera-glass* or *lorgnette*.

She raises to her eyes of blue

Her *lorgnon*, as she looks at you.

The Atlantic, LXIII. 618.

lori (lór'i), *n.* Same as *loris*, 1.

loria, *n.* Plural of *lorion*.

loric (lor'ík), *n.* [*< L. lorica, a corselet: see lorica.*] Same as *lorica*, 1. [Rare.]

Loric and low-browed Gargon on the breast.

Browning, Protus.

lorica (lór-í-ká), *n.*; pl. *loricæ* (-æ). [*L.*, a corselet (orig. of leather thongs), cuirass, any defense, fence, hedge, plaster, etc., *< lorum, a thong, strap: see lore*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a cuirass or corselet.—2. In the middle ages, a military garment consisting of a loose jacket of leather upon which rings or small plates of iron were sewed; also, a coat of fence of any kind.—3. In *soot.*, a case or covering likened to a coat of mail. (a) The carapace of a crustacean. (b) The organically distinct protective sheath or domicile excreted and inhabited by many infusorians, such as *Valoniola*, *Tintinnus*, and *Salpingoeca*, and also by some rotifers.

Loricaria (lor-í-ká-rí-á), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. loriciarius*, of or pertaining to a corselet, *< lorica, a corselet: see lorica.*] The typical genus of



Loricaria uracantha.

Loricariidae, loricated with plate-like scales, whence the name.

loricarian (lor-í-ká-rí-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Loricaria + -an.*] Same as *loricarioid*.

Loricariidae (lor-í-ká-rí-í-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Loricaria + -idae.*] A family of loricated nematognathous fishes, of which the type is the genus *Loricaria*. They have an elongate body covered with angular plates, a depressed head mailed above, an inferior mouth with reverted lower lip, the dorsal fin in relation with the abdominal region, and the ventral fins advanced to near the pectorals. The scapular arch is widened and flattened below, and the pectorals and ventrals expand horizontally. Nearly 150 species live in the fresh waters of tropical America. *Gonodonius*, *Gonodonoides*, and *Hypostomus* are synonyms.

loricarioid (lor-í-ká-rí-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Loricariidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Loricariidae*; a loricated South American catfish.

Also *loricarian*.

Loricata (lor-í-ká-tá), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. loriciatus*, pp. of *loricare*, clothe in mail, *< lorica, a corselet, coat of mail: see lorica.*] In *soot.*, a name having various applications. (a) In *mammal.*, the armadillos; the American mailed or loricate edentates, as one of five suborders of *Bruta* or *Edentata*. They fall into three families, *Tatusiidae*, *Dasypodidae*, and *Chlamyphoridae*. (See these words.) Originally named by Vieq.-d'Azur (1798), in the form *Loricati*. (b) In *Morrem's* system of classification, an order of reptiles, the loricated saurians, containing the crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, and corresponding to the modern order *Crocodylia*. (c) An order of eboanoflagellate infusorians, containing those which are loricate. *E. B. Lankester*. (d) In *icht.*: (1) A suborder of ganoid fishes. See *Chondrostei*. (2) The *Ottolidae*; gurnards or mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes. Also *Loricati*. *Jenyns*. (e) In *conch.*, the coat-of-mail shells; the polyplacophorous mollusks or chitons: so named from the overlapping plates of the shell, which resemble a corselet. (f) In *crustac.*, a division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, composed of the families *Scyllaridae* and *Palaemonidae*, having some of the feet not ending in pincers and no scale at the base of the antennae, and passing through a peculiar larval stage in which they are known as *plum-crabs*. See *Phyllosoma*. (g) Those animalcules which are provided with a lorica, as sundry infusorians and rotifers.

loricate (lor'í-kát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loricated*, ppr. *loricating*. [*< L. loriciatus*, pp. of *loricare*, clothe in mail, *< lorica, a corselet, coat of mail: see lorica.*] To cover with any material that serves as a protection or defense. See *lorica*.

Therefore hath Nature *loricated* or plated over the Sides of the forementioned Hole [the inner ear] with Ear-wax, to stop and entangle any Insects that should attempt to creep in.

Ray, Works of Creation, II. 264.

In the Mammalia the development of a dermal corselet is exceptional, and occurs only in the loricated *Edentata*.

Huxley, Ann. Vert., p. 42.

loricate (lor'í-kát), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. loriciatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Covered with defensive armor or with any defensive covering.—2. Consisting of overlapping plates; having a pattern as of overlapping plates; imbricated.

an epithet arising from the mistaken idea that the lorica was essentially an imbricated coat.—3. Having a lorica; loricated; inclosed in a shell, case, or some hard covering resembling a corselet or coat of mail.—Loricata femora, in entom., femora so sculptured exteriorly that they appear to be covered with a double series of oblique scales, as the posterior femora of a grasshopper.

II. n. A loricated animal; a member of the Loricata in any sense.

lorication (lor-i-kā'shon), n. [*L. lorication* (n.), a clothing in mail, *< loricare*, pp. *loricatus*, clothe in mail: see *loricate*, v.] 1. The act of loricate, or the state of being loricated.—2. A loricate covering.

These cones [of the cedar] have . . . the entire lorication smoother couched than those of the Fir kind.

Boyle, *Sylvia*, II, 1.

loricoid (lor-i-koid), a. [*L. lorica*, a corselet (see *lorica*), + *Gr. eidos*, form.] Resembling a lorica; also, loricate: sometimes applied to fossil footprints left by supposed shielded animals.

Loriculus (lō-rik'ū-lus), n. [NL., dim. of *Lorius*, a lory: see *Lorius*.] A genus of small lorics of the subfamily *Lorinae* (or *Trichoglossinae*); the hanging parakeets, or bat-parrots. They are notable for their habit of hanging by the feet head downward when asleep, and sometimes while feeding, and also for lack of the brushy tongue which the lorikeets possess.

lories, n. Plural of lory.

Lorinae (lō-ri-nē), n. pl. [NL., *< Lorius* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidae*, including the genera *Lorius* and its subdivisions (as *Eos*, *Loriculus*, and *Coriphilus*); the lorics. The definition of the group is not fixed; it is often merged in *Trichoglossinae*. The birds usually placed in it are for the most part of small size and very beautiful colors, chiefly inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago and Oceania. Also written *Loriana*, *Lorina*.

lorikeet (lor-i-kēt'), n. [*Lory* + (*parra*)keet.] A small parrot of the genus *Trichoglossus*, or, in a broader use, of the subfamily *Trichoglossinae*; a kind of lory. Most of them have a brushy or pencilled tongue, by means of which they feed upon the sweets of flowers and on soft fruits. See *Trichoglossus*.

lorimer, lorinert (lor-i-mēr, -nēr), n. [Also *lorimer*; *< OF. lorimier, lorimer*, a saddler, *< lora*, *lorin*, a bridle, *< L. lorum*, a thong: see *loric*. For the term *-im-er* instead of *-in-er*, cf. *latimer* for *latinor*.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler.

Brummenag is a town maintained chiefly by smiths, nailers, cutlers, edge-tool forgers, *lorimers* or bit-makers. *Holmshead*, *Descrip. of Britaine*, xxv.

Lorinae (lō-ri-nē), n. pl. [NL., *< Lorius* + *-inae*.] Same as *Lorinae*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

loring (lō-ri'ng), n. [Verbal n. of *loric*, v., = *learl*.] Instructive discourse; instruction. [Rare.]

Her wisdoms did admire, and hearkened to her *loring*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V. vii. 42.

lorion (lō-ri-on), n.; pl. *loria* (-i). [*< MGr. lupion*, dim. of *Lgr. λῆπον, λῆπος*, *< L. lorum*, thong, strap: see *loric*.] One of the stripes or bands on the stochiarion or alb of a bishop of the Greek Church.

Bishops . . . put on the stochiarion, which . . . differs from that of a Priest by being waved in white and red bands, called *loria*. These signify rivers of grace, and set forth the doctrine which should flow from a Pontiff. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, i. 310.

loriot (lor-i-et), n. [*< F. loriot* (OF. also *lorton*), i. e. *Poriot*, *< le*, the, + OF. *oriot*, var. of *oriole*, a witwall, an oriole: see *oriole*.] The golden oriole of Europe, *Oriolus galbula*.

The swallow and the loriot
Are not so swift of wing.
R. H. Stoddard, *Chinese Songs*.

loris (lō-ri), n. [NL. *loris* (F. *loris*, sing. and pl.); commonly said to be a native (E. Ind.) name, but according to Baird *< D. loeris*, a clown, booby, formerly adj., *loerisch*, *loersch*, clownish, *< loer*, *loerd*, a clown, fool, *< OF. lourd*, a stupid fellow: see *lourd*.] 1. The slender lemur of Ceylon, *Archomobius* or *Loris gracilis*, a primate mammal of the family *Lemuridae* and subfamily *Nycticebinae*; more fully called *slender loris*. Also *lori*; pl. *loris*.—2. [cap.] The typical genus of *Lorinae*, based by Geoffroy on the slender lori or loris of Ceylon, and the same as *Archomobius* of Lesson; extended to include the slow lemur, which is more frequently referred to a genus *Nycticebus*, *Stenops*, or *Brady-lemur*. The species are arboreal and nocturnal inhabitants of the East Indies. *L. gracilis* is remarkable for its slender form, disproportionately long limbs, the absence of a tail, short muzzle, and large eyes.



Slender Loris (*Loris gracilis*).

Lorinae (lor-i-nē), n. pl. [NL., *< Loris* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridae*, named from the genus *Loris*, in a restricted sense including only this genus and *Nycticebus*, in a wider sense including these genera with *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus*: in the latter use it is the same as *Nycticebinae*. The animals referred to this group are the slender loris, *Loris gracilis*; the slow lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus*; the potto, *Perodicticus potto*; and the angwantibo, *Arctocebus calabarensis*. Also *Loridina*.

Lorius (lō-ri-us), n. [NL., *< E. lory*, q. v.] A large genus of small trichoglossine parrots, type of the subfamily *Lorinae*; the lorics. The term has been used with much latitude, but is now restricted to the broad-tailed lorics, of which more than 30 species are known, all of the Australasian region, as *L. domicella* of the Moluccas. The characteristic coloration is red varied with blue; but some species are green, others brown or black. Several subdivisions of *Lorius* are recognised, especially *Eos*. The name *Domicella* is now much used instead of *Lorius*. See *out* under *Domicella*.

loric (lō-ri), a. [*< ME. lorn, loren, lora*, *< AS. loren*, pp. of *leosan*, lose: see *leasel*, *lose*.] 1. Lost; undone.

Wit-outin loue thou art *loric*.
Woe (whoso) hat nout loue were better on-born.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 235.
If thou readest, thou art *loric*!
Better hadst thou ne'er been born.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, i. 23.

2. Forlorn; bereft; lonely; as, a lorn widow.

But, as tenderly before him the lorn Ximena knelt.
Whittier, *The Angels of Buena Vista*.
"Yes, yes, . . ." cried Mrs. Gummidge, . . . "I know that I'm a lone lorn creature."
Dickens, *David Copperfield*, III.

Lorrainer (lō-rā-nēr), n. [*< Lorraine* (see *def.*) + *-er*.] A native or an inhabitant of Lorraine.

Lorraine (lō-rā-nēr or -nēr), a. [*< Lorraine* + *-ee*.] Pertaining to the ancient duchy or to the later province of Lorraine, or to the inhabitants of Lorraine. Since 1871 it has been divided between France and Germany.

Lorraine shales. See *shale*.

lorrel, n. Same as *lorel*.

lorry (lō-ri), n.; pl. *lorries* (-iz). [Also *lorrie*, *lurry*; cf. *E. dial. lurry*, pull or drag.] 1. In mining, a running bridge over a sinking-pit top, upon which the bowk is placed after it is brought up for emptying. *Gresley*, [Yorkshire].—2. A long wagon, consisting of a nearly flat platform (with a very low rim) set on four wheels, which are either entirely under the platform or do not rise above it. [Great Britain].

lorum (lō-rum), n.; pl. *lora* (-rā). [NL., *< L. lorum*: see *loric*.] In *zool.*, the lore, as of a bird or reptile.

lory (lō-ri), n.; pl. *lories* (-riz). [Also *lury*, *luri*; *< Malay luri*, also *nuri*, a lory.] One of a large number of parrots constituting the subfamily *Lorinae*, or forming a separate family *Trichoglossidae*; any brush-tongued parakeet, or lorikeet. They are mostly of small size and brilliant coloration, inhabiting parts of Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Oceania. *Lorius domicella* is a characteristic example. All the lorics properly so called are trichoglossine or brush-tongued, excepting those of the genus *Loriculus* (or *Coriphilus*); but the name extends to some similar parakeets of a different group, as those of the genus *Electus*. See *Lorius*, *Loriculus*, *Lorinae*, and *Trichoglossinae*. See also *out* under *Domicella*.

Gentle lorics, more beautiful in color than any, who sat on the Banksias like a crop of orrisman and purple flowers. *H. Kingsley*, *Hilliers and Burton*.

lost, n. See *lose*.

loseable (lō-zā-bl), a. [Also *loseable*; *< lose* + *-able*.] Capable of being lost; liable to be lost.

I heard him make enquiry whether the frigoric faculty of these corpuses be *loseable* or not.

Boyle, *Works*, III. 763.

Pencils and rubbers are about equally *loseable*.

The Nation, III. 133.

loange, n. An obsolete form of *loange*.

loard, n. [A var. of *loel*, with substituted suffix *-ard*.] A coward.

lose (lōs), v.; pret. and pp. *lost*, ppr. *losing*. [Formerly also *loose* (more or less confused with *loose*, untie, relax); partly *< ME. losien*, *< AS. losian*, become loose, escape, also *lose*, *< los*, a loss (see *lose*); but chiefly a var. of *lessen* (*> E. leese*) (pret. *les*, pl. *lore*, pp. *loren*, *lorn*), *lose*: see *leasel*, *< AS. leosan* (pret. *leds*, pl. *luron*, pp. *loren*), in comp. *forledean*. For the change of *AS. eo* to *E. o* (oo), pronounced *o*, cf. *choose*, *< AS. cōosan*.] I. *trans.* 1. To miss from present possession or knowledge; part with or be parted from by misadventure; fail to keep, as something that one owns, or is in charge of or concerned for, or would keep.

Rejoice with me; for I have found the piece which I had lost.
Luke xv. 9.

Thus they spent the next after-noon, and half the night, when the Spaniards either lost them or left them.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 63.

But, said Christian, are there no turnings nor windings, by which a stranger may *lose* his way?
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 101.

2. To be dispossessed, deprived, or bereaved of; be prevented or debarred from keeping, holding, or retaining; be parted from without wish or consent; as, to *lose* money by speculation; to *lose* blood by a wound; to *lose* one's hair by sickness; to *lose* a friend by death.

Hus bones for hus synnes sorwe they hadden;
And alle lewede that layde hond thereon *loren* lyt after.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 63.

Even as by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i. 1. 42.

Her [the Roman Catholic Church's] acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has lost in the Old.
Macaulay, *Von Ranke's Hist. Popea*.

3. To cease to have; part with through change of condition or relations; be rid of or disengaged from.

The offence is holy that she hath committed,
And this deceit *loses* the name of craft.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 230.

Nor is it a thing extraordinary for rivers to *lose* their channels, either choked by themselves, or by the adverse Sea.
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 73.

The mountains, lessening as they rise,
Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies.
Pope, *Autumn*, l. 60.

4. To fail to preserve or maintain; as, to *lose* one's reputation or reason; to *lose* credit.

Chusey boggled over his plate so long that Mr. Jonas, *losing* patience, took it from him.
Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xi.

I *lose* my colour, I *lose* my breath,
I drink the cup of a costly death.
Tennyson, *Elaine*.

5. To fail to gain or win; fail to grasp or secure; miss; let slip; as, to *lose* an opportunity; to *lose* a prize, a game, or a battle.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward.
Mat. x. 42.

What have you lost by *losing* of this day?
Shak., *K. John*, III. 4. 116.

Such delay might have *lost* the opportunity of relieving him.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 126.

The motion that the sum to be granted should not exceed four hundred thousand pounds was *lost* by twelve votes.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

See if you can't find out if the villain means to break jail. I would not *lose* having him hung for a thousand pounds.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 3.

6. To let slip or escape from observation, perception, etc.; as, I *lost* what he was saying, from inattention; we *lost* the ship in the fog.

7. To fail to profit by; miss the use, advantage, or enjoyment of; waste.

I am of the Opinion, That if any of our Nations would seek a Trade with them, they would not *lose* their labour.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 303.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men.
Pope, *Letters*.

All these signs, however, were *lost* upon him.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

8. To cause to miss or be deprived of; subject to the loss of; as, his slowness *lost* him the chance.

I pray that this action *lose* not Philaster the hearts of the people.
Beau. and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, IV. 4.

Sir, if that to serve you
Could lose me any thing, as indeed it cannot,
I still would follow you.
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, IV. 4.

9. To displace, dislodge, or expel. [Rare.]

A still soliciting eye, and such a tongue
As I am glad I have not, though not to have it
Hath *lost* me in your liking.
Shak., *Learn*, i. 1. 204.

Medi, pl. *lotus*, pp. *lotus* = OS. *lotan* = OHG. *lutan*, MHG. *lutan* = Icel. *lótta* = Goth. *lotan* (not recorded), obtain by lot. Hence, through *F.*, *lottery* and *allot*.] 1. A means of determining something by chance; anything (as dice, pieces of paper of different lengths or differently marked, so placed that these differences cannot be perceived) used to decide a choice, advantage, dispute, etc. See to cast lots, to draw lots, below.

Each mark his lot, and cast it in to Agamemnon's cauld. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, vii.

2. That which is determined or assigned by lot; that which one gets by the drawing or casting of lots, or by some other fortuitous method; a chance allotment, share, or portion, as of land, money, service, etc.

And all that fell in Robyn's lot

He smote them wonder rare.

Lyell, *Geats of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 114).

Judah said unto Simeon his brother, Come up with me into my lot; . . . and I likewise will go up with thee into thy lot.

Judges 1. 2.

His lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord.

Luke 1. 9.

3. Share or portion in life allotted in any casual way; station or condition determined by the chances of life; fortune; destiny: as, the lot of the poor.

Such is the lot of all that deal in public affairs, whether of church or commonwealth. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, iv. 14.

The lots of glorious men are wrapt in mysteries,

And so delivered.

Fletcher (and another), *Prophets*, l. 3.

4. Any distinct part or parcel; a portion or part separated from others of the same kind: as, a lot of goods; a lot of furniture. Specifically—

5. A portion or parcel of land; any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular use or purpose: as, a building-lot; a pasture-lot; all that lot, piece, or parcel of ground (a formula in legal instruments). In the phrase "lot, piece, or parcel of land," lot implies nothing as to the size of the tract, but when used alone it commonly denotes a small tract, such as a building-lot. But it may include any legal subdivision of land. Thus a quarter-quarter-section (40 acres) being a legal subdivision and as such marked as a lot of ground, is held a "lot" within the meaning of a homestead exemption law exempting "the lot of ground and the buildings thereon, occupied as a residence and owned by the debtor."

This report . . . assigns a lot for the maintenance of public schools in every township; another lot for the purposes of religion. *Bancroft*, *Hist. Const.*, II. 111.

6. (a) Proportion or share of taxes. (b) Tribute; toll.

In England he arered a lot

Of the house that comes smoke.

MS. Cantab. B. v. 48, l. 90. (*Hallivell*).

(c) In mining, dues to the lord of the manor for ingress and egress. [*Prov. Eng.*]—7. A large or considerable number or amount; a great deal: as, a lot of people: often used in the plural (and the plural even as an adverb, meaning 'a great deal'): as, he has lots of money. [*Colloq.*]

A great lot of evil spirits.

C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.* (*Barlett*).

That's a big lot of money. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, II. 2.

8. pl. A game formerly played with roundels on which short verses were written: used as a singular.—9. The shoot of a tree. [*Prov. Eng.*]

—Across lots, cross lots. *See across, cross*, prep.—City lot, in the United States, a rectangular plot of ground 25 feet wide and 100 feet long, these being the most common dimensions of the separate parcels of ground in American cities. It is commonly taken in such towns as a unit of land-measure.—Job lot. *See job* (b).—Lot of ground. *See def. 4*.—Lot system, in the law of registration of land-titles, the system which records all known lots within the district, and registers or indexes each conveyance or encumbrance in connection with every lot it affects, so that an inspection of the record shows each lot separately, together with all instruments affecting it: distinguished from the *block system*, or the record together of all instruments affecting any of the lots in a block—that is, any area, exclusive of highway, which is bounded by highways, leaving the searcher to form his own opinion as to whether a particular lot is affected or not.—Scot and lot. *See scot*.—To cast in one's lot with or among, to share the fortunes of (another or others).

Cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse.

Prov. I. 14.

To cast lots, to throw some object, as a die, for the purpose of determining by the manner of its fall some choice, a question in dispute, etc.

Lotus did thei last, for whom thei had that wo.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 124.

And they crucified him, and parted his garments, casting lots.

Mat. xxvii. 35.

To draw lots, to draw or take from an urn or some other place of concealment pieces of paper, or straw, etc., variously marked or of different lengths, for the purpose of determining, by the accident of drawing, some choice or question.

Let's draw lots who shall begin.

Shak., A. and C., II. 6. 68.

Vacant lot, a plot of ground on which there is no building; particularly, a small unoccupied lot among others that are built upon, in a town or city.—*Syn.* 2. Hay, destiny, fate, doom, allotment.

lot (lot), v. t.; pret. and pp. *lotted*, ppr. *lotting*. [*lot*, n. Cf. *allot*.] I. trans. To allot; assign; distribute; award.

Your brother Lorel's prize I for so my largess

Hath lotted her to be.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 1.

II. intrans. To cast lots.

A cowe [was given] to 6 persons or share, & 2 goats to 7 same, which were first equalised for age & goodness, and then lotted for.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 216.

To lot upon, to count upon; look forward to with pleasure: as, I lotted upon going to town. [*New Eng.*]

Lot¹ (lō't), n. [NL., < OF. *lote*, a pout; see *lot²*.] A genus of gadoid fishes of an elongate shape with villiform teeth on the jaws and vomer, typical of the subfamily *Lotninae*. The burbot, *L. maculosa*, is an example. See cut under burbot.

lot², lotah (lō'tā), n. [Also *loto*; E. Ind.] A globular or melon-shaped pot, usually of polished brass, used in the East Indies for drawing water, drinking, and ablutions.

The dismayed sirdar found the head of a fourth [kiltion] jammed in the neck of his sacred lotah, wherewith he performs his pious ablutions every morning at the ghaut.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 311.

lot³ (lō't), v. t. [ME. *loten*, *lotien*, < AS. *lutan*, lark (= OHG. *lūzen*, MHG. *lūzen*, lie hidden, lurk; < *lūtan*, stoop, lout; see *lout¹*.] To lurk; lie hidden.

He fond this holy olde Urban anon

Among the seintes burles *lotings*.

Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 186.

For outlaws in the wode and vnder banke *lotings*.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 102.

lot² (lō't), n. [*F. lote* = Sp. *lote*, < L. *lotus*, < Gr. *lōtōs*, lotus; see *lotus*.] Lotus.

As regards personal considerations, we were to abstain from . . . washing the head with mallow or *lote* leaves.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medinal*, p. 337.

lot³ (lō't), n. [*OF. lote*, *F. lotto* = Sp. *lota* (ML. *lōta*), a pout.] A gadoid fish, the burbot. See *lot¹*.

Lot⁴ (lō't⁴), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Lotus* + *-ea*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, typified by the genus *Lotus*, distinguished by their pinnate five- to many-foliate leaves with entire leaflets, and capitate, umbellate, or rarely solitary flowers. The tribe embraces 8 genera of herbs or suffrutescent plants.

lot⁵-bush (lō't⁵), n. The small tree *Zizyphus Lotus*. Same as *lotus-tree*, 1. Also *lot⁵-tree*.

lot⁶by, n. [Also *lutby*, *lutby*; < ME. *lotby* (pl. *lotbyes*); < *lot¹* + *by¹*.] A concubine.

And with me folowth my *lotby*

To done me solas and company.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6392.

lot⁷-fruit (lō't⁷), n. Lotus-fruit; especially, the product of *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lotus-tree*, 1.

lot⁸-tree (lō't⁸), n. [*lot²*, n., + *tree*.] Same as *lotus-tree*, 1.

Oh! what are the brightest (flowers) that e'er have blown To the *lot⁸-tree*, springing by Alla's throne,

Whose flowers have a soul in every leaf?

Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, *Paradise and the Peri*.

loth¹, a. and n. See *loth*.

loth² (lō't), n. [G., lead, a weight, = E. *lead²*.] A German unit of weight, varying in different localities from 225 to 270 grains Troy.

Lotharingian (lō-thā-rin'ji-an), a. and n. [*Lotharingia* (G. *Lothringen*, F. *Lorraine*) + *-an*.]

I. a. Of or pertaining to Lotharingia or Lorraine, an ancient duchy and later a province of France. It is now divided between France and Germany.

II. n. A native of Lotharingia or Lorraine. See *Lorrainer*.

Lothario (lō-thā-riō), n. [In allusion to *Lothario* (called in one place "the gay Lothario"), a character in Rowe's play, "The Fair Penitent." The name *Lothario* is an Italianized form of OHG. *Hlōthari*, *Ludheri*, G. *Luther* (> OF. *Luthers*, AS. *Hlōthhere*.] A jaunty libertine; a gay deceiver; a rake.

loth³, v. An obsolete form of *loathe*.

lothful, lothliness, etc. Obsolete forms of *loathful*, etc.

Lot⁴ (lō't⁴), n. pl. [NL., < *Lot¹* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Lot⁴*, with two dorsal fins (a short anterior and a long posterior one), a single long anal

fin, and perfect ventral fins. It contains the burbot and ling.

lot⁵ (lō't⁵), a. and n. [*Lot¹* + *-ine¹*.] I. a. Having the characters of a burbot or ling; of or pertaining to the *Lot⁵*.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Lot⁵*.

lot⁶ (lō't⁶), n. [= F. *lotion* = Sp. *lotion* = Pg. *loção* = It. *lotione*, < L. *lotio* (n-), also *lavatio* (n-), a washing; < *lavare*, *lavatus*, *lavus*, lotus, wash; see *lave²*, v.] 1. A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin.—2. A fluid preparation, wash, or cosmetic applied to the skin, especially the skin of the face, for the purpose of rendering it smooth, soft, or fair.

—3. In *phar.*, a liquid holding in solution various medicinal substances, applied externally to stimulate action, to relieve pain, etc.

lot⁷, n. See *lotto*.

lot⁸ (lō't⁸), n. Another form of *lot²*.

Lotophagi (lō-tof'ā-jī), n. pl. [L., < Gr. *lōtophagōs*, lotus-eater, < *lōtōs*, lotus, + *phagōs*, eat.]

The lotus-eaters; in *Gr. legend*, especially as given in the *Odysses*, the name of a people who ate the fruit of a plant called the *lotus*, conjecturally identified with various plants which have borne that name. Those of the followers of *Odysseus* or *Ulysses* who ate of it are described as being rendered forgetful of their friends and unwilling to return to their own land. In historical times a people known under the name of *Lotophagi* lived on the northern coast of Africa in Tripoli, and on the island of Meninx (*Lotophagi*, modern *Jerba*) in Tunisia. See *lotus*, 1, and *lotus-eater*.

lot⁹ (lō't⁹), n. [NL., < L. *lavare*, pp. *lotus*, wash; see *lave²*, *lot⁶*.] The washer: a designation, both specific and generic, of the American racoon, *Procyon lotor*, from its habit of dipping its food in water before eating it.

lot¹⁰ (lō't¹⁰), n. Same as *lotus*.

lotted (lō't^{ed}), p. a. Having a (specified) lot or fortune. [*Rare*.]

Some sense, and more estate, kind heaven

To this well lotted peer has given.

Prior, *The Ladie*, *Moral*.

lot-teller (lō'tel'er), n. A witch; a fortune-teller.

Witches, in foretimes named *lot-tellers*, now commonly called *soothsayers*.

A. Maunsell, *Catalogue of English Printed Books* (1566).

(*Encyc. Diet.*)

lottery (lō't^{er}-i), n.; pl. *lotteries* (-riz). [= D. *lottery* = G. *lotterie* = Dan. Sw. *lotteri* = Sp. *lot¹* = Pg. *loteria*, < F. *loterie*, lottery, a lottery, < *lot*, lot, share; see *lot*, n.] 1. Distribution of anything by lot; allotment; also, the drawing of lots; determination by chance or fate; random choice; matter of chance: as, the lottery of life.

Ajax. Who shall answer him?

Achilles. I know not: it is put to lottery.

Shak., T. and C., II. 1. 140.

Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and porting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lottery.

Stearns, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 14.

2. A scheme for raising money by selling chances to share in a distribution of prizes; more specifically, a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets, the correspondingly numbered slips, or lots, representing prizes or blanks, being drawn from a wheel on a day previously announced in connection with the scheme of intended prizes. In law the term *lottery* embraces all schemes for the distribution of prizes by chance, such as policy-playing, gift-exhibitions, prize-concerts, raffles at fairs, etc., and includes various forms of gambling. Most of the governments of the continent of Europe have at different periods raised money for public purposes by means of lotteries; and a small sum was raised in America during the Revolution by a lottery authorized by the Continental Congress. Both state and private lotteries have been forbidden by law in Great Britain and in nearly all of the United States, Louisiana and Kentucky being the two notable exceptions.

He (man) comes not into the world, nor he comes not to the Sacrament, as to a lottery, where perchance he may draw salvation.

Donne, *Sermon*, IV.

Lotteries, at this period common in all New England, had become a favorite resort for raising money to support government, carry on war, build churches, construct roads, or endow colleges.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 6.

3. The lot or portion falling to one's share; a chance allotment or prize.

Octavia is

A blessed lottery to him.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 248.

4. A children's picture or print. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lotto, lot¹ (lō't¹), n. [It. *lotto*, lot, lottery; see *lot*, n.] 1. A game played with disks and cards. Each disk has one number on it, and each card several numbers in lines. The disks are drawn from a bag, the number on each is called, and the correspond-

ing number on one of the cards covered. That player who first covers all the numbers of one line wins the game.
2. Same as *lono*.

lot-tree (lō'trē), *n.* A European tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *Aria*. Also called *white beam-tree*.

lotus (lō'tus), *n.* [*L. lotus*, *lotos*, < Gr. *λωτός*, the name of several plants (see def.). Cf. *lotē*.]

1. One of a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition, or in modern times associated with traditions. Aside from the Homeric lotus (see *Lotophagi* and *lotus-tree*), the name was also given to several species of water-lily, as the blue water-lily, *Nymphaea lotus* (*Nymphaea caerulea*), the Egyptian water-lily, *N. peltata* (*Nymphaea peltata*), and the nainumbo (*Nymphaea speciosa*), the Pythagorean or sacred bean, which grow in stagnant or slowly running waters. *Castalia mystica* and *C. myrica* are often found figured on Egyptian buildings, columns, etc., and the nainumbo, or Hindu and Chinese lotus, bears a prominent part in mythology. In the decorative art of India the lotus-flower is used especially as a support to the figure of a divinity or of a sage or deified personage. It is so represented both in relief or solid, as in bronze, and in paintings. Similar representations in Chinese and Japanese art seem to be derived directly from India.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Tournesfort, 1700).] A genus of leguminous plants, type of the tribe *Loteae*, distinguished by a two-valved pod and the pointed keel of the corolla. About 100 species have been described, which may be reduced to 50. They are found in the temperate and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia, also in Africa, America, and Australia. The plants are shrubby herbs, with peculiar quadri- to quinquelobate leaves, of which three leaflets are near the apex of the leaf and the other two are near the base, so as to have the appearance of stipules. The flowers are red, pink, or white, and disposed in axillary umbels. The pod is oblong or often linear, and straight or curved. Many of the species are cultivated. A general name for plants of the genus is *bird's-foot*. *L. corniculatus* is the common bird's-foot trefoil or clover of Great Britain, etc., also called *east-flower*, *finger-and-toe*, and by other fanciful names. Its herbage is highly nutritious, and it is a valuable pasture-meadow-plant, with taller fodder-plants, or in inferior soils. Some other species are also valuable. *L. Jacobina* is sometimes called *St. James's flower*, or *Jacob's*.

3. In arch., an ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily, *Castalia mystica*, frequently figured in the art of ancient nations, notably on certain types of the capitals of Egyptian columns.—*Blue lotus* of the Nile, *Castalia nymphaea*.—*East Indian lotus*, *Castalia nymphaea* (*Nymphaea pubescens*).—*Egyptian lotus*, *Castalia mystica*. See def. 1.—*European lotus*, a European water-lily, *Castalia* (*Nymphaea*) *thermala*. See *water-lily*.

lotus-berry (lō'tus-ber'ī), *n.* A small West Indian tree, *Byrsonima coriacea* of the *Malpighiaceae*, bearing edible yellow drupes.

lotus-eater (lō'tus-ē'tēr), *n.* One of the *Lotophagi*; hence, one who finds pleasure in a listless, dreamy life; a devotee of indolent pleasures; a languid voluptuary.

And round about the keel with faces pale,
 Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
 The mild-eyed melancholy *Lotus-eaters* came.
 Tennyson, *Lotus-Eaters*.

lotus-tree (lō'tus-trē), *n.* 1. A prickly shrub, *Zeyheria lotus*, native in northern Africa and southern Europe, yielding one of the jujube-fruits, a sweet and pleasant-flavored drupe of the size of an olive. The fruit is not equal to that of the common jujube, *Z. zizyphus*, but is much used for food where it is native, and furnishes a kind of wine. It is held by many to have been the food of the classical *Lotophagi*, as it agrees with the locality and description given by Polybius. See *Lotophagi*.

2. The nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*, bearing a small sweet berry, which has sometimes been identified with the ancient lotus-food. Also called *tree-lotus*. See *Celtis* and *nettle-tree*.—**3. The date-plum, *Diospyros lotos*,** an Asiatic tree, cultivated in southern Europe. Its sweet, barely edible fruit can hardly be the classical lotus. (Among trees that have been supposed to be the classical lotus may be mentioned also *Rhamnus lotus*, a North African shrub with a pleasant fruit, and *Neraria tridentata*, a thorny, desert-loving shrub, whose succulent fruit has a stimulating quality.)

loud (loud), *a.* [*ME. loud*, *lud*, < *AS. hlūd* = *OS. OFries. hlūd* = *D. luid* = *MLG. lūde*, *LG. lud* = *OHG. hlūt*, *MHG. lūt*, *G. laut* (not in *Seand.* or *Goth.*, the *Dan. adv. lydt*, loudly, being prob. of *LG. origin*), *loud*, = *L. "clutus* in *inclutus*, renowned, famous, = *Gr. κλυτός*, renowned, = *Skt. grīta*, heard, = *Ir. clūth*, noble, brave; orig. pp. with suffix -*ā*, as also in *cold*, *old*, *dead*, etc. (see -*ā*, -*ed*), of the verb represented by *L. cluere* = *Gr. κλινω*, hear, which also appears in *AS. hlutan*, *E. hlūt*, *hluten*, etc., also in *Gr. κλέος*, renown, glory, *L. gloria*, glory, *laus* (*laud-*), praise, *W. olad*, praise, fame; see *list*, *listen*, *client*, *glory*, *laud*, *loud*, etc.] 1. Strong or powerful in sound; high-sounding; noisy; as, a loud cry; loud thunder.

Curses not loud, but deep. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 3. 27.

The mill-bell . . . clanged out presently with irregular but loud and alarming din. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, II.

2. Uttering or emitting a great noise; giving out a strong sound; as, loud instruments.

Praise him upon the loud cymbals. *Pa. cl. 5.*

3. Speaking with energy or enthusiasm; vehement; clamorous; noisy.

No blood so loud as that of Civil War.

Cowley, *His Majesty's Return out of Scotland*, st. 6.

Hast. To me she appears sensible and silent.

Tong. Ay, before company. But when she's with her playmate, she's as loud as a hog in a gate.

Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, II.

4. High; boisterous; stormy; turbulent.

For if the French be lords of this loud day.

Shak., *K. John*, v. 4. 14.

5. Urgent or pressing; crying; as, a loud call for reform.

For, I do know, the state . . . for he's embark'd

Cannot with safety cast him, for the Cyprus war.

Shak., *Othello*, I. 1. 151.

6. Ostentatious; pompous; pretentious; boastful.

Many men . . . labour only for a pompous epitaph, and a loud title upon their marble.

Jer. Taylor.

7. Flashy; showy; overloaded with ornament or colors, as a garment or a work of art; conspicuous in manner or appearance; vulgar; overdone. [Colloq.]

This Edward had picked up . . . a much more loquacious, ostentatious, much louder style (of character) than is freely patronised on this side of the Channel.

Carlyle, *Sterling*, I. 2. (*Davies*).

Stained glass, indeed! loud, garish, thin, painty.

The Century, XXVII. 106.

8. Strong in smell; of evil odor. [Colloq.]

The natives keep their seal meat almost any length of time, in winter, for use; and, like our old duck and bird hunters, they say they prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly loud.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 473.

Loud pedal. Same as *damp-pedal*. = *Syn. 1* and *2*. Resounding, vociferous.

loud (loud), *adv.* [*ME. lūde* = *OS. hlūd* = *D. luid* = *OHG. hlūt*, *MHG. lūt*, *G. laut* = *Dan. lydt* (prob. < *LG.*); < *loud*, *a.*] Loudly; noisily.

And suppe not louds of thy Potlage, no type in all thy lyte.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Who knocks so loud at doer?

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 381.

Loud and (or) still, under all circumstances; at all times.

Karl! ne loto, lotoe ne stille,

Bacite no mau, blood ne bocu.

Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

loude, *n.* [*ME.*, also *lūde*, < *AS. hlūd* (= *MHG. lūt*, *G. laut*), sound, < *hlūd*, loud; see *loud*, *a.*] Sound. *Layamon*, I. 259.

loudful (loud'ful), *a.* [*< loud* + *-ful*.] Loud. The cornets and organs playing loudful music.

Marton, *Sophonisba*, I. 2.

loud-lunged (loud'lungd), *a.* Vociferous; bel-lowing. [Rare.]

Our Boanerges with his threats of doom,

And loud-lung'd Antichristianisms, . . .

Went both to make your dream.

Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

loudly (loud'li), *adv.* 1. With great sound or noise; noisily; clamorously; with vehemence or importunity; as, he loudly complained of intolerance.—2. Ostentatiously; conspicuously; showily; glaringly; as, he was very loudly dressed. [Colloq.]

loud-mouthed (loud'moutht), *a.* Having or talking with a loud voice; talking vociferously or clamorously.

As loud-mouthed and repulsive a set of political vagabonds as ever cavorted about principles or hungered after leaves and fishes.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 492.

loudness (loud'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being loud; great sound or noise; clamor; uproar; as, the loudness of a voice or an instrument.—2. Conspicuousness; flashiness; showiness; as, loudness of dress. [Colloq.]

lough (lōch), *n.* [*< Ir. loch*, a lake, lough, arm of the sea (cf. *log*, a pit, dike, small lough), = *Gael. loch* = *W. lloch*, a lake; see *lake*.] 1. A lake: same as *loch*, especially with reference to lakes in Ireland.

He [the piper] began to play on his Pipes, and all the Rats and the Mice followed him to a great Loud hard by, where they all perished.

Housell, *Letters*, I. vi. 46.

2. A cavity in a rock. [Prov. Eng.]

lough, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *laugh*.

louis (lō'ī), *n.* [*F.*, a coin, so named from *Louis XIII.*] A gold coin of France.—*Louis d'or* (lō'is d'ōr), a gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., and coined continuously thereafter until 1793. It ranged in value from about \$4 to \$4.60,

having, at the time of the Revolution, the intrinsic value of 22.60 francs. Under the Restoration the republican and



imperial 20-franc piece was styled *louis*, and is still sometimes so styled (instead of *napoleon*: see *napoleon*) by persons of legitimist principles.

louisette (lō'ī-zet'), *n.* [*F.*: so called from a *Dr. Louis*: see *guillotine*.] A former name (in French) of the guillotine.

Louisianian (lō'ī-si-an'ī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Louisiana* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Louisiana, one of the southern United States.

Is not this the very poetry of landscape, of Louisiana landscape?

Gayarré, *Hist. Louisiana*, I. 12.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Louisiana.

louisine (lō'ī-zēn'), *n.* [*< Louis* or *Louise*, a person's name, + *-ine*.] A thin and soft silk material used for summer wear.

Louis-Quatorze (lō'ī-ka-tōr-zē'), *a.* [*F.*] An epithet designating a style of architecture and decoration prevalent in France in the reign of Louis XIV. (1643-1715), and copied in other countries. It is especially characteristic of palaces and large mansions of that period. Externally the forms are in a freely treated classical style, and rustication is much employed; the windows are larger and the rooms more lofty and spacious than in buildings of the time immediately preceding, and there is a constant effort to attain majesty and sumptuousness. The palace of Versailles and the eastern colonnade of the Louvre are prominent examples of Louis-Quatorze. The style is characteristically illustrated in internal decoration, the favorite medium of which was gilt stucco-work combined in figures uniting lavishness with studied symmetry and balance of parts. The scroll and shell appear as familiar details, and panels—either rectangular or nearly rectangular in form, sometimes severely plain, sometimes ornamented—are commonly present as a main feature of the design. The classical ornaments and all the elements of the earlier Renaissance styles are admitted, but are treated with the modifications imposed by the spirit of the age. In decorative art the Louis-Quatorze style embraces several new methods of decoration, such as incrustated work and the free use of veneers of precious woods, as well as the mounting and ornamentation of furniture in elaborate designs of gilded bronze, applied as look-plates, hinges, handles, etc. The forms of panels, of pieces of furniture, and the like become more varied than in the earlier Renaissance, and the ornamentation has but little reference to natural forms. The richly inlaid furniture of Louis (see *bed*) surpassed all previous work of this kind.

Louis-Quinze (lō'ī-kan-zē'), *a.* [*F.*] An epithet designating the style of French architecture and decoration which succeeded the Louis-Quatorze style, and characterized the reign of Louis XV. (1715-74). In it the peculiarities of the preceding style are carried to extremes; the severe sense of proportion and measure which always characterized the magnificence of the seventeenth century is replaced by a complete disregard of symmetry and of the interdependence of masses, by an elongated treatment of the foliations of the scroll, and by a profusion of shell-work of cramped and fantastic but meaningless conventionality. In its most debased and tawdry form, ornament of this style is termed *rococo*.

Louis-Seize (lō'ī-sē-zē'), *a.* [*F.*] An epithet designating the style of architecture and ornamental design which prevailed in France in the reign of Louis XVI. (1774-92), distinguished by a return to greater simplicity than under Louis XV., and not seldom by the aim to reproduce classical architectural forms, as in parts of furniture, etc. The members of tables, chairs, etc., are very commonly slender, the moldings delicate and refined, the general forms right-angled and severe; but the surface decoration is very richly diversified. The arts of engraving, porcelain-decoration, tapestry, etc., were very prosperous and characteristic during the prevalence of this style.

Louis-Traize (lō'ī-trā-zē'), *a.* [*F.*] An epithet designating the styles of French architecture and decoration characteristic of the reign of Louis XIII. (1610-43), or in general of the first half of the seventeenth century. The architecture of this time is less light and elegant than that of the earlier Renaissance; it makes extensive use of orders based on the classical, and seeks to make them massive and big, carrying the columns from the base of the edifice to the cornice. High-pitched roofs continue in favor, as well as polychrome effects from the combination of stone and brick; and rustic work or boiserie is accentuated. In cabinet-work and decoration kindred elements of design obtain: pseudo-classical columns and engaged columns, often bossed, are usual, and are combined with entablatures, etc., following more or less closely the Vitruvian dicta. Carving in relief is abundant, and often good, but in general less delicate than that of the earlier Renaissance.

look, *v.* A dialectal variant of *look*.

The clear water in the spoon.
Row. of the Race, 1. 1864.

The fife route
That to this lady gunne louts
And down on knees soon to fall.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1704.

As oft as they named the Redeemer,
Lowly louted the boys, and lowly the maidens all courted.

Longfellow, tr. of Tegner's Children of the Lord's Supper.
The noble lords and ladies . . . throw largesse to the
knaves, who lout humbly.

J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, II. xxxiii.

24. To lie quiet; lurk. See *lote*¹.

Conquiesco, Anglice, to *loutyn*.

M.S. B.M. Reg. 12. B. 1, f. 88. (Halliwell.)

3. To loiter, tarry, or stay. *Hearne*. (Halliwell.)

II. *trans*. To bow down; abase.

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and louted.

M.S. for Mags., p. 303.

*lout*² (*lout*), *n*. [Not found in ME.; prob. < Icel. *lútr*, stooping, bent, < *lútr*, stoop, *lout*; see *lout*².] An awkward, ungainly fellow; a clown.

And that his [Adam's] Son, and his Son's Son,
Were all but Ploughmen, Clowns, and Louts.

Prior, The Old Gentry.

A stupid lout, seemingly a farmer's boy, in a grey jerkin
with his head bare.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

*lout*² (*lout*), *v. t*. [< *lout*², *n*.] To treat as a
lout; flout.

Louted and forsaken of them by whom in tyme he
myght have bene ayded and relieved.

Hall, Henry IV., f. 6. (Halliwell.)

Louted and laughed to scorn.

Udall, Rolister Doister, III. 3.

I am louted by a traitor villain.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., IV. 2. 13.

*lout*³ (*lout*), *v. t*. [Of *lout*¹.] To low or bel-
low. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

*lout*⁴ (*lout*), *v. t*. [Origin obscure.] To milk, as
a cow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

louter, *v. t*. [Early mod. E. *louter*; freq. of *lout*²;
cf. *loiter*, another form of the same word.] To
loiter or lounge about.

Loutryng and wandryng.

Eys Way to the Spytell Houe, p. 11. (Halliwell.)

louteringly, *adv*. In a loitering or idle manner.

Whoever wandreth about idely and *louteringly* is a
rogue or vagabond, although he beggeth not.

M. Dalton, County Justice (1630). (Nares.)

loutish (*loutish*), *a*. [< *lout*² + *-ish*.] Clown-
ish; awkward; boorish.

Loutish, but not ill-looking. *The Century*, XXVII. 183.

-Syn. *Churlish*, *Clownish*, etc. See *boorish*.

loutishly (*loutish-ly*), *adv*. In a loutish or
awkward manner.

loutishness (*loutish-ness*), *n*. The state or qual-
ity of being loutish or awkward; clownishness.

loutre (*loutre*), *n*. [F., an otter, < L. *lutra*, an
otter.] In *her*, the otter, used as a bearing.

loutrin (*loutrin*), *n*. [< *loutre* + *-in*.] An otter;
any animal of the subfamily *Lutrinae*.

louver (*louver*), *n*. [Also *louvre*, and formerly
louver, *lover*, prop. only *lover*; < ME. *lover*, *lovir*,
< OF. *lover*, *luwer*, *lover*, a louver, orig. appar.
an upper gallery, < ML. as if **lobiarium*, < *lobia*,
also *lobia* and *lodium* (used to gloss OF. *lover*),
a gallery, lobby; see *lobby*. The explanation
suggested by Minshew and adopted by Skeat,
that the E. word is derived < OF. *louver*, for
Fouvert, the open (space), opening (see *le* and
ouvert), ignores the real OF. form *lover*, *lovier*,
and is quite untenable.] 1. A form of lan-
tern or turret rising from the roof of a hall or
other apartment in medieval domestic edifices,
at first open at the sides. Its original function was
to supply an outlet for smoke from fires. After this use
was superseded by the introduction of chimneys, the *lou-
ver* was inclosed with glass.

It hath two rows of Pillars each over other, those upper
ones supporting the hemisphere, *louver*, or steeples, which
is wrought all with Musike works.

Purkas, Pilgrimage, p. 288.

A *louver*, or turrell in the roofe or top of a great hall to
avoid smoke.

Barré, Alvearis, 1580. (Halliwell.)

For all the issue, both of vent and light,
Came from a *louver* at the tower's toppe.

Death of R. E. of Hunt, sig. L. 8. (Nares.)

2. A chimney-fine. [Obsolete or Prov. Eng.]

There is a steeple deevily way looks downe,
Which to the infernall kingdome Orpheus guides,
Whose *louver* vapors breathe.

Haywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (Nares.)

Don't stop cowerin' in the' inn'. . . . Some day we'll
and as theod's got drawn up the' *louver* w' the draught.

Jeannie Fethergill, From Moor Iles, l.

3. In arch., a long window-like opening closed
with broad slats sloping downward and out-
ward. See *abat-vent*.

No lightness was with window, nor with *louver*,
But with continuall candle-light.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. 2. 42.

Coolers should always be placed so that the air has free
access, and to this end it is usual to make the walls of the
rooms containing them of *louveres*, which can be opened as
may be required.

Spenser's Works, Mam., l. 400.

4. The aperture in a dove-cote at which the
bird enters; also, the dove-cote itself.

Like to a Cast of Falcons that pursue
A flight of Pigeons through the welkin blew,
Swooping at this and that, that to their *Louwer*
(To muse their Hues) they hardly can recover.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Barres's Weeks, II, The Vocation.

louver-board (*l'v'er-bôrd*), *n*. See *louver*, 3,
and *louver-window*.

louvered (*l'v'erd*), *a*. Furnished with a louver;
constructed in the form of a louver: as, a *lou-
vered* window. Also *louvered*.

If "Miner" will cut *louvered* openings . . . in the sides
of the tapering neck that connect his 10 square feet fan
mouth with the 20 square feet tube. *Engineer*, LXVI. 217.

Louvered battens. See *battens*.

louver-hole (*l'v'er-bôl*), *n*. The hole or vent
at the top of a chimney by which the smoke
escapes.

Provide new locks and keys, and bars and bolts,
And cap the chimney, lest my lady fly
Out of the *louver-hole*.

Shirley, Honoria and Mammon (1659). (Nares.)

louver-window (*l'v'er-win'dô*), *n*. A long
opening in a bellry-tower, partially closed by
outward-sloping slats or boards called *louver-
boards* (corrupted into *luffer*- or *lever-boards*),
which are so placed to exclude rain, while al-
lowing the sound of the bell to pass through.
See *abat-vent*.

*louvre*¹, *n*. See *louver*.

*louvre*² (*l'v'er*), *n*. [F. *Louvre*, the name (of
unknown origin) of a building in Paris, an-
ciently a royal castle or palace, now a national
museum.] A fashionable dance derived from
a favorite song of Louis XIV.

As soon as the minnet was closed, the princess said
sotto to Harry in French, "The *Louvre*, sir, if you please."
This was a dance of the newest fashion.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 99. (Davies.)

She proposed herself for a *Louvre*; all the men vowed
they had never heard of such a dance.

Walpole, Letters, II. 194.

lovability (*luv-a-bil'-i-ti*), *n*. [< *lovable*: see
-bility.] Capability of being loved; possession
of qualities fitted to inspire love; amiability.
Also *lovability*. *Carlyle*.

*lovable*¹ (*luv'a-bl*), *a*. [ME. *lovable*, *lufabyl*; <
lovel + *-able*.] Worthy of love; inviting love;
winning; amiable. Also *loveable*.

And which ben hool and sooth and ohest and rightwys,
and *lovable* to yhe. *Wyckl*, *Laodiansia*, p. 100.

"There is something so soothing, so gentle, so indulgent
about Mrs. Percy, so *lovable*." "She is . . . very *lovable*—
that is the exact word." "I fear it is not English," said
Miss Hanton. "Il mérite bien l'étre," said Godfrey.

Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, v. (Davies.)

Elaine the fair, Elaine the *lovable*,
Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

*lovable*², *a*. [ME. *lovabil*; < *love*² + *-able*.]
Praiseworthy. *Halliwell*.

lovableness (*luv'a-bl-ness*), *n*. The quality of
attracting affection; lovable character. Also
loveableness.

Man for man, he [Wordsworth] was infinitely inferior to
Coleridge for personal charm and to Southey for general
lovableness. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 523.

lovage (*luv'aj*), *n*. [Also (dial.) *loveage*, *love-
ache* (simulating *love*), formerly *lovish*; < ME.
loveache (= D. *lavas*), < OF. *luvesche*, *lovesche*,
F. *lovache* = Sp. *ligustico* = Pg. *ligustico* = It.
levistico, *libistico* (ML. *lubesticum*, *libisticum*, *le-
visticum* (> AS. *lyfestic*, appar. simulating *lyf*,
love) = MLG. *lubbstock* = OHG. *lubesteco*, *lu-
bistechal*, MHG. *lubbstock*, *lubistocke*, *lubestech*
(simulating OHG. *lypp*, MHG. *lyppe* = AS. *lybb*,
poison), *libetstockel*, G. *libetstockel* (simulating
liebe, love) = Pol. *lubasoyk*, *luboyk*, *lubistok* =
Bohem. *lubecek*, *lubecek* = Russ. *lubistok* =
Lith. *lypshtukas*, *lybstos* = Lett. *lypstaga* =
Hung. *lestvan*, *levistikom*] (= Turk. *logostekon*, <
Gr. *lygostikon*), < L. *ligusticum*, *lovage*, prop.
neut. of *ligustus*, belonging to Liguria, < Li-
guria, Liguria: see *ligusticum*, *Ligurian*.] 1.

The umbelliferous plant *Levisticum officinale*, a
native of the mountains of central Europe, cul-
tivated in old gardens. It is sometimes distinguished
as *Italian* or *garden lovage*.—2. Another plant
of the same family, *Ligusticum Scoticum*, often
called *Scotch lovage*. The name extends also
to other species of the genus.

*love*¹ (*luv*), *v*.; pret. and pp. *loved*, ppr. *loving*.
[Also dial. (Sc.) *love*, *loo*; < ME. *loven*, *luven*,
loven, *luven*, < AS. *lyfan*, *lofan* (with short

vowel, depending on the noun *lyft*, love), orig.
**lofan* = OFries. *lovian*, *luvia*, *lovian* = D. *loven*
= MLG. *loven*, LG. *loven* = OHG. *lubbun*, *lubbun*,
MHG. G. *luben*, love; akin to AS. *loef* = Goth.
lubs, etc., dear, lief, < Teut. **lub*, be pleasing,
= L. *libet*, *libet*, it pleases, = OSlav. *lubiti*,
love (*lubi*, dear), = Bohem. *lubiti*, *lubiti* = Russ.
lubiti, love, = Lith. *lybu*, long, = Skt. **lubh*,
desire: see *love*¹, *n*., *love*², *lyf*, *believe*, *leave*,
liberal, *liberty*, etc.] 1. *trans*. 1. To regard with
a strong feeling of affection; hold dear; have
a strong regard for.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and
with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. Mat. xxi. 37.
Thou shalt *love* thy neighbour as thyself. Mat. xxiii. 39.

A maid whom there were none to praise,
And very few to *love*. Wordsworth, Lucy.

2. Specifically, to regard (one of the opposite
sex) with the admiration and devotion charac-
teristic of the sexual relation; be in love with.

The lady made gracie love of the kyng, for she wende
verily it hadde ben the Duke hir lord, that she *loved* moche
with a trewe herte. *Morin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

To see her is to *love* her.

An *love* but her for ever. Burns, Bonnie Lesley.

3. To have a strong liking, craving, or appetite
for; like; take pleasure in; delight in: followed
by a noun or an infinitive.

Lord! if ye go your Antate and honour
Lovers, flumyth this vicious error!

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 107.

I *love* a fat goose as I *love* allegiance.

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, IV. 5.

What a man actually *loves*, this he proposes to himself,
and strives to attain.

Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 98.

There is no place in the town which I so much *love* to
frequent as the Royal Exchange.

Addison, The Royal Exchange.

4. To caress; show affection by caresses: a
childish use of the word.

He climbed often into her lap, and, putting his arms
round her neck, *loved* her with his cheek against her,
and with all his little heart. Harper's Mag., LXXXIX. 371.

To *love* one's *love* with an A, B, etc., a formula used in
redeeming forfeits.

For these you play at purposes,
And *love* your *loves* with A and B;

For these, at *Beast* and *Ombré* woo,
And play for love and money too.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. l. 1007.

I'll give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I
love my *love* with A because she's Beautiful; I hate my
love with B because she's Brassy; I took her to the sign
of the Hine Boar, and I treated her with Bonnets; her
name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, II. l.

II. *intrans*. To have strong affection; espe-
cially, to be passionately attached to one of the
opposite sex.

But since thou *lovest*, *love* still and thrive therein,

Even as I would when I *love* begin.

Shak., T. G. of V., I. l. 9.

'Tis better to have *loved* and lost
Than never to have *loved* at all.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvii.

*love*¹ (*luv*), *n*. [Also dial. (Sc.) *love*; < ME. *love*,
love, < AS. *lyfu*, *lyfe* (= MLG. *love* = OHG. *lubi*,
lyft, *lypa*, MHG. G. *lube*; cf. OFries. *lyfte*,
NFr. *lyfte* = D. *lyfte*), love, < *lyfan*, love: see *love*¹, *v*.] 1. The principle of sympathetic or
pleasurable attraction in sentient and thinking
beings; that feeling of predilection or solicitude
for, or delight in, certain individuals or classes,
principles, qualities, or things, which excites a
strong desire or craving for the welfare, com-
panionship, possession, enjoyment, or promo-
tion of its object or objects; the yearning de-
sire (whether right or perverted) for what is
thought to be best in any relation or from any
point of view. In its purest and most universal form,
love is regarded in the highest conception of God as the
essence of divinity.

Nature worketh in us all a *love* to our own concerns.

Hobbes, Eccles. Polity, Pref., II.

Greater *love* hath no man than this, that a man lay down
his life for his friends. John xv. 13.

The *love* of money is the root of all evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

We render you our *loves*, sir,

The best wealth we bring home.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, I. 2.

Any one reflecting upon the thought he has of the de-
light which any present or absent thing is apt to produce
in him has the idea we call *love*. For when a man de-
clares in autumn, when he is eating them, or in spring,
when there are none, that he *loves* grapes, it is no more
but that the taste of grapes delights him; let an atten-
tion of health or constitution destroy the delight of their
taste, and he can then be said to *love* grapes no longer.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 4.

3. Intimate personal affection between indi-
viduals of opposite sex capable of intima-

riage; the emotional incentive to and normal basis of conjugal union: as, to be in *love*; to marry for *love*.

And Jacob served seven years for Rachel; and they seemed unto him but a few days, for the love he had to her. Gen. xxix. 20.

But had I wist, before I kiss'd,

That love had been as ill to win,

I'd look'd my heart in a case of gold,

And pin'd it with a silver pin.

Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 184).

It's good to be off with the old love,

Before you are on with the new.

Old song.

Hail, wedded love, mysterious law, true source

Of human offspring, sole propriety

In Paradise of all things common else!

Milton, P. L., l. 750.

Fond love, the gentle vow, the gay desire,

The kind deceit, the still-reviving fire,

Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs,

Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes.

Pope, Iliad, xiv. 249.

8. A beloved person; an object of affectionate interest, as a sweetheart or a husband or wife: often also used in address as a term of endearment.

She hears no tidings of her love.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 867.

They [the Virginia Indians] would have beards, but that they pluck away the hairs; they have one wife, many loves.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 708.

What they could my words expressed,

O my love, my all, my one!

Singing helped the verses best.

Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

4. [cap.] A personification of the passion of love; sexual attraction imagined as an independent power external to its subject: applied especially to Cupid (more properly Amor or Eros, the classical god of love, and more rarely to Venus or Aphrodite, the goddess of love).

Love made those hollows, if himself were slain,

He might be buried in a tomb so simple.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 243.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,

Whatever stirs this mortal frame,

All are but ministers of Love,

And feed his sacred flame.

Coleridge, Love.

5. An embodiment or a representation of Cupid; one of a class of beings poetically imagined as devoted to the interests of lovers, and depicted as winged boys.

I note perceive how, in her glaucous sight,

Legions of loves with little wings did fly.

Spenser, Sonnets, xvi.

6. Gratification of a sexual passion or desire, as in an illicit relation.

Come, let us take our fill of love, until the morning.

Prov. vii. 18.

7. A kindness; something done in token of love.

What good love may I perform for you?

Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 49.

8. A thin silk stuff. One variety, soft and translucent, was used for veils. See *love-ribbon*.—9. In some games, nothing: a term indicating that no points have been scored: as, the game was two, *love* (that is, two points on one side and nothing on the other); *love* all (all the players have failed to score).—10. An old game in which one holds up one or more fingers, and another, without looking, guesses at the number. *Davies*.

The countrymen's play of holding up our fingers (diminutione digitorum, i. e. the play of love).

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, p. 160.

11. The plant *Clematis Vitalba*, the virgin's-bower or traveler's-joy.—Cupboard love. See *cupboard*.—Family of Love. See *Familia*.—For all loves, or of all loves is universalized form of "for the love of God," "of heaven," etc., by all means.

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear;

Speak, of all loves! I swoon almost with fear.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 168.

And said, Sir, for all loves,

Let me thy prisoner be seen.

Sir Feremundus. (Halliwell, under *all-loves*.)

For love, out of affectionate consideration; hence, for nothing; without compensation or payment.—For love or money, by any means; in any way.—Free love. See *free*.—In love, imbued with affection, especially sexual affection; enamored.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs: a' brushes his hat o' mornings.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 40.

Labor of love, any work done or task performed with eager willingness, either from fondness for the work itself or from regard entertained toward the person for whom it is done.—Love of benevolence or friendship. See *benevolence*.—Love of complacency. See *love of benevolence*.—Natural love, a natural appetite or inclination which is common to animals and plants.—Sensitive love, a love common to man and the lower animals.—There's no love lost between them, they have no liking for each other.

There was not a great deal of love lost between Will and his half-sister.

Thackeray, Virginiana, xvii.

To love one's love with an A, B, etc. See *love's*, v. 1.—To make love to, to profess affection for (one of the opposite sex); strive to win the affection of.—To play for love, to play a game, as at cards, without stakes.—Byn. 1 and 2. Love, Liking, Predilection, Attachment, Affection, Fondness, Devotion; friendship, kindness, tenderness, delight, partiality, charity (theological). As between persons, love is the most general of these words, covering much the widest range, both in degree and in kind. Liking is the weakest. Predilection goes a little further, but is only a preparatory liking or readiness to love. Attachment has much of the notion implied in its derivation; it is a love that binds one to another, an unwillingness to be separated. Affection is generally a regulated and conscious love or attachment; it goes deeper than attachment. Attachment and especially affection are often the refined and mellowed fruit of the passion of love. Fondness, originally a foolish tenderness, is not yet altogether redeemed from that idea; it may be an unreasonable and dotting attachment, and is never very high in quality. Devotion is a sort of consecration or dedication to the object of one's feeling, an intense loyalty, as to a superior—a constant service. See *ecceum*.

love², v. t. [*ME. loven, lovien*, < *AS. lofan*, praise, value, appraise (= *OS. lobhōn* = *OHG. lobhōn, lobhōn*, MHG. *G. lobben* = *Icel. lofa* = *Sw. lofa* = *Dan. love, prajse*; cf. *lof*, n., praise; akin to *lafran, love, leaf, dear*, etc., < *Teut. lub*, be pleasing: see *love*, *leaf, leave*, *furrough*.] 1. To praise; commend.

Al loved that god, with loyal mode,

And saynt clyn scho bare the rode.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

2. To praise as of value; prize; set a price on.

The sullere [seller] loveth his thing dere.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 818.

I love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he wyll sell, Je fais. Come, of hewe moche loves you it at: sus comblen le taistes vous? I love you it nat so dere as it coste me; I woude be gladd to bye some ware of you, but you love all thynges to dere.

Palagrus.

loveability, loveable, etc. See *lovability*, etc. love-affair (luv'ə-fair'), n. A special experience of love; the sum of the incidents having to do with being in love with any person.

Confer at large

Of all that may concern thy love-affair.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 254.

love-apple (luv'ap'l), n. An old name of the common tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum*.

love-bag, n. A charm to procure love. *Nares*.

Another ask't me, who was somewhat bolder,

Whether I wore a love-bagge on my shoulder?

Munarium Deliciae (1656).

love-bird (luv'berd), n. A little parrot or parakeet, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. Many species of different genera have this trait. They are all of diminutive size. The American love-birds belong to the genus *Pittacula*, and some of them have also been called *Agapornis*. They are such as *P. passerina*, with several related species or varieties, and *P. purpurata*. The true love-birds belong to the restricted genus *Agapornis*, all of which are African. They are such as *A. cana*, *A. pullaria*, and *A. nivalis*. (See under *Agapornis*.) The most familiar of these is *A. pullaria*, scarcely 7 inches long, bright-green with a rose-red face and throat, coralline bill, gray feet, and short rounded tail, which when spread shows a red field bordered with a subterminal bar of black. It thrives on canary-seed, and makes a charming pet. Another group of love-birds inhabits the East Indian archipelago, New Guinea, and Australia, and represents divisions of the genus *Pittacula* (in a large sense) called *Oxyptila* and *Ptilinopus*. Such are *C. diophaedra* of the Ari Islands, *P. malaccensis*, etc. The most diminutive of parrots, *Nasua pygmaea*, belongs to the same group as the last. Also *love-parakeet*, *love-parrot*.

love-broker (luv'brō'kēr), n. One who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 39.

love-causer (luv'kâz), n. A love-affair. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 97.

love-charm (luv'chärm), n. A charm by which love was supposed to be excited; a philter.

love-child (luv'chıld), n. A child of illicit love; a bastard. [Prov. Eng.]

love-dart (luv'därt), n. An organ of many pulmonate or terrestrial gastropods, as snails; technically called *spiculum amoris*. See the quotation.

A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as *love-darts*. *Pascoe, Zool. Class.*, p. 166.

love-day (luv'dä), n. [*ME. love day*; < *love* + *day*.] A day appointed for the amicable adjustment of disputes between neighbors by arbitration; a day for reconciliation.

Mo love-dayes and acordes

Then on instrumentes ben cordes.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 636.

This day shall be a love-day, Tamora.

Shak., Tit. And., l. 1. 491.

love-drink (luv'dringk), n. A drink to excite love; a philter or love-potion.

love-favor (luv'fä'vör), n. Something given to be worn in token of love.

Deck'd with love-favors.

By. Hall, Satire, l. 2.

love-feast (luv'fäst), n. 1. Among the primitive Christians, a meal eaten in token of brotherly love and charity, originally in connection with the holy communion, and having in common with it the name of the Lord's Supper. See *agape*, 1.—2. An analogous service held at intervals by some religious denominations, as the Moravians, the Methodists, and some German Baptists. The provision is usually very simple, consisting of bread and water, sometimes with tea and coffee. Singing and the interchange of religious experience accompany the repast.

love-feast (luv'fäst), n. A deed or act of love; a wooing.

Every one his love-feast will advance

Unto his several mistress.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 123.

love-flower (luv'flou'ér), n. A plant of the genus *Agapanthus*. Also called *African lily*.

love-grass (luv'gräs), n. A grass of the genus *Eragrostis*.

love-in-a-mist (luv'in-a-mist'), n. The fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*. Also called *devil-in-a-bush*.—West Indian love-in-a-mist, one of the passion-flowers, *Passiflora foetida*.

love-in-a-puzzle (luv'in-a-puz'l), n. Same as *love-in-a-mist*.

love-in-idleness (luv'in-'id'-ness), n. The plant *Viola tricolor*, the heart's-ease.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;

It fell upon a little western flower,

Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,

And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 168.

love-juice (luv'jüs), n. In the quotation, the juice of the flower *love-in-idleness*, the application of which to sleeping eyes was supposed to cause love for the first living object seen after awaking.

But hast thou yet latch'd the Athenian's eyes

With the love-juice, as I did bid thee do?

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 27.

love-knot (luv'not), n. [*ME. loveknotte*; < *love* + *knot*.] 1. A knot tied as a symbol of loyalty or love; a true-lovers' knot.

Another divinatory method employed by love-sick maidens is to sleep in a county in which they do not usually reside, and to knit the left garter round the right leg stocking, leaving the other garter and stocking untouched. . . . And if spells fail not, he [the future husband] will appear in a dream with the insignia of his profession. Gay gives a classical example of tying the love-knot, for the purpose of confirming a lover in his passion.

Hampson, Medii Aevi Kalendarium, I. 161.

2. A knot or bow of ribbon given or worn as a sign of loyalty or affection, or as a decoration.

"What is holychurche, friend?" quoth ich. "Charite," he sayde.

"Lyl, and Loue, and Leante in o by-loyne and lawe, A love-knotte of leaute and of feel by-loyne."

Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 127.

Leg and arm with love-knots gay,

About me leapt and laugh'd

The modish Cupid of the day.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

My light glove on his casque of steel,

My love-knot on his spear!

Whittier, The Hero.

Love¹ (luv'el), n. [*ME. level*, < *OF. level*, *louvel*, *louveau*, < *ML. lupellus*, a young wolf, dim. of *L. lupus* (> *F. loup*), a wolf: see *lupus*.] The word *love* remains as the surname *Love*.] Wolf: a common name formerly for a dog.

According to Stowe, p. 247, William Collingborne was executed in 1464 for writing the following couplet on the king's ministers:

"The Ratte, the Catte, and Lovell our dogge

Rule all England under the hogge."

Halliwell.

love² (luv'el), n. [*ME. luface*; < *love* + *lace*.] A love-knot; a love-token.

Thus, quen pryde schal me pryke, for prowes of armes,

The luke to this luf lace schal lethe my hert.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 2438.

Love² (luv'lās), n. [So called after *Love-lace*, the hero of Richardson's novel "Clarissa Harlowe."] A fine-mannered libertine; a rakish but agreeable man of the world.

love-lass (luv'lās), n. A sweetheart.

So soone as Tython's love-lass gan display

Her opall colours in her eastern throne.

Mrs. J. M. M., p. 776.

loveless (luv'les), a. [*love* + *-less*.] 1. Void of love; unloving; wanting tenderness or kindness.

Eight years of loveless and uncongenial union.

The American, VI. 263.

2. Not loved; not attracting love; unlovable.

These are ill-favoured to see to; and yet, as *loveless* as they be, they are not without some medicinable virtues.

Holland.

love-letter (luv'let'er), n. A letter professing love; a letter of courtship; a billet-doux.

love-lies-bleeding (luv'li-blē'ding), *n.* A name of the red amaranth, *Amaranthus caudatus* and *A. Gangeticus*, with crimson spikes and (sometimes) foliage, and small annual roots. Owing to the weak root, they often fall and lie prostrate in the garden.

lovely (luv'li), *adv.* [*< ME. lovely; < lovely + -ly.*] In a lovely manner; amiably; in a manner to excite love. [Rare.]

Bot syr Arthure ouone ayeres ther-afyre
Ewyne to the Emperour, with honourable kyngis;
Laughte hym uppe fulle lowly with lurdliche knyghtes,
And lodde hym to the layere, thare the kyng lyges.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2328.

loveliness (luv'li-nes), *n.* The character of being lovely; mental or physical attractiveness; capability of exciting love or strong admiration: as, female loveliness; the loveliness of the rose.

Her gentle limbs did she undress,
And lay down in her loveliness.
Coleridge, Christabel, I.

In loveliness of perfect deeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvi.

loveling (luv'ling), *n.* [*< love¹ + -ling.*] A little love; a beloved or lovable being.

These frolics lovelings freighted nests doe make.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

love-lock (luv'lok), *n.* 1. Formerly, a long and flowing lock on a man's head dressed separately from the rest of the hair, curled or tied with a ribbon, sometimes with several bows, and allowed to hang down over the neck and in front of the shoulder. It was usual to wear but one, and this was the mark of a man of careful and elegant dress during the first half of the seventeenth century. In some instances two were worn, one on each side. Also called *French lock*.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? Will you have . . . your love-locks wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders?
Twist, Midas, III. 2.

2. Now, a separate lock hanging conspicuously on the head of either a man or a woman.

Her hair . . . escaped in one vagrant love-lock, perfectly curled, that dropped over her left shoulder.
Wilde Collins, Armadale, II. 224.

love-lorn (luv'lorn), *a.* Forsaken by one's love; forlorn, pining, or suffering from love.

The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.
Milton, Comus, I. 234.

love-lornness (luv'lorn'nes), *n.* The state of being love-lorn. [Rare.]

It was the story of that fair Gostanna who in her love-lornness desired to live no longer.
George Eliot, Romola, Ixi.

lovely¹ (luv'li), *a.* [*< ME. lovely, luvlich, lufli, < AS. luflic, lovely, < lufu, love: see love¹, n., and -ly.*] The AS. *loeflic*, dear, pleasant (= OS. *lofrik*, *lobrik* = OFries. *lofrik*, NFries. *loefstyk* = D. *loefstyk* = OHG. *loblich*, *loblich*, MHG. *loblich*, G. *loblich*, lovely, = Dan. *loftig*, pleasant, = Goth. *lobulika*, lovely), is a diff. word, *< loef*, E. *loef*, dear, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] 1. Fitted to excite love or emotion; possessing or characterized by engaging qualities; lovable; attractive; charming: as, a lovely woman; a lovely view; a lovely dress.

Lovery or able to be lovyd, amabilis, diligibilis.
Prunty, Parv.

A lusty ladde, a stately man to see,
Beganne to woo my sister, not for wealth,
But for hir face was lowly to behelde.
Geowdine, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.

Mr. Can you love a man?
Ld. Yes, if the man be lovely,
That is, be honest, modest.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, I. 3.

Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman than to study household good.
Milton, P. L., ix. 232.

3. Attractive to appetite or desire; enticing; inviting. [Colloq.]

Come, let's to supper. Come, my friend Coridon, this Trout looks lovely.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 85.

4. Loving; tender.

Many a lovely look on him he casts.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 150.

Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives.
2 Sam., I. 23.

Seal the title with a lovely kiss!
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 125.

lovely² (luv'li), *adv.* [*< ME. lovely, luvliche, luflich, < AS. luflic, lovely, < lufu, a., lovely: see love¹, a.*] 1. So as to induce or excite love; very beautifully or pleasantly.

O thou weed,
Who art so lovely fair, and smell'st so sweet.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 68.

2. Lovingly; kindly.

List luflich adoun, & lunge, I the praye,
& quat so thy wylle is, we schal wyt after.
Str. Geowdine and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 264.

lovely², *a.* [*< ME. lovely, praiseworthy; < love² + -ly.*] Worthy to be praised. *Hallwell.*

love-making (luv'mā'king), *n.* Courtship.

loveman (luv'man), *n.* [*< love¹, v., + obj. man.*] The common goosegrass or cleavers, *Galium aparine*.

love-match (luv'mach), *n.* A marriage founded upon love; a marriage into which convenience, money considerations, etc., do not enter.

lovemonger (luv'mung'gér), *n.* [*< love¹ + monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love; a go-between in courtship. [Rare.]

Thou art an old love-monger, and speakest skilfully.
Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 253.

Loven's larva. See larva.

love-parrakeet (luv'par'ā-kēt), *n.* A love-bird.

love-parrot (luv'par'ot), *n.* A love-bird.

love-plant (luv'plant), *n.* 1. A name of the showy South African portulacaceous plants of the genus *Anacampseros*, common in cultivation.—2. The Victorian blue creeper, *Comospermum volubile*, an evergreen twining plant of Australia.

love-potion (luv'pō'shon), *n.* A potion or draught designed to excite love; a philter.

We waste our best years in distilling the sweetest flowers of life into love-potions.
Longfellow, Hyperion, III. 3.

lover¹ (luv'ér), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *lovyer*; *< ME. lover, lovyer, lufér, < lufen, loven, love: see love¹ and -er, -ier, -yer.*] 1. One who loves; one who has a feeling of love or earnest liking for any person or thing; a zealous admirer: as, a lover of good men or of Christianity; a lover of books or of science; a lover of wine.

Thus theas crist harewilde helle,
And ledde hise lovyn to paradys.
Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

He of Winchester
Is held no great good lover of the archbishop's.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 104.

2. Specifically, one who is enamored; a person in love: now used in the singular almost exclusively of the man, though formerly also of the woman, while the plural is still commonly used of both: as, a lover and his sweetheart; a pair of lovers.

If I freely may discover
What would please me in a lover,
I would have her fair and witty.
B. Jonson, Postaster, II. 1.

Where is Mark Antony?
The man, my lover, with whom I rode sublime
On Fortune's neck.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

lover², *n.* An obsolete form of *lover*.

lover³, *a.* An obsolete comparative of *lof*.

loved (luv'éd), *a.* [*< love¹ + -ed.*] Provided with or having a lover.

Who, young and simple, would not be so loved?
Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 320.

love-ribbon (luv'rib'on), *n.* A narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes.

lovely (luv'ér-li), *a.* [*< lover + -ly.*] Like a lover; suitable for a lover; lover-like. [Rare.]

Said the chief abruptly, "I want only herself." . . . A very lovely way of speaking.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 300.

lovery¹ (lō'vēr-i), *n.* Same as *lover*.

For now he makes no count of perjuries,
Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black loveries,
Glazed his braided ware, oga, swears, and lies.
Marton, Scourge of Villainy, II. 5.

love-scene (luv'sēn), *n.* A marked exhibition of mutual love; an interview between lovers; a pictured, written, or acted representation of such an interview.

"Mind your own work, my dear," said her husband, gently. Circe resumed a love-scene between Adèle and the tender forger.
Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, I. 3.

love-shaft (luv'shaft), *n.* A shaft or dart of love; specifically, Cupid's arrow.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west,
And loosed his love-shaft smartly from his bow.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 150.

love-sick (luv'sik), *a.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire: as, a love-sick swain.

To the dear mistress of my love-sick mind.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Bolognes, III. 103.

2. Expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their love-sick ditty sing.
Dryden.

love-sickness (luv'sik'nes), *n.* Amorous languor; sickness or longing caused by love.

lovesome (luv'sum), *a.* [Also dial. *loosome, loosom*; *< ME. lufsom, lufsum, < AS. lufsum, love-*

ble, *< lufu, love: see love¹, n., and -some.*] 1. Lovely; winsome.

O lufsum lady bryghte,
How have ye faren syn that ye were here?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 405.

One praised her anoles, one her eyes,
One her dark hair and loosome mien.
Tennyson, The Beggar Maid.

2. Loving; manifesting love or affection.

The thousand bright-leaved shrubs that twined their arms together in loosome tangles.
Kingslake, Bothan, vii.

lovesomely (luv'sum-li), *adv.* Lovingly.

See Rosmer took her sister-son,
Set him upon his knee;
He clappit him as lufsumely,
He turned bath blue and bla.
Rosmer Haymand (Child's Ballads, I. 256).

love-song (luv'song), *n.* A song expressive of love; an amatory poem.

love-spell (luv'spel), *n.* A spell to induce love.

love-suit (luv'sūt), *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

Cloten, whose love-suit hath been to me
As fearful as a siege.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 130.

love-tap (luv'tap), *n.* A slight blow given as a caress.

love-tick (luv'tik), *n.* A love-tap.
Lord, if the peevish infant fights and flies
With unpar'd weapons at his mothers eyes,
Her frowns (half mif'd with smiles) may chance to show
An angry love-tick on his arm, or no.
Quarles, Emblems, III. 6.

love-token (luv'tō'kn), *n.* A gift in memory of or as a sign of love.

love-tooth (luv'tōth), *n.* An inclination to love.

Believe me, Philautus, I am now old, yet have I in my head a love-tooth.
Livy, Euphues and his England.

love-tree (luv'trē), *n.* The Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum*.

love-trout (luv'trout), *n.* The pilchard.

It has been termed a love trout when impressed on a token struck at Love in the reign of Charles II.
Day.

love-worth (luv'wérth), *n.* Worthiness of love.

Homer for himself should be belov'd,
Who ev'ry sort of love-worth did contain.
Chapman, Iliad, To the Reader, I. 73.

love-worthy (luv'wér'wēl), *a.* Lovable; fitted to inspire love.

loving¹ (luv'ing), *p. a.* 1. Feeling love or tender regard; affectionate: as, a loving friend.—2. Expressing or manifesting love or kindness: as, loving words; a loving caress.

loving², *n.* [*< ME. lovyng, < AS. lofung, praising, appraising, verbal n. of lofan, praise: see love², v.*] Praise; honor.

For to wyne me lovyng
Bothe of emperoure and of kynges.
M. Cantab. Fl., II. 38, I. 132. (*Hallwell*.)

loving-cup (luv'ing-kup), *n.* A wine-cup intended for several persons to drink from and to pass from hand to hand. It is commonly made with several handles. See *parting-cup*.

loving-kindness (luv'ing-kind'nes), *n.* Kindness which springs from and manifests personal love: used in Scripture to describe God's favor to his people.

My loving-kindness will I not utterly take from him.
Ps. lxxix., 33.

lovingly (luv'ing-li), *adv.* With love or affection; affectionately.

lovingness (luv'ing-nes), *n.* A loving manner; affectionate bearing or conduct.

The only two bands of good-will, loveliness and loveliness.
Str. P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

lovyer (luv'yér), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lover*. *Chaucer.*

low¹ (lō), *v. i.* [*< ME. lowen, < AS. lōwan = D. lofen = MLG. loien, lügen = OHG. lōjan, lōwan, MHG. lügen, lügen, lügen, lügen = Icel. lōa, bellow, low; prob. of imitative origin.*] To utter the soft bellow peculiar to animals of the cow kind; moo.

I'd rather hear that cow to low,
Than he's a' the kine in Fyvie.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

The sober herd that low'd to meet their young.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., I. 118.

low¹ (lō), *n.* [*< low¹, v.*] The bellow of cattle; a moo.

Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable low.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4. 48.

low² (lō), *a. and n.* [*< ME. lowe, lough, lough, loh, lōge, lawe, lagh, lah* (not in AS., and prob. *< Scand.*; = OFries. *loge, lech* = D. *laag* = MLG. *lōch, lōge* = MD. *laegh, laegh* = LG. *lag, lege, leech* = Icel. *lgr* = Sw. *låg* = Dan. *lov, low*; lit. 'lying' (low), from the verb, AS. *lōpan* (pret. *lōp*) = Icel. *lappa*, pret. *pl. lāga*, etc.), lit: see *low¹*. Cf. *low¹* and *log¹*, from the same ult. source.

Hence *lower*, below, etc.] I. a. 1. Lying or being below the general or natural level or plane; depressed in place or position; at some depth or distance downward; deep: as, *low ground*; a *low valley*; the *lower* regions.

I . . . shall set thee in the *low* parts of the earth.

Book. xxvi. 30.

The *lowest* bottom shoo.

Of Erebus. Milton, P. L., li. 383.

2. Below the usual standard of height; falling below the customary level or position: as, a *low bow*; a *low tide* (that is, an ebb-tide unusually depressed); *low tide* or *low water* (used absolutely, without an article, for the state of the tide or the water at its greatest normal depression of level).

Giving place to flexure and *low bending*.

Shak., Hon. V., iv. 1.

In considering any tide we find, especially in estuaries, that the interval from high to low water is longer than that from low to high water. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 353.

3. Not high in position; not far above a natural or generally recognized plane or level: as, the sun is *low* (that is, not far above the horizon); a bird of *low flight*; a *low shelf*.

The weakness of our ship, the badness of our sayers, and our ignorance of the coast, caused us carry but a *low* sail.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 105.

A glimmering land,

Lit with a *low* large moon. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

4. Not high in upward extent; having little vertical extension; of no great height; moderate or deficient in altitude or stature; not lofty: opposed to *high*, *lofty*, and *tall*: as, *low hills*, plants, or trees; a *low house* or wall; a man of *low stature*; a *low forehead*.

Longes all at layers, and lokes one the wallys

Where they were layeste the lodes to assaile.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2430.

He was rather *low* than tall.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., III. 1.

A *low*, lean, swarthy man he is.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, I.

Low knolls

That dimpling died into each other. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Not high in a scale of reckoning; below the usual rate, reckoning, or value; moderate; meager; cheap: as, *low wages*, rates, prices; a *low estimate*; wheat was *low*.

The salaries were too *low* to afford even those indulgences which are necessary to the health and comfort of Europeans in a tropical climate. Macaulay, Lord Clive.

6. Not high in number; indicating or indicated by a small number; expressed by numerals indicating few: as, a *low number*; *low latitudes* (those expressed in *low* numbers, and therefore near the equator).—7. Not high in grade, position, station, state, or account; of inferior grade; humble in rank; lowly: as, people of *low estate*; the *lower* classes; the *lower* walks of life.

Thou hast made him a little *lower* than the angels.

Ps. viii. 5.

Both *low* and high, rich and poor, together. Ps. xlix. 2.

Why then was this forbid? why, but to awe? Why, but to keep ye *low* and ignorant?

Milton, P. L., ix. 704.

8. Not high in character or condition. (a) Not full or strong; lacking in fullness, strength, or force; weak; feeble; depressed: as, *low fortune*; *low hopes*; a *low pulse* or state of health; *low spirits*; his affairs are at a *low ebb*.

This exceeding postling day and night

Must wear your spirits *low*.

Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 2.

Their sinking state and *low* affairs

Can move your pity, and provoke your cares.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(b) Not haughty or proud; meek; lowly. For love of her (their) *low* hertis our lord hath them granted

Here penance and her purgatorie here on this erthe.

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 104.

My Lord Palmouth, . . . his generosity, good-nature,

desire of public good, and *low* thoughts of his own wisdom.

Pepper, Diary, Aug. 30, 1669.

(c) Lacking in dignity, refinement, or principle; vulgar; grovelling; abject; mean; base: as, *low associates*; *low tastes*; a *low companion*; *low life*; a *low trick*.

If they are obliged to stop by day, the boatmen frequently pass away the time in acting some *low farces*.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 16.

As if nine tenths of the calamities which have befallen the human race had any other origin than the union of high intelligence with *low* desires.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

9. Not high in quality or degree. (a) Not excessive or intense; not violent; moderate: as, *low heat*; *low temperature*; a *low fever*.

That acceptance of the inevitable which is the *lowest* form of content. Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

(b) In optics, of slight refrangibility (that is, having a relatively great wave-length). (c) In logic, having little logical extension; narrow; predicable of few objects. (d) Not rich or highly seasoned; plain; simple: as, *low diet*. (e) Holding *low-church* views. See *Low-churchman*.

That variety of evangelical clergyman to which the late Mr. Conybeare gave the name of "*low* and *slow*"—a variety which, we believe, flourishes chiefly in the midland counties. Quarterly Rev., Oct., 1860, p. 49.

(f) In bot., of lowly, simple, or generalised structure; not high in the scale of organization; not highly differentiated or specialized: as, *low protozoan animals*; *low cryptogamic plants*.

10. Of sounds: (a) Not loud; gentle; soft.

Her voice was over soft,

Gentle, and *low*—an excellent thing in woman.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 273.

The *low* moan of an unknown sea.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(b) Relatively grave in pitch; produced by relatively slow vibrations; depressed; flat: opposed to *high*.

You would sound me from my *lowest* note to the top of my compass. Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 383.

High and low. See *high*.—In or for *high and low*. See *high*.—**Low area**, in meteor., a region where the atmospheric pressure is lower than over the surrounding region.—**Low bass**, soprano, tenor, either a voice or a voice-part of one of these varieties that extends to an unusually low pitch, or the lower of two basses, soprano, tenors, etc., in a given piece.—**Low blast**, in smelting and other metallurgical operations, a blast delivered to the furnace at low pressure, as compared with the pressure of the blast required when the temperature of the furnace-charge approaches the melting-point.—**Low boat**, in sporting, the boat whose occupants kill the least game or the fewest fish.

—**Low caste**. See *caste*.—**Low caste**. See *caste*. 1.—**Low celebration**, in the usage of many Anglican churches, a celebration of the eucharist without music or other adjuncts: opposed to *high celebration*. See *high*.—**Low church**. See *Low-church*, and *Episcopal Church*, under *episcopal*.—**Low color**. See *color*.—**Low comedian**, an actor of farcical comic parts.—**Low Countries**, the Netherlands.—**Low dawn**. See *dawn*.—**Low Dutch**. See *Dutch*. 5.—**Low embroidery**, embroidery which is not in high relief or padded, and is without filices or applications.

—**Lower case**. See *case*. 6.—**Lower chalk**, in geol., the name given to a member of the Chalk formation, distinguished by the absence of flints and by the superior hardness of the chalk, which is sometimes used for building-stone.—**Lower criticism**, culmination, house, etc. See the nouns.—**Lower Empire**, a name sometimes given to the Byzantine empire.—**Lower greensand**, in Eng. geol., a division of the Lower Cretaceous. It lies between the Gault and the Wealden. In the south of England it consists of clays, sandstones, and limestones, and is in part fluviatile and in part marine. In the northern counties it is exclusively marine. It is generally considered as being the equivalent of the Upper Neocomian (which see) of continental geologists.—**Lower masts**, the principal masts.—**Lower rigging**, the rigging belonging to the lower masts and yards.—**Lower Silurian**. See *Silurian*.—**Lower table**. Same as *culet*. 2.—**Lower yards**, the lowermost yards of a vessel.—**Low fever**, German Latin. See the nouns.—**Low grounds**. See *ground*.—**Low latitude**, latitude near the equator.—**Low mass**, *millage*, etc. See the nouns.—**Low-potential system**, *low-resistance system*. See *multiple* art. (under *multiple*), *potential*, and *resistance*.—**Low relief**. Same as *bas-relief*.—**Low steam**, steam having a low pressure or expansive force.—**Low Sunday**, the Sunday next after Easter: so called because, while included within the limits of the highest of all festivals, that of Easter, it is by comparison lower or less exalted than Easter day itself. It has been the custom since very early times to repeat most of the Easter Sunday service on this day. Officially called in the Roman Catholic Church *Dominica in Albis*—that is, the Sunday in white garments, from the white robes worn in early times by those who had been baptized just before Easter. Also called *Alb Sunday*, *Quinquagesima*, and in the Greek Church *Antipascha*, the *Trochiva* of St. Thomas or the Sunday of St. Thomas (the gospel being John xx. 19–31), and sometimes *New Sunday*, *ἡ δευτερογεννη Κυριακή*, literally the second-first Sunday, an expression similar to the 'second-first Sabbath' (translated 'second Sabbath after the first') of Luke vi. 1.—**Low to paper**, in printing, below the standard height; said of type.—**Low water**. See *water*.—**Low wine**. See *wine*.—**To lie low**. See *lie*.—**Syn. 8 (c)**. Mean, Grovelling, etc. (see *abject*), base, ignoble, vile, vulgar, common, dishonourable, cheap, plebeian, shabby. See list under *mean*.

II. n. 1. In card-playing, a certain card, often, but not always, the lowest trump, the holding or taking of which confers certain advantages. See *all-fours*.—2. In meteor., same as *low area*.—3. pl. Low level land. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

low² (lō), adv. [*ME. lowe, lowe, loge, lake* (= *D. laag* = Dan. *lavt*, adv.; *low², a.*)] 1. Near the ground; not aloft; not high: as, to fly *low*; to aim *low*.

Art thou the last of all mankind to know That party fights are won by aiming *low*!

O. W. Holmes, The Disappointed Statesman.

2. In a mean condition: in composition: as, a *low-born* fellow or lass.—3. Late, or in time approaching the present.

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds.

Locke.

4. With a depressed voice; not loudly: as, speak *low*.—5. In music: (a) Not loudly; quietly; softly. (b) At a low or grave pitch.

low² (lō), v. [*ME. lowen, lawen, loghen* (= *Ice. leggja* = *D. laagen*), make low, humble; *low², a.* Cf. *lower²*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lower.

The value of guineas was *lowered* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. Scott.

2. To bring low; humble.

Lowland thame-salle to the Sacramentes of haly kyrke.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

For the lone of oure lordes loweth hym to be poure.

He shal haue an hundredfolde of heuene-ryche blisse.

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 157.

II. intrans. To go low; descend; fall.

Fortune hath ever be mutable,

And made no while stonde stable;

For nowe it hieth, nowe it loweth,

Now stant vpright, now onerthroweth.

Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

low³ (lō), n. [Also dial. *lough, law*; *ME. low, lowe, lawe*, *AS. lāw, lāwō*, a hill, mound, = *OS. lāw* = *OHG. lāw, lāw*, MHG. *lā* = Goth. *lāw*, a mound (grave); perhaps = *L. clivus*, a hill, slope: see *clivus*, *acclivity*, *declivity*.] A hill; a small eminence; a mound, either natural or artificial. The word is now only in provincial use. It is found as an element of several place-names in *low* or *-law*, as in *Ludlow*, *Lammerlaw*, etc.

Not sated wate bot Segor that sat on a *lawe*, The thre lodes ther-in, Loth and his doger.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 902.

I've been to the top of the Caidon *Low*, The midsummer-night to see.

Mary Howitt, Fairies of the Caidon Low.

low³ (lō), v. t. [*low³, n.*] To heap or pile up. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

low⁴ (lou), n. [*ME. lowe, loghe, loghe*, *Ice. logi* = Sw. *läga* = Dan. *læg*, a fire, = *OHG. *loho*, MHG. *G. lohe* = MLG. *lo, lowe* = *OFries. loga*, a flame; akin to *AS. lēg, lēg*, > *ME. ley, lete*, etc., a fire (see *lay³*); from the root, **luh*, of *light¹*, etc.: see *light¹*.] Flame; fire; blaze. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His ene flammet as the fire, or a fuisse *low*. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 5582.

There sat a bottle in a bole Beyond the ingle *lowe*.

Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

low⁴ (lou), v. t. [*ME. lowen, flame*; *low⁴, n.*] To flame; blaze. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit, Fill'd fou o' *lowen* brunstane.

Burns, Holy Fair.

low⁴ (lou), v. t. An obsolete preterit of *laugh*. **low⁵ (lou), v.** A dialectal form of *allow¹*.

lowbell (lou'bel), n. [*low⁴ + bell¹*.] 1. A bell used in a certain kind of fowling by night, the birds being made to lie close by the sound of the bell and blinded by a light, so as to be easily taken by a net which is thrown over them.

The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep. W. King, Art of Love, I. 47.

2. A bell hung on the necks of sheep or other animals.

Maria. And I am worse, a woman that can fear Neither Petruchio Furia, nor his fame. . . .

Petrus. If you can carry 't so, 'tis very well. Bianca. No, you shall carry 't, sir.

Petrus. Peace, gentle *low-bell*. Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, I. 3.

Now commonly he who desires to be a Minister, looks not at the Work, but at the Wages; and by that Lure or *Lowbell*, may be told from Parish to Parish all the Town over.

Milton, Considerations.

lowbell (lou'bel), v. t. [*lowbell, n.*] To scare with a lowbell, as birds in fowling.

lowbelling (lou'bel'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *lowbell, v.*] Fowling with a lowbell.

This sport [fowling with nets] . . . some call . . . *low-belling*; and the use of it is to go with a great light, . . . with a bell in your other hand, . . . and you must ring it always after one order.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

low-boy (lō'boi), n. 1. A Whig and Low-churchman. Davies.

No fire and faggot! no wooden shoes! no trade-sellers! a *low-boy*, a *low-boy*! Mrs. O'Connell, Gotham Election.

2. A chest of drawers supported on short legs. See *high-boy*, 2. [New Eng.]

Low-church (lō'chērch), n. Laying little stress on church authority and usage; evangelical: used specifically of those in the Anglican Church who are known as *Low-churchmen*, and of their principles.

Low-churchism (lō'chērch'izm), n. [*Low-church + -ism*.] Low-church principles.

Low-churchman (lō'chērch'man), n. One of those members of the Anglican Church who do not consider possession of the apostolic succession essential to constitute a valid ministry,

regard the sacraments and sacramental rites rather as signs or symbols of grace than as having grace necessarily contained in them, and oppose sacerdotalism and ornate ritual. Low-churchmen sympathize with non-episcopal denominations rather than with the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Opposed to *High-churchman*. Also called *Evangelical*. **low-day** (lô'dâ), *n.* [*low* + *day*]. Cf. *high-day*.] A day that is not a church-festival.

Such days as wear the badge of holy red
Are for Devotion marked and Sage Delights,
The vulgar *Low-days* undistinguished
Are left for Labour, Games, and Sportful Sights.
Campton (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 285).

low-dilutionist (lô'di-lû'shûn-ist), *n.* See *dilutionist*.

low-down (lô'down), *a.* Far down in the social scale; degraded; mean. [Colloq.]

Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the low-down language of Broad Run.
R. E. Appleton, *The Graysons*, xviii.

low-down (lô'down), *n.* A ravine, or gully, such as is frequented by the sea-elephant of California. *C. M. Scammon*.

low-downer (lô'dou'nér), *n.* [*low-down* + *-er*]. A person who is low down in the scale of existence; a very rude or mean person. [Local, U. S.]

They are at least known by a generic byword as Poor Whites, or *Low-downers*.
R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 151.

Lowell battery-gun. See *machine-gun*.

lower¹, *low* (lou'ér, lûr), *v. i.* [*ME. lowren*, *lowren*, *luren* (= *MD. loeren*), *frown*; appar. *lure*, the face (*E. leer*), and thus ult. a var. of *leer*¹, *v. q. v.*] 1. To frown; scowl; look sulley; watch in sullen silence.

If his knave kneels that shal his cuppe brynge,
He *loweth* on hym and axeth hym who tawte hym cur-
telaye?
Piers Plowman (B), x. 811.

This son of anger *lowered* at the whole assembly.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 482.

2. To appear dark or gloomy; be clouded; threaten a storm.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that *low'd* upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, i. 1. 3.

The dawn is overcast, the morning *lowers*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.
Addison, *Cato*, l. 1.

3†. To look bad; appear in bad condition.

Yf this tree *lowre* (tr. L. *tristis* etc.), an horsecomb wul him
chere.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

4†. To lurk; crouch; skulk.

We lurked undyr lee as *lowrands* wretches!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1442.

5. To strike, as a clock, with a low prolonged sound; toll the curfew. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

lower², *lowr* (lou'ér, lûr), *n.* [*lower*¹, *v.*] 1. A frown; scowl; frowning; sullenness.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmaue, not without so mighty
a *lower* as that face could yield.
Sir P. Sidney.

What women know it not . . .
How blisse or bale lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they enjoy their happy blooming flower?
Daniel, *Complaint of Rosamond*, l. 187.

2. Cloudiness; gloominess.

lower³ (lô'ér), *v.* [*lower*, compar. of *low*², *a.* Cf. *higher*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To cause to descend; let down; take or bring down: as, to *lower* the sail of a ship; to *lower* cargo into the hold.—2. To reduce or bring down, as in height, amount, value, estimation, condition, degree, etc.; make low or lower: as, to *lower* a wall (by removing a part of the top); to *lower* the water in a canal (by allowing some to run off); to *lower* the temperature of a room or the quality of goods; to *lower* the point of a spear or the muzzle of a gun; to *lower* prices or the rate of interest.—3. To bring down in spirit; humble; humiliate: as, to *lower* one's pride; to *lower* one in the estimation of others.—4. In *relief-engraving*, (a) to scrape or cut away, as the surface of a block, in such manner as to leave it highest in the middle; or (b) to depress, as any part of the surface which it is desired shall print lightly from being exposed to a diminished pressure. The lowering of the block from the middle to the sides causes the pressure on its whole surface in the press to be practically equal, and thus admits of printing from it without overlay.

5. In *music*, to change from a high to a low pitch; specifically, in *musical notation*, to depress; flat: said of changing the significance of a staff-degree or of a note on such a degree by attaching a flat to it either in the signature or as an accidental.—To *lower* the flag. See *flag*.

II. *intrans.* To fall; sink; grow less; become lower in any way.

Thou shalt *lower* to his level day by day.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

lower^{3†}, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. lower*, let, hire, < *L. locare*, place, let: see *locate*.] Hire; reward.

A knyght axed his body when he was deed upon the
silde crosse, and it was graunted hym of Pilate in *lower*
of his service.
Morte (E. E. T. S.), l. 59.

lower-case (lô'ér-kās), *a.* and *n.* [*lower case*, used attributively.] 1. *a.* In printing, pertaining to or belonging in the lower case (see *case*², *n.*, 6): as, the *lower-case* boxes; *lower-case* type or letters. Usually abbreviated *l. c.*

II. *n.* In printing, the kind of type that is placed in the boxes of the lower case (see *case*², 6); small letters collectively, as opposed to capitals: as, roman or italic *lower-case*; the title-words of this dictionary are set in condensed antique *lower-case* (with capital initials when these are ordinarily used).

lowering (lou'ér-ing), *p. a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast: as, a *lowering* sky.

It will be foul weather to day; for the sky is red and *lowering*.
Mat. xvi. 3.

loweringly (lou'ér-ing-li), *adv.* In a lowering manner; with cloudiness or threatening gloom.

lowermost (lô'ér-môst), *a. superl.* [*lower*, compar. of *low*², + *-most*.] Lower than any other; being at the bottom; occupying the lowest place, as one of a number or series of things: opposed to *uppermost*: as, the *lowermost* stones in a foundation; the *lowermost* stratum of a geological formation.

lowery, *loury* (lou'ér-i, lou'ri), *a.* [*lower*¹ + *-y*]. Cloudy; threatening: said of weather. [Colloq.]

Low-German (lô'jér'man), *a.* Or or pertaining to the language known as Low German (see *German*); also, in *philol.*, applied to that class of tongues of which Low German is a member, and which includes in addition Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, Old Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and English.

lowing (lô'ing), *n.* [*ME. lowyng*; verbal *n.* of *low*¹, *v.*] The ordinary bellowing cry of cattle.

Nor is Oairis seen
In Memphis grove or green,
Trampling the unshower'd grass with *lowings* loud.
Milton, *Nativity*, st. 24.

low¹, *v. i.* See *low*².

low², *v. i.* See *low*³.

lowland (lô'land), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* [Sc. also *lawland*, *lallan*; = Sw. *lågland* = Dan. *lavland* (cf. *Laaland*, the name of a Danish island); as *low*² + *land*.] Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level tract of land: most commonly used in the plural.—The *Lowlands*, a name applied specifically to the southern and eastern part of Scotland; also sometimes to other smaller regions, generally as a common noun.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lowlands, or to a low or level country: as, *Lowland* Scotch; a *lowland* race; *lowland* plants or animals.

A Highland lad my love was born,
The *Lowland* laws he held in scorn.
Burns, *Jolly Beggars*, song iv.

Lowlander (lô'lan-dér), *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland: opposed to *Highlander*.

lowlihead (lô'li-hed), *n.* [*ME. lowlyhede*; < *lowly* + *-head*.] Same as *lowlihood*. [Archaic.]

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect wifehood, and pure *lowlihead*.
Tennyson, *Isabel*.

lowlihood (lô'li-hûd), *n.* [*lowly* + *-hood*.] The state of being lowly; meekness; humility.

lowly (lô'li), *adv.* In a lowly manner; humbly. *Johnson*.

low-line (lô'lin), *n.* The fisherman who catches the fewest fishes on a trip. Also *low-liner*.

lowliness (lô'li-nés), *n.* 1. The state of being lowly in mind or disposition; freedom from pride; humility.

In *lowliness* of mind let each esteem other better than
themselves.
Phil. ii. 3.

And she hath turned from the pride of sin to the *lowliness*
of truth.
Whittier, *The Vandal Teacher*.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness; meanness. [Rare.]

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to fainter
vice.
Dryden.

low-lived (lô'lîvd), *a.* 1. Leading a low or mean life; vulgar.

She shall choose better company than such *low-lived* fel-
lows as he.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xiii.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of low or vulgar life; mean; shabby: as, *low-lived* manners; a *low-lived* trick. [Colloq.]

low-living¹, *a.* [*ME. lowe-lyvynge*.] Lowly.

To *lowe-lyvynge* men the larks is resembled,
And to leelde and to lyt-holy that lounen alle brenthe.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 122.

lowly (lô'li), *a.* [*ME. lowely*; < *low*² + *-ly*.] 1. Not high or elevated; depressed in altitude, situation, or position; lying or being low.

As looks the mother on her *lowly* babe,
When death doth close his tender *lowly* eyes.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 47.

Where Ufens glides along the *lowly* lands.
Dryden, *Æneid*, vii. 1072.

The flower of sweetest smell is shy and *lowly*.
Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, ii. 2.

2. Not of a high order or degree; of humble rank or kind; hence, unpretending; rude; mean: as, a *lowly* swain; a *lowly* cottage.

These rural poems and their *lowly* strains.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*, vi. 11.

That Imperator, Caesar, and Augustus, once titles *low-*
lier than that of King, had now become, as they have since
remained, titles far loftier. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 122.

3. Humble in manner or spirit; free from pride; modest; meek.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek
and *lowly* in heart.
Mat. xi. 29.

= *Syn.* 3. Modest, resigned, submissive, mild.

lowly (lô'li), *adv.* [*ME. lowely*; < *lowly*, *a.*] 1. In a humble manner or condition; humbly; meekly; modestly.

Christ full *lowly* and meekly washed his disciples feet.
Frost, *Works*, p. 93.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wise.
Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 173.

2. Without distinction or dignity; meanly.

I will show myself highly fed and *lowly* taught.
Shak., *All's Well*, ii. 2. 2.

lowlyhede, *n.* See *lowlihead*.

low-men (lô'men), *n. pl.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up low numbers. See *fullam* and *high-men*.

low-minded (lô'min'ded), *a.* Having a mind or spirit animated by no lofty or noble aspirations or thoughts; groveling; uninspiring; cowardly; mean.

lowmost, *a. superl.* Lowermost; lowest.

low¹, *n.* A variant of *low¹*.

low² (loun), *a.* [Also *loun*, and *lownd*, *lound*; < *leel. logn*, a calm.] Calm; low and sheltered; still; serene; tranquil: as, a *low* place. [Scotch.]

The night is wondrous *low*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

low-necked (lô'nekt), *a.* Cut low in the neck, as a garment; décolleté: applied particularly to a woman's dress cut low on the shoulders: opposed to *high-necked*.

lowness (lô'nes), *n.* [*ME. lownesse*; < *low*² + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being low, in any sense of the word.

lowpe¹, *v.* An obsolete variant of *lowp*¹, *lope*¹.

lowpe², *n.* An obsolete form of *loop*¹.

low-pressure (lô'presh'jûr), *a.* Working with a low degree of steam-pressure: as, a *low-pressure* engine. See *low pressure*, under *pressure*.

lowre¹, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *lower*¹.

lowre², *n.* [Origin obscure.] Money. [Old cant.]

What are they but drunken Beggars? all that they beg
being either *Lowre* or Bowse (money or drinks).
Dekker, *English Villanies* (1632), sig. M.

lowry¹, *n.* [Cf. *lorry*, *laurel*.] Spurge-laurel.

Cotgrave.

lowry² (lou'ri), *n.*; *pl. lowries* (-rîz). [Cf. *lorry*.] An open railroad box-car. E. H. Knight.

lowse¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *louse*¹.

lowse², *v.* An obsolete form of *loose*.

low-spirited (lô'spir'î-ted), *a.* Having low spirits; without animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.—*Syn.* Dispirited, disheartened, discouraged, desponding, cast down, downhearted.

low-spiritedness (lô'spir'î-ted-nés), *n.* A state of depression; dejection of mind.

low-studded (lô'stud'ed), *a.* Having low or short studs; built low: said of a house or room.

lowt¹, *v. i.* See *lowt*².

lowth (lôth), *n.* [*low*² + *-th*. Cf. *height*.] 1†. Lowness. Bacon, *Works*, p. 272.—2. *pl.* Lowlands. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

low-warp (lô'wârp), *a.* Same as *basse-voce*.

low-worm (lô'wôrm), *n.* [*low*² (?) + *worm*.] In *farriery*, a disease of horses resembling shingles.

Loxa bark. See *bark*².

loxarthrus (lok-sâr'thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόγος*, slanting, oblique (see *loxia*), + *άρθρον*, a joint.]

In *pathol.*, an obliquity of a joint without dislocation or sprain, as in clubfoot.

loxia (lok'-si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λοξός*, slanting, crosswise, oblique, indirect, ambiguous (> *L. lusus*, dislocated); prob. akin to *λοκρίς*, crosswise, and to *L. obliquus*, slanting; see *lox-* and *oblique*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a distortion of the head toward one side; wryneck; torticollis.—2. [*cop.*] A genus of fringilline birds. (a) A group containing a great number of *Fringillidae* whose bills are stout, crooked, or otherwise notable. (b) In a restricted sense, the crossbills, or those *Fringillidae* whose bills are metagnathous. In this sense *Cuculix* is a synonym. The common red crossbill is *Loxia curvirostris*; the white-winged crossbill is *L. leucoptera*; the parrot-crossbill of Europe is *L. pylopittacus*. There are several others, mostly boreal or alpine birds, of North America, Asia, and Europe. See *cut under crossbill*.

Loxiadae, **Loxiidae** (lok-si'-ä-dä, -i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxia* + *-ada*, *-ida*.] Same as *Loxiinae*.

loxian (lok'-si-an), *a. and n.* [*< Loxia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Loxiinae*. Also *loxiane*.

II. *n.* A crossbill or some other member of the *Loxiinae*.

Loxiinae, **Loxiinae** (lok-si-i-nä, -ä-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxia* + *-ina*, *-ana*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidae*, named from the genus *Loxia*, containing a number of grosbeaks, crossbills, and other finches agreeing in no definable particulars. Also *Loxiadae*, *Loxiidae*. See *Cuculix*.

loxine (lok'-si-in), *a.* Same as *loxian*.

loxoclase (lok'-sö-kläs), *n.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, & *κλάσις*, fracture.] A variety of orthoclase occurring in grayish-white or yellowish crystals at Hammond, St. Lawrence county, New York. Named on the supposition that it was peculiar in having orthodagonal cleavage.

loxocosm (lok'-sö-közm), *n.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, & *κόσμος*, world.] An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day.

Loxodon (lok'-sö-don), *n.* [NL.: see *loxodont*.] 1. A genus of sharks. *Müller and Henle*, 1841.—2. A genus of living and fossil proboscidean mammals, of which the African elephant, *Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*, is the type, distinguished from the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Elephas indicus*, by the shallow and open intervals between the ridges of the teeth, the cement forming merely a thin coat. See *Elephas*, *elephant*. *Falconer*, 1857. Also *Loxodontia*.

loxodont (lok'-sö-dont), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, & *ὀδόν* (*odont-*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. *a.* Having teeth like those of elephants of the genus *Loxodon*.

II. *n.* An elephant with loxodont dentition, as the living African species or any fossil one.

Loxodonta (lok'-sö-don'tä), *n.* [NL.: see *Loxodon*.] Same as *Loxodon*, 2. *F. Cuvier*.

loxodrome (lok'-sö-drom), *n.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, oblique, & *δρόμος*, a running, course, & *δρομή*, run.] A loxodromic line.

loxodromic (lok'-sö-drom'ik), *a.* [As *loxodrome* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb; as, *loxodromic* tables.—**Loxodromic chart** or **projection**, a chart or projection having the property (among others) that a straight line drawn on it corresponds to a spiral on the sphere which intersects the meridian at the same constant angle. Commonly called *Mercator projection*.—**Loxodromic curve**, line, or spiral, the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly toward the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles; a rhumb-line. Its stereographic projection is a logarithmic spiral, provided the center of projection is taken in the axis of the sphere. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it; so that a ship, by following always the same oblique course, would continually approach nearer and nearer to the pole of the earth without ever arriving at it. See *rhumb*. Also called *loxodromic line*.

loxodromy (lok'-sö-drom'i), *n.* [Pl. of *loxodromic*; see *-ia*.] The art of oblique sailing by the loxodrome or rhumb, which makes an equal angle with each meridian.

loxodromism (lok'-sö-drom'izm), *n.* [As *loxodrome* + *-ism*.] The tracing of a loxodromic curve or line; the act of moving as if in a loxodromic curve.

loxodromy (lok'-sö-drom'i), *n.* [As *loxodrome* + *-y*.] Loxodromies.

Loxolophodon (lok'-sö-lof'ö-don), *n.* [NL.: see *loxolophodont*.] A genus of huge extinct mammals with loxolophodont dentition, of the order *Amblypoda* (Cope) or *Dinocerata* (Marsh). See *Dinatheriidae*.

loxolophodont (lok'-sö-lof'ö-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, oblique, & *λόφος*, a crest, & *ὀδόν* (*odont-*) = *E. tooth*.] In *odontog.*, obliquely lophodont; applied to a form of dentition, as in *Loxolophodon* or *Urdinotherium*, in which the upper molars have the anterior internal tubercle connected by oblique crests with two external tubercles, the posterior internal one being rudimentary or wanting.

Loxops (lok'-sops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λοξός*, slanting, oblique, & *ὤψ*, eye, face.] 1. A genus of birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, belonging to the family *Diaceidae*, having the bill like that of a linnet. *L. coelestis* is called the *scarlet creeper*. It is a small bird, $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, of an orange and rufous coloration. *L. rosea* and *L. eurus* are other species. The bird of Bow Island, formerly named *Loxops inornata* is now known as *Pinaroloxius inornatus*. *J. Cabanis*, 1847.—2. A genus of plant-bugs of the family *Capsidae*, having the head undilated and the beak extending to the hind border of the metapleuron. They are all European. *Nöder*, 1858.

Loxosoma (lok'-sö-sö-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λοξός*, slanting, oblique, & *σώμα*, body.] A remarkable genus of entoproctous *Polyzoa*, species of which, as *L. neapolitanum*, are parasitic upon other polyzoans and upon acellularians, being fixed by the narrow end of the stalked body.

Loxosomatidae (lok'-sö-sö-mat'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxosoma* (*Loxosomat-*) + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic entoproctous *Polyzoa*, of solitary habit and long-stalked form, having numerous tentacles, a cement-gland in the stalk, and no partition between the stalk and the cell. Reproduction is by gemmation, the buds separating from the parent and no colonies being formed.

loy (loi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *agri.*, a long narrow spade used in stony lands. *Farmer's Encyc.* [Prov. Eng.]

loyal (loi), *n.* [By spherism from *alloy*.] Same as *alloy*.

Carato [It.], the touching or refining or *loye* of gold; a weight or degree called a carat. *Florio*.

loyal (loi'al), *a.* [*< F. loyal*, OF. *lial* (also *leal*, *leal*, > *E. leal*) = Sp. *leg. leal* = It. *leale*, faithful, loyal (Sp. *leg. legal* = It. *legale*, legal), < *L. legalis*, pertaining to law; see *legal*, of which *loyal* (with *leal*) is a doublet. Cf. *royal*, *real*, *regal*, similarly related.] 1. True or faithful in allegiance; keeping faith or truth; constant in service, devotion, or regard; not false or treacherous; used especially of allegiance to the sovereign, government, or law, but applied to all other relations of trust or confidence: as, a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* friend; to be *loyal* to one's cause.

The citizens on their part shewed themselves stout and loyal subjects. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 180.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves, Unhappy both! but loyal in their loves. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, vi.

2. Pertaining to or marked by allegiance or good faith; manifesting fidelity or devotion: as, *loyal* professions; *loyal* adherence to a principle. Write *loyal* cantons of contemned love. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 289.

The loyal warmth of Florian is not cold. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, ii.

= *Syn.* See *allegiance*.

loyalism (loi'al-izm), *n.* [= *F. loyalisme*; as *loyal* + *-ism*.] Devotion to a government or cause; the animating principle of loyalists.

The sharpness of the collision with the mother country and with domestic loyalism. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 185.

loyalist (loi'al-ist), *n.* [= *F. loyaliste*; as *loyal* + *-ist*.] 1. A partizan supporter of an existing government; one who opposes insurrection or revolution.—2. Specifically, in the American Revolution, a Tory.

loyalness (loi'al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loyalised*, ppr. *loyalising*. [*< loyal* + *-ise*.] To impart a loyal spirit to; restore to loyalty.

The work of loyalising that . . . locality has fairly begun. *New York Tribune*, May 22, 1862.

loyally (loi'al-i), *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

loyalness (loi'al-nes), *n.* Loyalty. [Rare.] **loyalty** (loi'al-ti), *n.* [*< ME. *lotalie*, < OF. *lotalie*, *loyauté* (also *lealie*, *leante*, > *E. lealty*), *loyalty*, *F. loyauté* = *Fr. loyalist*, *lealtat*, *lealtat* = Sp. *lealtad* = Pg. *lealdade* = It. *lealtà*, < ML. *loqalitat* (-s), loyalty, also legality; < *legalis*, loyal, legal; see *loyal*. Cf. *lealty*, *legality*.] The state or quality of being loyal; devotion to a sovereign or a superior; fidelity in duty, service, love, etc.; firm allegiance; constancy.

Master, go on, and I will follow thee To the last gasp, with truth and loyalty. *Shak.*, As you like it, ii. 4. 70.

Upon your loyalty to the state and me, I do command you, sir, not depart Candy. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

The conformity of our actions to our engagements, whether express or implied, is fidelity. . . . Thus a subject is faithful to the engagement which binds him to the sovereign of the state. If, in such a case, love is added to fidelity, it becomes loyalty.

Howell, Elements of Morality, p. 88.

= *Syn.* *Allegiance*, *Loyalty*, *Faith*. See *allegiance*. **Loyalist** (lö-yö'list), *n.* [*< Loyola* + *-ist*.] A follower of the Spaniard Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556), founder of the order of Jesuits; a Jesuit. [Rare.]

Of late years that super-politick and irrefragable society of the *Loyalists* have sprung up the ivy.

Howell, Dodona's Grove, p. 60.

lozel, *n. and a.* See *lozel*.

lozenge (lös'enj), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. *lo-senge*; < ME. *losenge*, *losenge*, *loysenge*; < OF. *lo-senge*, *lozange*, *lozenge*, a lozenge, a quadrilateral, a window-pane, also a little square cake of preserved herbs, flowers, etc., *F. losange* (> ML. *losengia*, *losengia*, > It. *losangia* = Sp. *losanje*, a rhombus), < OF. *losange*, *losenge*, *lozenge*, flat-tery, guile, deceit (whence, from the notion of 'flattery', 'praise', its use for 'an epitaph, a gravestone, square slab,' and finally 'a window-pane, flat square cake,' etc.), < *los*, praise.] 1. *n.* 1. A plane figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, also called a *diamond*; a rhomb; also, formerly, any oblique parallelogram.

The rhombus or lozenge figure so visible in this order was also a remarkable form of battle in the Grecian cavalry. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i. 2.

2. Something resembling such a figure in form. (a) In *her.*: (1) A common bearing of this form; it is always set with the acute angles above and below. (2) The escutcheon appropriated to women, usually of more or less regular lozenge shape. On a hatchment the bearings of a widow are so displayed.

With courounes wrought ful of loysenges. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, i. 1317.

(b) A small cake of sugar, or confection, often modicated, originally in the form of a rhomb, but now variously shaped.

For to make lozenges to comfort the stomach. *Pathway to Health*, bl. 1. (*Nares*.)

(c) A pane of glass for window-glazing, either lozenge-shaped or square, but intended to be set diagonally; a quarrel. (d) An envelop-blank cut out by a punching-machine. (e) In the cutting of brilliants, one of the four quins of the upper surface or crown. See *quins*. (f) A spangle. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 313.—**Lozenges** in *cross*, in *her.*, a cross usually of four lozenges. When, more rarely, five or a larger number of lozenges are used, one lozenge forms the center of the cross.

II. *a.* In *decorative art*, divided by diagonal lines into diamonds or lozenges: a common distribution of decorative design in the fourteenth century: as, a *lozenge* pattern. Tapestries of this epoch are often so divided, each lozenge being filled with some heraldic bearing, and the background of miniatures in manuscripts often has the same pattern.

lozenge-coach (lös'enj-kösh), *n.* A dowager's carriage, as bearing a widow's arms on a lozenge.

I am retired hither like an old summer-dowager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my lozenge-coach, and be accided.

Walpole, To Mann (1746), II. 62.

lozenged (lös'enjd), *a.* [*< lozenge* + *-ed*.] 1. Formed in the shape of a lozenge.

The lozenged panes of a very small latticed window. *Charlotta Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

2. In *soöl.*: (a) Rhomboidal or rhombic. (b) Divided by raised lines into rhomboidal or lozenge-shaped spaces.

lozengee, *a.* See *lozengey*.

lozenge-fret (lös'enj-fret), *n.* See *fret*.

lozenge-goad (lös'enj-göd), *n.* A goad-spur the point of which is approximately lozenge-shaped. Also *lozenge-spur*.

lozenge-graver (lös'enj-grä'ver), *n.* A graving-tool having a rhomb- or diamond-shaped cross-section. The belly of the graver is formed by two faces intersecting at an angle of less than 90°.

lozenge-machine (lös'enj-mä-shén'), *n.* A confectioner's machine for rolling dough, paste, or confections into thin sheets which are cut by means of stamps into lozenge-shaped cakes or pieces.

lozenge-molding (lös'enj-möl'ding), *n.* Same as *lozenge-fret* (which see, under *fret*).

lozenge-shaped (lös'enj-shäpt), *a.* Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb; by extension, square but set diagonally. Compare *lozengey*.

lozenge-spur (lös'enj-spér), *n.* Same as *lozenge-goad*.

lozenge-tool (lös'enj-töl), *n.* Same as *lozenge-graver*.



losengewise (los'enj-wis), *adv.* In *her.*, arranged in the form of a losenge.

losengy, losengee (los'en-jī, -jē), *a.* [*< OF. losenge, < losenge, losenge: see losenge.*] In *her.*, having the whole surface covered with losenges or formed into losenge-shaped divisions. This is very often depicted with exact squares set cornerwise.—**Losengy barry**, in *her.*, having the whole surface occupied with losenges which are divided again barwise or horizontally, therefore divided into triangles of which those of one tincture point up and the others down.

L. S. An abbreviation of Latin *locus sigilli*, 'place of the seal'; usually inserted within brackets in copies of documents to indicate the position of the seal in the originals.

L. S. D., l. s. d. An abbreviation of Latin (Middle or New Latin) *libra, solidi, denarii*—that is, pounds, shillings, pence; hence, colloquially, money; cash; funds. Also *£ s. d.* [*Eng.*]

Lt. A contraction of *Lieutenant* or of its abbreviation *Lieut.*

lu (lū), *n.* and *v.* Same as *loo*.

lubber (lub'ér), *n.* and *a.* [*Formerly also lubberd; a var., with substituted suffix -ard, of lubber.*] *I. n.* Same as *lubber*.

Thou slovenly lubber, and tosyah fellow, what idle toys goest thou fantasicating!

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

It was now the part of the huge porter to step forward; but the lubberd was . . . overwhelmed with confusion of spirit.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

II. a. Lubberly.

Conscious how much the hand
Of lubberd Labour needs his watchful eye.

Cooper, Task, III. 400.

lubber (lub'ér), *n.* [*Formerly also lubbar, lubberd, and lubbard; < ME. lobre, lobur, akin to loby, E. looby, < W. llob, a dolt, lubber: see lobi.*] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy, awkward dolt; applied especially by sailors to any one of the crew who is deficient in seamanship.

Grete lobres and longe that loth weore to swynke
Clotheden hem in copes to beo known for bretheren.

Piers Plowman (A), ProL, l. 52.

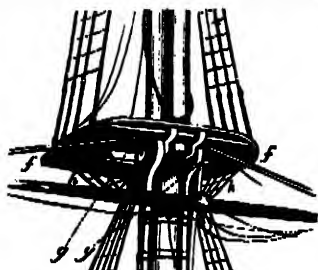
They went to the Grammar schole little children; they came from thence great lubbers.

Aecham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

"It will be long," said the master then,
"Ere this great lubber do thrive on the sea."

The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 331).

Lubber's hole (*naut.*), the vacant space between the head of a lower mast and the edge of the top, through which



Rigging of Ship's Top.

f, f, top; g, g, lubber's holes; A, A, futtock-shrouds.

sailors may mount without going over the rim by the futtock-shrouds. Formerly, when tops were differently constructed, it was regarded by seamen as fit to be used only by lubbers and greenhorns.—**Lubber's point** (*naut.*). Same as *lubber's hole*.

lubber (lub'ér), *v. i.* [*< lubber, n.*] To sail in a lubberly or clumsy manner. [*Rare.*]

We set our primitive sail; and . . . soon found ourselves lubbering over the beautiful lake at a speed of from two to two and a half miles an hour.

The Century, XXX. 742.

lubber-cock (lub'ér-kok), *n.* A turkey-cock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lubber-grasshopper (lub'ér-grās'hop-ér), *n.* 1. The clumsy locust, *Brachystola magna*, a very large lubberly insect common on the great plains of the western United States. See cut under *Brachystola*.—2. The large short-winged insect *Romalea microptera*, which abounds in the Gulf States and feeds on all succulent plants. It is notable as having no known natural enemies. It is from 2.75 to 3.15 inches long, very thick-bodied, and clumsy in its movements.

lubberhead (lub'ér-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lubber-hole (lub'ér-hól), *n.* Same as *lubber's hole* (which see, under *lubber*).

Lubberland (lub'ér-land), *n.* The land of Cockayne.

Good mother, how shall we find a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in Lubberland, and cry we, we?

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, III. 2, Peter's Prophecy.

lubber-line (lub'ér-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a black vertical line drawn on the inside of the compass-box, which represents the vessel's head in steering. Also called *lubber's point*.

lubberliness (lub'ér-lī-nēs), *n.* The state or condition of being lubberly; sturdy clumsiness.

You, like a lazy hulk, whose stupendous magnitude is full big enough to load an elephant with lubberliness.

Tom Brown, Works, II. 179.

lubberly (lub'ér-lī), *a.* [*< lubber + -ly.*] Like a lubber; clumsy; awkward.

By my Soul, the Girl is spudd already—d'ye think she'll ever endure a great lubberly Tar-pawlin?

Congress, Love for Love, II. 10. (*Darwin.*)

lubberly (lub'ér-lī), *adv.* [*< lubberly, a.*] Clumsily; awkwardly.

lubberwort (lub'ér-wért), *n.* Any food or drink which makes one idle and stupid. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lubric (lū'brik), *a.* [*< OF. lubrique, slippery, lascivious, F. lubrique, lascivious, = Sp. lubrico = Pg. It. lubrico, slippery, lascivious, < L. lubricus, slippery, uncertain, deceitful.*] 1. Having a smooth surface; slippery; hence, voluble; glib.

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thundering volleys float,
And roul themselves over her lubric throat,
In panting murmurs.

Crashaw, Musick's Duel.

2. Unsteady; wavering.

Through the deep and lubric waves of state and court.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 202.

3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.

Why were we hurried down
This lubric and pollute age
(*Nay, added fat pollutions of our own*)
To increase the steaming ordures of the stage?

Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killgrew, l. 63.

[*Obsolete or rare in all uses.*]

lubrical (lū'bri-kəl), *a.* [*< lubric + -al.*] Same as *lubric*.

What, shall thy lubrical and glibbery muse
Live!

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

lubricant (lū'bri-kən), *n.* Same as *leprechaun*.

By the mandrake's dreadful groans,
By the Lubrican's sad moans,
By the noise of dead men's bones
In charnel-dungeons rattling.

Drayton, Nymphidia, l. 418.

lubricant (lū'bri-kən), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. lubricant(-a), pp. of lubricare, make smooth: see lubricate.*] *I. a.* Lubricating.

II. n. Any natural or artificial material that may be used to lubricate the rubbing surfaces of machinery, in order to lessen their friction upon each other. Natural non-volatile oils and greases are the typical lubricants; but the variety of materials and compounds used is very great, including some metallic alloys.

lubricant-tester (lū'bri-kən-tes'tér), *n.* A form of testing-machine for determining the lubricating values of oils. This tester acts by recording the friction developed under a given power.

lubricate (lū'bri-kāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. lubricated, pp. lubricating*. [*< L. lubricatus, pp. of lubricare (> It. lubicare = Sp. Pg. lubicar, make slippery, < lubricus, slippery: see lubric.*)]

1. To make smooth or slippery; supply or smear with some substance, especially one of an oily or greasy nature, for the purpose of diminishing friction: as, to lubricate the bearings of a machine.

There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which lubricated all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.

Emerson, English Traits, p. 291.

2. In *photog.*, to coat or smear (a print) with some glazing agent, as Castile soap dissolved in alcohol, or a compound of beeswax and Venice turpentine, as a preliminary to burnishing.

lubricate (lū'bri-kāt), *a.* [*< L. lubricatus, pp. of lubricare, make slippery: see lubricate, v.*] Slippery. [*Rare.*]

lubricating-oil (lū'bri-kāt-ing-oil), *n.* Any oil that is used or is suitable for lubrication; specifically, a thick oil produced in the process of refining paraffin-oil and petroleum.

lubrication (lū'bri-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *lubricatio(-n), < lubricare, make slippery: see lubricate, v.*] The act of lubricating, or the state of being lubricated.

There is a sort of previous lubrication, such as the boar-constrictor applies to any subject of digestion, which is requisite to familiarise the mind with a startling or a complex novelty.

De Quincey, Style, l.

lubricative (lū'bri-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< lubricate + -ive.*] Capable of lubricating; supplying lubrication. [*Rare.*]

What he desires is that the prig should be good in some oily and lubricative way, so as not to jar the nerves of those who are less good.

S. Lander, The English Novel, p. 297.

lubricator (lū'bri-kā-tor), *n.* [*< lubricate + -or.*]

One who or that which lubricates. Specifically—(a) A device or contrivance for keeping the rubbing parts of machines, bearings, shafting, etc., supplied with some lubricant to diminish friction. These appliances are made in a great variety of forms, and may be divided into three classes—those for lubricating the cylinders of motors, those for lubricating the axles of cars and road-vehicles, and those for shafting and machinery in general. In all the aim is the same, to furnish a limited but constant supply of the lubricant to the moving parts. See *empermeator*. (b) A machine for waxing bullets, so that when fired they will clean the gun; also, a wad containing a lubricant and followed by a felt washer, attached to the projectile in a rifled gun that the operation of firing may clean the piece. (c) In *photog.*, a glazing agent, as a solution of Castile soap in spirit, or a compound of beeswax and turpentine, with which prints are smeared before burnishing to improve the gloss.—**Lubricator alarm-signal**, in *nauc.*, a device for giving an alarm when, from failure of lubrication, a journal becomes heated.

lubricity (lū'bri-sī-tī), *n.* [*< F. lubricité = Sp. lubricidad = Pg. lubricidade = It. lubricità, slipperiness, lasciviousness, < ML. lubricitas(-is), slipperiness, < L. lubricus, slippery: see lubric.*]

1. The state or quality of being lubric or slippery; slipperiness of surface, literal or figurative; hence, instability; transitoriness; evanescence; evasiveness.

There cannot be two more pregnant instances of the Lubricity, and instableness of Mankind than the Decay of these two ancient Nations [the Greeks and the Jews].

Howell, Letters, II. 57.

I take this evanescence and lubricity of all things . . . to be the most unhandsome part of our condition.

Emerson, Experience.

That learned jurisconsult, with characteristic lubricity, had evaded the dangerous honor.

Molay, Dutch Republic, II. 122.

2. Capacity for lubrication.

The mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oyl, and the oyl preserves the mucilage from inspissation, and contracting the consistency of a jelly.

Ray, Works of Creation, II.

3. Lasciviousness; lewdness; salacity.

Wantonness and lubricity.

Dryden.

Of these [symbols of Priapus] the goat is one that most frequently occurs . . . as this animal has always been distinguished for its lubricity.

Knight, Anc. Art and Myth (1876), p. 21.

When one looks at the popular literature of the French at this moment . . . and at the life of which this literature of theirs is the index, one is tempted to make a goddess out of a word of their own, and then, like the town clerk of Ephesus, to ask: "What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipping of the great goddess Lubricity?"

M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XV. 672.

lubricous (lū'bri-kus), *a.* [*< L. lubricus, slippery: see lubric.*] 1. Same as *lubric*.

Much less shall I positively determine anything in matters so lubricous and uncertain.

Glennville, Pre-existence of Souls, xii.

2. Having a smooth, slippery surface, appearing as if oiled or varnished, as certain algae and the elytra of certain *Coleoptera*.

lubrifaction (lū'bri-fak'shon), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. lubricus, slippery, + factio(-n), a making, < facio, pp. of facere, make: see -fy.*] The act or operation of lubricating, or of making slippery.

The sixth cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation; as we see in medicines emollient, such as are milk, honey, mallowes, etc.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 41.

lubrification (lū'bri-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. lubrification; as lubrify + -ation: see -fy, -fation.*] Same as *lubrifaction*.

lubrify, *v. t.* [*< OF. lubrifier, make slippery, contr. < L. lubricus, slippery, + -ficare, make: see -fy.*] To make slippery. [*Colgrave.*]

Lucanids (lū-kan'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Lucanus + -ids.*] A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, the lamellae of whose antennal club are incapable of close apposition, and whose mandibles are large and powerful in the male; the stag-beetles. The form of the lucanids is generally elongate, and the elytra cover the pygidium; in some there are stridulating organs. They are usually of plain dark colors, but some, such as species of *Lucanus* in Australia and of *Chlorocnema* in Chile, are brilliant. Upward of 600 species are described. They most abound in warm wooded countries, and live during the day in trunks of trees, logs, etc., taking flight at dusk. The larvae of the European species live in willow and oak, where they remain untransformed for years. See *Lucanus*.

The same or a corresponding group is called *Lucanids*, *Lucanidae*, *Lucanidæ*, etc.

Lucanus (lū-kan'us), *n.* [*NL., so called in allusion to the glistering elytral surface, < ML. lucanus, sunrise, < L. lucere, shine: see lucant.*] The typical genus of *Lucanids*; stag-beetles proper, with emarginate eyes, geniculate an-

tennae, mentum entire, covering the ligula and maxilla, and fore tibiae pectinate. The branching antler-like mandibles of the North American *L. elaphus* are sometimes three fourths of an inch long. *L. cervus* is the corresponding European species. *L. lama* is a large stag-beetle of the United States, from 9 to 13 lines long, with smaller piner-like mandibles with a single snag. See *Lucanidae* and *stag-beetle*.

lucarne (lū-kār'n'), n. [*F. lucarne*, OF. *lucarne*, a roof-window (= Goth. *lucarn*, a light, lamp), < *L. lucerna*, a lamp; see *lucern*.] A dormer- or roof-window; also, a light or small window in a spire.

lucanite (lū-kās-īt'), n. [Named after Dr. H. S. Lucas.] A variety of vermiculite occurring with corundum in Macon county, Georgia.

lucaynet (lū-kān'), n. [Also dial. *lowcome*; an orig. error for *lucarne* (?).] In arch., same as *lucarne*.

Lucchese (lū-kēs' or -kēs'), a. and n. [*It. Lucchese*, < *Luca* (see def.).] I. a. Of or pertaining to the city of Luca in Italy, or to its inhabitants.

The most precious of the *Lucchese* relics, a cedar-wood crucifix, carved, according to the legend, by Nicodemus, and miraculously conveyed to Luca in 752.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 38.

II. n. *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of the city or province (formerly a republic, afterward a duchy) of Luca, on the north-west coast of Italy.

luc¹ (lūs), n. [Formerly also *lucic*, *lucy*; < ME. *luc*, *lucose*, < OF. *luc*, *luz* (dim. *lucol* and *luot*) = *Fg. lucio*, a luce, < LL. *lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike.] The pike (a fish), especially when full-grown.

In heraldry the *luc* or pike occurs in the arms of the *Lacy* or *Lucie* family so far back as the reign of Henry II.

Stand. They [the Shallows] may give the dowsen white *luc* in their coat.

Shel. The *luc* is the fresh fish.

Shak. M. W. of W., I. 1. 22.

The mighty *luc* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, I. 8.

A pike, first a Hurling pike, then a Pickerel, then a Pike, then a *Luc* or *Lucie*.

luc² (lūs), n. [Origin obscure.] A rut. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lucenot, n. [ME. *lucenot*, < OF. **lucenot* = Sp. *lucenot*, < *L. lucen* (t)-s, shining; see *lucen*.] The state or quality of being *lucen*; light.

O lux vera, grauit us gowr *lucenot*,
That with the spryte of error I nat seduct be.

Digby Mysteries, p. 90. (*Hallivell*.)

lucency (lū-sen-si), n. [See *lucenot*.] The state or quality of being *lucen*; brightness; luster; splendor. [*Rare*.]

A name of some note and *lucency*, but *lucency* of the Mother-fire sort.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. I. 6.

lucen¹ (lū-sen'), a. [= *F. luisant* = Sp. *luciente*, < *L. lucen* (t)-s, ppr. of *lucere*, shine; connected with *luc* (luc), light, *lumen*, a light, *luna*, the moon, etc.; < √ *luc*, shine, = Teut. √ *luh*, shine, in AS. *leohit*, etc., light; see further under *light*.] From *L. lucere* are also ult. *E. lucen¹*, *lucid*, *elucidate*, *translucent*, etc.] Bright; shining; lustrous; resplendent.

I meant the day-stars should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucen* seat.

E. Jonson, Epigrams, LXV.

Lucen styrops tinct with cinnamon.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

lucern¹ (lū-sēr'n), n. [*< ME. lucern*, < OF. *lucerne*, *lucerne*, *lucarne*, *lucarne*, a lamp, also glow-worm, also, like *F. lucerne*, a roof-window (see *lucarne*), = Sp. *lucerna*, < *L. lucerna*, a lamp, < *lucere*, shine; see *lucen*.] A lamp.

A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, *lucerna*, [and] genti holding lyres.

C. G. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 375.

lucern² (lū-sēr'n), n. [Also *lucerna*, *lucerne*, *lucorn*, *lucerne*, *lucarne*, *lucerno*; appar. < OF. *lucerne*, *lucerne*, *lucarne*, fem. of *lucernier*, a lynx (see *lucernier*), confused with OF. *lucerna*, *lucerne*, *lucarne*, a female leopard or panther, and its hide.] 1. A lynx; also, the fur of the lynx, formerly in great esteem.

The *Lucerne*, the Banner, the Sable, the Marton, the black and dunn fox.

Baltick's Voyages, I. 479.

St. A sort of hunting-dog.

Let me have
My *Lucerne* too, or dogs I need to hunt
Beasts of most rapine.

Chapman, Busy D'Ambola, III. 1.

lucern³, n. See *lucerne*.

lucerna (lū-sēr'n), n. [*L.*: see *lucern*.] 1. An ancient lamp. See *lucern*.—2. A quasi-popular name for the lantern-gurnard, *Trigla lucerna*, given in allusion to the brilliant silvery

band along the side of this fish.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidae*, having the aperture toothed and more or less twisted. *Humphreys*, 1797.

lucernal (lū-sēr'nāl), a. [*< lucern* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light.—*Lucernal microscope*. See *microscope*.

Lucernaria (lū-sēr-nā-rī-ā), n. [*NL.*, < *L. lucerna*, a lamp; see *lucern*.] The typical genus of *Lucernaridae*. These animals are small, gelatinous, semi-transparent, and variously colored or phosphorescent marine organisms (jellyfishes), either swimming freely by rhythmic contraction and expansion of the umbrella, or fixed to some submerged object by means of a stalk or peduncle which grows out of the back (aboral surface) of the disk and constitutes a hydrochela or rootstalk. In this latter state the animal is trumpet- or bell-shaped, resembling a little hand-bell standing on the end of its handle, with the other end expanded into an eight-rayed limb or disk, each ray ending in a little bundle or tuft of tentacles, and the center of the disk being occupied by a single polypite with a four-lobed mouth leading into the body-cavity. See *Lucernaridae*.

Lucernariade (lū-sēr-nā-rī-ā-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Lucernaria* + -ade.] An order of the subclass *Lucernarida*, class *Hydrozoa*, including those discophorans or jellyfishes whose polypite is single and may be fixed by a proximal aboral hydrochela. The umbrella margin has short tentacular processes, and the reproductive elements are developed in the primitive hydrosome without the intervention of free zooids. The genus *Lucernaria* may be regarded as the type, and the group itself is by some considered a synthetic or generalized type of structure, like that from which various specialized forms of scaphopoda may have been derived.

lucernarian (lū-sēr-nā-rī-ān), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the genus *Lucernaria* or the *Lucernaridae*; calycozoan.

II. n. A member of the genus *Lucernaria* or of the family *Lucernaridae*; a calycozoan. See cut at *Hydrozoa* (fig. 5).

Lucernarida (lū-sēr-nā-rī-ā-dā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Lucernaria* + -ida.] A subclass of *Hydrozoa*, in which the base of the hydrosome is developed into an umbrella in the walls of which are the reproductive organs. It is a prime division of *Hydrozoa*, equivalent to *Discophora* in a common acceptation of that term, and has been divided like the latter into three orders: *Rhizostoma* or *Rhizostomida*, free and with multiple polypites; *Monostoma* or *Polypida*, free and with single polypite; and *Lucernarida*, free or fixed and with single polypite. The last consists of one family, co-extensive with the order, and is also called *Calycozoa*. See *Discophora*.

lucernaridan (lū-sēr-nā-rī-ā-dān), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Lucernarida*.

II. n. A member of the *Lucernarida*; a discophoran; an acraspedote medusan or jellyfish.

Lucernaridæ (lū-sēr-nā-rī-ā-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Lucernaria* + -idæ.] The typical family of *Lucernarida*. It contains discophorans with the umbrella margin simple and undivided, without hollow arms or margin-laps, and with simple tentacles, and having on the exumbrella a prolongation by means of which they affix themselves to foreign bodies. Genera referred to this family are *Lucernaria*, *Dopatrium*, and *Carduella*.

lucernaroid (lū-sēr-nā-rī-ōid), n. [*< Lucernaria* + -oid.] The reproductive zooid of any of the *Lucernarida*. *Nicholson*, Zool., 1878, p. 133.

lucerne, **lucern** (lū-sēr'n), n. [*< F. lucerne*, formerly *lucerne*, *lucerne*.] A leguminous plant, *Medicago sativa*, a highly valuable pasture- and forage-plant, cultivated from ancient times, now widely spread in temperate climates. In the United States it has been cultivated with especial success in southern California. It is greatly relished by animals, and under favorable conditions yields several crops in a year. It is also an improver of soil. In the western United States it is best known under the Spanish name *alfalfa*, having been introduced into California from South America. Also called *Spanish trefoil*, *French*, *breastnut*, or *Chilian clover*, and in British usage *medic* or *purple medick*.

Lucerne hammer. See *hammer*.

Lucianist (lū-si-ān-ist), n. [*< Lucian* (see def.) + -ist.] 1. One of the followers of Lucian or Lucan, a Marcionite leader in the second century, who taught that the actual soul and body of a man would not come forth in the resurrection, but some representative of them.—2. Same as *Collucianist*.

lucid (lū-sid), a. [= *F. lucide* = Sp. *lucido* = Pg. *It. lucido*, < *L. lucidus*, light, bright, clear,

< *lucere*, shine; see *lucen*.] 1. Emitting light; shining; bright; resplendent; as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven. [Poetical, except in some technical uses. See second quotation, and def. 5.]

A court

Compact of *lucid* marbles.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

Lucid stars are those which are visible without a telescope. *Newcomb* and *Holden*, Astronomy, p. 45.

2. Transmitting or reflecting light; clear; transparent; pellucid; as, a *lucid* stream.

Before each *lucid* panel fuming stood

A censor fed with myrrh and spiced wood.

Keats, Lamia, II.

So wide the loneliness, so *lucid* the air.

Lowell, Appledore.

3. Marked by intellectual clearness or brightness; free from obscurity or confusion of thought, or, specifically, from delirium; clear-headed; sane; as, a *lucid* mind; *lucid* perceptions; *lucid* intervals in insanity.

After some gentle slumbers, and unusual Dreams, about the dawns of the Day, I had a *lucid* interval.

Howell, Letters, II. 22.

4. Presenting a clear view; easily understood; distinct; as, a *lucid* order or arrangement; a *lucid* style of writing.

A singularly *lucid* and interesting abstract of the debate.

Macaulay.

5. In entom.: (a) Smooth and very shining; reflecting light like polished metal. (b) Giving light; phosphorescent; luciferous.—6. In bot., having a shining surface.—*Lucid interval*, in insanity, a period of sanity occurring in the midst of insane behavior; an intermission resembling restoration of health, as distinguished from a mere diminution of the disease.

lucida (lū-sī-dā), n.; pl. *lucidae* (-dē). [*NL.* (se. *stella*, star), fem. of *lucidus*, bright; see *lucid*.] A star easily seen by the naked eye, as opposed to a telescopic star; also, the brightest star of a constellation, or the brightest component of a double or multiple star.

lucidity (lū-sī-dī-tī), n. [= *F. lucidité* = *It. lucidità*, < *L.* as if **luciditas* (t)-s, < *lucidus*, light, bright, clear; see *lucid*.] The state of being *lucid*, in any sense of that word; lucidness; especially, clearness of conception or expression; intellectual transparency.

He [Voltaire] looked on things straight; and he had a marvelous logic and *lucidity*.

M. Arnold, Mixed Essays, p. 160.

Thought-transference is out of the question, and M. Richet has recourse to the theory of a sort of clairvoyance to which he gives the generic name of *lucidity*, a vision in which the ordinary optical impediments no longer act as such.

Science, XII. 47.

=*Eyn.* Clearness, plainness, etc. See *perspicuity*.

lucidly (lū-sī-dī-tī), adv. In a *lucid* manner; with brightness; clearly.

He argued the matter during two hours, and no doubt *lucidly* and forcibly.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

lucidness (lū-sī-dī-nēs), n. The quality or state of being *lucid*; lucidity; transparency.

The *lucidness* was constant, though the vial that contained it was kept stopp'd.

Boyle, Works, p. 332.

Lucifer (lū-sī-fēr), n. [= *F. Lucifer* = Sp. *Lucifero* = Pg. *Lucifero* = *It. Lucifero*, < *L. lucifer*, light-bringing, applied to the moon (Diana), and to the morning star (Venus), and poet. to day, < *luc* (luc), light, & *ferre* = *E. bear*: see *lucen*, *light*, and *bear*.] The equiv. Gr. word is *phosphoros*; see *phosphorus*.] 1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the morning before sunrise: when she follows the sun, or appears in the evening, she is called *Hesperus*, or the evening star. Applied by Isaiah figuratively to a king of Babylon.

How art thou fallen from heaven, O *Lucifer*, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!

Is. xiv. 12.

2. The prince of darkness; Satan. [This use arises from an early opinion that in the above passage from Isaiah reference was made to Satan.]

And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,

Never to hope again.

Shak., Ham. VIII., III. 2. 371.

Pandemonium, city and proud seat

Of *Lucifer*; so by allusion call'd

Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd.

Milton, P. L., x. 425.

3. [*L. c.*] A match ignitable by friction with any surface, or with a specially prepared surface. It is usually made of a small splint of wood tipped with some inflammable substance, as a mixture of potassium chlorate and antimony sulphid, or more commonly of phosphorus and potassium nitrate. Also called *lucifer* match.



Flowering Branch of Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). a, flower; b, fruit.

Every traveller should provide himself with a good handy steel, proper flint, and unfailing tinder, because *Lucifers* are liable to accidents. *J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 180.*

4. The typical genus of *Luciferidae*.—5. (a) A genus of humming-birds. A species of northern Mexico and adjoining parts of the United States is *Trochilus* or *Calothorus lucifer*, having the gorget prolonged into a ruff. (b) [I. c.] Any humming-bird of the genus *Calothorus* or *Lucifer*, of which there are several species.

Luciferian¹ (lū-si-fē-ri-an), a. [*Lucifer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lucifer or Satan; devilish.

That all that *luciferian* exorcism be blotted out.

Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, II. § 12.

Luciferian² (lū-si-fē-ri-an), a. and n. [*Lucifer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari in the island of Sardinia during the fourth century, or to his followers. II. n. One of the followers of Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari. The Luciferians were vehement upholders of the Nicene faith, and separated themselves from their fellow-Catholics solely on the ground that the latter showed undue leniency to those who had been received back into the church after forsaking Arianism. Also *Luciferia*.

Luciferidae (lū-si-fē-ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lucifer*, 4, + *-idae*.] A family of thoracostracous or podophthalmic crustaceans, typified by the



Devil Shrimp, a species of *Lucifer*.

genus *Lucifer*, and characterized by the absence of the last pair of thoracic legs. They are consequently excluded from *Decapoda*, and are either placed with the opossum-shrimps and mantis-shrimps in *Stomatopoda*, or made a separate tribe, *Luciferida*, as by Dana.

Luciferite (lū-si-fēr-it), n. [*Lucifer* (see *Luciferian*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Luciferian*².

Luciferous (lū-si-fē-rus), a. [*Lucifer*, light-bringing (see *Lucifer*), + *-ous*.] 1. Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle, Works, IV. 394.* [Rare.]—2. In entom., having phosphorescent organs; applied to insects which emit light, as the glow-worm.—3. [cap.] Of or pertaining to Lucifer or Satan; Luciferian; Satanic. [Rare.]

This *Luciferous* and glutinous heart.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1855), II. 32.

Luciferously (lū-si-fē-rus-ly), adv. 1. In a luciferous manner; so as to enlighten or illuminate. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 8.* [Rare.]—2. [cap.] Satantically; diabolically.

Every vulgarly-esteemed upstart dares break the dreadful dignity of ancient and autocratic Poets, and presume *Luciferously* to proclaim in place thereof repugnant precepts of their own spume.

Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple.

Lucific (lū-si-fik), a. [*LL. lucifous*, light-making, < *L. lux* (*luc*), light, + *facere*, make.] Producing light. *N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, II. II. § 14.* [Rare.]

Luciform (lū-si-fōrm), a. [*L. lux* (*luc*), light, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of light; resembling light.

Plato speaketh of the mind, or soul, as a driver that guides and governs a chariot, which is, not unaptly, styled *aiyevēdē*, a *luciform* ethereal vehicle.

By Berkeley, Siris, § 171.

Lucifrant, a. An improper form of *Luciferian*¹. *Marston.*

Lucifugous (lū-si-fū-gus), a. [*L. lucifugus*, shunning the light, < *lux* (*luc*), light, + *fugere*, flee.] Shunning light; avoiding daylight; applied to various animals, as bats, cockroaches, etc.

Lucigen (lū-si-jen), n. and a. [*L. lux* (*luc*), light, + *gen*, produce; see *-gen*.] I. n. A modern lamp of great illuminating power, in which oil is burned under conditions which produce and maintain for probably the longest possible time in an illuminating flame a white heat in the carbon particles. The principle upon which the lamp operates is the atomization of the oil by the action of escaping compressed air heated during its passage to the atomizing jet. The oil and air are thus intimately mingled, at a high temperature at the instant of ignition, in such proportions as to gain the maximum illuminating effect.

II. a. A term applied to a system of lighting by lucigena.

The new system of lighting known as *lucigen* permits of obtaining an intense light of great brilliancy under very remarkable conditions. *Sci. Amer., N. Y., LIX. 147.*

Lucidae (lū-si-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lucius* + *-idae*.] The pikes, as a family of fishes; same as *Esocidae*. *C. L. Bonaparte.*

Lucimeter (lū-sim'e-tēr), n. [*L. lux* (*luc*), light, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. A photometer.—2. A sunshine-recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation.

Lucina (lū-si-nē), n. [L., the goddess of childbirth, prop. fem. of *lucinus*, < *lux* (*luc*), light; see *lucens*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who presided over childbirth, considered as a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but frequently confused with Juno or with Diana. She corresponded more or less closely to the Greek goddess Eileithyia.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) The typical genus of *Lucinidae*, having both lateral and cardinal teeth. *L. dentata* is a species whose white shell shows concentric lines of growth overlaid with oblique radiate striation. *Bruguière, 1791.* (b) A genus of flies of the family *Sciomyzidae*, containing two large gray European species resembling members of the genus *Scatophaga*. *Meigen, 1830.* (c) A genus of orthopterous insects. *Walker, 1870.*



Lucina pennsylvanica.

Lucinacea (lū-si-nē-sē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Lucina*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily of integropalliate dimyarian mollusks, represented by the *Lucinidae* and related families.

Lucinacean (lū-si-nē-sē-an), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Lucinacea*. II. n. A member of the *Lucinacea*.

Lucinidae (lū-si-ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lucina*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of integropalliate siphonate bivalve mollusks. The anal and branchial orifices are well defined but scarcely siphonate; the mouth is very small, and the labial palpi are rudimentary; the branchiae are large and double, and the foot is vermiform. The shell is subcircular and equivalve, the hinge typically with two cardinal and two lateral teeth in each valve, but variable and sometimes edentulous; the ligament is marginal and subinternal, and the anterior muscular impression elongated. The genera and species are numerous; the living ones are found in temperate and tropical seas; fossil forms go back to the Silurian. See *Lucina*.

Lucioid (lū-si-oid), n. and a. [*LL. lucius*, a pike (see *Lucius*), + Gr. *ειδός*, form.] I. n. A fish of the family *Esocidae*; a pike. *Sir J. Richardson.*

II. a. Like a pike; esocine.

Luciola (lū-si-ō-lā), n. [NL. (Laporte, 1833), < *It. luciola*, a firefly, formerly also a glow-worm, < *luc*, < *L. lux* (*luc*), light; see *light*.] A genus of fireflies of the family *Lampyridae*, having a short transverse prothorax, carinate, and narrowly margined. It is widely distributed, with over 20 species, usually dark brown and yellow. *L. lusitanica* is a highly luminous species, which may emit flashes every two or three seconds.

Lucioperca (lū-si-ō-per'kē), n. [NL., < *LL. lucius*, a pike, + *L. perca*, perch.] A Cuvierian genus of percoid fishes, synonymous with *Silasotellum*; the pike-perches. *L. andrea* is the giant pike-perch of Europe, 8 or 4 feet long, of voracious habits and valuable as a food-fish.

Lucius (lū-si-us), n. [NL., < *LL. lucius*, a fish, supposed to be the pike; cf. Gr. *λύκος*, a kind of fish, lit. 'wolf' = *L. lupus*, wolf; see *Lupus*. Hence ult. (< *LL. lucius*) *E. luc*.] A genus of fishes, the pikes; same as *Esoc*.

luck¹ (luk), n. [*ME. luk, lukke* (not found in AS.) = *OFries. luk* = *D. luk, geluk* = *MLG. lücke, LG. luk* (= *Iscl. lukka* = *Sw. lycka* = *Dan. lykke*, < G.) = *OHG. *giluocht* (not recorded), *MHG. gelücke, glücke, G. glück*, good fortune, luck, happiness; prob. orig. only *HG.*, the *LG.* forms being prob., like the *Scand.*, from the *HG.* Connection with *D. lokken* = *OHG. locchōn*, *MHG. G. locken* = *Iscl. lokka* = *Sw. locka* = *Dan. lokke*, allure, entice, seems improbable, on account of the difference of meaning.] 1. Fortune; hap; that which happens to a person by chance, conceived as having a real tendency to be favorable or unfavorable, or as if there were an inward connection between a succession of fortuitous occurrences having the same character as favorable or unfavorable. Thus gamblers say that one ought to continue to play while the *luck* is in one's favor and leave off when the *luck* turns against one.

To tell of good or evil *luck*.

Of plagues, of dearths, or seasons' quality.

Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

Here's a Trout has taken my fly: I had rather have lost a crown. What *luck*'s this! he was a lovely fish, and turned up a side like a salmon.

Otton, in Walton's Angler, II. 351.

Gay *luck* to our hunters!—how nobly they ride!

Whittier, Hunters of Men.

2. Good fortune; favorable hap; a supposed something, pertaining to a person, at least for a time, giving to fortuitous events a favorable character; also, in a weakened sense, a fortuitous combination of favorable occurrences.

His tests best become him because they come from him rudely and unvisited: and hee has the *lucks* commonly to have them favorably.

Dr. Barlow, Micro-cosmographie, A Hunt Man.

They [young men who gamble] think they are "trying their *luck*" as the phrase is; but if they are convinced that it is not their *luck* which they are trying, but only a fraction of it, their opponent having the rest in his pocket, they would show themselves . . . averse to risks in which it is more than an even chance against them.

Dr. Morgan, Probabilities, I.

Luck may, and often does, have some share in ephemeral successes, as in a gambler's winnings spent as soon as got, but not in any lasting triumph over time.

Loudell, Study Windows, p. 117.

3. An object with which good fortune is thought to be connected; especially, a vessel for holding liquid, as a drinking-cup. There are several such vessels surviving in England, as the *Luck of Edenhall*, preserved in a manor-house in the county of Cumberland.

The drinking-glass of crystal tall;

They call it the *Luck of Edenhall*.

Longfellow, The Luck of Edenhall.

Fisherman's luck. See *fisherman*.—*Greasy luck*. See *greasy*, 9.—To be down on one's *luck*, to be in bad luck. [Colloq.]

They say that when Mrs. C. was particularly down on her *luck*, she gave concerts and lessons in music here and there.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liv.

=*Syn.* See *happy*. **luck**¹ (luk), v. [*ME. lukken* (= *MLG. lücken*); from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To be lucky. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To make lucky. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

luck² (luk), n. [A var. of *lock*.] A lock of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner.

She straight alipp'd off the Wall and Band,

And laid aside her *Lucks* and Twitches.

Bloomfield, Richard and Kate, I. 30.

Miss Gisborne's fannel is promised the last of the week — there is a bunch of *lucks* down cellar; bring them up.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

Luckenbooth brooch. A brooch of a fashion formerly sold in the Luckenbooths in Edinburgh, usually heart-shaped and of silver, sometimes of more elaborate pattern, as of two hearts conjoined, and often bearing inscriptions. These brooches were used as gifts of love and betrothal.

luckie, n. See *lucky*².

luckily (luk'i-ly), adv. In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue: as, *luckily* we escaped injury.

luckiness (luk'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being lucky or fortunate; good fortune; favorable issue or event.

luckite (luk'it), n. [*Lucy (Boy)* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of the mineral melanterite, or hydrous ferrous sulphate, containing a small amount of manganese. It is found at the "Lucky Boy" silver-mine in Utah.

luckless (luk'les), a. [*luck*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Having no luck; suffering mischance; unlucky; unsuccessful: as, a *luckless* gambler.

Ah, *luckless* poet! stretch thy lungs and roar.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 334.

2. Unattended by luck; bringing or marked by ill luck or misfortune; unfortunate; unfavorable: as, a *luckless* adventure.

The night-crow cried, abiding *luckless* time.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. c. 25.

=*Syn.* Unlucky, ill-starred, ill-fated.

lucklessly (luk'les-ly), adv. In a luckless manner; unfortunately; unsuccessfully.

lucklessness (luk'les-nes), n. The state of being luckless or unfortunate. *Imp. Dict.*

luck-penny (luk'pen-i), n. 1. A small sum given back "for luck" to the purchaser or payer by the person who receives money in a bargain or other transaction. [*Scotch and Irish*.]—2. A copper tossed overboard "for luck."

lucky¹ (luk'i), a. and n. [*luck*¹ + *-y*.] I. a. 1. Favored by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success: as, a *lucky* adventurer.

This is fairy gold, boy . . . We are *lucky*.

Shak., W. T., III. 2. 120.

2. Producing good by chance or unexpectedly; favorable; auspicious: as, a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* cast.

So may some gentle Muse

With *lucky* words favour my destined ear;

And, as he pines, turn,

And bid fair peace be to my *lucky* dream.

Atkins, Epitaph, 2.

Well met, gentlemen; this is lucky that we meet so just together at this very day.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 173.

Mr. Chivery, who was a man of few words, had, on Sunday morning given his boy what he termed "a lucky touch" on the shoulder, signifying that he considered such commendation of him to Good Fortune, preparatory to his that day declaring his passion and becoming triumphant.

Deane, Little Dorrit, xviii.

3. Bulky; full; superabundant; as, bulky measure. [*Scotch.*]—**4. Handy.** [*Colloq.*]

Bella. Perhaps I may have occasion to use you; you used to be a lucky rogue upon a pinch.

Mert. Ay, master, and I have not forgot it yet.

Mrs. Centlivre, Love's Contrivance, I.

Lucky money, coins worn or carried by way of a charm—sometimes ancient or foreign money.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Fortune, etc.* See *Happy*.

II. n. See the phrase.—To cut one's lucky, make one's lucky, to get away; escape. [*Low.*]

Charley and I made our lucky up the wash-up chimney.

Deane, Oliver Twist.

lucky¹ (luk'i), *adv.* [*< lucky, a.*] More than enough; too: as, lucky severe; lucky long. [*Scotch.*]

lucky², luekie (luk'i), *n.* [*Prob. a particular use of lucky¹, in a sense like that of goodly.*] An elderly woman; a grandam; goody; prefixed to a person's name: as, *Lucky M'Laren*. [*Scotch.*]

lucky-bag (luk'i-bag), *n.* A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners.

Have the master-at-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the lucky bag.

Lucas, Seamanship, p. 310.

lucky-dad, lucky-daddie (luk'i-dad, -dad'i), *n.* A grandfather. [*Scotch.*]

lucky-hands (luk'i-hands), *n.* A widely distributed fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*: so named from the resemblance of the young unexpanded frond to a hand. The fronds, as well as the roots, were used by ignorant and superstitious people as preservatives against witchcraft and enchantment.

lucky-minnie (luk'i-min'i), *n.* A grandmother. [*Scotch.*]

lucky-proach (luk'i-pröch), *n.* A fish, the father-lasher. [*Scotch.*]

lucky-stone (luk'i-stön), *n.* An ear-stone or otolith of a fish, superstitiously regarded as bringing luck to the owner or wearer.

lucrative (lü'krä-tiv), *a.* [*< F. lucratis = Sp. Pg. It. lucrativo, < L. lucratus, profitable, < lucrari, pp. lucratus, gain: see lucre, v.*] 1. Yielding lucre or gain; gainful; highly profitable: as, a *lucrative* transaction; a *lucrative* business or office.—2. Greedy of gain; self-seeking.

Let not thy prayer be *lucrative*, nor vindictive, pray not for temporal superfluities.

Donne, Sermons, xi.

Lucrative office, an office to which compensation is attached, or perquisites.—**Lucrative succession,** in *Socia law*, a passive title whereby an heir apparent who accepts a gratuitous grant from his ancestor of any part of the estate to which he is to succeed as heir may be subjected to the payment of all the debts of the ancestor contracted prior to the grant.—*Syn.* 1. Paying, remunerative.

lucratively (lü'krä-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a lucrative manner; profitably.

lucre (lü'ker), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also luker; < ME. "lukre (erroneously lukre, luk, Prompt. Parv.), < OF. (and F.) lucre = Sp. Pg. It. luoro, < L. luorum, gain, with formative -crum, from a √ lu, which appears also in Ir. luach, price, wages, Gr. λυα, λυη, booty (see Leates), O.Bulg. lovü, booty (Russ. lovüth, lake as booty); AS. leán = OS. OFries. lön = D. loon = MLG. lön = OHG. MHG. lön, G. lön = Icel. laun = Sw. Dan. lön = Goth. laun, reward.] Gain in money or goods; profit: often, in a restricted sense, base or unworthy gain; money or wealth as the object of sordid greed; hence, greed.*

Not greedy of filthy lucre.

1 Tim. iii. 3.

Love to my child, and lucre of the portion, Provoked me.

B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, v. 4.

Until I gave one of them a small knife to cut betel nuts, he would not go with us; but for the lucre of that he conducted us to a town.

Rob. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 424).

lucret, *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. also luker; < OF. luorer, < L. lucrari, gain, < luorum, gain: see luore, n.*] To gain. *Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 182, l. 85.*

Lucretian (lü'krä-shian), *a.* [*< Lucretius (see def.) + -an.*] Of or pertaining to any member of the ancient Roman gens of the Lucretii; especially, relating to or characteristic of the Roman poet and philosopher Titus Lucretius Carus (about 98–55 B. C.), eminent as a poet, and as the most important exponent of the Epicurean philosophy.

lucriferous (lü'krif'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. luorum, gain, + ferre = E. bear¹.*] Gainful; profitable.

The grand thing that is like to keep this experiment from being as generally useful as perhaps it will prove *lucriferous* is the dearth of sal ammoniac.

Boyle, Works, III. 148.

lucriferousness (lü'krif'g-rus-ness), *n.* Profitableness. *Boyle, Works, II. 30.*

lucriferous (lü'krif'ik), *a.* [*< L. luoriferous, gainful, < luorum, gain, + facere, make.*] Producing profit; gainful. *Asa.*

lucious, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lucrous*.

lucrons (lü'krus), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also erroneously lucious; = Sp. Pg. It. luoroso, < L. luoroso, gainful, < luorum, gain: see luore.*] Of or pertaining to lucre or gain. [*Rare.*]

Free from the muck-worm miser's *lucrous* rage, In calm contentment's cottage'd vale of life.

Cooper, Tomb of Shakespeare.

lucration (luk-tä'shon), *n.* [*< L. lucratio(n)-, a wrestling, < lucrare, pp. lucratum, wrestle, strive. Cf. elucate, reluct, reluctant.*] Effort to overcome in a contest; struggle; contest. [*Rare.*]

luciferous (luk-tif'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. lucifer, < lucus, sorrow, + ferre = E. bear¹.*] Causing or bringing sorrow or mourning. *Bailey, 1731.*

luctual (luk'tü-shl), *a.* [*< L. luctus, sorrow, < lugere, pp. luctus, mourn.*] Relating to or producing grief.

luctuous (luk'tü-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. luctuose, < L. luctuosus, sorrowful, < luctus, sorrow: see luctual.*] Sorrowful; full of sorrow. *Bailey, 1731.*

lucubrate (lü'kü-brät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lucubrated*, pp. *lucubration*. [*< L. lucubratus, pp. of lucubrare (> It. lucubrare = Pg. Sp. lucubrar = F. lucubrer), work by candle-light, < (L.) lucubrum (ML. lucubrum, a faint light), < L. lux (luc-), light: see lucent. Cf. elucubrate.*] 1. *Intrans.* To study earnestly or laboriously, as by candle-light; think closely or seriously; meditate.

I like to speak and *lucubrate* my will.

Byron, Beppo, st. 47.

II. trans. To elaborate, as by laborious night study.

lucubration (lü'kü-brä'shon), *n.* [= *F. lucubration = Sp. lucubración = Pg. lucubração = It. lucubrazione, < L. lucubratio(n)-, working by candle-light, < lucubrare, pp. lucubratum, work by candle-light: see lucubrate, v.*] 1. The act of lucubrating; close study or thought; careful consideration; meditation.—2. A product of thought or study; a written composition; an essay or treatise.

Your monthly *lucubrations* are widely diffused over all the dominions of Great Britain.

Goldsmith, Essay, National Concord.

The most trifling *lucubration* was denominated "a work."

Irving.

lucubrador (lü'kü-brä-tör), *n.* [*< lucubrate + -or.*] One who lucubrates.

lucubratory (lü'kü-brä-tör-ri), *a.* [*< L. lucubrativus, working by candle-light, < lucubrare, pp. lucubratum, work by candle-light: see lucubrate, light.*] Composed by candle-light; pertaining to nocturnal study or serious thought.

You must have a dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side, to write an *epistle lucubratory* to your friend.

Pope, to Mr. Cromwell, Dec. 21, 1711.

lucubrum (lü'kü-brum), *n.* [*ML.: see lucubrate.*] Same as *ocresset*, 1.

lucule (lü'kü), *n.* [= *F. lucule, < NL. as if "lucula, dim. of L. lux (luc-), light: see lucent, light.*] 1. In *astron.*, a luminous spot on the sun.

luculent (lü'kü-lent), *a.* [*ME. luculent = It. luculento, < L. luculentus, full of light, bright, splendid, < lux (luc-), light: see lucent, light.*] 1. Bright; luminous; transparent.

Trye oute the grape unhurt, neither to ripe, Neither to soire, as gemmes *luculent*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

It emitted a *luculent* flame as bright and large as a small wax candle.

Swyn, Diary, May 4, 1645.

2. Clear; evident; unmistakable.

The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

luculently (lü'kü-lent-ly), *adv.* In a luculent manner; lucidly; clearly; luminously.

Nowhere has the transition . . . been so *luculently* shown as here.

Man Müller, Science of Lang., N. S., p. 642.

Luculia (lü'kü-li-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Robert Sweet, 1826), from the Nepalese name, Luculia swa, of one of the species, L. gratissima.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceae* and of the tribe *Cinckoneae*, distinguished by the imbricated lobes of the corolla, on the throat or

tube of which the included stamens are inserted. There are two species, one found in the Himalaya and the other in the Khada mountains. The best-known species is *L. gratissima*, a small tree with opposite ovate-lanceolate leaves, and very fragrant cymes of showy pink flowers. It is a highly ornamental greenhouse plant.

Lucuma (lü'kü-mä), *n.* [*NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the Peruv. name.*] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Sapotaceae*, the soapberry family. It is characterized by four- or five-parted flowers, coriaceous exstipulate leaves, the stamens or abortive stamens alternate with the fertile ones (although sometimes few or wanting), and seeds without albumen. It embraces about 50 species, chiefly South American, but extending from Chili to Mexico and the West Indies; a very few, however, occur in Australia and New Caledonia. They are trees or shrubs with milky juice and clusters of small or middle-sized flowers in the axils of the leaves or on the older joints. *L. mammosa* and *L. multiflora* of the West Indies are called *bully-trees*, the former of which is the mammeo-aspota or marmalade-tree. The fruit contains a pleasant-flavored pulp, resembling quince marmalade in appearance and taste. *L. Cuscuta* of Peru has a smaller fruit, which is said to be superior in flavor to the last-named. *L. obovata*, also of Peru, is cultivated in Chili under the name of *Lucuma de Coquimbo*. In a recent revision of the *Sapotaceae* by Radlkofsky this genus has been reduced to two Chilean species, the West Indian plants being referred to *Vitellaria*, but they are best known by the name *Lucuma*.

Lucumo (lü'kü-mö), *n.* [*L., also luomo, luomo, an inspired person, an Etruscan prince or priest; a word of Etruscan origin.*] Among the ancient Etruscans, the head of a patrician or noble family uniting in himself the characters of priest and prince; in general, one of the Etruscan nobility. To this class the kings also seem to have belonged.

And plainly and more plainly
Now might the burghers know,
By port and vest, by horse and crest,
Each warlike *Lucumo*.

Macaulay, Horatius, st. 22.

lucus a non lucendo (lü'kus ä non lü-sen'dö), [*L.: lucus, a wood or grove, esp. one sacred to a deity; a, from; non, not; lucendo, abl. gerund of lucere, shine (see leat, a-10, non, lucens); that is, a grove is called lucus (which is in form like lucus (luc-), a light, lucere, be light, shine, lucidus, light) because it is not light: in allusion to the attempt of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Quintilian to derive lucus, a grove, from lucere, shine. The two words are in fact connected, lucus (like grove) being orig. an open light space in a wood.] An absurd etymology or derivation; hence, anything inconsequent or illogical. Sometimes shortened to *lucus a non*.*

lud¹, a. A Middle English form of *loud*.

lud², n. A Middle English form of *lede³*.

Lud³ (lud), n. A minced form of *Lord*, in petty oaths; also vulgarly in address: as, my *lud*.

Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 1.

ludby, *n.* Same as *loteby*.

Luddism (lü'dizm), *n.* [*< Ludd (lud) + -ism.*] The practices or opinions of the Luddites.

Luddite (lü'dit), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* A member of a conspiracy of workmen in England (1811–1816) banded together for the destruction of improved machines, under the delusion that these diminished employment: said to have called themselves *Luddites* from an imbecile named Ned *Lud*, who broke two stocking-frames from anger. The disturbances created by them were called *Luddite* riots, and required stern measures for their repression.

Who makes the quartern loaf and *Luddite* rise?
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, No. 1.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Luddites: as, *Luddite* riots.

luddock, *n.* [*ME. luddock, luddok.*] Loin. *Li-ber Cure Cocorum, p. 43.*

ludent, *n.* Same as *luden*.

ludibrious (lü'dib-ri-us), *a.* [= *Pg. ludibrio, < L.L. ludibrio, scornful, < L. ludibrium, a mockery, < ludere, play, sport: see ludicrous.*] Ridiculous; sportive; wanton. [*Rare.*]

Needless it shall be to refute this phantasm, which falleth to the ground of itself as a *ludibrious* fable of the man.

Traker, Fabric of the Church (1804), p. 119.

ludibundness (lü'di-bund-ness), *n.* [*< "ludibund (not recorded) (< L. ludibundus, sportive, < ludere, play) + -ness.*] Sportiveness; playfulness.

That *ludibundness* of nature in her gamaisons, and such like sportful and ludicrous productions.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xv. § 14.

ludicrous (lü'di-krus), *a.* [= *OF. ludore = Pg. It. ludoro, < L. ludorus, sportive, < ludus, play, < ludere, play, sport. Cf. allude, collude, delude, elude, illude, prelude.*] Serving for or exciting

sport; laughable from singularity or grotesqueness; adapted to cause sportive laughter or ridicule; absurd.

He has, therefore, in his whole volume, nothing burlesque, and seldom anything *indiculous* or familiar.

Johnson, Waller.

The Duke [of Newcastle] was in a state of *indiculous* distress. He ran about chattering and crying, asking advice and listening to none.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

Indiculous (in-'di-krus-ŭ), *adv.* In a *indiculous* manner; sportively; grotesquely.

You wrong me in thinking I quoted a text from my saint *indiculously*.

Walpole, To Lady Harvery, Nov. 21, 1766.

Indiculousness (in-'di-krus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *indiculous*.

Indication (in-'di-ſi-kā-shŭn), *n.* [= It. *indicatione*, < L. *indicatione* (n-), derivation, < *indicare*, pp. *indicatus*, make sport of, < *ludus*, play (< *ludere*, play), + *facere*, make.] The act of making sport of anything; ridicule; mockery.

The Lords . . . swear by the holy Altar to be revenged for this *indication* and injurious Dealing.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

Some [Puritans] are of a linsay-woolsey disposition, . . . all like Ethiopians, white in the teeth only; full of *indication*, and injurious dealing, and cruelty.

Johnson (Tyler's Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 181).

Indicatory (in-'di-ſi-kā-ſhŭ-ri), *a.* [L. *indicatorius*, mocking, < L. *indicator*, a mocker, < *indicare*, pp. *indicatus*, make sport of: see *indication*.] Making sport; tending to excite derision.

In the sacraments of the Church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing *indicatory*, but all thoroughly true.

Barrow, Works, III. xxxix.

Indilamite (in-'di-lam-it), *n.* [After Mr. *Ludlam*, an English mineralogist.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in bright-green monoclinic crystals. It is found near Truro in Cornwall, and is associated with vivianite in cavities in pyrite.

Ludlow group. In *geol.*, in England, a series of rocks, consisting chiefly of shales, with occasionally an intercalated belt of limestone, belonging to the Upper Silurian and lying above the Wenlock group, into which it graduates downward, and with whose fauna it has a large number of species in common. The group is typically developed between Ludlow in Shropshire and Aymestrey in Hereford, and the name was given by Murchison because the town of Ludlow stands on beds of this age.

Ludlow's code. See *code*.

Ludolphian, **Ludolphian** (lū-'dol-fā-an), *a.* [L. *Ludolph* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the mathematician Ludolph van Ceulen (died 1610), who calculated the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter to many places of decimals, and caused the value to be engraved upon his tombstone.

Ludus Helimontii (lū-'dus hel-mon-'ti-i), [NL., 'Helmont's amusement,' so called from Jan Baptista van Helmont, a Belgian chemist and physician of the 17th century (died 1644), who believed in the efficacy of such stones (and who gave gas the name it bears: see *gas*); L. *ludus*, play, sport, amusement.] 1. A calcareous stone, the precise nature of which is not known, used by the ancients as a remedy in calculous affections.—2. A calculous concretion occurring in an animal body.—3. A variety of septaria in which the sparry veins are frequent and anastomosing.

Ludwigia (lud-'wij-i-ſi), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after C. G. *Ludwig*, professor of botany at Leipzig, and contemporary with Linnaeus.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Onagraceae*; the false or bastard loosestrife. It is characterized by having from three to six petals, entire or two-lobed, sometimes wanting; from three to six stamens; and a three- to six-celled ovary, which becomes, in fruit, a septical cap-

sule. They are herbs with opposite or alternate leaves, usually lanceolate in shape, and with the flowers almost always solitary in the axils of the leaves, sometimes in terminal heads. About 20 species are known, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. L. *altissima* of the eastern United States, on account of its cubical pod, is called *seedbox*, and it is also called *bowman's-root*. L. *palustris*, the water-purlane, is a common weed in ditches and shallow ponds both in Europe and in North America. **Ludwigite** (lud-'wig-it), *n.* [Named after E. *Ludwig*, a chemist of Vienna.] A borate of iron and magnesium, occurring in dark-green to black masses with a fine fibrous structure.

lue (lū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lued*, ppr. *luing*. [Origin obscure.] To sift: a miners' term.

[Prov. Eng.]

I had new models made of the sieves for *luing*, the box and trough, the bundle, wreck, and tool.

Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas, II. (Davies.)

Lues (lū-'ēs), *n.* [L., a plague, pestilence.] A plague or pestilence: used with adjectives to designate various specific or contagious affections.—*Lues venerea*, venereal disease; syphilis.

lue (lū-'ēk), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *lues*, plague, + *-tic* as in *pyretic*, etc.] Diseased; plague-stricken; specifically, affected with syphilis; syphilitic.

luff, *n.* An obsolete form of *love*¹.

luff¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *love*¹.

luff², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *loof*¹.

luff³, *n.* An obsolete form of *loof*², *luff*².

luff⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *loof*³.

luff¹ (luf), *n.* 1. A variant of *loof*¹.—2. The wooden case in which the light is carried in the sport of lowbelling. *Hallwell*.

luff² (luf), *n.* [A later form of *loof*², q. v.] *Naut.*: (a) The fullest and broadest part of a vessel's bow; the loof.

Schiffe-mene sharply *sohtens* thaire portes, Launches lede [cast the lead] spones *luffs*, laccheens ther depes.

Lukkes to the lade-sterne where the lyghte fallens.

Morris Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), I. 750.

(b) The weather-gage, or part of a ship toward the wind. (c) The sailing of a ship close to the wind. (d) The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached. (e) A luff-tackle.—*Luff* upon *luff*, one luff-tackle applied to the fall of another to afford an increase of purchase.—To keep the *luff*. See *keep*.—To spring her *luff*, to answer the helm by sailing nearer the wind: said of a ship.

luff² (luf), *v.* [A later form of *loof*², formerly also *loof* (see Dan. *luffe*), < D. *loeven*, loof, luff; from the noun: see *luff*², *loof*², *n.* Cf. *lavor*, from the same source.] I. *trans. Naut.*, to bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind.

She once being *loof*d.

The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,

Claps on his sea-wing.

Shak., A. and C., III. 10. 18.

II. *intrans.* To steer or come nearer to the wind.

For hauling mountaineers of fleeting yoe on every side, we went roomer for one, and *loofed* for another; some scraped vs, and some happily escaped vs.

Habington's Voyages, III. 65.

The other tacked after him, and came close up to his netter quarter, gave his broad side, and so *loofed* up to windward.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 62.

Luff round, or **luff** *also*, the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind.

luff³ (luf), *n.* [Abbr. of **luffenant* for *lieutenant*, now spelled *lieutenant*.] Lieutenant: as, he is first *luff*. [Naval slang.]

Luffa (luf-'ſi), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1706), < Ar. *lūfa*, the name of one of the species.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceae*, the gourd family, and of the tribe *Cucumerineae*, characterized by the staminate flowers growing in racemes, the petioles without glands, and the large fruits dry, fibrous, and opening by a lid at the apex. They are climbing herbs, with monocotyledonous leaves, which are large and white, and five- or seven-lobed leaves. Seven species are known, natives of the tropics. The fruit is dry and oblong or cylindrical in shape, the numerous seeds being located in a network of coarse and strong fibers, which in some species are capable of being detached entire, cleansed of all other matters, and used like a coarse, tough fabric. L. *zippelliana* is the washing- or towel-gourd, so called because its dried fruit is cut up and used as a wash-brush. The fibrous interior of these gourds is known in commerce under the various names *loof*, *loof*, *loofs*, *luff*, and *luff*. See *strawberry*.

luff-board (luf-'er-board), *n.* A corruption of *lower-board*. See *lower-board*.

luff-board (luf-'er-bōr-ding), *n.* See *board-ing*.

luff-hook (luf-'hūk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the hooks of a luff-tackle.

luff-tackle (luf-'tak-ſi), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, the

standing end of the rope being fastened to the single block, and the fall coming from the double: variously used as occasion may require.

luffant, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lovesome*.

luff, *a.* A Middle English form of *left*.

luff¹ (lug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lugged*, ppr. *lugging*.

[< ME. *luggen* (not in AS., the alleged AS. **golu-gian* being an invention of Sommer's), < Sw. *lugg* = Norw. *lugga*, pull (by the hair), a secondar form (depending on Sw. *lugg*, the forehead, = Norw. *lugg*, the hair of the head: see *lugg*²) < **luka*, pull, pull up, = Dan. *luge*, pull up (weeds, = AS. *lūcan* (not **lycan*, as cited by Skeat), pu up (weeds), > E. dial. *lout*, *lout*, *look*, pull up (weeds): see *lout*², *lout*², *look*². Cf. *lugg*².]

trans. 1. To pull with force or effort, as something that is heavy or resists; haul; drag [Now chiefly colloq.]

With myche wepyng & wo, weghis of his aune *Luggit* hym out to the land, lets hym for ded; And fore agayne to the lyght thaire feris to help.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 606

Why, this

Will *lug* your priests and servants from your siden.

Shak., T. of A., IV. 2. 2

To tread on his corns, or *lug* him thrice by both ears, pinch his arm black and blue.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Laputa, v

2. To carry, as something heavy or burden some; bear laboriously.

He *lugged* her along like a pedlar's pack.

Former's Old W's (Child's Ballads, VIII. 255)

To *lug* the ponderous volume off in state.

Pope, Dunciad, IV. 11

Ragged urchins were *lugging* home sticks of cordwood.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 1

Especially—3. To drag or pull about by the ears or head, as a bear or a bull, to excite it to action; bait; worry.

Like a common Garden-bull, I do but take breath to be *lugg'd* again.

Middleton, Changeling, II. 4

4. To geld.

'S blood, I am as melancholy as a gib-cat or a *lugg* bear.

Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 2. 2

His ears hang laving like a new *lugg'd* swine.

Sp. Hall, Retires, IV. 1. 7

To *lug* in, to introduce by main force, or without appatence. [Colloq.]

He could not tell that story (of Crompton's), which begged him to do, and which would not have been *lugg* in neck and shoulders, because everybody was telling ju such stories.

Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 27, 188

To *lug* out, to draw (a sword). [Colloq.]

Their cause they to an easier issue put, They will be heard, or they *lug* out and out.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 7

II. *intrans.* 1. To pull with effort: follows by at.

This huge and monstrous galliame, wherein were contained three hundred slaves to *lug* at the oars.

Habington's Voyages, I. 60

He would let Caroline *lug* at his hair till his dim winking grey eyes winked and watered again with pain.

W. Collins, Family Secret, p. 22

2. To move heavily, or with resistance; drag

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch, Like fowl in air too damp, and *lugs* along, As if she were a body in a body.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, IV. 1

When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to *lug*.

C. T. Jacob, Printers' Vocal

lug¹ (lug), *n.* [< *lug*¹, *v.*] 1. Anything that moves slowly or with difficulty; something (a heavy, lumpy, or sluggish nature. *Spoken* only.—(2) A slug: a sluggish. (3) A worm used for bait. (4) The bib (a fish). [Prov. Eng.] (5) heavy or slow-acting bow.

The same reason I find true in two bows that I have whereof the one is quick of cast, . . . the other is *lug*, slow of cast, following the string, more sure for last than pleasant for to use.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. Giles), p. 1

2. Same as *lug-sail*.

They have not got to dip their sail as we have, even time we tack: . . . now you go to the helm, and I and the boy will dip the *lug*.

C. Roade, Love me Little, xvi

3. pl. Affected manners; "airs": as, to put on *lugs*. [Slang.]—Axis of *lug*, that position of instantaneous axis of rotation of a body turning about fixed point in which the direction of pressure coincides with that of the axis.

lug² (lug), *n.* [Partly < Sw. *lugg*, the forehead = Norw. *lugg*, the hair of the head; partly *lug*¹, *v.*, the orig. verb.] 1. The lobe of the ear.—2. The ear. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A fine round head when those two *lugs* are off, To trundle through a pailory!

J. Johnson, Staple of News, v. 1

I wad like ill to wait till Mr. Harrison and Mr. *lug* came to put us out by the *lug* and the hory.

Scott, Old Manse, II. 11

2. A projecting part of some object resembling more or less in form or position the human ear. (a) A projecting piece or ear on a vessel or other object to serve as a handle, or on a tile or the like to afford it a hold when used in roofing.

The first (tile) is moulded with a *lug*, which secures itself in position by catching above the lath of the roof; the second shows a tile moulded with two *lugs*, by which it engages the tiles of the courses above and below.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 380.

Projecting *lugs*, to which the copper bars are attached.

S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 143.

(b) In mach., a projecting piece; specifically, a short flange by or to which something is fastened.

The ring is fastened to the plug, and held to the breech by the *lugs* and boss.

Mitchell, tr. of Montheys's Krupp and De Bange, p. 86.

(c) A projecting piece upon a foundry's flask or mold. (d) In single harness, one of the two loops of leather dependent from the saddle, one on each side, through which the shafts are passed for support. (e) The arm of a bee-frame.

4. A jamb or side wall of a recess, as a fireplace.

And for him who sat by the chimney *lug*,
Dozing and grumbling o'er pipe and mug.

Whittier, Maud Muller.

5. A grade of tobacco.

In this condition the leaves [of tobacco] are stripped from the stems, sorted into qualities, such as *lugs*, or lower leaves, "firsts," and "seconds." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII, 424.

To blow in one's *lug*. See *blow*.

*lug*² (lug), v. t. [*lug*², n.] To form with a *lug* or projection; as, to *lug* a door-sill (that is, to hollow out or chamfer off the upper and outer angle of the stone to within a short distance of each end, the parts not cut away forming the *lugs*).

*lug*³ (lug), n. [Perhaps < *lug*¹, v., pull (pluck); but cf. *log*¹.] 1. A rod or pole.—2. A pliable rod or twig such as is used in thatching.—3. A measure of length, properly 15 feet 1 inch, but sometimes 16½, 18, or 20 feet (a *lug* of coppice-wood in Herefordshire was 49 square yards); a pole or perch. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

And eke that ample Pitt, yet far renowned
For the large lease which Debon did compell
Coulde make, being eight *lugs* of ground,
Into the which returning luche he fell.

Spenser, F. Q., II, x, 11.

lug-a-leaf (lug'-a-lēf), n. The brill. *Willoughby*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

lugbait (lug'-bāt), n. Same as *lugworm*.

lug-bolt (lug'-bōlt), n. A cylindrical bolt to which is welded a flat iron bar. The head is usually a hook which is received by a *lug*, or it passes through the *lug* and is held by a nut. Sometimes the flat bar has holes by which it is fastened to a timber by separate bolts or screws. Also called *strap-bolt*.

lugdoret, n. Same as *loklore*.

luger, n. and v. A Middle English form of *lodge*.

lug-foresail (lug'-fōr-sāl or -sī), n. In a schooner, a foresail set without any boom.

luggage (lug'-āj), n. [*lug*² + *-age*.] 1. Anything to be carried that is cumbersome and heavy.

What do you mean,
To dote thus on such *luggage*?

Shak., Tempest, iv, 1, 231.

My misfortune made me think before
My life a tedious and painful trouble,
My very soul a *luggage*, and too heavy
For me to carry.

Shirley, The Wedding, v, 2.

2. *Baggage*; especially, a traveler's baggage.

[In this special sense chiefly in Great Britain.]

The *luggage* is too great that follows your camp.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey.

Swift.

I left my servant at the railway looking after the *luggage*—very heavy train and vast quantity of it in the van.

Dickens, Hard Times, II, 1.

luggage-saddle (lug'-āj-sad'-l), n. A pad on which goods or personal effects are carried on a led horse.

luggage-van (lug'-āj-van), n. A railway-car for *luggage*; a baggage-car. [British.]

luggatoo (lug'-a-tō), n. The turbot. [Prov. Eng.]

lugged (lug'-ed,

lugd), a. [*lug*²

+ *-ed*.] Having

ears, or appendages

resembling

ears.

The long fool's

ear, the huge slop,

the *lug*'d boat.

Merrill, Scourge of

(Villain), I, 10.

O me! to see thee

and fresh

the *lug*'d boat!

James, Scotch Drink.

*lugger*¹ (lug'-er),

n. [A var. of *lug*

(D. *lugger*)

or < *lug*², n., *lug*

sail, + *-er*¹ (f). Hence F. *lougre*, Sp. Pg. *lugre*.] A vessel carrying either two or three masts, often with a running bowsprit and always with *lug*-sails. On the bowsprit are set two or three jibs, and the *lug*-sails hang obliquely to the masts.

It appears that the Fair Rosamond had captured a *lugger* with one hundred and sixty Africans, and shortly after saw the Black Joke in chase of two other *luggers*.

Everett, Orations and Speeches, I, 333.

*lugger*² (lug'-er), n. [*lug*² + *-er*.] Same as *jigger*.
luggie (lug'-i), n. [*lug*² + *-ie*, *-y*.] A little dish having *lugs* or ears. [Scotch.]

In order, on the clean hearthstone,
The *luggies* three are ranged. Burns, Halloween.

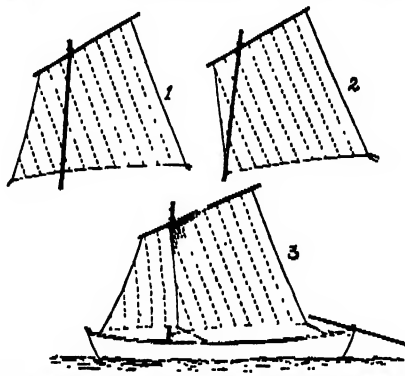
luggun (lug'-un), n. Same as *luggan*.

luggur falcon. Same as *jigger*.

lug-mark (lug'-mārk), n. An ear-mark for identification, as on a sheep or a dog.

lug-perch (lug'-pērch), n. A long measure: same as *lug*³, 3.

lug-sail (lug'-sāl), n. [*lug*¹ + *sail*; or perhaps < *lug*² (with ref. to the upper corner or 'ear' of



1. Dipping Lug-sail; 2. Standing Lug-sail; 3. Split Lug-sail.

the sail?) + *sail*.] A quadrilateral sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at about one third of its length; a common rig for boats of men-of-war. Also *lug*.—*Lug-sail boat*, a boat rigged with a *lug-sail*; a *lugger*.

lugubriousness (lū-gū-bri-ous'-ness), n. [As *lugubrious* + *-ity*.] *Lugubriousness*. Imp. Dict.

lugubrious (lū-gū-bri-ous), a. [Formerly also *lugubrious*; with suffix *-ous* (cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *lugubre*), < L. *lugubris*, mournful, mourning, < *lugere*, mourn; cf. Gr. *λυγρός*, sad, *λνγρός*, destruction.] 1. Characterized by or expressing mourning or sorrow; mournful; doleful; funeral; dejected; as, *lugubrious* wailing; a *lugubrious* look or voice.

Act no passionate, *lugubrious*, tragical part, whatever secular provocation cross us on the stage.

Hammond, Works, IV, 546.

2. Exciting mournful feelings; pitiful; dismal; depressing; as, a *lugubrious* spectacle or event.

Beppo dived deep down into the *lugubrious* and obscure regions of Rascaldom.

Carlyle.

—Syn. *Sorrowful*, melancholy, doleful.

lugubriously (lū-gū-bri-ous-ly), adv. In a *lugubrious* manner; mournfully; sadly.

lugubriousness (lū-gū-bri-ous-ness), n. The state or quality of being *lugubrious*; sorrowfulness; sadness.

lugworm (lug'-wērm), n. [*lug*¹ + *worm*. Cf. *lobworm*.] An annelid of the family *Arenicolidae*, inhabiting the sea-shore. A common species is *Arenicola placatorum*, a large worm, 8 or 10 inches long, much used for bait. It belongs to a different order from the earthworm proper, though its habits are similar. It crawls through sandy and muddy soil, eating its way as it goes, and leaving in its wake coiled casts of the soil thus passed through its body. The head is large, eyeless and jawless, with a proboscis; the gills are thirteen pairs of gaily colored tufts, and the rings of the body are furnished with bristles like those of other chaptod worms. Also called *lobworm* and *lugboat*.

luif (lūf), n. A Scotch spelling of *loaf*¹.

luing, n. [Gael.] A short plaintive song or lament sung in western Scotland and the Hebrides.

*luke*¹ (lūk), a. [*ME. luke, louke, lewke* (= D. *leuk* in *leukwarm* = E. *lukewarm*), appar. an unexplained var. or extension of *low*, warm (see *low*²); perhaps due to confusion with A.S. *lucan*, tepid. The history and connections have not been cleared up.] Slightly warm; lukewarm; tepid.

If it be coole in heete and *luke* in coole,

The better may thowe with that water holde.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. A.), p. 2.

Let me have nine penny'orth o' brandy and water *luke*.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiii.

*luke*², v. A Middle English or dialectal form of *look*¹.

lukeness (lūk'-nes), n. Lukewarmness.

luker, n. A former spelling of *lucre*.

lukewarm (lūk'-wārm), a. [*ME. *lukewarm* (= D. *leukwarm* = LG. *lukewarm* (equiv. to *slukwarm*); < *luke*¹ + *warm*. Cf. *leuwarm*.] 1. Only moderately warm; tepid; neither cold nor hot.

There is difference
Between *lukewarm* and boiling, madam.

B. Jonson, Catlines, II, 1.

Their *lukewarm* dinner, served up between two powder plates from a cook's shop.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxii.

2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent; as, *lukewarm* obedience.

Because thou art *lukewarm*, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth.

Rev. III, 16.

lukewarmly (lūk'-wārm-ly), adv. In a lukewarm degree or manner. (a) With moderate warmth. (b) With indifference; coolly.

lukewarmness (lūk'-wārm-nes), n. The state or character of being lukewarm, literally or figuratively; tepidness; indifference.

lukewarmth (lūk'-wārmth), n. [*luke*¹ + *warmth*.] Lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Passionately offended at the falsehood and perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and at the lukewarmth and indifference of others.

Addison, Ladies' Association.

lull (lul), v. [*ME. lullen, lollen, lull*, = MD. *lollen*, hum, sing, D. *lollen*, sing badly, caterwaul, *lullen*, chatter, prate, also deceive, cheat, = LG. G. *lullen*, *lull*, = Iscl. Sw. *lulla* = Dan. *lulle*, *lull*, sing to sleep (cf. *lull*); prob., like L. *lallare*, sing to sleep, imitative, a redupl. of the syllable *la* or *lu* used in singing a child to sleep. Cf. *loll*, *lulla-by*.] I. *trans.* 1. To quiet; compose; assuage; caress; cause to rest or subside by gentle, soothing means; as, to *lull* a child or a feverish patient; to *lull* grief, pain, or suspicion.

In her barme the litel childe she leide
With ful swete face, and gan the childe to blesse,
And lulled it, and after gan to kisse.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I, 497.

Feet and fayre hondes

That non ben croised I curse hem ofte,

I lulled hem, I leid hem softe.

Legend of the Holy Rood, p. 123.

Antonio, your mistress will never wake while you sing so dolefully; love, like a cradled infant, is lulled by a sad melody.

Sheridan, The Duenna, I, 1.

The Roman was not without crosses that could *lull* his moral feelings to repose.

Locky, Europ. Morals, I, 301.

2. To deceive.

When some this sort men [sawed] his soule,
And oueral *lulled* him with heretikes workes!

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. A.), I, 532.

—Syn. 1. To calm, hush, tranquillize.

II. *intrans.* To subside; cease; become calm; as, the wind *lulls*.

lull (lul), n. [*cf. lull*, v.] 1. That which lulls; a quieting or soothing influence. [Poetical.]

Yonder *lull*

Of falling waters tempted me to rest.

Young, The Revenge, v, 2.

2. Temporary quiet and rest; suspension of activity or turmoil, as in a storm or any kind of excessive action.

With returning silence, with the *hull* of the chime, . . . she still resumed the dream.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

lulla, lully (lul'-a, -i), interj. [ME. *lully, lulla, lullay*, etc.: see *lull*, *lullaby*.] A common burden in nursery songs.

Lully lulla thow litell tyme child;

By, by, *lully, lullay*, thow litell tyme child.

Country Mysteries (ed. Halliwell), p. 414.

lullaby (lul'-a-bi), n.; pl. *lullabies* (-bis). [*cf. lull*, *lulla*, + *-by*, a meaningless addition. Cf. *rockaby*.] 1. A song sung to lull children to sleep; a cradle-song.

Philomel, with melody

Sing in our sweet *lullaby*;

Lulla, lulla, *lullaby*.

Shak., M. N. D., II, 2, 14.

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children.

Locke, Education.

2. A cradle-song, or an instrumental piece in the style of a cradle-song; a berceuse.

lullaby (lul'-a-bi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *lullabied*, prp. *lullabying*. [*cf. lullaby*, n.] To lull to sleep; hush with a lullaby.

Silence fell upon them, the gliding water lapping the bruised face and *lullabying* the perturbed spirit, the soft hand of the girl weaving a spell for the wounded warrior.

The Century, XXXVI, 301.

luller (lul'-er), n. One who lulls or fondles.

lullingy (lul'-ing-ly), adv. In a lulling manner; so as to quiet or soothe.

The gentle sway of his measure . . . seats you *lullingy* along from picture to picture.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 173.



Lugger.

lullist (lul'ist), *n.* A follower of Raymond Lully, a scholastic, who died in 1315.

lully, *interj.* See *lulla*.

lulworth skipper. See *skipper*.

luma (lum), *n.* [*cf.* AS. *lūm*.] 1. A wooded valley.—2. A deep pool.

luma (lum), *n.* [*cf.* W. *lūmon*, a chimney, < *lūm*, that shoots up or projects (?).] 1. A chimney. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

He set his foot in the black creak-shell, . . .

And out at the lum flew he.

Hogg, Queen's Wake, The Witch of Fife.

2. In coal-mining, a chimney placed on the top of the upcast-shaft to increase the draft and carry off the smoke. [*North. Eng.*]

lunachella (lū-ma-kel'ē), *n.* [*It.*: see *lunachello*.] Same as *lunachello*.

lunachelle, **lunachell** (lū-ma-kel), *n.* [*cf.* *lunachello*, *lunachella* (named from the shells it contains), < *lunachello*, a little snail, dim. of *lunaca*, a snail, < *l. lūm* (*lūm*), a snail: see *lūm*.] A variety of compact limestone or marble containing fragments of shells, ennerites, and other fossils, which are sometimes iridescent, displaying a variety of brilliant colors.

Some of the most beautiful and rarest varieties of antique ornamental marbles belong to the lunachelles. The colors of the limestone base vary greatly in the different varieties. Also called *fire-marble*.

lumbaginous (lum-baj'i-nus), *a.* [*cf.* LL. *lumbago* (*lumbagin*), *lumbago*: see *lumbago*.] Of, pertaining to, or afflicted with *lumbago*.

lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lumbago*, disease or weakness of the loins, < *l. lūm*, loin: see *loin*.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the lumbar region.

lumbal (lum'bal), *a.* [*cf.* *l. lūm*, loin, + *-al*.] Same as *lumbal*.

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sounds, the word has been appar. regarded as imitative, and has also been confused more or less with unrelated words, as with *lumber*, *lump*, etc.] 1. To make a heavy rumbling noise; rumble: chiefly in the present participle.

A boisterous gush of wind *lumbering* amongst it.

Chapman.

When a *lumbering* noise from behind made him start.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 66.

2. To move heavily or cumbrously: chiefly in the present participle.

The post-boy's horse right glad to miss

The *lumbering* of the wheels.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

You pause, as you trudge before the *lumbering* coach.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 249.

Alison listened in amazement, and with a little fear, to this *lumbering* lad, whose small, twinkling, shrewd eyes seemed to suggest that he was not quite such a fool as he looked.

W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 302.

3. To stumble. Also *lumper*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

get comen lodly to that lode, as lazars ful monye,

Summe lepre, summe lome (lame), & lomerande blynde,

Poysoned & parlayt & pynd in tyres.

Aliterations Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1004.

lumber (lum'ber), *n.* [Usually explained as orig. the contents of the *lumber-room*, this being explained as "orig. the *Lombard-room*, or room where the Lombard banker and broker stowed away his pledges" (Trench, following Blount, and followed by Skeat), and asserted to have been transferred to any unused chamber where furniture was stored; but of *Lombard-room* there is no evidence, and if existent it would rather have meant 'a room where Lombards or brokers were kept.' More prob. *lumber* is < *lumber*, *v.*, as being orig. heavy, 'lumbering' articles. Some confusion with *lump* is prob. involved; cf. G. *lumpen-kammer*, *lumber-room*, Sw. *lumpor*, rags, old clothes: see *lump*.] 1. Things, more or less bulky and cumbersome, thrown aside (or which may be thrown aside) as of no present use or value. Lumber usually includes old or broken boards, barrels, boxes, and other articles of possible future use, as distinguished from mere useless rubbish or refuse. Often used figuratively.

So that with Provision, Chests, Hencoops, and Parrot-Cages, our Ships were full of *Lumber*, with which we intended to sail.

Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 129.

It was his glory to free the world from the *lumber* of a thousand vulgar errors.

Stearns, Tristram Rhandy, III., Author's Pref.

The bookish blockhead, ignorantly read,

With loads of learned *lumber* in his head.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 618.

2. Timber sawed or split for use, as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like. [*U. S.*]—3. Useless and cumbersome weight, bulk, etc.

A fine slashing dog, of good size, possessing plenty of bone without *lumber*, and excellent legs and feet.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 104.

4. Foolish or ribald talk. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. Harm; mischief. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lumber (lum'ber), *v.* [*cf.* *lumber*, *n.*] I. *trans.*

1. To heap together in disorder.

How in matters they be rawe,

They *lumber* forth the laws.

Skeaton, Colin Clout, I. 95.

Deep in the darkness of dull authors bred,

With all their refuse *lumber'd* in his head.

Mallet, Verbal Criticism.

2. To fill with lumber; encumber with anything useless: as, to *lumber* a room: often with *up*.

I could not, in any honesty, *lumber* my pages with descriptions or speculations which would be idle to most readers.

Howells, Venetian Life, xi.

II. *intrans.* To cut timber in the forest and prepare it for market. [*U. S.*]

In Maine so much harm was done to the general interests of the State by reckless *lumbering*.

The American, VII. 220.

lumber (lum'ber), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *lumbard*, *lumbard*: see *lumbard*.] 1. A pawnbroker's shop.

They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it, till the ships came.

Lady Murray, quoted by Trench.

2. A pledge; a pawn.

The *lumber* for their poorer goods recovery.

Buller, Upon Critica. (Mayer, Dict.)

lumber-car (lum'ber-kär), *n.* A railroad-car of extra length, usually 34 feet, particularly intended for carrying lumber. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

lumberdar (lum'ber-där), *n.* [*Hind.*] The registered representative of a village community for the payment of the government dues. [*Anglo-Indian.*]

lumber-drier (lum'ber-dri'er), *n.* See *lumber-kiln*.

lumberer (lum'ber-er), *n.* [*cf.* *lumber*, *v.*, + *-er*.] A person employed or concerned in cutting timber and getting it from the forest. Also *lumberman*. [*U. S.*]

The *lumberer* finds it indispensable, in the operations of his woodcraft, to learn to chop timber right and left handed.

Science, IX. 148.

lumber-kiln (lum'ber-kil), *n.* An inclosed chamber, artificially warmed, in which sawn lumber may be rapidly heated, to free it from moisture and prevent warping. Such rooms are usually warmed by coils of steam-pipes, and are often arranged with tracks for cars on which the green lumber is piled and run into the building, to be drawn out again when dried. In various forms of driers, the moisture from the wood is condensed and drawn out of the chamber without disturbing the inclosed air; or the air charged with moisture is drawn out and replaced by dry air; or a condenser formed of cold-water pipes is hung in the room, and the moisture which condenses on the pipes drips off and is conducted out of the room.

lumberly (lum'ber-li), *a.* [*cf.* *lumber* + *-ly*.] Lumbering; heavy-stopping; unwieldy.

But England is stirring in a slow, *lumberly*, and timorous fashion.

J. A. H. Murray, 9th An. Add. to Philol. Soc.

lumberman (lum'ber-man), *n.*; pl. *lumbermen* (-men). 1. Same as *lumberer*.—2. One who deals in lumber. [*U. S.*]

lumber-measure (lum'ber-mesh'ür), *n.* A device for ascertaining the number of superficial feet in boards of different lengths. It consists of a case containing a disk placed vertically, which as it passes over the surface of the boards shows on a dial their superficial contents. The apparatus is adjustable for boards of different lengths. [*U. S.*]

lumber-port (lum'ber-pört), *n.* A port-hole cut

in the bow or stern of vessels for the passage of long pieces of timber. [*U. S.*]

lumber-room (lum'ber-röm), *n.* [*cf.* *lumber* + *room*.] Said to be orig. *Lombard-room*, but this form is not found in use: see *lumber*, *lumber*. A room or place for the reception of useless or unused things; a room occupied by lumber.

The world lies no longer a dull miscellany and *lumber-room*, but has form and order.

Emerson, The American Scholar.

Lumbert, *n.* An obsolete form of *Lombard*, *Lombard*.

lumber-wagon (lum'ber-wag'qn), *n.* Any large box-wagon, used especially by farmers for the transportation of miscellaneous heavy articles; also, a heavy wagon used in hauling lumber. [*U. S.*]

lumber-yard (lum'ber-yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where wood and timber are stored for sale. [*U. S.*]

lumbi, *n.* Plural of *lumbus*.

lumbiplex (lum'bi-pleks), *n.* [*cf.* *l. lūm*, loin, + LL. *plexus*, a plaiting: see *plexus*.] The lumbar plexus (which see, under *lumbard*).

lumbiplexal (lum-bi-plek'sal), *a.* [*cf.* *lumbiplex* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lumbiplex, or lumbar plexus of nerves. *Cowles*.

lumbocotomy (lum'bō-kōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*cf.* *l. lūm*, loin, + Gr. *κότο*, colon, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, incision into the colon in the lumbar region.

lumbodinia (lum-bō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *l. lūm*, loin, + Gr. *δύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the lumbar region; *lumbago*.

lumbo-inguinal (lum'bō-ing'wi-näl), *a.* [*cf.* *l. lūm*, loin, + *inguen*, groin.] Pertaining to the loin and the groin: as, a *lumbo-inguinal* nerve.

lumbosacral (lum'bō-sä'kräl), *a.* [*cf.* *l. lūm*, loin, + NL. *sacrum*.] Pertaining to the lumbar and the sacral region of the spine.—*Lumbosacral cord*, the nerve formed by the union of the fifth lumbar nerve and the branch from the fourth.—*Lumbosacral ligament*, a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to become attached to the lateral surface of the base of the sacrum.

lumbrik (lum'brik), *n.* [*cf.* ME. *lumbrike* = F. *lombric* = Sp. *lombric* = Pg. *lombrigo* = It. *lombrico*.]

Row of Vessel Unloading Lumber through Lumber-port.

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brico, < L. *lumbrius*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm. [A worm. *Clarke*. [Rare.]

lumbri-cal (lum'brī-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pg. *lumbri-cal* = Sp. *lombri-cal* = It. *lombri-cal*, < NL. *lumbri-cal*, < L. *lumbrius*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbrio*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or resembling a worm; lumbri-form; vermiform: specifically applied in anatomy to the lumbri-form.

II. n. A lumbri-form muscle. See *lumbri-form*. **lumbri-form** (lum-bri-kā'lis), *n.*; pl. *lumbri-formes* (-lēs). [NL.: see *lumbri-cal*.] In *anat.*, a lumbri-form muscle: so called from its resemblance in size and shape to a worm. There are four of these small muscles in the palm of the hand and four in the sole of the foot, sometimes distinguished as *lumbri-formes manus* and *lumbri-formes pedis*: the former are also called *adductores*, or *adductor* muscles, because they contribute to the quick movements of the muscular fingers. They are ancillary to the deep flexor muscles. Each lumbri-form arises from one of the tendons of a deep flexor muscle, whether of hand or foot, and is inserted into the side of the base of that finger or toe which those tendons supplies. Neither the thumb nor the great toe has a lumbri-form. Similar muscles occur in some mammals besides man.

Lumbri-cide (lum-bri-sīd), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Lumbri-cus* + *-ida*.] A family of terri-colous annelids of the order *Oligochaeta*, typified by the genus *Lumbri-cus*; earthworms. The body is long, cylindric, or nearly so, with numerous rings or segments, bearing bristly parapodia which assist in progression, some of the segments being modified into a cingulum or clitellus. There are no eyes, ears, or oral armature. See *earthworm*.

lumbri-cide (lum'brī-sīd), *n.* [Contr. of **lumbri-cide*, < L. *lumbri-cus*, an intestinal worm, + *-ida*, a killer, < *cadere*, kill.] A vermifuge or anthelmintic which destroys the roundworm, *Ascaris lumbri-coides*.

lumbri-ciform (lum-bri-sī'fōrm), *a.* [< L. *lumbri-cus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbrio*), + *forma*, form.] Like an earthworm in form; lumbri-cine; lumbri-coid; vermiform. **Lumbri-cina** (lum-bri-sī'nā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Lumbri-cus* + *-ina*.] A tribe of annelids, the terri-colous oligochaetous worms, such as earthworms. **lumbri-cine** (lum'brī-sīn), *a.* [< NL. *lumbri-cinus*, < L. *lumbri-cus*, an intestinal worm: see *lumbrio*.] Lumbri-ciform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lumbri-cina*.

lumbri-coid (lum'brī-sīd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lumbri-cus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbrio*), + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] *I. a.* Resembling an earthworm: specifically applied to the internal parasite *Ascaris lumbri-coides*, a nematoid, one of the commonest of the worms which infest man. See *Ascaris*.

II. n. The worm *Ascaris lumbri-coides*. **Lumbri-comorpha** (lum-bri-kō-mōr'fā), *n.* pl. [NL., < L. *lumbri-cus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbrio*), + Gr. *mōrphē*, form.] The earthworms and their allies, regarded as one of four orders of oligochaetous annelids.

Lumbri-culide (lum-bri-kū'lī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Lumbri-culus* + *-ide*.] A family of oligochaetous annelids, taking name from the genus *Lumbri-culus*.

Lumbri-culus (lum-bri-kū'lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lumbri-cus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbrio*.] A genus of aquatic or limicolous oligochaetous annelids, the type of the family *Lumbri-culidae*. It is remarkable for the power of reproduction by transverse fission which its members possess. The worm breaks in two, and proceeds to develop a new head for one of its pieces and a new tail for the other.

Lumbri-cus (lum-bri'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lumbri-cus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbrio*.] The typical genus of *Lumbri-cidae*, and together with *Peri-cata* composing that family; the earthworms proper, as *L. terrestris*.

lumbus (lum'bus), *n.*; pl. *lumbi* (lum'bi). [L., loin: see *loin*.] In *anat.*, the loin; the lumbar region of the body.—*Quadratus lumborum*, the square muscle of the loin, a stout thick muscle of quadrilateral shape extending from the twelfth rib to the crest of the ilium on each side of the spinal column.

lumen, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *loom*.

lumen (lū'men), *n.*; pl. *lumina* (mī-nā). [NL., < L. *lumen*, light, a light, a window: see *luminous*.] *1.* An opening or passageway, as, in *anat.*, of a hollow tubular organ: as, the *lumen* of the intestine or of a blood-vessel.

Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger *lumen* of the tube affording a freer vent. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 949.

2. In *bot.*, the internal cavity, or space within the wall, of a cell.

In this section of the sclerotic thin *lumina* appear in all possible forms. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 331.

lum-head (lum'hed), *n.* A chimney-top. [Scottish.]

The . . . blue reek that came out of the lum-head. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxvii.

lumi-ère (F. pron. lū-mī-ēr'), *n.* [F., < LL. *luminare*, < L. *lumen*, light: see *lumen*.] In *armor*, the opening in the visor, whether of the large helm of the thirteenth century, of the basinet, or of the armet of the fifteenth century.

lumina, *n.* Plural of *lumen*.

luminant (lū'mī-nānt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *luminant* (-s), pp. of *luminare*, brighten: see *luminare*.] *I. a.* Emitting light; shining; luminous. *II. n.* An illuminating agent. [Rare.]

Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new luminant. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV, 384.

luminarist (lū'mī-nā-ris-t), *n.* [< *luminar* (y) + *-ist*.] *In painting*, a master of light and shade; one skilful in rendering gradations and effects of light or of shadow.

The finest works of that great and subtle luminarist Adrian van Ostade. *The Academy*, Jan. 31, 1880, p. 48.

luminar-y (lū'mī-nā-rī), *n.*; pl. *luminaries* (-rīz). [< OF. *luminarie*, F. *luminare*, a light, = Pg. Sp. *luminar*, *luminaria* = It. *luminare*, *luminara*, *luminaria*, < LL. *luminare*, a lamp, a light, L. *luminare*, a window, < *lumen* (lū'mīn), light: see *luminous*.] *1.* A light-giver; a body that illuminates or gives out light: applied especially to the sun and moon.

Where the great luminary . . . Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 576.

Hence—*2.* One who is a source of intellectual light; a person who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind: as, the great luminaries of an age; a luminary of literature or science.

It will not be necessary to bring under review the minor luminaries of this period. *Francis*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, l. 1.

3. An illumination.

There were *Luminaries* of Joy lately here for the Victory that Don Gonzales de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. *Howell*, *Letters*, l. iii. 14.

luminat-e (lū'mī-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *luminatus*, pp. of *luminare*, illumine, < L. *lumen* (lū'mīn), light: see *luminous*. Cf. *illuminate*, *illumine*, *illumine*, *illumine*, etc.] To illuminate.

luminat-ion (lū'mī-nā'shōn), *n.* [< LL. as if **luminatio* (-n), < *luminare*, shine: see *illuminate*.] *1.* Illumination. *Johnson*.—*2.* A lighting up; a flashing out, as of light or energy; an illuminating outburst. [Rare.]

The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief luminations, occurring at irregular intervals, seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse. *Molloy*, *Dutch Republic*, l. 48.

luminet (lū'mīn), *v. t.* [< ME. *luminen*, < LL. *luminare*, shine: see *illuminate* and *loom*. Cf. *illumine*.] To illumine; to enlighten. See *illumine*.

Thus the outward parts of the place illumined the eyes of the beholders, by reason of y^e symptomatic works. *Hall*, *Hist.* Hen. VIII., an. 12.

lumine (lū'mīn), *n.* [< L. *lumen* (lū'mīn), light: see *lumen*, *luminous*.] The principle or the medium of light; the luminiferous ether. *London Jour. Arts, Sci., and Manuf.*, 1848.

luminer, *n.* An obsolete form of *luminer*. **lumineret**, *n.* A Middle English form of *luminer*. **luminescence** (lū'mī-nēs'ens), *n.* [< *luminescent* (-i) + *-ce*.] See the quotation. [Rare.]

In a former paper I have ventured to employ the term *luminescence* for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. *E. Weidemann*, *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII, 151.

luminescent (lū'mī-nēs'ent), *a.* [< L. *luminare*, shine, + *-escent*.] Characterized by luminescence. [Rare.]

Luminescent light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. *E. Weidemann*, *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII, 155.

luminiferous (lū'mī-nīf'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *lumen* (lū'mīn), light, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] *1.* In *physics*, producing or bearing light; yielding light: as, the *luminiferous* ether. See *ether*, *2.*

The *luminiferous* motions are only components of the whole motion. *Sir W. Thomson*, *Reprint of Papers*, p. 419.

2. Serving as a medium for conveying light.

luminologist (lū'mī-nol'ō-jist), *n.* *1.* One who is versed in the study of illuminations (of manuscripts).—*2.* One who studies the luminous phenomena of living organisms.

He incorporates manuscript notes placed at his disposal by our veteran Goese, and by luminologists such as Giglioli, Dubois, and others. *Nature*, XXXVII, 411.

luminosity (lū'mī-nos'ī-tī), *n.* [= F. *luminosité* = It. *luminosità*, < ML. *luminosita* (-t-s), splendor, < L. *luminosus*, luminous: see *luminous*.] *1.* The quality of being luminous or bright; luminousness; the radiation or reflection of light.

The luminosity of ordinary flames depends on the pressure of the supporting medium.

E. Frankland, *Exper. in Chem.*, p. 904.

2. Specifically, the intensity of light in a color, measured photometrically. That is to say, a standard light has its intensity, or vis viva, altered until it produces the impression of being equally bright with the color whose luminosity is to be determined; and the measure of the vis viva of the altered light relatively to its standard intensity is then taken as the luminosity of the color in question.

It is evident, then, that brightness or luminosity is one of the properties by which we can define colour; it is our second colour constant. This word *luminosity* is also often used by artists in an entirely different sense; they call colour in a painting luminous simply because it recalls to the mind the impression of light, not because it actually reflects much light to the eye.

O. W. Rood, *Modern Chromatics*.

3. In *bot.*, phosphorescence.

luminous (lū'mī-nūs), *a.* [< F. *lumineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *luminoso*, < L. *luminosus*, luminous, shining, < *lumen* (lū'mīn), light, for **lumen*, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucet*, *light*.] *1.* Radiating or reflecting light; giving out light, whether as an original or as a secondary source; illuminating; shining; radiant; bright.—*2.* Producing or adapted to produce light; having the power of yielding light.

The admission of luminous waves gives a perfectly satisfactory explanation . . . of the great majority of the phenomena of light. *Lommel*, *Light* (trans.), p. 212.

3. Lighted up; illuminated; bright; clear; resplendent; rendering an effect of lightness or brightness, as a work of art or a color.

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in the inside that I have ever seen.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), l. 384.

Making the dusk and silence of the woods Glad with the laughter of the chasing floods, And luminous with blown spray and silver gleams. *Whittier*, *Franconia* from the *Penicillaria*.

4. Figuratively, brilliant; bright or resplendent to the mind. [Rare.]

He [Bunsen] is really luminous, and his conversation equally amusing and instructive. *Greenleaf*, *Memoirs*, April 9, 1830.

5. Clear or evident to the mind, as if emitting light or as if illuminated; of such a nature as to be readily apprehended by the understanding.

None of his critics has refused him [Boscovich] the praise of the most luminous perspicuity.

D. Stewart, *Philos. Essays*, l. 2.

6. Characterized by perspicuity of thought; as, a luminous intellect.—*Luminous* animals or plants, those animals or plants which emit light from the whole or some part of the body.—*Luminous* currents, a term sometimes applied to electric currents through rarefied gases (see *Catheter's tubes*, under *tubes*).—*Luminous* point. See *point*.

luminously (lū'mī-nūs-lī), *adv.* In a luminous manner; with brightness or clearness. *Smart*. **luminousness** (lū'mī-nūs-nēs), *n.* The quality of being luminous, in any sense; brightness; clearness.

lummak-in (lum'g-kin), *a.* [Cf. *lummock*.] Heavy; awkward. [Prov. Eng.]

lumme (lum), *n.* A variant of *loom*.

lummock (lum'ok), *n.* [Cf. *lummak-in*; prob. ult. connected with *lump*.] An unwieldy, clumsy, stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

lummy (lum'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Knowing; cute. [Thieves' slang.]

To think of Jack Dawkins—*lummy* Jack—the Dodger, the Artful Dodger, going abroad for a common twopenny-halfpenny sneeze-box! *Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*, xiii.

lump (lump), *n.* [< ME. *lompe*, *lump*, < Sw. dial. and Norw. *lump*, a stump, a piece cut off from a log; cf. OD. *lompe*, D. *lomp*, a rag, tatter, = late MHG. *lump*, G. *lumpen*, a rag, tatter, *lump*, a ragamuffin, curmudgeon; prob. ult. akin (as a nasalized form) to *lap*. Cf. *lunch*, *clump*.] *1.* A small mass; a relatively small aggregation or conglomeration of solid matter without regular form: as, a lump of ore, clay, or dough; to melt a number of coins into one lump.

A loaf other half a loaf, other a *lompe* of cheese.

Piers Plowman (O), x. 150.

A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. Gal. v. 9. "Deborah, my dear," cried I to my wife, "give those boys a lump of sugar each." *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, vi.

2. A protuberant part; a knob, bunch, or swelling: as, a lump raised on the head by a blow.—*3.* A blow.

Hittes hym on the hede, that the helme briste; Hurdes his herte-pane an haunde-brede large! Thus he layes one the *lumps*, and lordly theme served, Wondre worthily wirchfulle knyghtes! *Morris Arthur* (R. L. T. S.), l. 230.

A dull, stolid person.

Did you mark the gentleman
How boldly and how audaciously he talked,
And how unlike the lump I took him for,
The piece of ignorant dough?
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, III. 1.

5. In *firearms*: (a) The nipple-seat on the barrel. (b) In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action.—6. A bloom or loupe of malleable iron.—In the lump, as a whole; in the entirety; in gross.

He dwells altogether in general. He praises or dispraises in the lump. Addison, *Sir Timothy Tittle*.

Lump sum, a sum of money paid at one time, so as to cover several charges or items.—**Lump work**, work undertaken to be done in the aggregate, so as to include all the parts of it, for a stipulated payment, as by contract.

lump¹ (lump), *v.* [*< lump¹, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make into a mass; combine in a body or gross sum without distinction of particulars.

Therefore is Space, and therefore Time, that men may know that all things are not huddled and lumped, but numbered and individual. Emerson, *Discipline*.

2. To take in the lump, or collectively in the gross; consider or dispose of in the gross.

Not forgetting all others, whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I lump all together. Sterne.

3. To beat severely. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. intrans. To act as a lump; be employed in loading or unloading ships, as a stevedore.

lump² (lump), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *lump¹*; the D. *lump*, G. *lump* (*lumpfisch*, also *klumpfisch*), F. *lumpo*, It. *lumpo*, *lumpo*, the fish so called, are appar. from E.] The lump-fish.

Lumps are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a bowl, the other resembling the fillets of a calf; either of them is deformed, shapeless, and ugly. . . . Being flayed they resemble a soft and galled substance. Maffei, quoted in Baboon (*E. E. T. S.*), II. 44.

lump³ (lump), *v. t.* [*Prob. < lump¹, with some addition of sense from glum and glump, which mean the same.*] To look sullen or glum; sulk.

It did so gaul her at the harts, that now she beganne to froune, *lumps*, and lowre at her housebands. Riche, *His Farewell* (1581). (*Nares*.)

lump⁴ (lump), *v. t.* [A vague slang use, an indefinite antithesis to *like*, but prob. orig. identical with *lump¹, v. t.*, 2, 'take in the lump', i. e. swallow whole. There is no necessary connection with *lump³*.] To take without choice; take "anyhow": a word in itself of no definite signification, used in the expression "if you don't like it, you may lump it." [*Slang*.]

And I told him, if he didn't like it he might lump it, and he travelled off on his left ear, you bet!

Bret Harte, *Five o'Clock in the Morning*.

lumpent, Past participle of *lump³*.

lumper (lum'pér), *n.* 1. In some places, a laborer employed to load and unload vessels in port; a dock-hand; a longshoreman; a stevedore.—2. A militiaman. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He hath a cursed spite to us, because we shot his father. He was going to bring the *lumpers* upon us, only he was scared, last winter.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xxxviii.

3. In *soil*, one who lumps several described species, genera, etc., in one: opposed to *splitter*. [*Can't.*]

The second paper contains, first, a discussion of some principles of zoological classification, being an answer to Dr. Seeborn's reproach of having . . . aimed at "hitting the happy medium between lumpers and splitters." *Nature*, XXXIX. 155.

lump-fish (lum'fish), *n.* [= G. *lumpfisch* (also *klumpfisch*); *< lump² + fish¹*.] An acanthopterygian fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, of the family *Cyclopteridae*. It is of uncouth form, with a high ridged back and a hump in which is concealed the small spinous dorsal fin, a fleshy abdomen, a thick loose skin with a median dorsal and three lateral rows of spinous plates and small intervening tubercles, and a thoracic circular notorial disk constituted by the united ventral fins, by means of which it adheres with great force to any substance to which it applies itself. Before the spawning season it is of a brilliant crimson color, mingled with orange, purple, and blue, but afterward changes to a dull blue or lead color. It sometimes weighs seven pounds and its flesh is very fine at some seasons, though insipid at others. It frequents the northern seas, and is often brought to the Edinburgh and London markets. A Scotch name for it is *oolipuddle*. Also called *lump-sucker*, from its power of adhesion, and *sea-out*, from its uncouth appearance. See *Cyclopterus*.

lumpiness (lum'pi-ness), *n.* The quality or condition of being lumpy or full of lumps.

lumping (lum'ping), *p. a.* [*< lump¹ + -ing²*.] Bulky; chunky; heavy. *Arbutnot.*

He gives what is called the *lumping* ha'p'orth—that is, seven or eight pieces.

Maples, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 170.

lumpish (lum'pish), *a.* [Formerly also *lompish*; *< MD. lumpisch*; *< lump¹ + -ish¹*.] 1. Like a lump; unformed; gross; dense.

And, lifting up his lompish head, with blame
Half angry asked him, for what he came.

Spenser, *P. Q.*, I. i. 43.

He [Chaucer] found our language lumpish, stiff, unwilling.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 255.

2. Clumsy; dull; stolid; stupid.

A lumpish blockhead churl, . . . which hath no more wit than an ass.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 6.

When the enormous growth of personality has quite rolled away the old lumpish terror that stood before the cave of the physical and darkened it.

S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 95.

lumpishly (lum'pish-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. lumpisch-ly*; *< lumpish + -ly²*.] In lumps; in a lumpish or awkward manner; heavily; with dullness or stupidity.

Who-so speke to thee in any manner place,
Lumpishly caste not thin head a-doun.

Baboon Book (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 27.

Men came of all sorts: the intelligent well-paid artisan, . . . huge carters and draymen, the boy attached to each by the laws of the profession often struggling lumpishly behind his master. Mrs. E. Ward, *Robert Elamero*, xlix.

lumpishness (lum'pish-ness), *n.* The quality of being lumpish; heaviness; dullness; stolidity.

Methinks, I dwell in a kind of discololate darkness, and a sad lumpishness of unbelief, wanting that lightsome assurance which others profess to find in themselves.

Sp. Hall, *The Comforter*.

lump-sucker (lum'puk'er), *n.* Same as *lump-fish*.

lump-sugar (lum'pshug'ér), *n.* Loaf-sugar broken into lumps, or cut into small cubes.

lumpus (lum'pus), *n.* [*NL.* (Aldrovandi, 1648), *< E. lump²*.] The lump-fish: now its technical specific name.

lumpy (lum'pi), *a.* [*< lump¹ + -y¹*.] 1. Abounding in lumps or small aggregated masses; consisting of or formed into lumps. Specifically applied by boatmen to rough water in which the waves do not break, but run in small, irregular, roundish swells.

One of the best spades to dig hard lumpy clays, but too small for light garden mould. Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

The bow end is immersed with a view of doing away with the "spanking" of the flat floor when the boats are driven in lumpy water. *Qualtrough*, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 85.

2. Heavy; clumsy; dense; dull.

lumpy-jaw (lum'pi-já), *n.* In *pathol.*, actinomycosis affecting the jaw.

luna (lū'nā), *n.* [*L.*, the moon, orig. **luona*, *< lucere*, shine: see *lucet*.] 1. The moon: personified as a Roman goddess, *Luna*, answering to the Greek goddess Selene.—2. An occasional form of crescent-headed arrow with the concave side outermost and sharpened. Arrows of this form, like the rarer ones with a chisel-shaped head, were intended to cut the hamstring of horses and of animals of the chase.

3. In *alchemy*, silver.—4. The luna-moth.—*Luna cornuta*, horn-silver: an alchemistic name for fused silver chlorid.

lunacy (lū'nā-si), *n.*; pl. *lunacies* (-siz). [*Irreg. < luna(tic) + -cy*.] 1. The kind of intermittent insanity formerly supposed to be subject to the changes of the moon; hence, madness in general; any unsoundness of mind. See *insanity*.

The terms of our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us as doth hourly grow
Out of his lunacies. Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2. 7.

2. In *law*, unsoundness of mind sufficient to incapacitate for civil transactions. The usual test is incapacity to manage one's own property and affairs.—*Commissioner in lunacy*, a commissioner appointed pursuant to law to visit and inspect asylums and grant licenses to persons who undertake to receive and provide for patients.—*Commission of lunacy*. See *commission*.—*Master in lunacy*, a judicial or quasi-judicial officer chosen to investigate the mental condition of persons supposed to be insane, or to supervise the administration of asylums or both.—*Syn. Derangement*, *Craziness*, etc. See *insanity*.

luna-moth (lū'nā-moth), *n.* A large bombycid moth, *Actias luna*, the most beautiful of North American insects, of a light-green color relieved by luniform eye-spots and by a broad purplish-brown or lilaceous anterior border. The body is whitish, with a brown bar across the thorax. The full-grown moth expands about 5 inches, and the hinder wings are tailed to the length of an inch or more. The larva is greenish, and feeds on walnut, hickory, sweet-gum, beech, birch, willow, and plum. The eggs are laid in small batches on the twigs. The cocoon is formed within a leaf, and in autumn drops to the ground, where it remains through the winter. The caterpillar is known as the luna-silkworm.

lunar (lū'nār), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lunaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *lunar* = It. *lunare*, *< L. lunaris*, of the moon, lunar, *< luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. a. 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the moon: as,

the *lunar* changes; *lunar* observations.—2. Situated or moving like the moon; acting as a moon.—3. Measured by the revolutions of the moon: as, *lunar* months or years.—4. Resembling the moon; round: as, a *lunar* shield. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Resembling a half-moon; semilunar; crescentic; lunate: as, *lunar* markings; a *lunar* bone. (b) In *entom.*, marked with crescentic or luniform spots; lunated.

5. Supposed to be affected by or due to the influence of the moon: as, *lunar* madness.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

6. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the lunare, or semilunar bone of the carpus.—7. Pertaining to silver: from the moon being the alchemical symbol of that metal: as, *lunar* caustic (nitrate of silver).—*Lunar bone*, a certain bone of the wrist or carpus. See *lunare*.—*Lunar caustic*. See *caustic*.—*Lunar cycle*. Same as *Metonic cycle* (which see, under *cycle*).—*Lunar distance*, in *navt. astron.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star or planet lying nearly in the line of its path, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea may be calculated.—*Lunar equation*. See *equation*.—*Lunar hornet-moth*, *Actias bombyciformis*, a hornet-moth having a crescentic yellow spot on the thorax, and a black crescent on each fore wing: an English collector's name.—*Lunar macula*. See *macula*.—*Lunar mansion*, one of 28 (or 27) parts into which the ecliptic was or is divided by various oriental peoples, as the Hindus, Chinese, and Arabians, their mean length being the path of the moon in one day among the stars. Each mansion is determined by certain stars occupying it.—*Lunar method*, in *navt. astron.*, the method of determining longitude from observation of lunar distances.—*Lunar month*. See *month*.—*Lunar nodes*. See *nodes*.—*Lunar observation*, an observation of the moon's distance from a star for the purpose of finding the longitude.—*Lunar stars*, certain stars and other celestial objects whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that by measuring the apparent distance of the moon from one or more of them the longitude can be found.

He knew every *lunar* star in both hemispheres.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 222.

Lunar tables. (a) In *astron.*, tables of the moon's motions for computing the moon's true place at any time, past or future. (b) In *navigation*, tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star, on account of refraction and parallax, and for deducing the longitude of the observer from the lunar data given in the almanac.—*Lunar theory*, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation.—*Lunar underwing*, *Anchoecia lunosa*, a small noctuid moth of ochre-brown color, whose underwings are marked with a crescentic darker spot: an English collector's name.—*Lunar year*. See *year*.

II. n. In *navigation*, lunar distance, or an observation for lunar distance: as, to take a *lunar*.

These trials were partly made at Greenwich by Maskelyne, who, as we shall see, was a great advocate of *lunars*, and was not ready to admit more than a subsidiary value to the watch. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 252.

lunare (lū'nārē), *n.*; pl. *lunaria* (-ri-ā). [*NL.*, neut. (sc. *os*) of *L. lunaris*, lunar: see *lunar*.] A bone of the carpus, more fully named *os lunare*, and also called *semilunare*, or the semilunar bone: supposed to represent the bone of the typical carpus called *intermedium* by Gegenbaur. It is sometimes fused with the scaphoid, forming a single scapholunar bone, as in carnivores. When distinct, as in man, it is the middle bone of the proximal row, between the scaphoid and the cuneiform.

Lunaria (lū'nārī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] 1. A genus of cruciferous herbs of the tribe *Alsinoideae*, characterized by entire cordate leaves and a very broad siliqua on a long stipite, the seeds being attached by long stalks. There are two species, found in Europe and western Asia. *L. annua* (including *L. biennis*) is the common honesty, also called *cash-flower* and *bolbone*, cultivated for its racemes of large purple flowers and the silvery partitions of the fruit. *L. rediviva*, the perennial honesty, is also cultivated, but less commonly.

2. [*I. c.*] Plural of *lunare* and *lunarium*.

lunarium (lū'nārī-an), *n.* [*< L. lunaris*, of the moon (see *lunar*), + *-an*.] 1. One of the (supposed) inhabitants of the moon.—2. One versed in knowledge of the moon; a student of lunar phenomena. Also *lunarist*.—3. An advocate of the lunar method of finding longitude at sea: a term which has lost its significance since the chronometer has reached its present state of perfection.

There were powerful competitors who hoped to gain it [a reward offered for the best method of finding longitude at sea] by lunars, and a bill was passed through the House in 1728 which left an open chance for a *lunarium* during four years.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 252.

lunarist (lū'nār-ist), *n.* [*< lunar + -ist*.] Same as *lunarian*, 2.

In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the *Lunarist* should endeavour to trace influences of moon, and the *Astro-meteorologist* even those of planets.

Fitz Roy, *Weather Book*, p. 222.

lunarium (lū-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *lunariums*, *lunaria* (-ums, -i). [*N.L.*, < *L. lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] A mechanical representation of the moon and its phases.

What is become of the *Lunarium* for the King?

Jefferson, Correspondence, II, 303.

lunary¹ (lū'nā-ri), *a.* [*< L. lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] Same as *lunar*.

The Greeks observed the *lunary* year—that is, twelve revolutions of the moon, 354 days.

Str. T. Bruma, Vulg. Err., iv, 12.

lunary² (lū'nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *lunaries* (-rix). [*< ME. lunarie* = *OF. lunaire*, < *ML. lunaria*, moonwort (in *N.L.* the specific name of the plant), < *L. lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] 1. The garden-flower *Lunaria annua*. See *honesty*, 5, and *Lunaria*.—2. The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*. This herb was formerly supposed to have the power of opening locks and drawing the shoes from the feet of horses. (See quotation under *lunatic*, *a.*, 3.) The name was formerly applied to various other real or imaginary plants having superstitious associations.

luna-silkworm (lū'nā-silk'werm), *n.* The caterpillar of the luna-moth, *Actias luna*.



Luna-silkworm (*Actias luna*), natural size.

lunata, *n.* Plural of *lunatum*.

lunate (lū'nāt), *a.* [*< L. lunatus*, crescent-shaped, pp. of *lunare*, bend like a crescent, < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. Crescent-shaped, or like the moon in its first quarter; having a figure formed by a part of a circle cut off by the segment of a larger circle.—2. In *zool.*, same as *lunated*.—2.—*Lunate* palpi, in *entom.*, palpi having the last joint crescent-shaped.

lunated (lū'nāt-ed), *a.* 1. Formed like a crescent.

A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of; which is a cross *lunated* after this manner.

E. Bruma, Travels (1685), p. 54.

2. In *zool.*, having crescentiform markings: as, the *lunated* broadbill, *Scolopagus lunatus*.—*Lunated* falcon. See *falcon*.

lunatellus (lū'nā-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *lunatelli* (-i). [*< L. luna*, the moon, & *tellus*, earth. Cf. *telluricus*.] An orrery showing the astronomical relations of the earth and the moon. *E. H. Knight*.

lunately (lū'nāt-ly), *adv.* In the form of a crescent.

More or less *lunately* curved.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 100.

Lunatic (lū'nā-tī-ĭ), *n.* Same as *Nathoa*.

lunatic (lū'nā-tīk), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. lunatik*, < *OF. lunatique* (vernacularly *lunage*), *F. lunatique* = *Sp. lunático* = *Pg. It. lunatico*, < *LL. lunaticus*, mad, moonstruck, insane, < *L. luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. *a.* 1. Moonstruck; affected by lunacy; periodically insane, with lucid intervals; crazy.

Persuade him that he hath been *lunatic*.

Shak., *T.* of the 3, *Ind.*, I, 63.

It pleased God to restore him again to life, but so drunk and affrighted that he seemed *lunatic*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I, 230.

2. Indicating lunacy; in the nature of lunacy.

Sometime with *lunatic* bans, sometime with prayers.

Shak., *Learn.*, II, 3, 10.

Of a most *lunatic* conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I, 1.

3. Of or like the moon. [An erroneous use.]

That ferrum equinum (lunary) . . . hath a vertice attractive of iron, a power to break lockes, and draw off the chains of a horse that presseth over it. . . . Which strange and magicall effects comes unto me to have no deeper root in reason than the figure of its seed, for therein indeed it somewhat resembles an horseshoe, which notwith-

standing Baptista Porta hath too low a signation, and raised the same unto a *Lunatic* representation.

Str. T. Bruma, Pseud. Apid., II, 6 (1644, p. 100).

II. *n.* 1. A person affected with lunacy; specifically, an insane person who has lucid intervals, or one whose unsoundness of mind is acquired, not congenital, as distinguished from an idiot.

I must convince you, not only that the unhappy prisoner was a *lunatic*, within my own definition of lunacy, but that the act in question was the immediate, unqualified offspring of the disease.

Brutus, Speech for James Hadfield.

A *lunatic* is one who has had understanding, but by disease, grief, or other accident has lost the use of his reason, which yet the law presumes that he may recover.

Minor, Inst. (3d ed.), I, 82.

2. More generally (and in law), any person of unsound mind. See further under *lunacy* and *insanity*.

The *lunatic*, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all compact;
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold—
That is, the madman. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, v, 1, 2.

'Tis time to take the monarch's power in hand:
Authority and force to join the skill,
And save the *lunatic* against their will.

Titus (7), in Dryden's *Abs. and Achit.*, xii, 780.

Adjudicated *lunatic*, one whose incompetency to manage his own property and affairs, by reason of mental unsoundness, has been judicially established by a commission or inquest, and who is thereby interdicted from making contracts and dispositions of property.—Criminal *lunatic*, a convict, or one in custody under accusation of crime, who has been found to be unfit for trial or for punishment by reason of unsoundness of mind; sometimes used to include also persons not amenable to criminal punishment by reason of having been of unsound mind at the time of committing the crime.—*Lunatic asylum*, a house or hospital established for the reception and treatment of *lunatics*.—*Id.* See *insanity*.

lunatic (lū-nā-tī-kal), *a.* [*< lunatic* + *-al*.] Affected by or manifesting madness or lunacy; *lunatic*. [Rare.]

At any rate, he was of a most *lunatic* deportment.

Hovell, Venetian Life, vii.

lunation (lū-nā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. lunacion* = *F. lunaison* = *Sp. lunacion* = *Pg. lunação* = *It. lunazione*, < *ML. lunatio* (-n-), the revolution of the moon; in form as if < *L. lunare*, pp. *lunatus*, bend like a crescent (see *lunate*), but in sense directly < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the next.

And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the *Lunacion*, but only the seconde quarteroon.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 301.

When it is stated that during four *lunations* twelve series of observations only were secured, some idea of the amount of cloudy weather can be formed.

C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 323.

lunatum (lū-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *lunata* (-tū). [*L.*, neut. of *lunatus*, crescent-shaped: see *lunate*.] A bone of the proximal row of the carpus of some animals, as batrachians, on the radial side of the wrist, probably homologous with the radiale.

lunch (lunch), *n.* [*A var. of lump*, as *bunch* of bump and *hunch* of hump. In def. 2 *lunch* is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *luncheon*, which is therefore by some preferred as the more correct or "elegant" form; but *lunch*, 2, is derivable as well from *lunch*, 1, directly; cf. *piece* in the sense of 'a slight repast.' See *luncheon*.] 1. A large lump or piece, as of bread. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An cheese and bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in *lunches*. *Burns, Holy Fair*.

2. A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner, or, as formerly, between dinner and supper, or between dinner or supper and bedtime; luncheon.

As for the *lunches*, the one is pure Sicilian, of the fruits of the orchard and the vine; the other, pure Briton, smacking of the cook and the larder.

Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 231.

lunch (lunch), *v. t.* [*< lunch*, *n.*] To take a lunch or luncheon.

I have breakfasted with Bolivar—I have *lunched* with Napoleon—I have dined with Wellington—and now, blessed be the stars above, here am I drinking tea with North and Ticker. *Notes Ambrosiana*, Sept. 1, 1852.

We *lunched* fairly upon little dishes of rose leaves delicately preserved.

Hovell, Venetian Life, xiii.

lunch-counter (lunch'koun'tēr), *n.* A counter or long elevated table in an eating-house or other house of entertainment, at which persons sit on high stools or stand while taking a lunch: also, colloquially, a *standee*. [U. S.]

luncheon (lun'chun), *n.* [Formerly also *luncheon*, *lunshin*, a dial. word, prob. for **lunshin*, **lunching*, < *lunch* + *-ing*.] The termination, like that of the unrelated *nuncheon*, simulates

a *F.* origin.] 1. A large lump or piece, as of bread: same as *lunch*, 1. *Cotgrave*.

I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley-loaf.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, I, 70.

I instantly borrowed the old man's knife, and, taking up the loaf, cut myself a hearty *luncheon*.

Stowe, Sentimental Journey, p. 115.

2. A slight repast: same as *lunch*, 2. The form *luncheon* is now regarded as more "elegant" than *lunch*.

He was introduced to the early dinner, where all the children sat in their high chairs, and where the food was more wholesome than delicate—a meal which was too plainly dinner to be disguised under the name of *luncheon*. *Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman*, xiv.

luncheon (lun'chun), *v. t.* [*< luncheon*, *n.*] To take lunch or luncheon. [Rare.]

While ladies are *luncheoning* on Perford pie, or courting in whirling britalkas, performing all the singular ceremonies of a London morning in the heart of the season. *Dunbar*.

luncheon-bar (lun'chun-bär), *n.* In Great Britain, a part of an inn or public house where luncheon can be had. Compare *lunch-counter*.

lunda (lun'dg), *n.* [*A native name*.] 1. The common puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. *Montagu*.—2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] A genus of *Alcidae*, having the bill much as in *Fratercula*, but the head adorned with a long curly crest on each side; the tufted puffins. *L. cirrata* is a common species of the North Pacific ocean from California to Kamchatka. See *Fratercula* and *puffin*.

lundress (lun'dres), *n.* [*< F. Londres*, London.] A sterling silver penny formerly coined in London. *Encyc. Dict.*

lune¹ (lün), *n.* [*< F. lune* = *Sp. Pg. It. luna*, < *L. luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon. [Rare.]

Some faithful janisaries strew'd the field,
Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *lunes* or squares,
Firm as they stood.

Watts, Lyric Poems, II. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. In *geom.*, a figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles which inclose a space. Hippocrates, probably a contemporary of the celebrated physician of that name, squared those *lunes* (*lunivores*) which are contained by two arcs standing on the same chord, the central angles of the arcs being to one another as 1:2 or 1:3 or 2:3.

The *lune* of Hippocrates is famous as being the first curvilinear space whose area was exactly determined. *Davies*.

3. A fit of lunacy or madness; a mad freak or tantrum.

Yes, watch
His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if
The passage and whole carriage of this action
Rode on his tide. *Shak.*, *T.* and *C.*, II, 3, 130.

lune² (lün), *n.* [*Prob. another form of lune*.] A leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

The *lunes*, or small thongs of leather, might be fastened to them with two tyrrits, or rings; and the *lunes* were loosely wound round the little finger. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 91.

lune³ (lün), *n.* Another spelling of *loon*².

Lunel (lū-nel'), *n.* [*F.*] A sweet and rich white muscat wine, similar to Frontignan, produced in the south of France, in the department of Hérault.

lunet (lū-net), *n.* [*< F. lunette*, *OF. lunete*, dim. of *lune*, the moon: see *lune*¹. Cf. *lunette*.] A little moon; a satellite.

Our predecessors could never have believed that there were such *lunets* about some of the planets as our late perspectives have described. *Sp. Hall, Peace-Maker*, § 10.

lunette (lū-net'), *n.* [*< F. lunette*, dim. of *lune*, the moon: see *lune*¹.] 1. In *fort.*, a detached work with flanks, presenting a salient angle to the enemy, intended for the protection of avenues, bridges, and the curtains of field-works.—2. In *farriery*, a half-horseshoe, having only the front.—

3. A blinder for the eye of a horse.—4. In *arch.*: (a) The aperture formed by the intersection of any vault by a vault of smaller dimensions; particularly, such an aperture in a vaulted ceiling for the admission of light. Of this class are the upper lights of the naves of St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's in London.

The effigy is placed under a Gothic arch whose *lunette* once contained a fresco by the Bleseno painter Pietro Lorenzetti.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 50.

(b) A small aperture or window, especially if curved or circular, in a roof.—5. In a glass-lunette, the fine connecting the fire-chamber and the pot-chamber. *E. H. Knight*.—6. A watch-crystal flattened in the center; also, a kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.—7. In *archaeol.*, a crescent ornament made of thin gold and intended as a diadem or gorget, found in ancient tombs of various epochs.—8. A work



Lunette, def. 1.

of art of such a shape as to fill a lunette, especially a painting or panel of such shape: as, the *lunettes* of Correggio.

A *lunette* for an altar of the Church of Saint Agostino. *The Porphyro*, March, 1888, p. 82.

9. One of the two open loops of steel which constitute the guard of the ordinary fleuret or foil used in fencing.—10. In *artillery*, an iron ring at the end of the trail-plate of a gun-carriage, to be placed over the pintle-hook of the limber in limbering up.—11. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a crescent-shaped or circular case of crystal fitted into the monstrance for the purpose of receiving the consecrated host for solemn exposition.

lung (lung), *n.* [*ME. lunge, longe* (pl. *lunges*), *< AS. lungen* (not **lunga*), pl. *lungena* (not **lungan*) = *OFries. lungen, lungene* = *MD. longe, D. long = OHG. lungana, lungina, lungina, lungd, MHG. lungene, G. lunge = Icel. lungu, pl. lungu = Sw. lunga = Dan. lunga, lung; akin to AS. lungor (= OHG. lungar, MHG. lungen), quick (orig. light), *lungre*, quickly (orig. lightly), and to AS. *leht, lht* (orig. **lht*), light: see *light*, *a.*, and cf. *light*, *n.*, in pl., *lungs* (of an animal); cf. also *Pg. leve, lung, < leve, light, < L. levis, light, akin to E. light*, *a.*, and thus ult. to *lung*.] 1. One of the two spongy or saccular organs, occupying the thorax or upper part of the body-cavity, which communicate with the pharynx through the trachea, and are the organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates. The corresponding organs of those animals that breathe under water are the gills or branchiae; in ordinary fishes the homologue of a lung is the air-bladder or sound, whose varying conditions*

divided into an upper, a middle, and a lower lobe; the left simply into an upper and a lower. At the inner side of each lung, a little above the middle, the bronchus and blood-vessels enter, forming the root of the lung; and except for this attachment the lung lies free in its pleural cavity, which it completely fills. The lung is elastic and always on the stretch. The blood, in passing through the lungs, gives off carbon dioxide to the air in the alveoli, and receives oxygen. This absorption and elimination seems to be a simple mechanical process, and independent of any secreting or other activity of the epithelial cells. In the lower vertebrates there may be but one lung, or one may be much larger than the other. A lung may lie in the general cavity of the body and be of great extent, as in serpents. The lungs are fixed and molded to the ribs in birds, and in this class the air-passages through the lungs expand into great sac-like sacs which occupy most parts of the body and extend into the hollow bones.

With his sword the bore he stonage
Thorough the liver and the lungs.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 88, l. 100. (Halliwell.)

And the kynge Ban smote Acolas, that the shoulder dis-
severed from the body so depe that the longe apored.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 357.

2. In *entom.*, one of the respiratory organs peculiar to those *Arachnida* whose tracheal system is modified into a number of lamellae superimposed upon one another like the leaves of a book. They are also called *pulmonary lamellae* and *respiratory leaflets*.—3. In pulmonate mollusks, a modification of the integument subserving aerial respiration; more fully called *external lung*. *Huxley*.—4. *pl.* A bellows-blower; a chemist's servant.

That is his fire-drake,
His *Lunge*, his Zephyrus, that puffs his coils.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

At the top of one's lungs, with the utmost strength of one's voice.—Brown induration of the lungs. See *induration*.—Collins's lung, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.—To try one's lungs, to raise one's voice to its utmost pitch. I once had the good luck to hear old Christopher North try his lungs in the open air in Scotland. Such laughter and such hill-shaking merry-heartedness I may never listen to again in the Lochea. *J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 190.*

lunged (lun), *v.* [Formerly *longe, lunge*; by spherism from *alonge, allonge* (appar. taken as a *longe*): see *allonge*.] 1. In *fencing*, a thrust.

In a desperate lunge, which Leicester successfully put aside, Tremilian exposed himself at disadvantage.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

2. Any sudden forward movement of a person or thing resembling the lunge of a fencer; a plunge; a lurch: as, the lunge of a coach. [*Colloq.*]

He . . . made so sudden a lunge forward that he threatened to upset the boat.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 111.

lunged (lun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lunged*, ppr. *lunging*. [*< lunge, n.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To thrust, as in fencing, with the sword or foil; make a thrust forward; plunge.

When the grenadiers were lunging,
And like hail fell the plunging
Cannon shot.
G. H. McMaster, The Old Continentals.

He . . . caught up the snuffers, and before applying them to the cabbage-headed candle, lunged at the sleeper.
Dieters, Little Dorrit, IV.

2. To hide; skulk. [*Prov. Eng.*]
II. trans. To cause to move in a plunging or jumping manner, as a horse held by a long rein, for exercise or training.

The coachman was lunging Georgy round the lawn on the gray pony.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xvi.

The place [a watercourse] should be widened gradually, and the water dammed up, the colt being always lunged over it before being ridden.
Snape, Brit., XII. 180.

lunged (lun), *n.* Same as *longe*.
lunged (lung), *a.* [*< lung + -ed*.] 1. Having lungs; technically, in *soöl.*, pulmonate: common in compounds, as *strong-* or *weak-lunged*.—2. Drawing in and expelling air like the lungs. [*Poetical.*]

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lunged bellows hissing fire provoke.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

lunger (lun'jer), *n.* One who lunges or thrusts. To do him justice . . . a swifter *lunger* never crossed a sword.
Bulwer, Zanoni, II. 1.

lung-fever (lung'fè'vèr), *n.* Pneumonia.

lung-fish (lung'fsh), *n.* A dipnoan; any fish of the order *Dipnoi*.

How difficult a matter it is to decide whether the lung-fish of Brazil and Senegambia belongs to the amphibia or to the fishes.
Pap. Sci. M., XXX. 678.

lung-flower (lung'fion'èr), *n.* The marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*: a translation of its specific name.

lung-grown (lung'grön), *a.* In *med.*, having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

lungi, *n.* See *longhos*.

lungie, *n.* See *longie*.

lungist, *n.* [*Also lungies*; *< OF. longie*, an idle, stupid, dreaming fellow, appar. adopted and associated with *long*, *long*, from *Longie*, a proper name, *< L. Longius* or *Longinus*, the name in the old mystery plays, and in the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus, of the centurion who thrust his spear into the body of Christ, the name being appar. suggested by Gr. *λύγξ*, a lance, in John xix. 34: see *lawee*.] Hence perhaps *lungie*.] A long, awkward fellow; a dull, drowsy man.

If he be cleanlye, then terme thee him proude; if meane in apparell, a slouen; if talke, a *lungie*.
Livy, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 118.

How dost thou, Ralph? Art thou not shrewdly hurt? the foul great *lungies* laid unmercifully on thee.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 4.

lungless (lung'les), *a.* [*< lung + -less*.] Having no lungs; not pulmonate, as certain inferior animals.

lung-liohen (lung'li'ken), *n.* Same as *lungwort*, 3.

lung-moss (lung'mös), *n.* Same as *lungwort*, 3.
lungoor (lung'gör), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A monkey of northern India, *Semnopithecus schistaceus*, resembling and related to the entellus monkey or hanuman; the white-bearded ape. Also *lungoor*, *langhur*.

lung-strongie (lung'ströng'gl), *n.* The strongie which infests the human lungs, *Strongylus bronchialis*.

lung-struck (lung'strök), *a.* Suffering from disease of the lungs. [*Colloq.*]

Aix-les-Bains and Matlock, where the lung-struck world passes July and August.
Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 13, 1882. (Maye, Dict.)

lung-tester (lung'tes'tèr), *n.* An instrument for testing the capacity of the chest; a spirometer. *E. H. Knight.*

lung-woot, *n.* [*ME. longe-woot*; *< lung + woot*.] Consumption; phthisis.

The longe-woot cometh ofte of yvel eate,
The stomake eke of eire is overtake.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

lung-worm (lung'wèrm), *n.* A worm parasitic in the lungs.

lungwort (lung'wèrt), *n.* 1. A European boraginaceous plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. It is named from a supposed resemblance of its spotted leaves to the appearance of the human lungs, on account of which it was formerly used in pulmonary diseases.

2. An American plant, *Mertensia Virginica*, of the same family, at first referred to *Pulmonaria*. *M. maritima* is the sea-lungwort.—3. A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*, somewhat resembling in shape a human lung, and formerly regarded as a lung-remedy: same as *havel-crofties*.—Bullock's or cow's lungwort, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*, formerly used as a remedy for lung-disease in cattle, because its leaf resembles a dewlap.—(Crown's lungwort.) (a) Same as *Bullock's lungwort*. (b) The toothwort, *Lathraea squamaria*, a reputed remedy for disease of the lungs.—French or golden lungwort, the wall-hawwood, *Hieracium murorum*.—Sea-lungwort. See *def. 2*.—Smooth lungwort, a plant of the genus *Mertensia*, as distinguished from *Pulmonaria*, which is rough.—Tree-lungwort, *Sticta pulmonaria*. See *def. 2*.

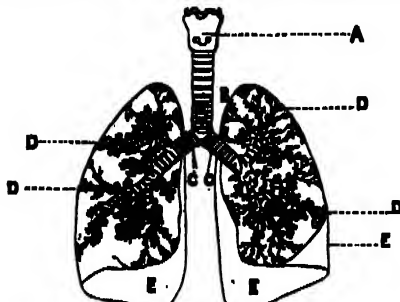
luniförm (lū-ni-förm), *a.* [*< L. luna*, the moon, + *forma*, form.] Resembling the moon in form; especially, crescentic; lunate or lunulate: said of parts the longitudinal section of which is between crescentiform and semiglobose.

lunisolar (lū-ni-sö'lär), *a.* [*< L. luna*, the moon, + *sol*, the sun; see *solar*.] Depending jointly on the motions or actions of the moon and the sun: as, the *lunisolar* cycle.—*Lunisolar* period, any one of the periods in the reckoning of time which depend on the relative motions of the sun and moon.—*Lunisolar* precession, in *astron.*, that part of the annual precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of the sun and moon.—*Lunisolar* year, a period of 532 years, found by multiplying the cycle of the sun (360 years) by the cycle of the moon (12 years), and characterized by the recurrence of eclipses in the same order as in the previous *lunisolar* period. Also called *Diogenian* period.

lunistice (lū-nis-tis), *n.* [*< NL. lunistitium*, *< L. luna*, the moon, + *status*, a standing, *< stare*, pp. *status*, stand: see *stare*. Cf. *solstice*, *aristice*.] In *astron.*, the moment of the moon's greatest northing and southing in her monthly revolution.

lunistitial (lū-nis-tish'äl), *a.* [*< lunistice* (cf. *lunistitium*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to a *lunistice*.—*Lunistitial* points, the points of the moon's orbit furthest from the equinoctial.

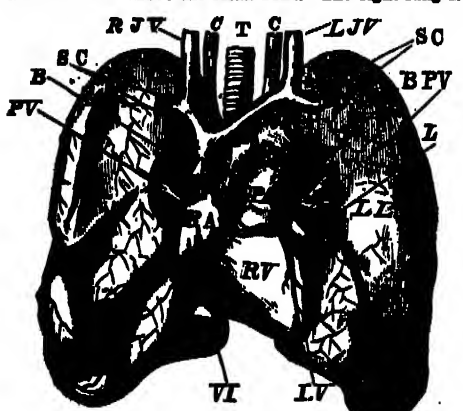
lunulal (lū-ni-lä'l), *a.* [*< L. luna*, the moon, + *E. lide* + *-al*: see *lidal*.] Relating to that part of the tidal movement which is independent on the moon.—*Lunulal* interval, the interval between the moon's passage over the time of high water at any place, and the next reference to the moon's passage. *See* *lunulal*.



Structure of Lungs.

A, larynx; B, trachea; C, C, bronchi, right and left; D, D, D, ramifications of bronchial tubes or air-passages in lungs; E, E, smooth surface.

are important in classification. (See *physocistous*, *physocistous*, and *sound*.) Except in their least-developed condition, the lungs are formed by the repeated subdivision of the branches of their bronchi which finally end in sacular dilatations called *infundibula*. The infundibula and the air-passages immediately leading to them are beset with air-cells. These air-cells or alveoli are from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. They are furnished with a close capillary network in which the branches from the pulmonary artery terminate and the blood is separated from the air only by the capillary wall and the thin alveolar epithelium of the air-cells. This assemblage of minute sacular organs and air-bearing tubes is bound up by connective tissue into the comparatively compact lung. The bronchial arteries and veins provide for the nutrition of the pulmonary structures. Lymphatics abound, and there are numerous lymphatic glands. The vagus and sympathetic supply nerves. In man each lung is pyramidal in form, its base resting on the diaphragm and its apex rising about an inch above the collar-bone. The right lung is



Human Lungs, Heart, and Great Vessels, front view (great vessels except of lungs cut off).

A, right lung; B, left lung; C, right auricle; D, left auricle; E, right ventricle; F, left ventricle; G and H, right and left bronchi; I, trachea; J, arch of aorta; K, pulmonary artery; L and M, right and left subclavian arteries; N, right and left carotid arteries; O, right and left innominate arteries; P, right and left innominate veins; Q, right and left innominate veins; R, right and left innominate veins; S, right and left innominate veins; T, right and left innominate veins; U, right and left innominate veins; V, right and left innominate veins; W, right and left innominate veins; X, right and left innominate veins; Y, right and left innominate veins; Z, right and left innominate veins.

ment" of any part, uncorrected for the half-monthly inequality due to the sun's action. The lunifidial interval thus corrected is the mean or corrected "establishment" of the port.

lunkhead (lunk'hed), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow. *Burdett*. [Colloq., U. S.]

lunite (lun'it), *n.* [Named after Rev. F. Lunn, who analysed it.] A name sometimes used collectively to include the related copper phosphates dihydrite, ehlite, pseudomalachite, etc.

lunstock, *n.* An obsolete form of *lunstock*.

lunt (lunt), *n.* [*D. lunt*, a match, = *G. lunte*, a match, formerly a lamp-wick, = *Sw. lunta* = *Dan. lunte*, a match. Cf. *Waks*.] 1. A match, torch, or port-fire anciently used for discharging cannon.—2. The lock and appurtenances of a match-lock gun. See quotation under *map-work*.—3. A lively combustion; fire and smoke in general. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

She put her pipe w' a lunt. Burns, *Halloween*.

lunt (lunt), *v. t.* [*lunt*, *n.* Cf. *Waks*, *v.*] To emit smoke; flame; be on fire. [Scotch.]

The lunt pipe an' sneechin mill
Are handed round w' right guid will.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

lunula (lū'nū-lā), *n.*; pl. *lunulae* (-lā). [*L.*, dim. of *luna*, the moon: see *luna*. Cf. *lunule*.] Something which is shaped like a little moon or narrow crescent; a lunule or lunulet.

The palmarian order wore shoes of black leather (calceus palmaris), ornamented with an ivory crescent, and hence called *lunula*. *Bryce*, *Brit.*, VI. 487.

Specifically:—(a) The free crescentic edge and adjoining thin part of a semilunar valve of the heart. (b) The small white semilunar mark at the base of the human fingernail. (c) A crescentic impression on some bivalve shells; a lunule. (d) A small semicircular or crescentic spot of color; a lunulet. (e) [esp.] A generic name given by Hitchcock to ichneumonids of uncertain character. (f) In *met.*, a lunc.

lunular (lū'nū-lār), *a.* [*L. lunula* + *-ar*.] Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a small crescent; lunulate.

Lunularia (lū'nū-lār'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Michell, 1799), so called in allusion to the lunate form of the gemme-bearing receptacles, *L. lunula*, a little moon: see *lunule*.] A genus of *Hepatica* or liverworts, typical of the tribe *Lunulariaceae*. The thallus is oblong, with rounded lobes, distinctly areolate and porose. The carposophium is cruciately divided into one to six, usually four, horizontal segments, which are tubular and one-fruited; the capsule is exerted on a long pedicel, and is four to eight-valved. The only species, *L. crocata*, is introduced into greenhouses.

Lunularia (lū'nū-lār'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. lunula* + *-ar*.] A former tribe of *Hepatica* or liverworts, established by Nees von Eusebeck, 1838-8, and typified by the genus *Lunularia*.

lunulate (lū'nū-lāt), *a.* [*NL.* *lunulatus*, *L. lunula*, a little moon, new moon: see *lunule*.] 1. Shaped like a new moon; narrowly crescentic.—2. In *soöl.*, having one or several small crescentic markings. *P. L. Solater*.

lunulated (lū'nū-lāt-ed), *a.* Same as *lunulate*.

lunule (lū'nū-lū), *n.* [*L. lunula*, a little moon, dim. of *luna*, the moon: see *luna*, *lunol*.] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent. (a) In *conch.*, the lunula, a crescentic impression on each valve of many bivalve shells, in front of the umbo, forming with its fellow an oval or somewhat cordate figure; it is conspicuous in the *Veneridae* and many related forms. (b) In *entom.*, a lunulate mark or line on the center of the lower wing, found in many moths. (c) In *geom.*, a lunc. See *lunol*. 1. (d) A crescent-shaped mark at the root of a nail.—Frontal lunule, in *entom.*, a curved space immediately above the antennae, characteristic of the flies of the suborder *Cyclorhapha*, wanting in the *Orthorhapha*. It is related to the bladder infestation of the front by means of which these flies force open the larval envelop.

lunulet (lū'nū-lēt), *n.* [*lunule* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a small crescent-shaped spot or mark on a surface.

lunulite (lū'nū-līt), *n.* [*NL.* *Lunulites*, *q. v.*] A fossil polyzoan of the genus *Lunulites*.

Lunulites (lū'nū-līt'es), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. lunula*, a little moon: see *lunule*.] A genus of fossil *Polyzoa*. Several species range from the Upper Cretaceous to the coralline crag.

lunny (lū'nū), *a.* [Abbr. from *lunatic*, and often spelled *loony*, with ref. to *loon*. Cf. *lunol*, 3.] Lunatic; crazy; silly and erratic: usually applied to partial or temporary aberration, and to persons afflicted with partial lunacy. Used also as a noun. [Colloq.]

His fits (epileptic) were nocturnal, and he had frequent "lunny spells," as he called them.

E. G. Mann, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 434.

Lupa (lū'pā), *n.* [*NL.* (Leach, 1814), *L. lupa*, a she-wolf, fem. of *lupus*, a wolf: see *Lupus*.] A genus of crabs of the family *Portunidae*. The common white crab of the United States has been called *L. domus*; it is now known as *Callinectes hexastichus*.

Lupercal (lū'pēr-kāl), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Lupercalia*, pertaining to *Lupercus* (neut. pl. *Luperci*),

the feast of *Lupercus*; neut. sing. as noun *Lupercal*, a grotto on the Palatine hill sacred to *Lupercus*) or *Inuus*, regarded, under the name *Lupercus*, as a protecting deity of shepherds, as 'he who wards off the wolves,' *Lupus*, a wolf, + *aroere*, ward off, keep off.] *L. a.* Pertaining to *Lupercus* or to the *Lupercalia*.

II. *n.* Same as *Lupercalia*. [An erroneous use.]

You all did see that on the *Lupercal*
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse.

Shak., *J. C.*, III. 2. 100.

Lupercalia (lū'pēr-kāl'ī-ā), *n.* pl. [*L.*: see *Lupercal*.] One of the most ancient of Roman festivals, celebrated every year in the middle of February. The origin of the festival is older than the legend of *Romulus* and the wolf, with which, as with the Greek cult of *Pan*, it was sought later to connect it. It was originally a local purification ceremony of the Palatine city, in which human victims were sacrificed in the *Lupercal* cave near the *Porta Romana*, after having been conducted around the walls. In historic times the victims were goats and a dog, and the celebrants ran around the old line of the Palatine walls, striking all whom they met with thongs cut from the skins of the slaughtered animals. These blows were reputed to preserve women from sterility. The divinity of the *Lupercalia* was the old *Esurian* god *Inuus*, akin to *Mars*.

Lupercalian (lū'pēr-kāl'ī-an), *a.* [*Lupercalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman festival of the *Lupercalia*.

Lupinus (lū'pī-nūs), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *Lupus* + *-inus*.] A subfamily of *Canidae*, distinguished from *Fulvinae* or foxes; wolves. It corresponds to *Caninae* in a narrow sense.

lupinaster (lū'pī-nās'tēr), *n.* The bastard lupine, *Trifolium lupinaster*, a Siberian plant with purple or white flowers, very large for the genus, and lupine-like leaves. The species has sometimes been regarded as forming a separate genus (*Lupinaster*).

lupina (lū'pī-nā or -pī-nā), *a.* [= *F. lupin* = *Sp. Fg. It.* *lupino*, *L. lupinus*, belonging to a wolf, *Lupus*, a wolf: see *Lupus*. Cf. *lupinol*, 2. n.] 1. Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous.—2. In *soöl.*, pertaining to the series or group of canine animals which contains the wolves, jackals, and dogs, as distinguished from the foxes; thobid. In lupine animals the skull has frontal sinuses which affect the profile of the head and the contour of the cranial cavity, and the pupil of the eye is usually round. See *lupinus*, *alopecoid*, and *thobid*.

lupine (lū'pī-nā), *n.* [= *D. lupijn* = *G. lupine*, *L. lupinus* = *Sp. It.* *lupino* = *Russ.* *lupinā*, *L. lupinus*, *lupinus*, a lupine, orig. mass, and neut. respectively of *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf: see *lupinol*, 2. a. The reason of the name is unknown.] A plant of the genus *Lupinus*. The white lupine, *L. albus*, of southern Europe and the Orient, has been cultivated from antiquity. Its seeds serve as a pulse, and its herbage is valuable for fodder and green manure. In Portugal it is used, under the name of *trunco*, to choke out obstinate weeds. The scented yellow lupine, *L. luteus*, of the Mediterranean region, is used in central Europe to improve sandy soils.

Various other species have similar uses, among them the Egyptian *L. termis*, resembling *L. albus*, and *L. varius*, with flowers chiefly blue. The tree-lupine, *L. arboreus*, of Pacific North America, has been used with success to bind shifting sand. It is a shrub growing 10 feet high, and sending its roots more than 30 feet deep. The ornamental lupines are extremely numerous. *L. albus*, *L. luteus*, and *L. varius*, mentioned above, were formerly common in gardens, but have been somewhat superseded by species from western America. Among these are the tree-lupine and the many-leaved lupine (*L. polyphyllus*) of North America and *L. serotinus* of Peru. The wild lupine of the eastern United States is *L. perennans*, a plant with a long showy raceme of purple flowers, common in sandy soil.—Bastard lupine. See *lupinaster*.

lupin (lū'pī-nū), *n.* [*Lupinus* + *-in*.] A bitter glucoside extracted from the leaves of *Lupinus albus*.

lupinite (lū'pī-nīt), *n.* [*Lupinus* + *-ite*.] Same as *lupin*.

Lupinus (lū'pī-nūs), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournesfort, 1700), *Lupus*, a wolf, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land.] A large genus of legumi-



Flowering Plant of *Lupinus* (*Lupinus albus*). a, flower; b, fruit, showing the caliculus.

nous plants of the suborder *Papilionaceae* and the tribe *Gonistoeae*. It is characterized by having the leaves simple or digitately many-foliate; the divisions of the calyx longer than the tube; the wings of the corolla often united at the apex, the beak beaked; and a compressed coriaceous or fleshy legume. More than 95 species have been described, but they may be somewhat reduced; they occur in North and South America, the Mediterranean region, and tropical Africa, being especially abundant on the western coast of America. They are herbs or undershrubs with terminal or axillary racemes of showy blue or purple flowers, rarely yellow or white, and often fragrant. Numerous species are cultivated for their beauty and for use. See *lupinol*.

lupous (lū'pus), *a.* [*L. lupus*, a wolf (see *Lupus*), + *-ous*.] Wolfish; like a wolf. [Rare.] **luppa** (lup'pā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A cloth made in India of silk, or silk and cotton, with gold and silver thread used so abundantly that the surface seems to be wholly of metal. Compare *Minob*.

luppan (lup'pā), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) perfect participle of *leap*.

lupulin, **lupuline** (lū'pū-līn), *n.* [*Lupulus* + *-in*, *-ine*.] 1. The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop. Also called *lupulite*.—2. An alkaloid found in hops.—3. The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle. It consists of the little round glands found upon the stipples and fruit, and is obtained by drying, heating, and then sifting the hops. It is used in medicine.

Also *humulin*, *humuline*.

lupuline (lū'pū-līn), *a.* [*NL.* *lupulus*, hop, + *-ine*.] In bot., resembling a head of the hop. **lupulinic** (lū'pū-līn'īk), *a.* [*Lupulin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lupulin; consisting of or containing lupulin.

It is almost impossible to free them [scales of the hop] entirely from the lupulinic grains. *Ure*, *Dict.*, I. 308.

lupulinous (lū'pū-lī'nūs), *a.* [*Lupuline* + *-ous*.] Same as *lupuline*.

lupulite (lū'pū-līt), *n.* [*NL.* *lupulus*, hop (see *lupulin*), + *-ite*.] Same as *lupulin*.

lupulus (lū'pū-lūs), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournesfort), a fish, a hook, lit. the hop-plant, etc., also a skin-disease; dim. of *L. lupus*, the hop-plant, a particular use of *lupus*, a wolf (so called perhaps because it 'strangles' the shrubbery upon which it may climb).] The hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*: still occasionally used.

Lupus (lū'pus), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. lupus*, a wolf, = *Gr.* *λύκος* = *Goth.* *wulfs*, etc., = *E.* *wolf*: see *wolf*.]

1. (a) A genus of *Canidae*, comprising the wolves, but having no characters by which it can be distinguished from *Canis*. In this nomenclature the common gray wolf of North America is called *Lupus occidentalis*.

(b) [*L. c.*] The specific designation of the common wolf, *Canis lupus*.—2. An ancient southern constellation, the Wolf, representing a beast held by the hand of the Centaur. It has two stars of the third magnitude.—3. [*L. c.*] In

pathol.: (a) *Lupus vulgaris*, a tuberculous of the skin, presenting clinically reddish-brown patches made up of papules, tubercles, and flat infiltrations. These patches proceed to ulceration and subsequent cicatrization. They occur mostly on the face, but may occur on mucous surfaces as well as on the skin of the extremities, or even (rarely) of the trunk. Anatomically there is tubercular tissue containing tubercle bacilli. (b) *Lupus erythematosus*, a chronic dermatitis, beginning in one or more papules which grow so as to cover a large patch. The color is pinkish to violaceous, and the surface is scaly. It does not ulcerate, but heals with central cicatrization and atrophy. It occurs most frequently on the face, but also elsewhere. It is more frequent in women than in men.—*Lupus speulargum*, the alchemical name of nitrite, or sulphid of antimony.

lupus (lū'pus), *n.* [Var. of **glupus*, *Russ.* *glupuskā*, a petrel.] The Pacific fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis rogersi*. *H. W. Elliott*.

lura (lū'pā), *n.*; pl. *lurae* (-rā). [*NL.*, *L. lura*, the mouth of a bag or bottle.] In anat., the contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain. [Recent.]

The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called *lura*.

Wilder, *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March 31, 1885, p. 322.

lural (lū'pāl), *a.* [*lura* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the lura.



The Constellation Lupus.

lure¹ (lér'eh), *v. t.* [*An assimilated form of lurt, as obscure of lurt, lurt of lurt, etc.: see lurt.*] 1. To lie in concealment; lurk; move stealthily.

The wolf I've seen, a fiercer game, . . .
With luring step around me prowls,
And stop, against the moon to howl.
Scott, *Marmion*, II, Int.

Fond of prowling and luring out at night after their own sinful pleasures.
Kingsley.

2. To sulk; pout.

For when he is merry, the lurcheth and she lours,
When he is sad she sings, or laughs it out by hours.
Pattenham, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 176.

3. To shift; dodge; play tricks.

I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of God on the left hand and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, II, 2. 30.

4. To roll or sway suddenly to one side, or from side to side, as a ship in a heavy sea or a carriage on a rough road.

The left side of the wagon lured downwards, the horse having, in the darkness, taken them from the side of the road.
J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 211.

5. To walk with an uneven or shifting gait; stagger: as, he went lurching down the street.
lurch¹ (lér'eh), *n.* [*lurch*¹, *v.*] 1. A sudden lateral movement or swaying to one side, as of a ship, a carriage, or a staggering person.

A slight lurch of the steamer caused her to lose her hold of the garment.
B. Taylor, *Lands of the Barren*, p. 156.

As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected, at every lurch, that the whole party would be upset.

J. Grant, *Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp*, 1st ser., IV. Hence—2. Any sudden or unexpected shift or change of position.

Would it be desirable to have the policy of the nation settled in this sense for four years by a lurch of the Irish vote in the last two weeks of the campaign?
The Nation, Nov. 8, 1893.

3. An inclination; disposition; leaning. [*U.S.*]

She has a natural lurch for it, and it comes easy to her.
Miss Cummins, *Lamp-lighter*. (*Eng. Dict.*)

Lee lurch, a sudden jerky roll of a ship to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes her on the weather side.—To lie upon the lurch or at lurch, to lie in ambush; lurk; be on the watch.

He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever lay upon the lurch.
Goldsmith, *Richard Nash*.

lurch² (lér'eh), *v. t.* [*OF. lurcher, < L. lurore, lurore, ML. also lurchari, eat voraciously, devour (> lurore, lurcha, a glutton, gormand.)*] To swallow or devour; eat up; consume.

Too far from great cities, which may hinder business; or too near them, which lurcheth all provisions, and maketh everything dear.
Bacon, *Building* (ed. 1887).

lurch³ (lér'eh), *n.* [*Formerly also lurch; = G. lurch, lurs = It. lurch, < OF. louchre, a game so called, also written Fourche, as if < l, def. art., + ourche, given by Cotgrave in the same sense, and entered as ourche by Godefroy, who there gives the same example (Rabelais, III, 12: see first quot. under def. 1) with the word written louchre, that he gives under louchre with the word written louchre. The proper form is doubtless louchre; it is prob. connected with OF. louchre, insuared, deceived, duped.] 1. An old game, the nature of which is unknown.*

My mind was only running upon the lurch and trio-trac.
Urbankert, tr. of Rabelais, III, 12.

Whose inn is a bowling-alley, whose books are bowls, and whose law-cases are lurches and rubbers.
Decker, *Belman of London* (Works, ed. Grosart, III, 138).

2. In *orbidge*, the position of a player when his opponent has won every point (61 holes) before he himself has made 80 holes; also, the state of the game under these circumstances; a double game.

By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the lurch.
Urbankert, tr. of Rabelais, II, 12.

Lady — has cried her eyes out on losing a lurch, and almost her wig.
Walpole, *Letters*, IV, 371.

3. [*lurch*³, *v.*] A cheat; a swindle.

All such lurches, grips, and squeezes as may be wrung out by the fist of extortion.
Middletown, *Black Book*.

To leave in the lurch. (*v.*) Originally, to leave (a person) playing at cribbage in the position called the lurch. See def. 1.

It demurs louchre (F.), he was left in the lurch.
Cotgrave.

(b) To leave suddenly or unexpectedly in an embarrassing predicament.

Robin made them haste away,
And left the tinkler in the lurch,
For the great host to pay.
Robin Hood and the Friar (Child's Ballads, V, 235).

Wenny will be the latter half of my pilgrimage, if you leave me in the lurch! Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, xiv.

lurch³ (lér'eh), *v. t.* [*lurch*³, *n.* In def. 2, 3, 4, perhaps in part of other origin; cf. *OF. louchre*, insuared, deceived, duped. Some confusion also with *lurch*¹, *v.*, has prob. affected the uses of this verb.] 1. To win a double game in cribbage, piquet, etc.—2. To leave in the lurch; disappoint.

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or lurch the sincere communicant.
South, *Sermons*.

Each words (me thought) did wound me so,
Each looks did lurch my heart.
Turberville, *Tragicall Tales* (1567). (*Norse.*)

3. To forestall; rob; swindle; cheat. [*Archaic.*]

You have lured your friends of the better half of the garland by concealing this part of the plot.
B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, v. 1.

Like villainous cheating bowlers, they lured me of two of my best limbs, viz. my right arm and right leg.
Middletown, *Father Hubbard's Tales*.

And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to lurch,
Who infringe the domains of our good mother Church.
Scott, *L. of the I.*, VI, 5.

4. To capture criminally or dishonestly; appropriate; steal.

The fond conceit of something like a Duke of Venice, put lately into many men's heads by some one or other subtly driving on under that notion his own ambitious ends to lurch a crown.
Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

lurcher¹ (lér'chér), *n.* [*lurch*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who lies in wait or lurks; one who watches, as to entrap or steal; a poacher.

Swift from his prey the scudding lurcher flies.
Gay, *Trivia*, III, 64.

Some, however, with outward bravado, but inward tremblings, went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some lurcher.
Brooks, *Fall of Quality*, I, 101.

2. A sort of hunting-dog, said to be a cross between the shepherd's dog and the greyhound, much used by poachers, because it hunts both by sight and by scent.

Shaggy, and lean, and shrewd, with pointed ears
And tall cropp'd short, half lurcher and half cur,
His dog attends him.
Cowper, *Task*, v. 46.

On the drawbridge the warders stout
Saw a terrier and lurcher pouncing out.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, III, 12.

lurcher² (lér'chér), *n.* [*Cf. equiv. ME. lurore, luroard (Prompt. Parv.); < lurch*² + *-er*.] A glutton; a gormandizer. *Palegrave*.

lurch-line (lér'chín), *n.* In a bird-net, the line by which the net is drawn over the bird.

But when he heard with whom I had to deal,
Well done (quoth he), let him go beat the bush;
I and my men to the lurch-line will steal,
And pluck the net even at the present push.
M. R. for *Mege*, p. 242.

lurdan, **lurden** (lér'dan, -den), *a. and n.* [*Also lurdane, lurdain, lourdaine, lourdane, lourden, < ME. lurdan, lurdain, lurdain, lourdaine, < OF. lurdain, lurdain, dull, blockish, < lurd, heavy, dull: see lurd.*] 1. *a.* Blockish; heavy; stupid; useless. [*Archaic.*]

In one (chamber),
Red after revel, droned her lurdane knight
Slumbering.
Tennyson, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

II. *n.* A blockhead; a stupid or useless person. [*Archaic.*]

As yet, for lack of good oiliness and wholesome doctrines, there was greater store of lurdane lurdanes than of wise and learned Lorde.
Pattenham, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 24.

This lubberly lurdan,
Ill shap'd and ill fac'd,
Greene, *Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay*.

I found the careless lurdane feeding her with unwashed flesh, and she an eye.
Scott, *Abbot*, IV.

lurdanry (lér'dan-ri), *n.* [*lurdan* + *-ry*.] Robbery; crime.

Lays, lurdanry, and lust are pure laid sterner.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 228.

lure¹ (lür), *n.* [*ME. lure (= MD. lure, loer, loeyer), < OF. loerre, lure, earlier loirre, loirre, F. lure = Pr. loir = It. logoro, a falconer's lure, < MHG. ludor, G. luder (> D. luder), bait, decoy, lure.] 1. In *falconry*, a decoy used to recall the hawk to its perch on the fist. An artificial lure is composed of wings or feathers so arranged as to resemble a bird, secured to a long thong. Some kind of food is sometimes attached to the lure, and the hawk is strongly attracted by it when it is tossed or swung in the air by the falconer with a peculiar whistle or call.*

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty;
And till she stoop she must not be full-gorged,
For then she never looks upon her lure.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, IV, 1. 126.

The falconer casts out the lure, which may be either a dead pigeon or an artificial lure garnished with breadstuck tied to a string.
Bacon, *Arts*, IX, 2.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a lure with a line or leash at the end of which is a hawk's bell.—3. In *angling*, an artificial as distinguished from a natural bait; something to attract a fish which the fish cannot eat. Thus, an artificial fly or minnow, a spoon, red rag, etc., are lures, while a fly, worm, frog, etc., are baits.

[The barber] whose bow-windowed shop is full of lures for fish.
Mark Lemon, *Christmas Hammer*, p. 66.

4. Any means of enticement; anything that attracts by the prospect of pleasure or profit.

Lace and ribbons, silver and gold galleons, with the like glittering gew-gaws, are so many lures to women of weak minds or low educations.
Spectator, No. 18.

5. An enticing action or display; allurements; enticement; temptation.

How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty and her lures.
Milton, *P. R.*, II, 124.

There is an unexpected, an unexplained lure and attraction in the landscape.
The Century, XXVII, 102.

lure² (lür), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lured*, ppr. *luring*. [*ME. luren (= MD. leuren, loren), < OF. lurrer, loirrer (= Pr. loirar), lure, < lure, a lure: see lure*¹, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To call; utter a peculiar call or cry, as in attracting an animal.

Standing near one that lured loud and shrill.
Bacon.
The falconer when feeding them [young hawks] should use his voice as in *luring*.
Bacon, *Arts*, IX, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To attract as by a falconer's lure and call; decoy; entice by the display of something.

For I have and have had some deal [somewhat] hautes maneres.
Ich am nat lured with lous bote onht [unless something] lygge vnder thombe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii, 64.

O, for a falconer's voice,
To lure this tassel-gentle back again!
Shak., *R. and J.*, II, 2. 160.

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl . . . come flying, lured
With scent of living carcases design'd
For death.
Milton, *P. L.*, x, 372.

2. To allure; entice; invite by anything that promises pleasure or profit.

And various science lures the learned eye.
Gay, *Trivia*, II, 552.

That fatal bait hath lured thee back,
In deathful hour o'er dangerous track.
Scott, *L. of the I.*, IV, 17.

The proffered toleration was merely a bait intended to lure the Puritan party to destruction.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

=Syn. 2. *Bait, Decoy*, etc. See *allure*.

lure³ (lür), *n.* [*In Shetland looder (= horn); < Icel. lúdr = Norw. Dan. lur, a trumpet.*] An ancient form of trumpet still in use in Scandinavia, having a curved tube several feet long, used for calling cattle, and by traveling parties as a signal.

She made up her bundle of clothes, took in her hand her lure, with which to call home the cattle in the evenings, bade her mistress farewell privately, and stole away.
H. Martineau, *Fauna on the Fjord*, ix.

lure⁴, *n.* Same as *lore*³.

lure⁵, *n.* A Middle English form of *loer*¹.

lure⁶ (lür), *n.* In *hat-manuf.*, same as *loer*.

lurer (lür'ér), *n.* One who or that which lures, entices, or decoys.

lurg (lér'g), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] An errant marine worm, *Nephtys caeca*, found on the coasts of Great Britain; also called *white-rag worm*. It is about 8 inches long, of a pearly-whitish color, and lives in the sand.

lurgulary, **lourgulary** (lür'-, lür'gü-lä-ri), *n.* In *early Eng. law*, the offense of dealing or poisoning waters. *Cowel*.

luri (lür'i), *n.* Same as *lory*.

lurid (lür'id), *a.* [= Sp. *lurido* = Pg. It. *lurido*, < L. *luridus*, pale-yellow, wan, ghastly; connected with *luror*, a yellowish color; cf. Gr. *χλωρός*, green; see *chlorine*. Hence ult. (< L. *luridus*) E. *lurid*, *g. v.*] 1. Pale; wan; ghastly; of the color or appearance of dull smoky flames; having the character of a light which does not show the colors of objects.

The fire-bolts leap to the world below,
And food the skies with a lurid glow.
Bryant, *The Harp*.

The sun went lurid down
Into the smoke-wrapt sea, and night came on.
H. Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

2. Lighted up with a ghastly glare; combining light and gloom.

Slow settling o'er the lurid grove,
Unusual darkness broods.
Thomson, *Summer*, I, 622.

The narrative of what I know about that lurid episode of the battle of Sedan that occurred in the village of the *Red Fort*, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 26.

3. In *bot. and soil.*, having a dirty-brown color slightly clouded.

Institute thistles, tyrants of the plains,
And lurid hemlock thorns with poisonous stains.
W. Harte, *Reminiscences of the Pacific*.

Luscinia (lu-sin'i-ä), n. [NL., < L. *luscinia*, the nightingale, perhaps for *lusciocinia* (?), 'the twi-

made (chiefly at Luxemburg) in imitation of

an appar. \sqrt{lus} , which can hardly be identical

with the *lus* of *loose*, *lose*, etc., but is perhaps ult. akin to Gr. *λάλειν*, Skt. *√ lash*, desire. Hence *lust*, *v.*, *lust*, *v.* and *n.*, *lusty*, etc.: see these words.] 1†. Desire, inclination, or wish in general.

Your commandment to kepe, as my kynd brother,
And my lord, that is tell, my *lust* shal be ay!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6140.
There be commonly prepared certain sauces, which shall give men a great *lust* and appetite to their meats.

Latimer, Misc. Select.
We act our mimic tricks with that free licence,
That *lust*, that pleasure, that security,
As if we practised in a paste-board case.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1.
2. Intense longing desire; eagerness for possession or enjoyment: as, the *lust* of gain.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them.

Ex. xv. 9.
Ill men have a *lust* to hear others' sins.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Postaster.
Yet still insatiate, still with rage on flame;
Such is the *lust* of never-dying fame!

Pope, *Iliad*, xx. 590.
Specifically—3. Evil propensity; depraved affection or desire.

"Thanne artow inpartit," quod he, "and one of Prydes knyghtes;
For such a *luste* and lykynge Lucifer fel fram heuene."

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 51.
They [my Sponsors] did promise and vow . . . that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pumps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh.

Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.
The ambitious conqueror had trodden whole nations under his feet, to satisfy the *lust* of power.

Story, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1823.
4. In absolute use, carnal desire; sexual appetite; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure; concupiscence.

No *lust*, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on garbage.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 5. 55.
In *lust* the permanent end is the mastering of the sensuous objects which excite appetite.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 253, note.
*lust*¹ (*lust*), *v. i.* [*ME. lusten*; < *lust*¹, *n.* The older form of the verb is *lust*², *q. v.*] 1. To desire eagerly; long: with *after* or *for*.

Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after*.

Deut. xii. 15.
2†. To take pleasure; delight; like.

Noght forful, ne furse, fauaret full wele,
Lout he no lede that *lustide* in wrange.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1860.
We tauked of their to moch liberte, to lue as they *lust*.

Aecham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.
They rate the goods without reason as they *lust* themselves.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 271.
Specifically—3. To have evil desire.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy.

Jas. iv. 5.
4. To have carnal desire: with *after*.

Whoever looketh on a woman to *lust after* her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.

Mat. v. 28.
lust^{2†} (*lust*), *v.* A Middle English form of *lust*¹.

lust-breathed (*lust'bretht*), *a.* Animated by *lust*. *Schmidt*.

Borne by the trustless wings of false desire,
Lust-breathed Tarquin leaves the Roman host.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1. 3.
lust-dieted (*lust'di'e-ted*), *a.* Faring voluptuously. *Schmidt*.

Let the superfluous and *lust-dieted* man
That slaves your ordinance, that will not see
Because he does not feel, feel your power quickly.

Shak., *Lear*, iv. 1. 70.
*luster*¹ (*lus'tér*), *n.* [*< lust*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who lusts; one inflamed with lust.

Hear, and fear, all *lusters* after strange women!
Dr. Clarke, Sermons (1687), p. 499. (*Latham*.)

*luster*², *lustre*¹ (*lus'tér*), *n.* [*< F. lustre* = Sp. *lustre* (after *F. l*) = It. *lustro*, splendor, brilliancy, luster, < ML. **lustrum* (f), splendor; cf. *lustrum*, a window, < L. **lustrus*, shining (in *lustrare*, shine, *illustare*, shine upon, *illustis*, lighted up, etc.), for orig. **lustrus*, < *luere*, shine: see *lucent*.] 1. The quality of shining; brilliancy or refugence, from inherent constitution or artificial polish; splendor; glow; sheen; gloss: as, the *luster* of the stars, or of gold.

So have I seen the brightest Stars deny'd
To shew their *Lustre* in some gloomy Night.

Hood, *Letters*, l. v. 22.
A mien majestic, with dark brows, that show
The tranquil *lustre* of a lofty mind.

Cowper, Sonnet to Diodati.
We have formerly remarked on the great charm of *Lustre*. It seems to have a power to redeem bad combinations of colours. Red-yellow is unharmonious as colour, but

red-gold is a resplendent effect. The blue lake with its green banks would not be agreeable, but for the *lustre* of the watery expanse. A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 227.

2. In *mineral*, a variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals. In this sense the word designates, first, the kind or quality of the light reflected; second, the degree of intensity. The principal kinds of *lustre* are: *metallic*, as in pyrites and galena; *adamantine*, as in the diamond; *vitreous*, as in glass; *resinous*, as in kieselblende; *greasy*, as in euscrite; *pearly*, as in gypsum; and *silky*, as in amiantus.

But he by good use and experience, hath in his eye the righte mark and very trewe *lustre* of the dyamonte.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 73.
3. The state or quality of being illustrious or famous; brilliant distinction; brilliancy, as of a person, a deed, an event, or the like.

Pompey did so conquer, as he always arose againe with great *lustre* and with greater terror.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 222.
His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*.

Sir W. Wotton.
It will appear that this quality [courage] has a peculiar *lustre*, which it derives wholly from itself, and from that noble elevation inseparable from it.

Hume, Of Morals, § 7.
No doubt the suppers of wits and philosophers acquire much *lustre* by time and renown.

Emerson, Clubs.
4. A branched candelabrum or chandelier ornamented with prisms or pendants of glass.

Double rows of *lusters* lighted up the nave.

Rustace.
We were . . . in the dining-room; the *lustre*, which had been lit for dinner, filled the room with a feastal breadth of light.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiv.
5. The quality of glossiness or brilliancy in a textile material or in a finished fabric: as, the *lustre* of wool or of satin.

The superior value of these [long wools] lies in what is known in the wool trade as *lustre*: that is, a peculiar silvery brightness of hair which it does not lose in process of manufacture.

Ure, Dict., IV. 976.
6. A thin and light kind of poplin.—*Cantharid luster*, in *ceram.*, a name given to luster showing the green and blue iridescence of the insect cantharid.—*Cupreous luster*, a luster like that of a fresh surface of metallic copper.—*Gold luster*. See *gold*.—*Madrepere luster*, a luster having a reflection showing like that of mother-of-pearl.—*Mohair luster*. See *mohair*.—*Platinum luster*, a variety of metallic luster produced by means of a platinum glass, and somewhat resembling burnished silver. Hence its more common name, *silver luster*.—*Syn. l.* Refugence.—3. *Glory*, celebrity.—1 and 3. *Effulgence*, *Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance*.

*luster*², *lustre*² (*lus'tér*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lustered*, *lustred*, ppr. *lustering*, *lustring*. [*< luster*², *lustre*¹, *n.* Cf. *lustrate*.] To impart luster or gloss to.

Plush goods can be wholly *lustered* or delicately embossed [with a lustering-machine].

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxvi. (1886), p. 316.
*luster*³, *lustre*³ (*lus'tér*), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) lustre* = Sp. *lustr*, It. *lustro*, < L. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, an expiatory offering, such as was made by the consors for the whole people every five years; hence, a period of five years, any definite period; < *luere*, wash, cleanse, akin to *lavare*, wash: see *lav*².] Same as *lustrum*.

When fine *lustres* of his age expr'd,
Feeling his stomach and his strength aspir'd
To worthier wars.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.
The next ten years . . . [Longfellow's] sixth and seventh *lustres*—are the period of his best work.

Princeton Rev., II. 290.
*luster*⁴, *n.* [*< L. lustrum*, a slough, bog, den of wild beasts, an evil haunt; a diff. word from *lustrum*, a purification, but of like formation; < *luere*, wash, = Gr. *λοειν*, wash: see *lav*².] The den or abode of a wild beast.

But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam
He shows abhorred death.

Chapman.
lustered, *lustred* (*lus'tér*), *p. a.* Having a luster; especially, in *ceram.*, (a) having a thin glaze as in ancient Greek pottery (see *lustrous glaze*, under *glaze*); (b) having a metallic luster, like majolica, etc.; painted in luster-colors.

Lustred pieces are very rare in Portugal, and are mostly rough in glaze, and clumsy in design.

The Academy, No. 877, p. 139.
The plate (Majolica) with a profile of Caesar on grisaille, on a gold ground, with a border of grotesques *lustred* with ruby on deep blue, . . . the plate *lustred* in gold and ruby.

Art Journal, VIII. 108.
lustering, *lustring*¹ (*lus'tér-ing*, -*tring*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *luster*², *v.*] 1. The process of making lustrous or glossy.—2. In *metal-working*, same as *brightening*, 1.—3. A process for giving to woolen cloth a permanent gloss and smooth surface which will not roughen with wear.

This is accomplished by stretching the cloth tightly on a perforated copper cylinder, which is then placed in a steam-chest and the steam turned on.

4. A treatment of furs to render them smooth.

5. A polishing material, as the black polish used for stoves.

lusterless, *lustreless* (*lus'tér-less*), *a.* [*< luster*² + *-less*.] Without luster.

luster-ware (*lus'tér-wär*), *n.* Stoneware or crockery having surface ornamentations in metallic colors: a trade-name. Such ware is said to be decorated with luster, gold luster, platinum luster, copper luster, etc. It is to be distinguished from lustered pottery of the decorative sort.

luster-wash (*lus'tér-wash*), *n.* In *ceram.*, a thin wash of the metallic pigment used to produce any luster.

lustful (*lust'fúl*), *a.* [*< ME. lustful*, < AS. *lustfull*, desirous, < *lust*, desire, + *full*, full: see *lust*¹ and *-ful*.] 1. Having prurient lust; incontinent; libidinous.

Encompass'd with thy *lustful* paramours.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 2. 53.

2. Marked by or pertaining to lust; exciting or manifesting lust.

And Cupid still amongst them kindled *lustful* fires.
Spenser, F. Q., III. l. 89.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged.
Milton, P. L., l. 415.

3†. Vigorous; robust; stout; lusty.

The want of *lustful* health
Could not be half so grievous to your grace
As these most wretched tidings that I bring.

Sackville, Gorboduc, III. 1.
=*Syn.* See list under *lascivious*.

lustfully (*lust'fúl-i*), *adv.* In a lustful manner.

lustfulness (*lust'fúl-ness*), *n.* [*< ME. lustfulness*, < AS. *lustfulness*, < *lustful*, desirous: see *lustful*.] The state of being lustful; libidinousness.

lustic (*lus'tik*), *a.* [Irreg. < *lust* + *-ic*.] Lusty; vigorous; jovial.

As *lustic* and frolic as lords in their bowers.

Brown.
lustihed, *n.* [*ME. lustihede*, *lustihed*; < *lust* + *-hed*. Cf. *lusthood*.] Same as *lusthood*.

Defaute of slepe and hevinnes,
Hath aleyne my spirite of quyknesse,
That I have lost at *lustihede*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 27.
lustihood (*lus'ti-húd*), *n.* [= D. *lustigheid* = MLG. *lusticheit* = MHG. *lusticheit* (cf. G. *lustigkeit*) = Sw. *lustighet* = Dan. *lystighed*; as *lust* + *-hood*. Cf. *lustihed*.] The quality of being lusty; vigor of body. [Archaic.]

He is so full of *lustihood*, he will ride
Joust for it, and win.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.
lustily (*lus'ti-li*), *adv.* In a lusty manner; vigorously; strongly.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 201.
lustiness (*lus'ti-ness*), *n.* [*< ME. lustynesse*; < *lust* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being lusty; vigor; robustness.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi., note.
2†. Pleasure; delight; enjoyment.

For sothly at the mount of Citharoun,
Ther Venus hath hire principal dwelling,
Was schewed on the wal in portreyng,
With all the gardyn and the *lustynesse*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1081.
*lustless*¹ (*lust'les*), *a.* [*< lust*¹, *n.*, + *-less*. Cf. *lustless*.] Listless; languid; lifeless; indifferent.

Indeed, in slepe
The slouthfull body that doth love to steepe
His *lustless* limbes, and drowne his baser mind,
Dost praise thee oft.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 56.
lustra, *n.* Latin plural of *lustrum*.

lustral (*lus'tral*), *a.* [= F. Sp. *lustral* = It. *lustrale*, < L. *lustralis*, < *lustrum*, purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum*.] 1. Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refined,
More pure, and nearer to ethereal mind.

Garié.
Aztec life ended as it had begun, with ceremonial lustration: it was one of the funeral ceremonies to sprinkle the head of the corpse with the *lustral* water of this life.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 393.
2. Pertaining to purification: as, *lustral* days.

Bloodshed demanded the *lustral* ceremony.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 393.
3. Of or pertaining to or occurring in a lustrum.

As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was styled the *lustral* contribution.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvi.
*lustrate*¹ (*lus'trát*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lustrated*, ppr. *lustrating*. [*< L. lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare* (> It. *lustrare* = Pg. Sp. *lustrar* = F. *lustrer*), purify by means of a propitiatory offering, < *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum*.] To make clear or pure; purify by or as if by the ceremony of lustration. See *lustrum*.

When we have found this execrable thing, which hath brought all our plagues on us, then must we purge and cleanse and *lustrate* the whole city for its sins.

Hammond, Weeks, IV. 293.

Medieval Tatar tribes, some of whom had conscientious scruples against bathing, have found passing through fire or between two fires a sufficient purification, and the household stuff of the dead was lustrated in this latter way.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 393.

lustrate¹ (lus'trát), v. i. [*L. lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare*, review, survey, go around, wander, deflected use of *lustrare*, purify by means of a propitiatory offering: see *lustrate*², *luster*⁴.] To go about; wander.
Thrice through Aventines mount he doth lustrate.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1682). (Nares.)

lustrate² (lus'trát), v. t. [*ML. lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare*, illustrate, adorn, < **lustrum*, splendor: see *luster*², *lustre*¹. Cf. *illustrate*.] To luster. Making, dressing, and lustrating of plain black almodos, renfores, and lustrings.
Act of Parliament (1698), quoted in Drapers' Dict., p. 210.

lustration (lus-trá'shon), n. [= *F. lustration* = *Sp. lustracion* = *Pg. lustração* = *It. lustrazione*, < *L. lustratio* (n-), an expiation, < *lustrare*, pp. *lustratus*, purify: see *lustrate*¹.] Ceremonial purification; especially, a religious act of purification or cleansing by the use of water or certain sacrifices or ceremonies, or both, performed among the ancients upon persons, armies, cities, localities, animals, etc. The ceremony was practised by the Greeks chiefly to free its subjects from the pollution of crime, but by the Romans as a general means of securing a divine blessing, and in some cases at regular fixed intervals, as of the whole people every five years.
This was the sense of the old world in their lustrations, and of the Jews in their preparatory baptisms.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 633.
Let his baptismal drops for us atone;
Lustrations for offences not his own;
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, I. 189.

lustre¹, **lusted**, etc. See *luster*², etc.
lustre², n. See *luster*³.

lustrical (lus'tri-kál), a. [*L. lustricus*, of or belonging to purification, < *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum*.] Pertaining to purification by lustration: said of the day on which a Roman infant was purified and named.
This name was properly personal, equivalent to that of baptism with us, and imposed with ceremonies somewhat analogous to it on the ninth day, called the *lustrical*, or day of purification.
Middleton, Cicerio, I. § 1.

lustrine (lus'trin), n. [*L. lustrine*, < *It. lustrino*, a shining silk tinsel, < *lustrum*, *luster*: see *luster*².] Same as *lustring*².
lustring¹, n. See *lustering*.

lustring² (lus'tring), n. [A corruption (still further corrupted in *lustering*²), simulating *string*, of *lustrine*: see *lustrine*.] A species of glossy silk fabric: a term more used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than now, and denoting generally plain solid silk, neither figured nor corded, nor having a satin surface.
The fraudulent importation of foreign almodos and lustrings.
Act of Parliament (1698), quoted in Drapers' Dict., p. 209.

lustrous (lus'trus), a. [*OF. lustreux* = *Sp. Pg. It. lustrato*, lustrous, < *ML. *lustrum*, *luster*: see *luster*².] 1. Giving out or shedding light, as the sun or a fire; bright; brilliant; luminous: chiefly used figuratively.
The more lustrous the imagination is, it fillets and fixeth the better.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 956.
Some sparks of a lustrous spirit will shine through the disguisements.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

2. Reflecting light; having a brilliant surface.
My sword and yours are kin. Good sparks and lustrous.
Shak., All's Well, II. 1. 41.

A lustrous surface reflects the light of the surrounding objects, and gives rise to the play of a thin radiance, as of a slight film or gauze, softening without obscuring the colour beneath.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 227.

Lustrous glass. See *glass*. = *Syn. Radiant, brilliant.*
lustrously (lus'trus-li), adv. In a lustrous manner; brilliantly; luminously.

lustrum (lus'trum), n.; pl. *lustrums* or *lustra* (-trumz, -trá). [= *F. lustrum* = *Sp. Pg. It. lustra*, < *L. lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, a period of five years: see *luster*³.] 1. A lustration or purification; particularly, the ceremonial purification of the whole Roman people, performed at the end of every five years. Hence—2. A space of five years.

lustwort (lust'wért), n. The sundew, a plant of the genus *Drosera*, especially the common *D. rotundifolia*.

lusty (lus'ti), a. [*ME. lusty* (= *D. G. Sw. lustig* = *Dan. lystig*), pleasant, merry; < *lust* + *-y*.] 1. Exciting desire; pleasant; agreeable; attractive; handsome.

That was or might be lusty to his herte. *Lydgate.*
So lovedst thou the lusty Hyacinth;
So lovedst thou the faire Coronis deare.
Spenner, F. Q., III. xl. 37.

2. Full of or characterized by life, spirit, vigor, or health; stout; vigorous; robust; healthy; strong; lively.

Who satisfeth thy mouth with good things, making thee young and lusty as an eagle.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. ciii. 5.
Give me a bowl of lusty wine. *B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.*
Our two boys are lusty travellers.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 417.

3†. Impudent; saucy.

Cassius's soldiers did shew themselves verie stubborne and lustie in the camp. *North, tr. of Plutarch. (Latham.)*

4. Bulky; large; of great size.

A thriving gamester, that doth chance to win
A lusty sum, while the good hand doth play him.
Ford, Fancies, Prol.

5. Full-bodied or stout from pregnancy. [Colloq.]—6†. Lustful; hot-blooded.

Before the flood thou with thy lusty crew,
False titled sons of God, roaming the earth,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men.
Milton, P. R., II. 173.

= *Syn. 2. Strong, sturdy*, etc. See *robust*.

lusty-gallant, n. The name of an old dance and probably of a popular ballad in the sixteenth century. *Nares.*

After all they danc'd lustie gallant, and a drunken Danish lavalto or two, and so departed.
Nash, Terrors of the Night (1594). (Nares.)

lustyhead, n. See *lustihead*.

lusus naturæ (lú'sus ná-tú'rè). [*L. lusus*, a play, < *ludere*, pp. *lusus*, play (see *ludicrous*); *natura*, gen. of *natura*, nature: see *nature*.] A freak of nature; anything of a monstrous or unnatural kind; specifically, in *nat. hist.* and *phys. geog.*, an isolated and curious growth or form, including, in natural history, mere unusual variations as well as pronounced monstrosities.

lutanist (lú'ta-nist), n. [Also *lutenist*, *lutinist*; < *ML. lutanista*, a player on the lute, < *lutana*, a lute: see *lute*¹.] A person who plays on a lute.

If he never learn'd and practis'd on the lute, he will not be able . . . to make any music upon that instrument, even after he sees plainly and comprehends fully all that the cunning *lutenist* doth.
Sir E. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul, xi.

As music follows the finger
Of the dreaming *lutanist*.
Lowell, Telepathy.

lutarious (lú-tá'ri-us), a. [*L. lutarius*, of or belonging to mud, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*², n.] Pertaining to, living in, or of the color of mud.

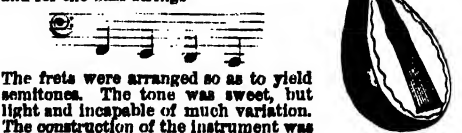
A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind [*Emys lutaria*].
N. Grex, Museum.

lutation (lú-tá'shon), n. [*F. lutation* = *Sp. lutacion*, < *L. lutatio* (n-), < *lutare*, pp. *lutatus*, daub with mud, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*², n.] The act or method of luting vessels.

lute¹ (lút), n. [*ME. lute* (= *D. luit* = *MLG. lüte* = *MHG. lüte*, *G. laute* = *Sw. luta* = *Dan. luth*), < *OF. lut*, *leut*, *F. luth* = *It. luto*, *leuto*, *ludo* (> *NGR. ludrov*; *ML. lutana*), < *Sp. laúd*, orig. **alaúd* = *Pg. alaude*, a lute, < *Ar. alūd*, a lute, < *al*, the, + *ūd*, a lute, harp, lit. wood, timber, whence also the senses 'stick,' 'staff,' etc.] A mediæval musical instrument, the type of the class which has strings stretched over a resonant body and a long fretted neck, and which is played by twanging or snapping the strings with the fingers. The back of the body was either flat, as in the modern guitar, or more often, rounded or pear-shaped, like that of a mandolin. The front of the body, or belly, had one or more sound-holes. The strings were usually of catgut, arranged in pairs of unisons, and divided into two groups, one of which lay over the finger-board, so as to be stopped upon the frets, while the other lay beside the finger-board, so as to be played unstopped for the bass. The number of strings varied considerably, as did the tuning or *accordatura*; a common tuning for the six upper pairs of strings was



and for the bass strings



The frets were arranged so as to yield semitones. The tone was sweet, but light and incapable of much variation. The construction of the instrument was not strong enough to make the tuning sure or stable. In the effort to obtain varied and striking effects, many modifications were attempted, such as the archlute, the chitarrone, the harp-lute, and the theorbo, in which the number of strings was increased, the bass strings attached to a second neck above the first one, or metal strings introduced. A group or family of lutes of different sizes was also elaborated for concerted music; but the mechanical and acoustical feebleness of the type prevented the results from being

permanently satisfactory. Great care was often expended, however, upon the wood and the decoration of lutes, so that many of them were very beautiful in appearance. Music for the lute was written in a peculiar system of letters or numerals called *tabatur*. Historically the lute is connected with the Egyptian nefer, and perhaps with the Hebrew nebel, and it continued in use in Europe till about 1750; its existing relatives are the guitar, the mandolin, and the banjo.

lute¹ (lút), v.; pret. and pp. *luted*, ppr. *luting*. [*ME. luten*; < *lute*², n.] 1. *trans.* To play on or as on a lute.

Knaves are men
That lute and fute fantastic tenderness.
Temnyson, Princeps, iv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To play the lute.

Truth's trompede thou, and song "Te deum landamus";
And then lutede Loue in a lowd note.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 470.

2. To sound sweetly, like a lute. [Poetical.]

And in the air, her new voice luting soft,
Cried, "Lydius! gentle Lydius!" *Keats, Lamia, I.*

lute² (lút), n. [*OF. lut*, clay, mold, loam, dirt, *F. lut*, lute (in chem. sense), = *It. luto*, clay, mud, mire, lute, < *L. lutum*, mud, lit. 'that which is washed down,' < *luere*, wash, = *Gr. labein*, wash. Cf. *luster*⁴.] 1. A composition of clay or other tenacious substance used for stopping the joints of vessels, as in chemical operations or in founding, so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air.—2. An external coating of clay, sand, or other substance applied to a glass retort, to enable it to support a high temperature without fusing or cracking.—3. A brickmakers' straight-edge, a tool used to strike off surplus clay from a brick-mold, and to level the molding-floor.—4. A rubber packing-ring compressed between the lip and the lid of a jar to exclude the air.—*Copper-smiths' lute*, bullocks' blood thickened with finely powdered quoklime. *Spon's Encey. Manuf., p. 629.*

lute³ (lút), v. t.; pret. and pp. *luted*, ppr. *luting*. [= *F. luter*; from the noun: see *lute*², n.] To close or coat with lute; smear with any adhesive substance for the purpose of closing cracks or joints. A glass retort is said to be *luted* when it is smeared over with clay to enable it to resist more perfectly the effects of heat, and thus guard it against fusion.

Lute me up in a glass with my own seals.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

Small boats, made of the barks of trees, sowed with bark and well luted with gumme.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 185.

lute⁴, a., n., and adv. A Middle English form of *lute*¹.

lute⁵, v. A Middle English form of *lout*¹.

lute-backed (lút'bakt), a. Having a curved spine. *Holland.*

lutenist (lút'e-nist), n. See *lutanist*.

luteoline, **luteoline** (lú-té-ó-lín, or lú'té-ó-lín), n. [*F. luteoline*, *luteoline*, < *L. luteolus*, yellowish, dim. of *luteus*, golden-yellow: see *luteous*¹.] The yellow coloring matter of weld or dyer's-weed (*C₂₀H₁₄O₈*). When sublimed it crystallizes in needles.

luteolous (lú-té-ó-lus), a. [*L. luteolus*, dim. of *luteus*, golden-yellow: see *luteous*.] Yellowish; faintly luteous.

The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or luteolous.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 99.

luteous¹ (lú'té-us), a. [*L. luteus*, golden-yellow, flame-colored, rose-colored, < *lutum*, a weed used in dyeing yellow, weld.] Of a golden-yellow color; also, more generally, yellow with a tinge of red, somewhat approaching the color of saffron or the yolk of an egg.

luteous² (lú'té-us), a. [*L. luteus*, muddy, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*², n.] Like mud or clay.

luter (lú'tér), n. A lutist. *Levin's; Baret. [Rare.]*

lutescent (lú'tes-ént), a. [*lut(eous)*¹ + *-escent*.] The form was appar. suggested by *L. lutescen(-)s*, ppr. of *lutescere*, turn to mud, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*², n.] Yellow-tinged; tending to be or become luteous.

lustering¹ (lút'string), n. [*lute*¹ + *string*.]

1. A string such as was used on a lute.—2. One of certain noctuid moths: so called from the lines on the fore wings, likened to lute-strings: as, the poplar-lustering, *Cymatophora* or; the lesser lustering, *C. diluta*.

lustering² (lút'string), n. [*lute*¹ + *string*, q. v.] 1. A plain glossy kind of silk formerly used for women's dresses.—2. A ribbon of such silk.—To speak in lustering, to speak in an affected manner.

I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage which, to speak in lustering, I met with this morning in the course of my reading.
Junius, Letters.

Lutetia (lú-té'shi-á), n. [*NL. < L. Lutetia*, a city of Gaul (also called *Lutetia Parisiorum*),

now Paris.] 1. The twenty-first planetoid, discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris in 1852.—2. In *soci.*, a genus of mollusks. *Deshayes.*

Lutetian (lū-tē-shān), *a.* [*< L. Lutetia* (also called *Lutetia Parisiorum*, Paris) + *-ian.*] Relating or pertaining to ancient Lutetia in Gaul, or poetically to Paris in France, its modern representative; Parisian.

luth (lūth), *n.* A name of the soft turtle, *Dermatochelys (Sphargis) coriacea*. See out under *leatherback*.

luthert, *a.* A Middle English form of *lither*¹.

Lutheran (lū'ther-ən), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. It. Luterano* = *Pg. Luthero* (cf. *F. Luthérien*, *G. Lutheranisch*, etc.), *< NL. Lutheranus*, of Luther, *< Lutherus*, *G. Luther*, *Luther*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Martin Luther, the reformer (1483–1546), or to the Evangelical Protestant Church of Germany which bears his name, or to the doctrines taught by Luther or held by the Evangelical Lutheran Church.—**Lutheran Bible.** See *Bible*, 1.—**Lutheran Church.** the Protestant Church of Germany, established by Martin Luther and other reformers in the sixteenth century. It was named the *Evangelical Church* by Luther, to designate it as the ancient Christian church reformed and reorganized according to the Gospel. Protestants were at first called *Lutherans* in reproach by the opponents of the Reformation, and the name was generally accepted, notwithstanding the protestations of Luther against it. The church is historically known as the *Evangelical Lutheran Church*, in distinction from the Roman Catholic Church and from the Reformed or Calvinistic Church and other Protestant churches. The dogmatic symbols of the Lutheran Church are nine in number. Three of them are those of the early Christian church, namely the Apostle's Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed. The six others are the products of the Reformation. These are the Augsburg Confession (1530), the Apology of the Augsburg Confession (1530), the Schmalkald Articles (1537), the two Catechisms of Luther (1529), and the Formula of Concord (1577). These Confessions, together with the ecumenical creeds above mentioned, form the Book of Concord of 1580, and constitute the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church. The Augsburg Confession, however, is the only symbol which has been universally adopted by all branches of the Lutheran Church, some of which accept no other as binding. The creed of the church includes the doctrines of justification by faith alone, universal depravity, the vicarious atonement, regeneration, progressive sanctification, a true sacramental but not a material presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper, and the use of both the Bible and the sacraments as means of grace. In its manner of worship the Lutheran Church is liturgical, but it recognizes no organized hierarchy, with different ranks of ministry, *jure divino*. In the established churches of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which are Lutheran in doctrine, there are bishops or superintendents (see *episcopacy*), and in Sweden there is an archbishop; but their authority is derived from the bodies which appoint them, and their powers are very limited. Where Lutheranism is the established religion the sovereign is recognized as the head of the church, which is governed by consistories appointed by the government and composed of both clergymen and laymen. Throughout most of Germany (in Prussia and in some other countries) the Protestant state establishment is the United Evangelical Church, a union of former Lutheran and Reformed (Calvinistic) churches, and dissenting Lutherans are commonly called *Old Lutherans*. In the United States the Lutheran Church at present consists of four general independent organizations. Each of these is governed by a general representative body, named respectively the General Synod, the General Council, the United Synod of the South, and the Synodical Conference (Missouri Lutherans). These general bodies consist of both clerical and lay delegates, elected by the district synods of which they are composed. There are also fourteen independent Lutheran synods in the United States.

II. n. A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther; a member of the Lutheran Church.

I know her [Anne Bullen] for
A spleeny Lutheran. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, III. 2. 90.

Lutheranism (lū'ther-ən-izm), *n.* [= *F. Lutheranisme* = *Sp. It. Luteranismo* = *Pg. Lutheranismo*, *< NL. Lutheranismus*, *< Lutheranus*, Lutheran: see *Lutheran* and *-ism.*] The principles of the Reformation as represented by Luther; the doctrines and ecclesiastical system of the Lutheran Church.

Lutherism (lū'ther-izm), *n.* [*< Luther* (see *Lutheran*) + *-ism.*] 1. That which is characteristic of or peculiar to Luther; also, an imitation of Luther.—2. Lutheranism.

Lutherist (lū'ther-ist), *n.* [*< Luther* (see *Lutheran*) + *-ist.*] A student of Luther; one versed in or devoted to the study of Luther's life and works.

The first of living Lutherists. *The American*, VII. 121.

lutherly, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *litherly*¹.

luting (lū'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lute*², *v.*] Same as *lute*².

lutist (lū'tist), *n.* [*< lute*¹ + *-ist.*] A lute-player.

lutose (lū'tōs), *a.* [= *It. lutoso*, *< L. lutosus*, muddy, *< lutum*, mud: see *lute*², *n.*] Miry; covered with clay; specifically, in *entom.*, cov-

ered with a powdery substance resembling mud, which easily rubs off.

Lutra (lū'trā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. lutra*, *lytra*, an otter, perhaps *< luere*, wash: see *lute*².] 1. The leading genus of *Lutrine*, formerly including the sea-otters as well as the land-otters, now confined to land-otters in which the claws are well formed and the tail is terete. Compare *Pteronura*. The dental formula is: 3 incisors and 1 canine above and below on each side, 4 premolars in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 molar above and 2 below on each side—in all, 36 teeth, of which the upper molar is large and quadrate. The skull is flat, and greatly contracted between the orbits, with a short blunt rostrum and turgid occipital portion, the palate produced far back of the molars, the ante-orbital foramen large, and the pterygoids hamulate. The body is elongate, cylindrical, with long, stout, terete, tapering tail, short limbs, broad webbed feet, obtuse muzzle, and very small ears; the pelage is whole-colored. The common European otter is *L. vulgaris*; that of North America, *L. canadensis*; that of South America, *L. brasiliensis*; and there are others. See *otter*.

2. [*i. c.*] In *her.* See *loutre*.

Lutraría (lū'trā-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, so called with some reference to otters, *< L. lutra*, an otter: see *Lutra*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks of the family *Macridae*; the otter's - shells.

The oblong gaping shell resembles that of a common cob or clam (*Mya*), but is more porcellaneous, and has a prominent spoon-shaped cartilage plate on each valve, in front of which are one or two teeth.



Otter's shell (*Lutraría oblonga*), right valve.

Lutremyina (lū'trē-mi-i-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Lutremys* + *-ina*².] A subfamily of *Cistudinidae*, typified by the genus *Lutremys*, having a well-defined zygomatich arch over the temporal muscle. It includes a number of Old World species, of 5 genera. *J. E. Gray.*

Lutremys (lū'trē-mis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. lutra*, otter, + *Gr. μύς*, a tortoise.] A genus of box-tortoises, by many called *Emys*, giving name to the *Lutremyina*.

Lutridæ (lū'trī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Lutra* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Lutrine* (*a.*).

Lutrine (lū'trī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Lutra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidae*; the otters. (*a.*) The sea-otters as well as the land-otters, both having 36 teeth, and the same number of teeth in both jaws, though the formulas are different. (*b.*) Land-otters, as distinguished from *Enhydryna* or sea-otters, having the dental formula as in *Lutra*, the teeth of ordinary or normal carnivorous type, and the hind feet not peculiarly modified. There are several genera, of most parts of the world, as *Lutra*, *Leptomys* or *Barangia*, *Aonyx*, *Hydrogale*, and *Pteronura*. See *Enhydryna*.

Lutrine (lū'trin), *a.* [*< L. lutra*, otter, + *-ine*¹.] Otter-like; of or pertaining to the *Lutrine*.

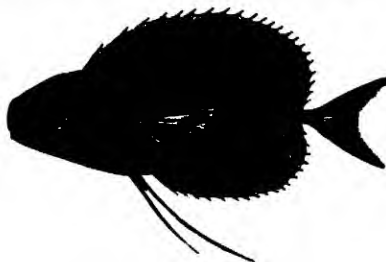
lutulent (lū'tū-lent), *a.* [= *It. lutulento*, *< L. lutulentus*, muddy, *< lutum*, mud: see *lute*², *n.*] Muddy; turbid; thick.

These then are the waters, . . . the lutulent, spumy, maculatory waters of sin.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 166. (*Devies.*)

Luaridae (lū-vār-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Luvarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Luvarus*. It embraces scombroids with a compressed-oblong body covered with minute scales, small mouth, thoracic vent, a single dorsal and anal fin, and ventrals reduced and closing over the anus. Only one genus and species is known. *Danidæ* is a synonym.

Luvarus (lū-vā-rus), *n.* [*NL.*] The only genus of *Luvaridae*. Only a single rare species is known, *L. imperialis*, of the Mediterranean and adjoining parts of the



Luvarus imperialis (immature form).

Atlantic, attaining a length of 3 feet or more, and remarkable for the atrophy to which the dorsal and anal fins are subjected by age.

luwack (lū'wak), *n.* [Native name: said to be Javanese.] The common paradoxure or palm-cat, *Paradoxurus typus*.

lux¹ (lūks), *v. t.* [*< F. luxer* = *Sp. hujar* = *Pg. luxar* = *It. lusso*, *< L. luxare*, put out of joint, dislocate, *luxus*, out of joint, dislocated, lit.

oblique, *< Gr. λοξός*, oblique, slanting: see *loxis*.] To put out of joint; luxate. *Pope, Odyssey*, xi. lux² (lūks), *n.* [*< F. luxer* = *Sp. hujar* = *Pg. luxar* = *It. lusso*, *< L. luxus*, extravagance, excess, splendor, pomp, magnificence, luxury.] 1. Luxury.

The Pow'r of Wealth I try'd,
And all the various *Luxes* of costly Pride.
Prior, Solomon, II.

2. Richness; superfine quality; elegance: said of material objects. Also *luxer*, as mere French.

The *lux* and magnificence of the two.
Boswell, Letters (1650).

Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and *luxer*, and the work is embellished by five full-page illustrations of considerable beauty. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 501.

lux³ (lūks), *n.* [*L.*, light: see *light*¹.] Light: a Latin word occurring in some phrases used more or less in English.—*Corona lucis*. See *corona*.

luxate (lūk'sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *luxated*, ppr. *luxating*. [*< L. luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *lux²*.] To displace or remove from its proper place, as a joint; put out of joint; dislocate.

luxation (lūk-sā-shōn), *n.* [= *F. luxation* = *Sp. luxacion* = *Pg. luxação* = *It. lussazione*, *< LL. luxatio* (*n.*), a dislocation, *< L. luxare*, pp. *luxatus*, dislocate: see *lux²* and *luxate*.] 1. The act of luxating (a bone), or forcing it from its proper place or articulation.

There needs some little *luxation* to strain this latter reading to a good sense.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 236.

2. The state of being luxated; a dislocation, as of a joint.

When therefore two bones, which being naturally united make up a joint, are separated from each other, we call it a *luxation*.
Wise, Surgery, vii. 2.

luxé (*F. pron.* lūks), *n.* [*F.*: see *lux²*.] Same as *lux²*.—*Édition de Luxe*. See *édition*.

Luxemburgia (lūk-sem-bēr-jī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (A. St. Hilaire, 1818), named after the Duke of Luxembourg, under whose patronage St. Hilaire began his botanical researches in Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ochnaceæ* and tribe *Luxemburgieæ*. There are 7 species, found only in Brazil, characterized by having five equal, spreading sepals, naked within, eight stamens, and no staminodia. They are handsome trees or shrubs, with alternate, sharply serrate leaves, and terminal racemes of showy yellow flowers. They are apparently scarce in collections.

Luxemburgieæ (lūk-sem-bēr-jī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), *< Luxemburgia* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ochnaceæ*, characterized by an oecentric ovary, which is from 2- to 5-celled, or 1-celled with incomplete placenta, and an indefinite number of ovules. The capsule is many-seeded, and the seeds are albuminous. The tribe includes 6 genera, all South American, of which *Luxemburgia* is the type.

luxullianite (lūk-sul-i-an-it), *n.* [*< Luxullian* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A rock consisting of a fine-grained mixture of schorl, feldspar, and quartz, through which are distributed large crystals of red orthoclase, found at Luxullian or Luxullian in Cornwall, England. From this rock was made the sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

luxurt, *n.* [Irreg. *< luxury*.] A lecher. [Rare.]

The torment to a *luxur* due.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

luxure, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. luxure*, *< L. luxuria*, luxury: see *luxury*.] Luxury.

He the forfeit of *luxure*
Shall tempt. *Gower, Conf. Amant.*, vii.

luxuriance (lūg-gū-ri-āns), *n.* [*< F. luxuriance*; as *luxuriant* (*t*) + *-ce*.] The state of being luxuriant; abundant or excessive growth or quantity; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

The whole leafy forest stands display'd
In full luxuriance to the sighing gales.
Thomson, Spring, I. 93.

= *Syn.* Profusion, superabundance. See *luxurious*.

luxuriacy (lūg-gū-ri-ān-sī), *n.* [As *luxuriance*: see *-cy*.] Same as *luxuriance*.

luxuriant (lūg-gū-ri-ānt), *a.* [= *F. luxuriant* = *Sp. luxuriante* = *Pg. luxuriante* = *It. lussuriente*, *< L. luxuriant* (*t*), ppr. of *luxuriare*, be rank or luxuriant: see *luxuriare*.] 1. Exuberant in growth; abundant: as, *luxuriant foliage*.

See vines *luxuriant* verdur'd leaves display,
Supporting tendrils curling all the way.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

2. Exuberant in quantity; superfluous in abundance.

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth redne,
But show no mercy to an empty line.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. 4. 174.

English poetry . . . is nothing at present but a combination of *luxuriant* images. Goldsmith, *Vicar, vii.*

3. Supplied in great abundance; replete.

To the north-east spreads St. Leonard's Forest, *luxuriant* with beech and birch and pine, sinking and rising to woody dingles and slopes. E. Dowden, *Shelley, I. 6.*

4. In bot., having the floral envelop so multiplied as to destroy the essential parts: said of a flower: opposed to *mitigated*. = *Syn. 1 and 2. Luxuriant, luxuriant*. See *luxuriant*.

luxuriantly (lū-gū'ri-ant-li), *adv.* In a luxuriant manner or degree; exuberantly.

luxuriate (lū-gū'ri-āt), *v. t. & pret.* and *pp. luxuriated*, *ppr. luxuriating*. [*L. luxuriatus*, *pp. of luxuriare* (> *It. luxuriare* = *Sp. lujuriar* = *Pg. luxuriar* = *OF. luxurier*), be rank or luxurious, indulge in luxury, < *luxuria*, luxury: see *luxury*.] 1. To grow exuberantly or in superfluous abundance.—2. To feed or live luxuriously: as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures.—3. Figuratively, to indulge without stint; revel in luxury or abundance; take delight: as, to *luxuriate* in description.

During the whole time of their being together, they *luxuriate* in telling one another their minds on whatever subject turns up. T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.*

luxuriation (lū-gū'ri-ā-shən), *n.* [*Luxuriatio* + *-ion*.] The act of luxuriating; the process of growing exuberantly.

luxuriety (lū-gū'ri-ē-ti), *n.* [*luxuri(ous)* + *-ety*.] Same as *luxuriance*. [Rare.]

One may observe a kind of *luxuriety* in the description which the holy historian gives of the transport of the men of Judah upon this occasion. Sterne, *Works, IV. xi.*

luxurious (lū-gū'ri-us), *a.* [*F. luxurieux* = *Pr. luxurioso* = *Sp. lujurioso* = *Pg. luxurioso* = *It. lussurioso*, < *L. luxuriosus*, rank, luxuriant, profuse, excessive, immoderate, < *luxuria*, rankness, luxury: see *luxury*.] 1. Luxuriant; exuberant.

The work under our labour grows, *luxurious* by restraint: what we by day
Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind,
One night or two with wanton growth derides. Milton, *P. L., l. 200.*

2. Characterized by indulgence in luxury; given to luxury; voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in material pleasures or objects of desire: as, a *luxurious* life; *luxurious* cities.

All these the Parthian . . . holds,
From the *luxurious* kings of Antioch won. Milton, *P. R., III. 297.*

3. Ministering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and *luxurious* wealth. Milton, *P. L., xi. 788.*

4. Abounding in that which gratifies the senses; exuberant in means of indulgence or enjoyment; affording abundant material pleasure.

Venus . . . rose not now, as of old, in exposed and *luxurious* loveliness. Macaulay, *Petrarch.*

Soothed by the sweet *luxurious* summer time,
And by the cadence of that ancient rhyme. William Morris, *Earthly Paradise, I. 362.*

5. Characterized by lust; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed. Shak., *Much Ado, iv. 1. 42.*

—*Syn. 2.* Epicurean, self-indulgent, sensual.—2. *Luxurious, luxuriant*. These words are now never synonymous. *Luxurious* means given to luxury or characterized by luxury: as, *luxurious* people; a *luxurious* life; a *luxurious* table. *Luxuriant* means exuberant in growth: as, the *luxuriant* vegetation of the tropics; by figure, a *luxuriant* style in composition. *Luxurious* implies blame, except where it is used by hyperbole for that which is exceedingly comfortable, etc.: as, a *luxurious* bed. *Luxuriant* does not come enough into the field of the moral for either praise or blame.

luxuriously (lū-gū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a luxuriant manner; deliciously; voluptuously.

luxuriousness (lū-gū'ri-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being luxurious.

luxurist (lū-gū'rist), *n.* [*Luxury* + *-ist*.] One who is given to luxury. Temple.

luxury (lū-gū'ri), *n.*; *pl. luxuries* (-riz). [*L. ME. luxurie* (also *luxure*, *q. v.*) < *OF. luxurie, luxure*, *F. luxure* = *Pr. luxuria* = *Sp. lujuria* = *Pg. luxuria* = *It. lussuria*, < *L. luxuria*, rankness, luxuriance (of vegetation), friskiness, wantonness (of animals), profuse or extravagant living, < *luxus*, extravagance, luxury: see *lux*.] 1. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth.—2. A free or extravagant indulgence in pleasure, as of the table; voluptuousness in the gratification of any appetite; also, the free expenditure of wealth for the gratification of one's own desires, as in costly dress and equipage.

Luxury does not consist in the innocent enjoyment of any of the good things which God has created to be re-

ceived with thankfulness, but in the wasteful abuse of them to vicious purposes, in ways inconsistent with sobriety, justice, or charity. Clarke, *Works, II. cxiv.*

First Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,
And *Luxury* th' accomplish'd Sofa last. Cowper, *Task, I. 88.*

3. That which is delightful to the senses, the feelings, etc.; especially, that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite or taste; a daintiness: as, a house filled with *luxuries*; the *luxuries* of the table.

Rhyme, that *luxury* of recurrent sound. Prof. Blackie.

4. Exuberant enjoyment; complete gratification or satisfaction, either physical or intellectual.

Learn the *luxury* of doing good. Goldsmith, *Traveller, I. 22.*

The *luxury* of returning to bread again can hardly be imagined by those who have never been deprived of it. Lady Holland, *Sydney Smith, vii.*

5. Lust; lewd desire; lasciviousness; indulgence in lust.

File on sinful fantasy!
File on lust and *luxury*!
Shak., *M. W. of W., v. 5* (song).

I fear no strumpet's drugs, nor ruffian's stab,
Should I detect their hateful *luxuries*. B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.*

—*Syn. 2 and 4.* Epicurism, effeminacy, sensuality, delicacy, gratification, pleasure, enjoyment, delight. See *luxurious*.

lus (luz), *n.* [*Heb.*] A bone in the human body which the Rabbinical writers affirmed to be indestructible, and which is variously said to have been one of the lumbar vertebrae, the sacrum, the coccyx, a sesamoid bone of the great toe, or one of the trigonous or Wormian bones of the cranium. It is probable that this superstition is the origin of the technical name of the sacrum or "sacred" bone.

luserat, luzernet, n. Same as *lucern*.²

lusionite (lū'zən-ī-ti), *n.* [*Luzon* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A mineral closely related to enargite, found in the island of Luzon in the Philippines.

Luzula (lū'zū-lī), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Olt. luczola, luciola*, a glow-worm (cf. *It. luciola*, a firefly, *luciolato*, a glow-worm): see *Luciola*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Juncaceae*, the rush family, and the tribe *Ejuncaceae*. It is characterized by the stems growing in tufts; linear, grass-like, radical leaves, or sometimes with a few on the stem; a 1-celled ovary, with 3 erect ovules in the center; and a style which is 3-cleft at the apex. There are about 40 species, growing everywhere in temperate regions, and in the mountainous parts of the tropics. They grow in drier ground than the ordinary rushes, and have in general a more grassy aspect. See *wood-rush*.

Luzuriaga (lū'zū-ri-ā'gā), *n.* [*NL.* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1802), named after D. Ign. de *Luzuriaga*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Luzuriageae*, characterized by sessile alternate leaves with numerous fine nerves, and flowers of medium size, usually solitary in the axils, the segments of the perianth distinct and spreading, and a 3-celled ovary with light-colored seeds. The stems are woody and branching, and the flowers white on delicate pedicels, at length producing a berry-like fruit. There are 8 species, of which 2 are Chilean, and the third grows in Magellan's Land and New Zealand.

Luzuriaga (lū'zū-ri-ā'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Luzuriaga* + *-ae*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, typified by the genus *Luzuriaga*. They have an erect, branching, woody stem, sometimes climbing above; flowers in the axils of the leaves, in fasciculate cymes, or solitary at the tips of the branches; the anther-cells distinct; and the ovules few or many, either anisotropous or half-anisotropous. The tribe includes 7 genera and about 12 species, of which the majority are from Chili and the southern part of South America, and the rest are from Australia and southern Africa.

ly, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *lie*.¹

-ly. [*ME. -ly, -li, -lich, -liche*, earliest *ME. -lic* < *AS. -lic* = *OS. -lik* = *OFries. -lik* = *MD. D. -lyk* = *MLG. -lik, -lich* = *OHG. -lih, MHG. -lich, -līch, G. -lich* = *Ice. -likr, -legr* = *Dan. -lig* = *Sw. -lik* = *Goth. -leika*; a common Teut. adj. suffix, 'like,' 'having the form of,' orig. an independent word, namely *AS. lic*, etc., body, form: see *like*.¹ Cf. *like*², adj., as used in composition, of similar effect, but etymologically different, *manly*, e. g., being ult. < *AS. *manlik* (in adv. *manlike*), < *mann*, man, + *lic*, body, form, while *manlike* (with similar compounds) is not found in *AS.*, but corresponds to *AS. mann*, man, + *geltic*, like, < *lic*, body: see *like*¹, *like*².] A common adjective suffix, forming, from nouns, adjectives signifying 'of the form or nature of' or 'like' the thing denoted by the noun: as in *manly, womanly, godly, lordly, princely*, of the nature of, like, or suited to a man, woman, etc.; *bodily, earthly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly*, etc., belonging to or being of the body, the

earth, a day, etc.; *lovely, heartily* (obs.), etc. Such adjectives, implying 'like,' are often accompanied by more definite adjectives in *-like*: as, *manlike, womanlike*, etc. The suffix is also used with some adjectives, as *godly, lordly*, etc., and with some verbs, as *comely, seemly*, etc. They are usually accompanied by adverbs now of the same form. See *-ly*².

-ly. [*ME. -ly, -li, -lich, -liche*, < *AS. -lice* = *OS. -liko* = *OFries. -like, -like* = *MD. D. -lyk* = *MLG. -like, -liche* = *OHG. -lihho, MHG. -liche, G. -lich* = *Ice. -lika, -lija* = *Sw. -ligen* = *Dan. -ligt* = *Goth. -leiko*; a common Teut. adverbial suffix, meaning 'in a manner' indicated by the adj. in *-lic* (*-ly*) from which the adverb is derived, being the instr. case of the adj.; e. g., *AS. manlike*, in a manly manner, instr. case of **manlik*, manly. Thus, while the adj. suffix *-ly*¹ and the adverb suffix *-ly*² are now identical in form, they are orig. distinct, the adverb suffix being derived, with a case-ending now lost, from the adj. suffix.] A common adverbial suffix, forming from adjectives adverbs signifying 'in a manner' denoted by the adjective: as, *quickly, slowly, coldly, hotly*, etc., *loudly, harshly*, etc. It is the most common adverbial suffix. In adverbs from nouns, as *manly, womanly*, etc., the adverb has the same form as the adjective in *-ly*, from which it is derived. The suffix is sometimes used with adjectives in *-ly*, as in *seemingly, surely, godly*, etc. Its use with primary adjectives, with no current adjective in *-ly* intervening (*quickly*, etc.), is more recent, but is now the prevalent one.

lyam, *n.* See *lyme*.⁴

lyart, *a.* and *n.* See *lyard*.¹

Lycana (li-sē'nā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. λυκαίνα*, a she-wolf, fem. of *λύκος* = *L. lupus*, a wolf, = *E. wolf*, *q. v.*] The typical genus of *Lycanidae*. There are upward of 300 species, distributed all over the world. They are small, delicate creatures, some of much beauty of form and coloring, known as *coppers* and *blues*.

Lycanides (li-sen-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lycana* + *-ides*.] A family of butterflies, represented by such genera as *Lycana*, *Chrysophanes*, and *Thecla*. They are generally of small size, delicate form, and very beautiful colors. Some are known as *blues* or *coppers*, and others as *hairstrakes*. The technical characters are: minute tarsal claws, fore legs ambulatorial, hind tibiae with one pair of spurs, antennae scarcely looked at the tip, and the last joint of the palpi small and naked. The caterpillars have minute feet and retractile head, and resemble wood-lice. The chrysalis is short, obtuse at each end, girt about the middle, and attached by the tail. There are about 40 genera and upward of 1,200 species.

Lycalopex (li-ka-lō'pek), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. λύκος*, a wolf, + *ἀλώπης*, a fox: see *alopex*.] A genus of *Canidae* established by Burmeister, containing most of the neotropical canines; the South American fox-wolves. These animals have the structural characters of dogs and wolves, but their tails are long and bushy, and they otherwise resemble foxes in general appearance. Several species are described, as *L. antarcticus*, *L. azarae*, *L. canis*, etc. The last-named is the mink or crab-eating fox-wolf.

lycanthrop (li-kan'thrōp), *n.* [*ML. lycanthropus, lycanthropos*, < *Gr. λυκανθρωπος*, a 'wolf-man,' or man-wolf, were-wolf, < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ἄνθρωπος*, a man. Cf. *werewolf*.] 1. A man superstitiously supposed to be possessed of the power of transforming himself at pleasure into a wolf, and to be endowed while in that shape with its savage propensities; a were-wolf.

A French judge named Bogue, at the end of the sixteenth century, devoted himself especially to the subject [the assuming of animal forms], burnt multitudes of *lycanthropes*, wrote a book about them, and drew up a code in which he permitted ordinary witches to be strangled before they were burnt, but excepted *lycanthropes*, who were to be burned alive. Lecky, *Rationalism, I. 97.*

2. A person affected with lycanthropy; one who imagines himself to be a wolf, and acts in conformity with his delusion.

lycanthropi, *n.* Plural of *lycanthropus*.

lycanthropia (li-kan-thrō'pi-ā), *n.* [*ML.*: see *lycanthrop-y*.] Same as *lycanthropy*.

This kind is called *lycanthropia*, viz: when men conceive themselves wolves. Ford, *Lover's Melancholy, III. 8.*

lycanthropic (li-kan-thrōp'ik), *a.* [*lycanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lycanthropy; characteristic of lycanthropy.

In a fit of *lycanthropic* madness, she came upon two children. E. Baring-Gould, *Were-wolves, vi.*

lycanthropist (li-kan'thrōp'ist), *n.* [*lycanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *lycanthrope*.

In mediæval times . . . persons named Garnier or Grenier were generally assumed to be *lycanthropists*. Enyc. Brit., XV. 91.

lycanthropus (li-kan'thrō-pus), *a.* [*lycanthrop-y* + *-ous*.] Relating or pertaining to lycanthropy.

lycanthropus (li-kan'thrō'pus), *n.*; *pl. lycanthropi* (-pi). [*ML.*, also *lycanthropos*: see *lycanthrope*.] Same as *lycanthrope*.

The swift *lycanthrope* that walks the round,
We'll tear their wolfish skins, and save the sheep. Middleton and Rowley, *Changeling, III. 2.*

lycanthropy (li-kan'thrō-pi), *n.* [*< ML. lycanthropia, < Gr. λυκανθρωπία, a madness in which one imagines himself a wolf, < λυκάνθρωπος, a man-wolf: see lycanthrope.*] 1. The supposed power of certain human beings to change themselves or others temporarily or permanently into wolves or other savage animals. See *were-wolf*.—2. The belief that certain persons change themselves into wolves or other wild beasts. This belief is common among savage races, and still lingers among the ignorant of some civilized peoples. 3. A kind of erratic melancholy or madness, in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf. See *lycanthrope*.

Lycaon¹ (li-kā'on), *n.* [*NL., < L. Lycaon, < Gr. Λυκάων, a mythical king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, who was transferred to the sky as the constellation of the Bear.*] A name of the constellation Boötes (which see).

Lycaon² (li-kā'on), *n.* [*NL., < L. lycaon, < Gr. λυκάων, an animal of the wolf kind, < λύκος = L. lupus, a wolf: see Lupus.*] A genus of canine quadrupeds of the family *Canidae*, having



Painted Hyena, or Hunting-dog (*Lycaon pictus*).

but four toes on the fore feet, instead of five as in the rest of the *Canidae*, resembling the hyenas in this respect; the South African hunting-dogs, hyena-dogs, or painted hyenas. *L. pictus* or *venustus* is a fierce animal as large as a mastiff, with oval erect ears, bushy tail, and long limbs, and spotted with white, black, and yellow in an irregular manner. It hunts its prey in packs.

Lycaste (li-kas'tē), *n.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1843), < Lycaste, < Gr. Λυκάστη, a fem. name.*] A genus of orchideaceous plants of the tribe *Vandae* and the subtribe *Cyrtopodiaceae*. It is characterized by having erect, partially spreading sepals, and the lateral lobes of the lip broad or sickle-shaped, attached to the base or apex of the claw, the middle one small or elongated, often ciliate. The column is rather long, and the stalks of the pollen-masses are long and linear. They are epiphytes with the short few-leaved stems sheathing at the base, forming a fleshy pseudobulb from which rise the erect scapes, bearing one, rarely two or three, large and showy flowers. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical America, and ranging from Peru to Mexico and the West Indies; many are very beautiful, and are common in cultivation.

lyceum (li-sē'um), *n.* [= *F. lycée* = *Sp. liceo* = *Pg. lyceo* = *It. liceo*, < *L. lycēum, lycium*, < *Gr. Λύκειον, the Lyceum*: so named from the neighboring temple of Apollo, < *Λύκος*, an epithet of Apollo, either as the 'wolf-slayer,' < *λύκος*, a wolf; or as the 'Lycian god,' < *Λύκιος*, Lycian, < *Λυκία, Lycia*; or as the 'god of light,' < *λύκη*, light; cf. *λευκός*, light, white, *L. lux*, light: see *light*.] 1. [*cap.*] An ancient public gymnasium with covered walks outside of Athens, near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy; hence, the Peripatetic school of philosophy. See *Aristotelian*.—2. A school for higher education preparatory to a university course. Compare *college*, 2 (*f*).

There are two *lyceums* for boys and girls, a realschule, a military school for cadets, a theological seminary, and two girls' colleges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 410.

3. A public building or hall appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.—4. An association for literary improvement.

lycht, lyche¹, *n.* Variants of *like*¹.

lyche², *a. and adv.* An obsolete assimilated form of *like*².

lych-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* An archaic spelling of *lich-gate*.

lychnapsia (lik-nap'si-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. λυχνάψια, lamp-lighting, < λυχνάρης, a lamp-lighter, < λυχνος, a lamp, + ἀπτεiv, touch.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a series of seven prayers for pardon and protection during the night, forming part of the office called *lychnis*.

The Priest, standing before the holy doors, with the *lychnapsia*. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, I. 366.

lychnis (lik'nik), *n.* [*< LGr. λυχνύς, the time of lamp-lighting, < Gr. λυχνος, lamp: see light*.] In

the *Gr. Ch.*, an office, consisting of psalms and prayers, accompanying the lighting of the lamps or candles, originally introductory to, but now incorporated in, vespers on occasion of a vigil.

lychnides, *n.* Plural of *lychnis*, 1.

lychnidiate (lik-nid'i-āt), *a.* [*< lychnis (lychnid-) + -ate*.] In *entom.*, giving out light; phosphorescent: formerly used of the head of the lantern-fly and certain allied insects, from the erroneous supposition that this is luminous at night.

lychnis (lik'nis), *n.* [*L. lychnis, a rose of a bright-red color, also a gem, < Gr. λυχνίς, a lamp.*] 1. Pl. *lychnides* (-nt-dēz). A ruby, sapphire, or carbuncle.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of Caryophyllaceous plants of the tribe *Sileneae*, characterized by a 10-nerved calyx, or rarely one with many parallel nerves, and commonly 3 styles and a 3- or 6-valved capsule. They are usually erect herbs with opposite leaves and terminal cymes of showy flowers. About 40 species have been described, natives of the warm and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The names *campan* and *lampflower* are common to all plants of this genus. Several species are pretty wild flowers of the Old World, and several are common garden-flowers. *L. Chalcedonica*, the scarlet lychnis, is perhaps the best-known: it is a rather coarse plant with dense fascicles of deep-scarlet flowers, also called *Jerusalem* or *Mallows cross*, etc., and in the United States sometimes *sweet-william*. Another garden species is *L. coronaria*, the rose-campion or mullen-pink. *L. Viscaria*, from its glutinous stem, shares with plants of the genus *Silene* the name of *catchfly*. *L. Flos-cuculi*, the cuckoo-flower, crow-flower, or ragged-robin, with dissected petals, common in Europe, is also cultivated, at least in double forms. *L. vespertina*, with white flowers opening in the evening, is sparingly introduced from Europe into the United States; and from the same source, *L. Githago*, the corn-cockle, with purple flowers, has become too common in American grain-fields. *L. diurna*, the red campion, adder's-flower, etc., is a common British species. See *campan*.

3. A plant of the genus *Lychnis*, especially *L. Chalcedonica*.

lychnites (lik-ni'tēz), *n.* [*L., < Gr. λυχνίτης (sc. λίθος), Parian marble (see def.), < λυχνος, a lamp: see lychnis*: so called, according to a notion ascribed by Pliny to Varro, because it was quarried (underground) by lamplight.] Parian marble: so called by Pliny. What rock or mineral was really meant by Pliny is not known, and there have been various theories in regard to it. Some think that selenite was the mineral intended; others that the name had reference to the brilliancy of the marble.

Lychnophora (lik-nof'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL. (Martius, 1822), < Gr. λυχνος, a lamp, + φέρω, bearing.*] A genus of Brazilian shrubs belonging to the order *Compositae* and the tribe *Vernoniaceae*, and type of the subtribe *Lychnophoreae*, characterized by having the heads aggregated into compound terminal clusters on a common fleshy receptacle, and the pappus with two rows of chaff, the outer short and persistent, the inner narrow, partially twisted, and caducous. The genus contains 17 species of branching shrubs, with a resinous wood, and alternate entire leaves with revolute margins, the glomerule of heads sessile at the tips of the branches.

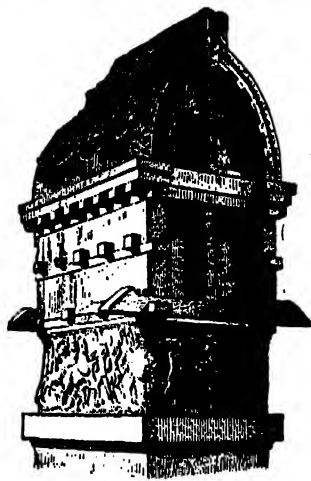
Lychnophoreae (lik-nō-fō'rē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < Lychnophora + -eae.*] A subtribe of composite plants under the tribe *Vernoniaceae*, characterized by having the one- or few-flowered heads aggregated to form a dense cluster, and the pappus chaffy, either single or double, or rarely bristly. It includes 11 genera, of which the type is *Lychnophora*, and 58 species, 42 of which are confined to Brazil, and the majority of the others to tropical America.

lychnoscope (lik'nō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. λυχνος, a lamp, a light, + σκοπεiv, view.*] In *arch.*, a small opening like a window, usually placed in the south chancel-wall of a church, and lower than the other windows, for what purpose is not strictly known. Also called *low side window*. *Guill.* "This is generally a small window in a church under a larger one. . . . The term itself is (like *hagioscope*) only of this [19th] century, and may have been coined on the erroneous idea that the windows were constructed that lepers (or anchorites) might behold the altar lights. On the other hand, that idea may be correct. Another theory is that of a confessional." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 259.

Lycian (li'si-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Lycia, < Gr. Λυκία, Lycia (Λύκιος, L. Lycius, Lycian, pl. Λύκιοι, L. Lycii, the Lycians) (see def.), + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Lycia, a mountainous district in southwestern Asia Minor, projecting into the Mediterranean sea, and inhabited in ancient times by a distinct race. See II.—*Lycian architecture*, the ancient architecture characteristic of Lycia, preserved especially in abundant series of rock-cut tombs, in which the assemblage of a system of construction in wood is closely reproduced in stone. Quadrangular obelisks, such as the hairy tomb of Xanthos, also abound, as well as stone sarcophagi, in which, as in the examples first mentioned, carpenter's work is faithfully copied. Later examples pre-

sent imitations of Greek temple-facades, etc. The early architecture is of especial importance as throwing a probable light upon some of the forms through which Greek architecture was developed.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Lycia; especially, one of a race inhabiting ancient Lycia, Aryan or Indo-European in language, as is shown by important inscriptions in a peculiar character recently recovered and elucidated. The Lycians seem to have exerted considerable influence in early days on the Greeks, especially through their worship of Apollo. Interesting monuments of their architecture and sculpture have been brought together in European museums, notably in the British Museum. Some sculptures found in Lycia vie in refinement with the riper archaic art of Attica. See *harry monument*, under *harry*.



Lycian Architecture. Tomb now in the British Museum.

Lycine (li-si-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Lycus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Lampyridae* having the middle coxae distant and no epipleurae, typified by the genus *Lycus*.

Lycium (lis'i-um), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), neut. of L. Lycius, Lycian.*] A genus of solanaceous plants of the tribe *Atropeae*, characterized by a 3- to 5-toothed or lobed calyx, a funnel-shaped, campanulate, or urn-shaped corolla, stamens which are either exserted or included, and a slightly juicy and usually few-seeded berry. They are shrubs, often spine-bearing at the nodes, with entire leaves, the latter usually small; and they bear white, purple, rose-colored, sometimes scarlet or yellowish flowers, solitary in the axils or rarely fasciated. About 70 species have been described, but this number may be much reduced; they are found throughout warm and temperate regions, and many are cultivated. The common name of plants of the genus is *box-thorn*, applying especially to *L. barbarum*, a plant with lilac flowers and scarlet or orange berries, well adapted for training on walls or trellises. The leaves of this plant having been recommended for use as tea, it receives also the names *Barbery tea-plant* and *Duke of Argyll's tea-tree*. *L. Afrum*, the African tea-tree, is a spiny species with violet flowers. *L. vulgare* of the Mediterranean region, slightly thorny with lilac branches, and having green-purple flowers and bright-red berries, is the matrimony-vine, often cultivated, and sometimes becoming wild in America. *L. Europaeum* is sometimes utilized for hedges, as may be also other species.

Lycodes (li-kō'dēz), *n.* [*NL. (Reinhardt, 1838), < Gr. λυκάδης, wolfish, < λύκος, a wolf, + εἶδος, form.*] The typical genus of *Lycodidae*, with numerous species, of northern seas, as *L. vahl* of the North Atlantic. They are among various fishes known as *eel-pouts*.

lycodid (li-kō'did), *n. and a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family *Lycodidae*. II. *a.* Relating or belonging to the *Lycodidae*; lycodoid.

Lycodidae (li-kod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Lycodes + -idae.*] A family of teleostcephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Lycodes*; the eel-pouts. They are characterized by a more or less anguilliform shape, tapering backward, elongated dorsal and anal fins confluent with the caudal and invested with a thick skin, ventral jugular and rudimentary or suppressed, and branchial apertures lateral, not confluent. They inhabit arctic and cold temperate seas, mostly at considerable depths. Some of them, probably all, are viviparous, as *Zoarces viviparus*. The genera are about 6, the species 80. The family is also called *Zoaridae*.

lycodoid (li-kō'doid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Lycodes + -oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lycodidae* or *Lycodoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Lycodidae* or superfamily *Lycodoidea*.

Lycodoidea (li-kō-doi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Gill), < Lycodes + -oidea.*] The *Lycodidae* rated as a superfamily.

Lycodon (li'kō-don), *n.* [*NL.: see lycodont.*] The typical genus of *Lycodontidae*, having the anterior teeth of both jaws caniniform.

lycodont (li'kō-dont), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. λυκόντωρ (λυκωντήρ), a canine tooth, lit. 'wolf-tooth,' < λύκος, wolf, + δόντωρ (δωντήρ) = E. tooth.*] I. *a.* Having caniniform teeth, as a snake; belonging to the *Lycodontidae*.

II. *n.* A snake of the family *Lycodontidae*.

Lycodontidae (li-kō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycodon* (*Lycodont* + *-idae*).] In Günther's system of classification, a family of colubridiform serpents, typified by the genus *Lycodon*. The body is moderately thick; the head is oblong, with a flat top and generally a flattened and broadly rounded snout; the anterior teeth of both jaws are generally longest, and there are no grooved teeth. It contains 14 genera, mostly of Africa and the East Indies. Some of the commonest snakes of India belong here. Also *Lycodontinae*, as a subfamily of *Colubridae*.

lycodontine (li-kō-don'tin), *a. and n.* [*lycodont* + *-ine*]. Same as *lycodont*.

Lycoperdaceae (li'kō-pēr-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Corda, 1842), < *Lycoperdon* + *-aceae*.] An order of gasteromycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Lycoperdon*.

Lycoperdon (li-kō-pēr-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *πέπρωται*, break wind.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, founded by Tournefort in 1700, and typical of the order *Lycoperdaceae*. It is characterized by having the globose, membranaceous peridium double, the outer part of which breaks up into warts, spines, etc., while the inner part is more or less solid. The spores are globose, short-caudate, and variously colored. The species, of which more than 100 are known, are very widely distributed, and sometimes are of very large size. They are popularly known as *puffballs*. *L. gemmatum*, the common puffball, acts mechanically as a styptic, by means of its brown spores. *L. giganteum*, the giant puffball, when dry, stanches slight wounds, and its smoke stupefies bees. In a young state it is edible. See *bandium*, cut, fig. c. — **Lycoperdon nuts**, the herbarists' name under which certain subterranean fungi of the genus *Blaphomyces* were formerly known and sold.



Lycoperdon.

Lycopersicum (li-kō-pēr-si-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λυκοπερσικόν* (as if < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *περσικός*, the peach: see *peach*), a false reading of *λυκοπερσίων*, an Egyptian plant with a strong-smelling yellow juice.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Solanaceae* and the tribe *Solaneae*. It differs from *Solanum*, with which it is closely allied, by having long, acuminate, connate anthers, opening on the inside by a longitudinal fissure. They are unarmed herbs with irregularly pinnate leaves, weak stems, five- or rarely six-parted flowers, with a rotate corolla, and growing in few-flowered cymes. The fruit is a fleshy globose or pear-shaped berry, usually red or yellow, and with numerous seeds embedded in the pulp. There are three or four species, natives of South America, but now widely cultivated and to some extent naturalized elsewhere. The most important is *L. esculentum*, the common tomato, formerly called *love-apple*, which has been very much modified by culture. Its fruit, naturally of two or three cells, is often much complicated by a consolidation of blossoms. See *tomato*.

lycopod (li'kō-pod), *n.* [*< NL. Lycopodium*, *q. v.*] A plant of the natural order *Lycopodiaceae*.

lycopode (li'kō-pōd), *n.* [*< NL. Lycopodium*, *q. v.*] A highly inflammable yellow powder made up of the spores of species of *Lycopodium*, especially *L. clavatum* and *L. Selago*; vegetable brimstone.

Lycopodiaceae (li-kō-pō-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), < *Lycopodium* + *-aceae*.] An order of cryptogamous plants, belonging to the class *Lycopodiinae*, and typified by the genus *Lycopodium*. The order includes the homosporous *Lycopodiaceae*, which produce spores of only one kind (subdivided into the *Lycopodiales* with the genus *Lycopodium* and the *Phylloptoraceae* with the genus *Phyllopteron*), and the heterosporous *Lycopodiaceae*, which produce spores of two kinds. The latter subdivision, which is typified by the genus *Lepidodendron*, is found only in a fossil state.

lycopodiaceous (li-kō-pō-di-ā'shius), *a.* [*< NL. Lycopodiaceae* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Lycopodiaceae*.

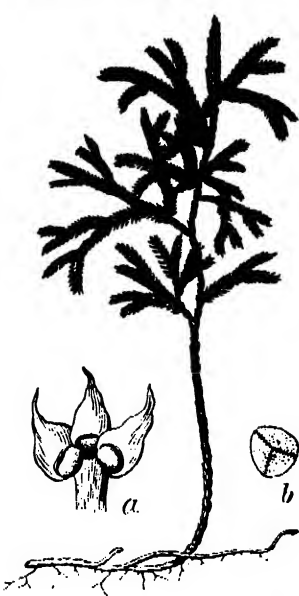
Lycopodiales (li'kō-pō-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Goebel (?), 1882), < *Lycopodium* + *-ales*.] A sub-order of *Lycopodiaceae*, containing the genus *Lycopodium*.

Lycopodines (li'kō-pō-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swartz, 1806), < *Lycopodium* + *-inae*.] A class of cryptogamous plants, including the orders *Lycopodiaceae*, *Psilotaceae*, and *Liliatae*.

lycopodite (li-kop'ō-dit), *n.* [*< NL. Lycopodium*, *q. v.*, + *-ite*.] A fossil plant of the genus *Lycopodium*.

Lycopodium (li-kō-pō-di-um), *n.* [NL., so named from the appearance of the roots; < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *πους* (*pod*) = *E. foot*.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, the type of the order *Lycopodiaceae*. They are low plants, usually of moss-like aspect, with evergreen, one-nerved leaves arranged in one to sixteen ranks. The sporangia are coriaceous, reniform, compressed, one-celled, dehiscing transversely, situated in the axils of unaltered leaves or in terminal bracteate spikes. The spores are copious and minute, with three lines radiating from the apex. The genus is very

widely distributed, and contains 94 species, of which 12 are found in North America. *L. dendroideum* is the well-known ground-pine; *L. clavatum* is the common club-moss, or running pine, which is extensively employed in decorations. This species has also been called *stag's-horn*, *brake's-horn*, *fox's-claw*, *foxtail*, etc. *L. Selago* is sometimes called *fir-moss*, *foxtail*, and *tree-moss*. Many fossil species have been found, those occurring in the Paleozoic strata being preferably called *lycopodites*.



Lycopodium dendroideum.
a, part of the spike, showing the sporangia in the axils of the scale-like leaves, seen from within; b, spore, highly magnified.

with five scales in the throat of the corolla, and fruit of four ovoid, erect nutlets. The flowers are small, violet or blue, and grow in terminal, leafy-bracted, scorpioid racemes. Three or four species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia. One species, *L. arvense*, the small bugloss, is a common weed in cultivated sandy fields in Europe, and is now established from Canada to Virginia in North America.

Lycopus (li'kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so named from the appearance of the leaves; < Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *πους* = *E. foot*.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureiinae* and the subtribe *Menthoidae*. It is characterized by a four- or five-toothed calyx, a corolla-limb with four divisions, the two anterior stamens perfect with the cells of the anthers at length diverging, and the nutlets sharply angled, and truncate at the apex. They are small herbs, growing in marshy places, with sharply toothed leaves, and small flowers in dense axillary whorls. About 10 species have been enumerated, but some of these are probably only varieties; they are found in North America and in the temperate regions of the Old World. *L. Virginicus* is a common American species with some medicinal properties, called *bugleweed*. *L. sinuatus*, another common American species, was formerly identified with *L. Europaeus*, the water-horshound or gipsy-herb (*gipsywort*), which is the ordinary European species, sometimes furnishing a substitute for quinine.

Lycornis (li-kōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of South American coots of the family *Rallidae* and subfamily *Fulicinae*, having the head carunculate. *Bonaparte*, 1854. Also spelled *Licornis*.

Horned Coot (*Lycornis cornuta*).

Lycosa (li-kō'sā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a kind of spider, lit. wolf: see *Lycena*.] The typical genus of *Lycosidae*. *L. piratica* is an example. *L. tarantula*, or *Tarantula apulia*, is the well-known tarantula of southern Europe.

Lycosidae (li-kō'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycosa* + *-idae*.] A family of citigrade hunting-spiders; the wolf-spiders or tarantulas. They are active predatory spiders, capturing their prey by chasing and spinning no web. The legs are long, especially the hinder pair, and the cephalothorax is narrowed in front; the ocelli are usually in three rows; the spinnerets are three pairs; the falcies are vertical. The leading genera are *Lycosa* and *Dolomedes*.

lycotropal (li-kōt'rō-pal), *a.* [*< Gr. λύκος*, a wolf, + *τροπή*, a turning: see *trope*.] In bot., curved downward like a horseshoe: applied to an orthotropal ovule.

Lycus (li'kus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf.] 1. A genus of beetles of the family *Malacodermdae*, having the head prolonged like a rostrum with the antennae at its base, and the final joints of the antennae as long as the preceding ones. It is a large genus,

the species of which are mainly African, although two are found in North America, and a few in the East Indies and Australia.

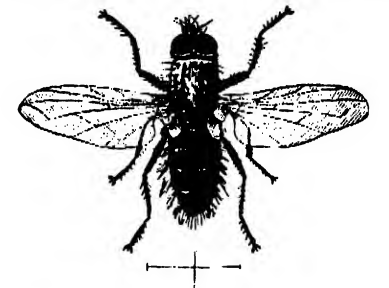
2. A genus of butterflies. *Hübner*, 1816. **Lyda** (li'dā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. *λύδος*, a Lydian: see *Lydian*.] A genus of sawflies of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidae*, and typical of the subfamily *Lydinae*, having the

*Lyda nevadensis*. (Twice natural size.)

fore wings with two marginal cells and the long antennae setaceous in both sexes. The group is large and wide-spread, with 30 European and over 50 North American species.

lyddite (lid'it), *n.* [*< Lydd*, in Kent, England.] An explosive, consisting of picric acid and gun-cotton, used in shells: the same as *melinite*.

Lydella (li-del'ē), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Lyda*, *q. v.*] A genus of tachina-flies, of the family *Tachinidae*, founded by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830. *L. doryphora*, the only American species, has been placed in the genus *Exorista*. It is parasitic upon the Colorado

*Lydella doryphora*. (Cross shows natural size.)

potato-beetle, and is probably more effectual than any other insect in checking this pest in Missouri. It resembles the common house-fly, but is distinguished by its brilliant silvery-white face. *Idley*, 1st Rep. Ins. Mo., p. 111.

lydent, *n.* A Middle English form of *leden*.

Lydian (lid'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Lydian*, < Gr. *Λυδία*, < *Λυδός*, a Lydian.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Lydia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, bordering on the Aegean sea, or to its inhabitants: as, the *Lydian* empire (including under Croesus, its last king, famous for his wealth, a large part of Asia Minor); *Lydian* coins; *Lydian* luxury. — **Lydian mode**. See *mode*. — **Lydian stone**, the name given by ancient authors to the touchstone. It occurs as early as the time of Bacchylides (about 470 B. C.). The use of the Lydian stone for testing the quality of gold is minutely described by Theophrastus, and is also noticed at some length by Pliny.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Lydia.

lye, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *lie*.

lye, *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *lie*.

lye (li), *n.* [Formerly also *lie*, *ley*; < ME. *ley*, < AS. *lēah* = MD. *looghe*, D. *loog* = MLG. *LG. loog* = OHG. *luga*, *lauga*, MHG. *louge*, G. *lauge*, *lye*; prob. akin to Icel. *laug*, a warm bath, hence also a hot spring (much used in comp., e. g. *laugar-dug* (Sw. *lördag* = Dan. *lørdag*, Saturday), 'bath-day', i. e. Saturday, the day appropriated by the Scandinavians to that exercise; *laugar-aptan*, *laugar-natt*, Saturday evening, Saturday night, etc.).] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood by the process of leaching; also, some solution of an alkali, as potash, which is itself the product of leached lye concentered by evaporation. Crude lye is used in making some coarse kinds of soap, for cleaning certain things, as inked printing-types and -rollers (though for these benzine is now more common), and for various other purposes. In dilution it is used in a preparation of maize called *hulled corn* (which see, under *hull*, *v. t.*) and also *lyed corn*.

lye, *n.* A variant of *lay*.

lye, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lee*.

lyed (lid), *a.* [*< lye* + *-ed*.] Treated or prepared with lye.

The air is to be carefully excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either *lyed* or washed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX, 256.

Lyencephala (li-en-sef'a-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *lyen*, loose, + *enkephalos*, brain: see *encephalon*.] In Owen's classification, the lowest of four subclasses of *Mammalia*, including the marsupials and monotremes, or *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*; the implantational mammals. The name indicates the loose or slight connection of the right and left hemispheres of the cerebrum, in consequence of the small size, if not the absence, of the main commissure or corpus callosum. It is correlated with *Lienccephala*, *Gyrencephala*, and *Archencephala*.

lyencephalous (li-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *Lyencephala* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Lyencephala*, or having their characters.

lyerman, *n.* See *lyreman*.

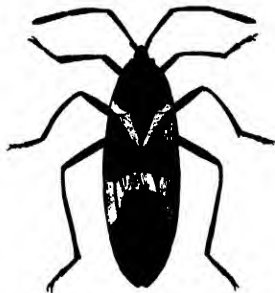
lyest, *n. pl.* A Middle English variant of *lees*. See *lees*. Chaucer.

lyft, lyfyt, etc. Middle English forms of *life*, *lively*, etc.

lyft, A Middle English form of *lift*¹, *lift*², *left*¹.

Lygaeidae (li-jē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lygaeus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Lygaeus*, belonging to the tribe of land-bugs, or *Geocorae*. The genera are many, mostly tropical or subtropical, and the family is usually divided into 9 subfamilies. These bugs are small or of moderate size, with 3-jointed tarsi and 4-jointed antennae.

Lygaeus (li-jē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lygaios*, shadowy, gloomy, < *lygō*, twilight.] The typical genus of *Lygaeidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1794. It is characterized by a conical head with projecting eyes in contact with the prothorax; between the eyes is a pair of ocelli. Species are numerous, and are widely distributed in temperate and tropical countries, especially in South America. *L. fasciatus*, a common one, red, banded and dotted with black. *L. equestris*, *L. saxatilis*, and *L. famularis* inhabit Europe.



Lygaeus fasciatus.
(Twice natural size.)

Lygodiaceae (li-gō-di-ā'sō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1845), < *Lygodium* + *-aceae*.] A former order of ferns including the genera *Lygodium* and *Hydroglossum*, the latter of which is now included under *Lygodium* also. *Lygodium* is placed by Hooker in the suborder *Schizaeaceae*.

Lygodiæ (li-gō-di'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brongnart, 1843), < *Lygodium* + *-æ*.] A former tribe of ferns, typified by the genus *Lygodium*.

Lygodium (li-gō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1801), < Gr. *lygōdys*, like a willow twig, < *lygō*, a willow twig, withy, + *idos*, form.] A widely diffused genus of ferns with climbing stipes. The spore-cases are ovoid, solitary or occasionally in pairs, in the axils of large imbricated scale-like indusia. The fully developed barren fronds are either palmate or pinnate. Of the 16 species known, only one, *L. palmatum*, the climbing fern, is a native of North America, being found from Massachusetts south to Florida. It has flexible, twining stipes, from 1 to 3 feet long, and short alternate 4-forked branches or petioles, each fork bearing a round-cordate palmately 4- to 7-lobed pinna. Eighteen fossil species have been described, ranging from the Cretaceous to the Miocene. They are common in the Tertiary deposits of western America.

Lygosoma (li-gō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lygos*, a withy, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of scincoid lizards.

lying¹ (li'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lie*¹, *v.*] A place where one lies.

The place for the body to be interred who was deposed over against the *lying* of Q—Katharine on the right side of the Qnyre.
1866 Register book of Peterborough Cathedral. (N. and Q., 17th ser., IV, 121.)

lying¹ (li'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lie*¹, *v.*] Being prostrate. See *lie*¹.—**Lying panel.** See *panel*.—**Lying to**, adjacent to.

Neither bee there wanting woods here . . . and parkes; for many there are *lying* to Noblemen's and gentlemen's houses replenished with game.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 460. (Davies.)

lying² (li'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lie*², *v.*] Falsehood; untruthfulness.

lying³ (li'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lie*², *v.*] Mendacious; false; deceptive: as, a *lying* rumor.

What was it? A *lying* trick of the brain!
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii, 2.

lying-down (li'ing-down'), *n.* Same as *lying-in*.

lying-in (li'ing-in'), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal *n.* of *lie in*: see *lie*¹, *v.*] I. *n.* Confinement in childbed.

II. *a.* Pertaining to childbirth; obstetrical: as, a *lying-in* hospital.

lyingly (li'ing-li), *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.

lying-to (li'ing-tō'), *n.* See *to lie to*, under *lie*.

lyket. A Middle English form of *like*¹, *like*², *like*³.

lykwaket, *n.* See *likewake*.

lyle gun. See *gun*¹.

lylliet, *n.* An obsolete form of *lily*.

lym¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *limb*¹.

lym², *n.* See *lime*².

lymallt, *n.* See *limail*.

lymbot, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *limbo*.

lyme¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lime*¹.

lyme², *n.* See *lime*².

lyme-grass (lim'grās), *n.* [*lyme* (f obs. spelling of *lime*¹—no obvious application) + *grass*.] A coarse grass of the genus *Elymus*, belonging to the tribe *Hordeae*, having the inflorescence in simple spikes, very rarely branched, the spikelets two or three together, and the glumes two, both on the same side of the spikelet, without awns, inclosing from one to seven florets. The species have an extensive geographical range; nearly all are inhabitants of the temperate zones.

Lymexylon (li-mek'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *lymē*, maltreatment, ruin, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The typical genus of *Lymexyloidea*, having five abdominal segments and entire elytra. The species make cylindrical borings in oak, and *L. navale* is notorious for the injury it thus causes to ship-timber. Also written *Lymexylon*, and improperly *Limezylon*.

Lymexyloidea (li-mek-si-lon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lymexylon* + *-idea*.] A small but important family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, of the series *Clavicornia*. It is characterized by serrate 11-jointed antennae inserted on the sides of the deflexed and posteriorly narrowed head, slender legs with contiguous coxae (except in *Atractodes*), prominent ungrooved hind coxae, prominent conical front coxae without trochanter, and the first ventral segment not elongated. Also *Limezyloidea*.

lymitert, lymitourt, *n.* Obsolete forms of *limiter*.

Lymnaea, Lymnea, *n.* See *Limnaea*.

lymnite, *n.* See *limnite*, 1.

lymno-. For words beginning thus, see *Limno-*.
lymph (limf), *n.* [= F. *lymphe* = Pg. *lympa* = Sp. It. *linfa*, < L. *lymphā*, clear water, a fountain (NL. *lymph*), also personified, *Lympa*, a rural deity; a poet. word (so spelled appar. as associated, erroneously, with *lympa*, < Gr. *λύπη*, a nymph, esp. a water-nymph, poet. also water, OL. *lymphā*, a water-nymph), OL. *Lympa*, orig. **lympa* (f) = Ocean *dium* *pa*, connected with *limpidus*, clear, limpid: see *limpid*.] 1. Pure, clear water, or any fluid similarly transparent. [Poetical.]

A fountain bubbled up, whose *lymph* serene
Nothing of earthy mixture might disdain. Trench.

2. In *physiol.*, a fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*. Lymph is, like the blood, an alkaline fluid, consisting of a plasma and corpuscles, and coagulates by the formation of fibrin. The lymph differs from the blood in its corpuscles being of the colorless kind, and in the very small proportion of its solid constituents, which amount to only about 5 per cent. of its weight. Lymph may, in fact, be regarded as blood minus its red corpuscles and diluted with water so as to be somewhat less dense than the serum of blood, which contains about 8 per cent. of solid matter.—**Humanised lymph**, vaccine lymph taken from a human being: opposed to *bovine lymph*, its original source.—**Vaccine lymph**, the matter collected in a cowpox vesicle. When transferred either from the cow or a person having the disease from being vaccinated, it produces the same disease in others, and gives comparative immunity from smallpox.

lymphad (lim'fad), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of Gael. *limfhada*, a galley, < *long*, a ship, + *fada*, long.] A galley with one mast and usually a yard upon it. Representations of such a galley, with three or more oars fixed in place for rowing, are common in Scotch heraldry. [Scotcl.]

"Our loch he'er saw the Cammill *lymphade*," said the bigger Highlander. . . . "She doesna value a 'awmill mair as a Cowan."
Scott, Rob Roy, xxix.

lymphadenitis (lim-fad-e-ni'tis), *a.* [NL., < *lymphā*, lymph, + Gr. *aden*, a gland, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

lymphadenoid (lim-fad'e-noid), *a.* [NL. *lymphā*, lymph, + Gr. *aden*, a gland, + *idos*, form.] Resembling or pertaining to a lymphatic gland: as, *lymphadenoid* tissue.

lymphadenoma (lim-fad-e-nō'mā), *n.*; *pl. lymphadenomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *lymphā*, lymph, + Gr. *aden*, a gland, + *-oma*.] 1. A hyperplastic lymphatic gland.—2. Hodgkin's disease; pseudo-leucemia.—3. Lymphosarcoma.

lymphadenomatous (lim-fad-e-nōm'a-tus), *a.* [NL. *lymphā*, lymph, + Gr. *aden*, a gland +

-oma (cf. *adenoma*); as *lymphadenoma* (t) + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by lymphadenoma.

Lymphadenomatous glands may be hard, and scrofulous ones soft, but the converse is usually found.

Lancet, No. 3448, p. 633.

lymphaduct (lim'fē-duk't), *n.* [NL. *lymphā*, gen. of *lymphā*, lymph, + L. *ductus*, conveyance, pipe, canal: see *duct*, and cf. *aqueduct*.] A lymphatic vessel or duct. Also *lymphoduct*.

lymphæmia (lim-fē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < *lymphā*, lymph, + Gr. *aima*, blood.] In *pathol.*, lymphatic leucæmia.

lymphangitis (lim-fan-jē-f'i'tis), *n.* Same as *lymphangitis*.

lymphangiectasis (lim-fan-jī-ek'fā-sis), *n.* [NL., < *lymphā*, lymph, + Gr. *angion*, a vessel, + *ectasis*, extension, dilatation.] Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels. Also *lymphangioectasia*.

lymphangiectatic (lim-fan'jī-ek-tat'ik), *a.* [NL. < *lymphangioectasis* (-at) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lymphangiectasis.

lymphangioitis (lim-fan'jī-ō-f'i'tis), *n.* Same as *lymphangitis*.

lymphangioma (lim-fan-jī-ō'mā), *n.*; *pl. lymphangiomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *lymphā*, lymph, + Gr. *angion*, a vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of lymphatic vessels.

lymphangitis (lim-fan-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *lymphā*, lymph, + Gr. *angion*, a vessel, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

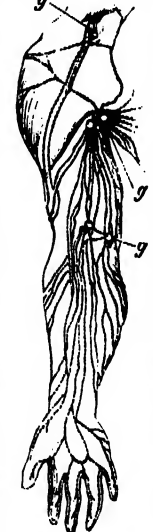
lymphate (lim'fat), *a.* [NL. *lymphatus*, pp. of *lymphare*, drive out of one's senses, distract with fear, craze, < *lymphā*, water: see *lymph*.] The connection is uncertain; prob. with ref. to water-nymphs.] Frightened into madness; raving.

lymphated (lim'fā-ted), *a.* [NL. < *lymphate* + *-ed*.] Same as *lymphate*.

lymphatic¹ (lim-fat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lymphatique* = Sp. *linfático* = Pg. *linfático* = It. *linfatico*, < NL. *lymphaticus*, pertaining to lymph, < *lymphā*, lymph: see *lymph*.] I. *a.* 1. Containing, conveying, or pertaining in any way to lymph or chyle: as, a *lymphatic* vessel; a *lymphatic* gland.

—2. Dull; sluggish; slow in thought or action, as if from an excess of lymph in the body.—**Lymphatic cachexy**, Hodgkin's disease.—**Lymphatic cavity**. Same as *lymph-sinus*.—**Lymphatic ganglion**. Same as *lymphatic gland*.—**Lymphatic gland**, one of the glandular bodies, formed mainly of lymphoid tissue, occurring in the course of the lymphatic ducts. They have no proper ducts conveying away a secretion, and their function is probably hematopoietic.

Lymphatics of Front of Right Arm. *f, g, h*, three lymphatic glands, or ganglia, as they are sometimes called.



Lymphatic heart. Same as *lymph-heart*.—**Lymphatic temperament**. See *temperament*.—**Lymphatic vessel**. See II.

II. *n.* A vessel which conveys lymph. The lymphatics are small transparent vessels arising in the various tissues, provided with valves like the veins, and running toward the heart. They are occasionally interrupted by lymphatic glands, and convey the leakage from the blood-vascular system and the waste of the tissues back into the venous system. The place of discharge for the drainage of the right side of the head, right arm, and adjacent regions of the trunk is at the junction of the right subclavian and right jugular veins, while the lymph from all the rest of the body through the thoracic duct pours into the blood at the corresponding place on the left side. That part of the lymphatic system which runs from the intestine takes up some of the products of digestion, and the vessels are here called *lacteals*.

lymphatic², *a.* and *n.* [NL. *lymphaticus*, distracted, frenzied, < *lymphatus*, pp. of *lymphare*, distracted: see *lymphate*.] I. *a.* Making or being distracted or frantic.

Horace either is or feigns himself *lymphatic*, and shows what an effect the vision of the Nymphs and Bacchus had on him.
Shaftesbury, Enthusiasm, § 6.



A Lymphatic Vessel laid open, showing valves, magnified.

Lymphatics of Leg. *f, g*, lymphatic glands; *L*, lymphatic vessels.

II. n. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic.

All nations have their *lymphatics* of some kind or another. *Shaftebury*, *Enthusiasm*, § 6.

lymph-cell (limf'sol), *n.* A leucocyte occurring in lymph; a lymph-corpuscle.

lymph-channel (limf'chan'el), *n.* Any conduit for lymph.—**Lymph-channel** of a lymphatic gland, the space left between the lymphoid tissue and the capsule and trabeculae, which is traversed by retiform connective tissue, and in which the lymph circulates. Also called *lymph-sinus*.

lymph-corpuscle (limf'kôr'pus-l), *n.* One of the corpuscles of lymph; a lymph-cell.

lymph-heart (limf'härt), *n.* A lymphatic vessel which is rhythmically contractile. Such vessels are generally enlarged near their opening into veins, where they acquire a muscular investment which enables them to pulsate. They are chiefly developed in the lower vertebrates. Also called *lymphatic heart*.

lymphoduct (limf'tô-duk't), *n.* [*NL. lymphā, lymph*, + *L. ductus*, a conveyance: see *lymphaduct*.] Same as *lymphaduct*.

lymphography (lim-fog'grā-fī), *n.* [*NL. lymphā, lymph*, + *Gr. -γραφία, < γράφω, write*.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

lymphoid (lim'foid), *a.* [*< lymph + -oid*.] 1. Having the character or nature of lymph; resembling lymph; lacteal.—2. Of or pertaining to lymph.—3. Of the nature of lymphoid tissue.—**Lymphoid cells**, rounded cells found in lymphoid tissue and resembling white blood-corpuscles, except that the nucleus is larger in comparison with the protoplasm.—**Lymphoid cords**, the rounded cords of lymphoid tissue presenting themselves in the medullary portions of lymphatic glands.—**Lymphoid nodules**, any nodules of lymphoid tissue, such as are found, for example, in many mucous membranes.—**Lymphoid tissue**, a tissue formed of branching cells united into a network, the interstices of which are filled with lymphoid cells. Such tissue forms the greater part of the lymphatic glands and such allied structures as the solitary and agminate glands of the intestine; it envelops the smaller arteries of the spleen, and forms the Malpighian corpuscles; there are masses of it in the tonsils; it forms the thymus in the infant; it occurs extensively in a diffuse form throughout the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; and it presents itself in serous membranes, on the bronchial mucous membrane, and elsewhere.

lymphoidal (lim-foi'dal), *a.* [*< lymphoid + -al*.] Same as *lymphoid*.

lymphoma (lim-fô'mā), *n.*; *pl. lymphomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL. < lymphā, lymph*, + *-oma*.] A hyperplastic mass of lymphoid tissue. The name has been applied also to lymphosarcoma, and, as *general lymphoma*, to Hodgkin's disease.

lymphomatous (lim-fom'ā-tus), *a.* [*< lymphoma(-t) + -ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a lymphoma.

lymphosarcoma (lim'fô-sār-kô'mā), *n.*; *pl. lymphosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL. < lymphā, lymph*, + *sarcoma, q. v.*] A sarcoma which in the combination of retiform cells with lymphoid cells presents the structure of a lymphatic gland.

lymphotomy (lim-fot'ô-mī), *n.* [*< lymph(atic) + Gr. τομή, a cutting*.] Dissection of the lymphatics.

lymph-sac (limf'sak), *n.* Same as *lymph-sinus*.

lymph-sinus (limf'ei'nus), *n.* A large or dilated lymphatic vessel. Also called *lymph-sac* and *lymphatic cavity*.

lymph-space (limf'espās), *n.* Any cavity in the tissues containing lymph.

lymph-vessel (limf'ves'el), *n.* Any lymphatic vessel.

lymph (lim'fi), *a.* [*< lymph + -y*.] Containing or like lymph.

lympwtwig (limp'twig), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *lapwing*. *C. Swainson*. [*Prov. Eng. (Exmoor)*.]

lynt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *line*¹, *lin*².

lynaget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lineage*.

lynce (lins), *n.* [*< OF. lynce, < L. lynx, lynx*: see *lynx*.] A lynx.

The sharp-eyed lynce.

Greene, Maiden's Dream (Prudence). (*Davies*.)

lyncean (lin-sē'an), *a.* [*< Gr. λυγκεος, pertaining to a lynx, < λυγέ (λυγκ-), a lynx*: see *lynx*.] 1. Pertaining to the lynx.—2. Lynx-eyed; sharp-sighted.—**Lyncean Academy** (*St. Accademia del Lynce*, Academy of the Lynce), *lyncean* being the plural of *L. Lynceus*: see *lynceus*), an association for the promotion of arts and sciences, existing in Rome from 1609 to about 1682. It has since been revived, and is now called the *Reale Accademia dei Lynce*.

lynceus, *a.* [*< Gr. λυγκεος, sharp-sighted, < λυγέ (λυγκ-), lynx*: see *lynx*.] Sharp-sighted; lynx-eyed.

But yet, in the end, their secret drifts are laid open, and *lyncean* eyes, that see through stone walls, have made a passage into the close coverings of their hypocrisies. *Neske, Pierce Penitence (1862)*. (*Hallwell*.)

Lynceus (lin-sē'us), *n.* [*NL., also Lynceus*: see *lynceus*.] A name sometimes given to the constellation Lynx.

lynch¹, *n.* See *linch*¹.

lynch² (linch), *v. t.* [*< lynch(-law)*.] To punish by lynch-law; punish summarily, for a crime or public offense of any kind, without authority of law; specifically, to punish with death in this manner. See *lynch-law*.

The prison was burst open by the mob, and George was lynched, as he deserved. *Emerson, English Traits*, ix.

lynchet, *n.* See *linchet*.

lynch-law (linch'lā), *n.* [Formerly also *Lynch's law*; orig. the kind of law administered by Charles Lynch (1736-96), a Virginia planter (afterward a colonel in the army of Gen. Greene), who in the early part of the Revolution, in conjunction with his neighbors, Robert Adams and Thomas Calloway, undertook to protect society and support the revolutionary government in the region where he lived, on the Staunton river, by punishing with stripes or banishment such lawless or disaffected persons as were accused. According to tradition, Tories brought before this informal court were often hung up by their thumbs until they cried, "Liberty forever!" but the penalty of death was never inflicted. Charles Lynch was in early life a Quaker. The origin of the term is often erroneously ascribed to his brother, John Lynch, the founder of Lynchburg in Virginia, who remained a Quaker all his life. The notion that the term originated in the action of a mayor of Galway in Ireland, one James Fitzstephen Lynch, who is said to have executed the law upon his own son by hanging him, in 1493, is erroneous.] The administration of summary punishment, especially death, for a crime or public offense, without authority of law. It implies lawless concert or action among a number of members of the community, to supply the want of criminal justice or to anticipate its delays, or to inflict a penalty demanded by public opinion, though in defiance of the laws.

Such is too often the administration of law on the frontier, *Lynch's law*, as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner, and the defendant convicted and punished on mere presumption.

Irving, Tour on the Prairies, p. 35, quoted in Bartlett's (*Americanisms*).

lyncline (lin'sin), *a.* [*< L. lynx (lynce-), lynx*, + *-incl-*.] Resembling a lynx; pertaining to the genus *Lynx*; lyncean.

lyndt, *lyndet*. See *lind*.

lyndent, *n.* An obsolete form of *linden*.

lynce, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *line*¹, *line*².

Lyngbya (ling'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Agardh, 1824)*, named after Hans Christian Lyngbye (1782-1837), a Danish botanist.] A large genus of algae, typifying Kuetzing's family *Lyngbyeae*, which is ordinarily placed in the order *Nostochineae*. Some of the species inhabit fresh running water, others stagnant, and a few salt water. They consist of delicate threads or filaments, each provided with a distinct sheath, which are simple and destitute of heterocysts. The spores are unknown, and propagation takes place by means of hormogones which slide out of the sheaths. There are 23 fresh-water American species, and about a dozen brackish or salt-water species. Sometimes written *Lyngbia*.

Lyngbyeae (ling'bi-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Kuetzing, 1843)*, < *Lyngbya* + *-eae*.] A family of algae, typified by the genus *Lyngbya*. The genus *Lyngbya* is placed by Thuret and Parlow in the suborder *Nostochineae* (the *Nematogenae* of Cohn in part); by Wille and Bennett in the order or tribe *Ocellulariaceae*; and by Cooke in the family *Lyngbyeae*, which is made of equal rank with the *Nostocaceae*. Much confusion of terms prevails in the classification of these plants.

lyngwort (ling'wört), *n.* Same as *lungwort*.

lynton, *n.* An obsolete variant of *linet*.

lyntquhite, *n.* An obsolete form of *linetwhite*.

lynx (lingks), *n.* [Formerly also *lynx*; < *ME. lynx* = *OF. lynce*, *F. lynx* = *Sp. lynce* = *Pg. lynce*, *lynce* = *It. lynce*, < *L. lynx*, < *Gr. λυγξ (λυγκ-)*, a lynx = *Lith. luszis* = *Sw. lo*, a lynx, = (with additional formative -s) *Dan. los* = *AS. los* = *OS. lohs* = *D. losch* = *OHG. MHG. luchs*, *G. luchs*, a lynx; prob. so called with ref. to its bright eyes, < *Gr. λυγξ in λυγος*, a lamp, λυγος, see, etc., *L. λυγξ* in *λυκερ*, shine, *lux*, light, *Teut. luh*, be light: see *light*¹. For the Teut. forms, cf. the similar forms of *fox*.] 1. A wild cat with a short tail, pencilled ears, and 28 teeth, belonging to the family *Felidae* and genus *Lynx*, such as the caracal, the loup-cervier, and others. There are a number of species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. They are of moderate size among *Felidae*, but considerably larger than any house-cat, with a short body, a very short tail, large and long limbs, usually bearded cheeks and tufted ears, and spotted, marbled, or clouded coloration. Some have been known from time immemorial, and famed for their supposed sharp-sightedness, which probably is no

greater than that of other cats. The common European lynx is *L. lynx*; *L. cervaria*, *L. pardina*, *L. isabellina*, etc., are other Old World species or varieties. The Persian lynx is the caracal, *L. caracal*. (See *cat* under *caracal*.) The common wildcat of North America is the bay lynx, *L. rufus*, which runs into several varieties. The Canada



Lynx (Lynx canadensis).

lynx, *L. canadensis*, is a larger, much more robust and shaggy wildcat, resembling the lynx of northern Europe or Siberia; the general complexion is gray or hoary, with clouded or obsolete spotting.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Felidae* lacking the front upper premolar of the true cats; the lynxes. The dental formula is: 3 Incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 1 molar in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 32 teeth, instead of 30 as in *Felis*.

3. [*cap.*] A small northern constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, the name being chosen because the sharp-sightedness of a lynx is required to distinguish any of its stars. It is placed between the Great Bear and Auriga, north of the Twins. Its ten brightest stars are of the fifth magnitude.

lynx-eyed (lingks'id), *a.* Having acute sight.

lyomer (li'ô-mér), *n.* A fish of the order *Lyomeri*.

Lyomeri (li-om'ê-ri), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of lyomerus*: see *lyomerous*.] An order of ateleocephalous fishes. They have rudimentary branchial arches (none of which are modified as branchiostegal or pharyngeal) situated far behind the skull, deficient especially in nasal and vomerine elements, and articulating with the first vertebra by a haustorial condyle alone; only two cephalic arches, both freely movable, an anterior denticulous one, and a posterior suspensorial one, the latter consisting of hyomandibular and quadrate bones; no opercular elements or maxillary bones; an imperfect scapular arch, limited to a single cartilaginous plate, remote from the skull; and separately ossified but imperfect vertebrae. The order includes a few remarkable deep-sea forms constituting the families *Eurypharyngidae* and *Saccopharyngidae*.

lyomerous (li-om'ê-rus), *a.* [*< NL. lyomerus*, < *Gr. λυμερ*, loose, + *μερος*, part.] Loose-jointed; loosely put together; specifically, pertaining to the *Lyomeri*, or having their characters.

lyon, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lion*.—**Lyon court**, a court in Scotland which has jurisdiction in questions regarding coat-armour and precedence. It is presided over by the Lyon king-at-arms, who is virtually supreme in all matters of heraldry in Scotland. The name is derived from the lion on the royal shield.—**Lyon dollar**. See *dollar*.—**Lyon king-at-arms**. See *king-at-arms*.

Lyonetia (li-ô-net'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, named after P. Lyonet (1707-89), a Dutch naturalist.] The typical genus of *Lyonetidae*. *L. clerckella* is an example. *Hübner*, 1816.

Lyonetidae (li-ô-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Staudinger, 1871)*, < *Lyonetia* + *-idae*.] A family of microlepidopterous insects of the tineid series, having erect hair on the hinder part of the head, no ocelli or labial palpi, and the antennae long and thin with broadened basal joint. They fly at evening, and rest with the wings roof-shaped, the body elevated in front, and the antennae laid back. The larvae have 16 feet, and are either leaf-miners or live between leaves spun together. The family contains about half a dozen genera, of which *Comiotoma* and *Eucolletia* are the most prominent.

lyonnaise (li-ô-nā-z'), *a.* [*F. fem. of Lyonnais*: see *Lyonnese*.] Lyonnese: specifically applied in cookery to a style of serving potatoes, etc., with a sauce of butter, parsley, and sometimes onions.

Lyonnese (li-ô-nēs' or -nēs'), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. Lyonnais*; < *Lyon*, Lyons.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Lyons in France, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native of Lyons.

Lyons blue. See *blue*.

Lyonomata (li-ô-pô'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. λυον*, loose, + *πῶμα*, lid, cover.] An order of *Brachiopoda*, one of two into which the class is usually divided, the other being *Arthropomata*. Formerly called *Inarticulata*.

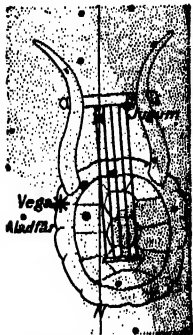
lyopomatous (li-ô-pom'ā-tus), *a.* [*As Lyopomata* + *-ous*.] Hingeless, as the valves of a brachiopod; eocardinal or inarticulate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lyopomata*.

Lyperanthus (li-pē-ran'thus), *n.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1810)*, so called in allusion to the somber appearance of the flowers; < *Gr. λυπρός*, painful, + *άνθος*, a flower.] An Australian genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieae* and the subtribe *Diurideae*, characterized by the poste-

rior sepal being broad and concave and the lateral ones narrow, the claw of the lip broad, and the blade ovate or lanceolate, recurved, and papillose, while the column is quite long and is not winged. Four or six species are known, terrestrial herbs, usually with a short rhizome. The stem in the normal species bears a number of leaves, and the flowers are few and medium-sized, growing in a bracted raceme. The name *flower-of-sadness* is given to plants of this genus, especially to the species *L. nigricans*, which is common in cultivation.

Lyperia (li-pé-ri-á), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1835), so called in allusion to the dull color of the flowers, and the fact that they are closed and scentless during the day, and expanded and fragrant at night; < Gr. *λυπρός*, painful, < *λύπη*, pain.] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Manuleae*, characterized by a five-parted calyx, a corolla-tube which is usually slender at the apex and gibbous or incurved at the base, and four included stamens. They are shrubs or woody herbs, with the lower leaves opposite and the upper alternate, often clustered in the axils. The flowers are axillary or in terminal spikes or racemes; when fresh, they are usually yellow or purple, but turn black in drying. There are about 80 species, indigenous to Africa and the Canary Islands. The flowers of *L. crocea*, from the Cape of Good Hope, afford a fine orange dye and have a medicinal use. They are known by the name of *African saffron*.

Lyra (lí-rá), *n.* [NL., < L. *lyra*, < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, also a constellation so called: see *lyre*.] 1. An ancient northern constellation, representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus. Also called the *Harp*. The brightest star of this constellation is Vega (a Lyra). It is the seventh in order of brightness in the heavens and the third brightest in the northern hemisphere, being half a magnitude brighter than a standard star of the first magnitude. It forms, with two small stars near it, an equilateral triangle, one of the most striking configurations of the summer sky. Vega, Arcturus, and Polaris form a large triangle, nearly right-angled at Vega.



The Constellation Lyra.

2. [l. c.; pl. *lyrae* (-ræ).] In *anat.*, a tract of the brain beneath the corpus callosum, on the under surface and between the divergent posterior pillars of the fornix. There the fibers are so arranged as to present certain longitudinal and transverse lines, fancifully likened to the strings of a lyre. The lyra is merely the appearance or formation of a surface, not a distinct part of the fornix. It is also known as the *pacchierum* or *corpus pacchierum*.

3. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of fishes. *Willoughby*, 1686. (b) A genus of brachiopods. *Cumberland*, 1816.—4. [l. c.] See *lyra*.
lyraid (lí-rá-id), *n.* [< *Lyra* + *-id*.] One of the meteors sometimes observed about April 20th: so named because they appear to radiate from the constellation Lyra.

lyrate (lí-rát), *a.* [< NL. *lyratus*, < L. *lyra*, a lyre: see *lyre*.] Resembling a lyre; having the form or curves of a lyre; lyre-shaped. In *ornith.*, applied to the tail of the lyre-bird, *Menura superba*, and of the blackcock, *Tetrao or Lyrurus tetrix*: in *entom.*, to insects or parts which approach the form of a lyre or lyrate leaf.

—**Lyrate leaf**, a leaf of a plant divided transversely into several lobes, which increase in size toward a large terminal one.

lyrated (lí-rá-ted), *a.* Same as *lyrate*.

lyrately (lí-rát-li), *adv.* In the form of a lyre; in a lyrate manner. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositae.

lyra-way (lí-rá-wá), *n.* The kind of tablature in which lute-music was customarily written. See *tablature*.

lyrawise (lí-rá-wíz), *adv.* In the manner customary for lute-music: applied to certain kinds of tablature.

lyre (lí-r), *n.* [< F. *lyre* = Sp. It. *lira* = Pg. *lyra*, < L. *lyra*, < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, lute, also lyric poetry and music, the constellation Lyra, a sea-fish.] 1. In *music*: (a) A stringed instrument of Egyptian origin, which became the national instrument of ancient Greece. It belonged essentially to the harp family. It resembled closely the cith-

ara, which was derived from Asia, and, like it, consisted of a hollow body, sometimes made of a tortoise-shell, from which two branching horns projected upward, carrying a cross-piece or yoke; the strings, whose number varied from three to ten or more, but was most characteristically seven, were stretched between the yoke and the body, a bridge being provided on the latter for their attachment. The instrument, held by the left arm, sometimes resting on the knee, was played with a plectrum in the right hand, and also by the fingers of the left hand. The tuning of the strings was probably various, though doubtless tetrachordal from very early times. The strings of an eight-stringed lyre were named *hypate*, the 'highest' string (probably as the lyre was usually held), which was the longest and gave the lowest sound; *parhypate*, the next string to hypate; *lichanos*, the forefinger-string; *mesé*, the middle string; *paramesé*, the next string to mesé; *trite*, the third string (from the bottom); *paranete*, the next string to nete; and *nete*, the 'last' or 'lowest' string, which was the shortest and gave the highest sound. From these terms came most of the names of tones in the various Greek tonal systems. (See *tetrachord*.) The lyre was the instrumental music used by the Greeks for accompanying singing and recitation; hence the terms *lyric* and *lyrical*. It is doubtful whether it was used unaccompanied by the voice.



Ancient Greek lyre.—From a cup painted by Durlis. (Berlin Museum.)

To me in vain the bold Mæonian lyre
Awakes the numbers fraught with living fire.
Falconer, Shipwreck, III.

(b) An element in the name of some instruments of the viol class, as the arm-lyre or lira da braccio, and the knee-lyre or lira da gamba. See *lira*. (c) A kind of metallic harmonies, mounted on a lyre-shaped frame, occasionally used in military music. (d) A kind of rebeck used by the modern Greeks. See *rebec*.—2. [cap.] A constellation. See *Lyra*, 1.—3. A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.—4. The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. [Orkney and Shetland].—5. A grade of isinglass: a trade-name.—*Eolian lyre*. See *Eolian*.—*Greek lyre*. See def. 1 (a).

lyre², *n.* An obsolete form of *leer*.

lyre³, *n.* See *lyre²*.

lyre-bat (lí-r'bat), *n.* A kind of bat, *Megaderma lyra*.

lyre-bird (lí-r'berd), *n.* An Australian passerine bird of the family *Menuridae* and genus *Menura*. There are two species, *M. superba* and *M. alberti*, in both of which the male has the beautiful and extraordinary lyrate tail shown in the figure. The tail is raised and dis-



Lyre-bird (*Menura superba*).

played when the bird is courting, after the manner of the peacock and the turkey. The plumage is somber, and the bird would not be particularly noticeable were it not for the unique structure of the tail. The body is about as large as that of the domestic hen, and the air of the bird is gallinaceous, though it is a member of the order *Passeres*. It lives in the scrub, is shy and solitary, has its lurking-places like grouse, nests on the ground, and is said to lay but one egg. Also called *lyrated* and *lyre-pheasant*.

lyreman (lí-r'man), *n.*; pl. *lyremen* (-men). A cicada or harvest-fly; a homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidae*, such as *Cicada tibicen*.

lyre-pheasant (lí-r'fex'ant), *n.* The lyre-bird.

lyretail (lí-r'tál), *n.* The lyre-bird.

lyre-tailed (lí-r'táld), *a.* Having a lyrate tail; as, the lyre-tailed nightjar, *Hydropsalis forcipata*.

lyre-turtle (lí-r'tér'tl), *n.* The leatherback or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriaceous*. See cut under *leatherback*.

lyric (lí-r'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lyrique* = Sp. *lírico* = Pg. *lyrico* = It. *lírico*, < L. *lyricus*, < Gr. *λύρικος*, lyric, of or for a lyre, as a noun a lyric poet (L. neut. *lyricum*, a lyric poem), < *λύρα*, a lyre: see *lyre*.] 1. Pertaining or adapted to the lyre or harp; fit to be sung to an accompaniment; hence, pertaining to or characteristic of song; suggestive of music or song.

Eolian charms and Dorian lyric odes.
Milton, P. E., iv. 257.

2. Writing for or as if for the lyre, or with musical effect; composing songs, or poems of a song-like character: as, a lyric poet.—*Lyric poetry*, among the ancients, poetry sung to the lyre; in modern usage, poetry composed for musical recitation, or distinctively that class of poetry which has reference to and delineates the poet's own thoughts and feelings, as opposed to *epic* or *dramatic poetry*, which details external circumstances and events.—*Lyric stage*, the opera; operatic representations collectively.

II. *n.* 1. A composer of lyric poems.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to music himself.

Addison.

2. A lyric composition or poem.—3. A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.

lyric (lí-r'ik), *v. t.* [< *lyric*, *n.*] To sing in a lyrical way. *Davies*.

Parson Punch makes a very good shift still, and *lyrics* over his part in an anthem very handsomely.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 249. (*Davies*.)

lyrical (lí-r'ikal), *a.* [< *lyric* + *-al*.] Same as *lyric*.

Lyrical emotion of every kind . . . requires the Saxon element of our language.
De Quincey.

lyrichord (lí-r'ikórd), *n.* [< L. *lyra*, a lyre, + *chorda*, a string: see *chord*, *cord*.] An upright form of harpsichord.

lyricism (lí-r'isizm), *n.* [< *lyric* + *-ism*.] 1. A lyrical composition.

They must have our *lyricisms* at their fingers' ends.
Gray.

2. A lyrical utterance or mode of expression. [Rare.]

lyricist (lí-r'isist), *n.* [< *lyric* + *-ist*.] A lyric poet; one versed in lyrical composition. [Rare.]

lyrie (lí-ri), *n.* The armed bullhead or pogge, *Agonus cataphractus*.

lyrifer (lí-r'í-fer), *n.* [< NL. *lyrifer*: see *lyriferous*.] A vertebrate of the superclass *Lyrifera*.

Lyrifera (lí-rif'í-er-á), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lyrifer*: see *lyriferous*.] A superclass of skulled vertebrates distinguished by the development of a scapular arch in the form of a lyrate apparatus curved forward. It includes the classes *Pisces* proper and *Selachii*, or typical teleostomous fishes and selachians.

lyriferous (lí-rif'í-er-us), *a.* [< NL. *lyrifer*, < L. *lyra*, a lyre, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Having a lyrate scapular arch; of or having the characteristics of the *Lyrifera*.

lyriform (lí-r'í-fórm), *a.* [< L. *lyra*, a lyre, + *forma*, form.] Lyrate; lyre-shaped.

The tail is . . . *lyriform*. *A. Newton*.

lyrism (lí-r'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *λύρισμός*, playing on the lyre, < *λύριον*, play on the lyre: see *lyrist*.] The art or act of playing the lyre; hence, musical performance generally. [Rare.]

The *lyrism*, which had at first only manifested itself by David's sotto voce performance of "My love's a rose without a thorn," had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, liii.

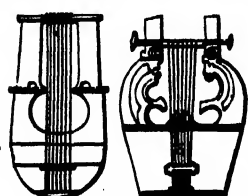
lyrist (lí-r'ist), *n.* [< F. *lyriste*, < L. *lyristes*, < Gr. *λύριστής*, a lyrist, *λύριον*, play on the lyre, < *λύρα*, a lyre: see *lyre*.] A performer on the lyre; a composer, singer, or reciter of lyrics.

From her wilds Ierne sent
The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 20.

Lyrurus (lí-r'ús), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, + *οπίς*, a tail.] A genus of *Tetraoidea*, including the blackcock or black grouse, *Lyrurus tetrix*, in the male of which the tail is lyrate; the lyre-tailed grouse. *Swainson*, 1831.

lysigenetic (lí-s'i-jé-net'ik), *a.* [< *lysigenous*, after *genetic*.] Same as *lysigenous*.

In the outer portion of this [the tissue of the squam-tendrils], the vascular bundles already referred to arise, while the inner portion remains as a pith region, and the shrinks away from the center, developing a *lysigenetic* cavity.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 2.



Forms of Lyra.

lyigenous (li-sij'e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *λύειν*, a setting free, + *-γενής*, born, produced: see *-gen* and *-genous*.] In bot., produced by the absorption or destruction of contiguous cells: applied to certain cavities or intercellular spaces in plants.

Lysalloma (li-si-lō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1844), prob. so named in allusion to the inner portion of the pod, which breaks away from the thickened margin; < Gr. *λύειν* (sigmatic stem *λυσι-*), loose, + *λόμα*, a border.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Mimoseae* and the tribe *Ingeae*, characterized by bipinnate leaves, usually a small number of stamens, and the valves of the flat, straight pod breaking away from the persistent sutures. They are trees or shrubs from tropical America and the Antilles, much resembling the acacias of the same region, with small leaflets and numerous small flowers growing in round heads or cylindrical spikes. There are about 10 species, of which the most important economically is *L. Sabiceu* of Cuba, furnishing an extremely hard and durable timber known as *sabiceu-wood*, or *horse-shoe mahogany*. It is used in ship-building and for various structural purposes; also as a substitute for boxwood in making shuttles. *L. latifolia*, called *wild tamarind*, extends into Florida, and its wood is locally useful in building boats and ships.

Lysimachia (li-si-mā'ki-ā), *n.* [NL. < L. *lysimachia*, < Gr. *Λυσιμάχιος*, a medicinal herb; latter *Λυσιμάχος* or *Λυσιμάχος βοτάνη*, regarded as named from *Λυσίμαχος*, Lysimachus, King of Thrace, but appar. earlier regarded (as the E. translation *loosestrife*, and the statement of Pliny that the plant has a soothing effect upon oxen that will not draw in the same yoke, show) as directly (as the proper name indeed is) < Gr. *λύειν* (sigmatic stem *λυσι-*), loose, + *μάχη*, strife.] A large genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Primulaceae*, the primrose family, and to the tribe *Lysimachieae*, characterized by a capsule which opens longitudinally, a 5- or 6-parted corolla which is longer than the calyx, and stamens affixed to the base of the corolla. They are erect or creeping herbs, with entire leaves, which are opposite, alternate, or whorled, and yellow, white, or rose-colored flowers, generally solitary in the axils or in racemes. About 65 species are known, natives of the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere, tropical and southern Africa, Australia, and South America. (See *loosestrife*.) The European *L. nemorosum* is the yellow pimpernel. *L. Nummularia*, the moneywort, also called *creeping-jenny*, *herb-tuopence*, etc., is a trailing vine with roundish leaves and bright-yellow flowers, common in Europe, and often planted in baskets, rockwork, etc., in America; *L. quadrifolia*, sometimes called *ornemort*, is a delicate and handsome American species. *Tournefort*, 1700.

Lysimachies (lis'i-mā-ki'ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lysimachia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Primulaceae*, the primrose family, of which *Lysimachia* is the type, characterized by the lobes of the regular corolla being convolute in estivation, the stamens inserted on the petals, a superior ovary, and semi-anatropous ovules. The tribe embraces 9 genera and about 110 species, principally natives of temperate and subtropical regions.

lysismachus (li-sim'ā-kus), *n.* [See *Lysimachia*.] Loosestrife.

Yellow *lysismachus*, to give sweet rest
To the faint shepherd, killing, where it comes,
All busy gnats, and every fly that hums.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, II. 2.

lysimeter (li-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *λύειν*, a dissolving, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain through a given depth of soil.

Lysippan (li-sip'an), *a.* [< L. *Lysippus*, < Gr. *Λύσιππος*, < *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek sculptor Lysippus, of Sicyon, who flourished between 372 and 316 B. C., or to the school of art founded by him. The works of this school are characterized by aban-

donment of the dignified repose of earlier sculptures, and by the portrayal of action and muscular strain and power and the personal element, or portraiture, as distinguished from the ideal. (See *pathos*.) Lysippus made the proportions of his statues more slender than those of his predecessors' works, the heads being notably smaller. His figure called the *Apoxyomenos*, or athlete using the stegil, of which a good copy is preserved in the Vatican, is identified as his celebrated canon, or exemplar of the perfect human figure, and is to be paralleled with the widely different proportions of the Doryphorus, the canon of Polykleitos. The followers of Lysippus exaggerated the faults of his tendency, and leaned toward the extraordinary and pretentious. See *Hellenistic*, and compare *doryphorus*.

Lysippan (li-sip'i-an), *a.* Same as *Lysippan*.

Lysippic (li-sip'ik), *a.* Same as *Lysippan*.

lysis (li'sis), *n.* [L. < Gr. *λύειν*, a loosening, < *λυσι-*, loose: see *loose*.] 1. In med., the gradual recession of a disease, as distinguished from *crisis*, in which the change for the better is more abrupt.—2. In arch., a plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of some Roman temples. When present in a columnar edifice, it constitutes the stylobate proper.

Lysodactylus (li-sō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Lysodactylus*, < Gr. *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a superfamily of scutellipantlar *Passerines*, represented by the family of tyrant flycatchers or *Tyrannidae*: a division of the *Eza-spideae*, as distinguished from those which are called *Syndactylae*.

Lysopteri (li-sop'te-ri), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *πτερόν*, wing.] An order of fishes, containing the platysomids and paleoniscids, characterized as actinopteron fishes with the median fin-rays not joined to the interhemal and interneural bones and not coinciding with them in number, and with no suboperculum. *Heterocerat* is a synonym. E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XIV. 430.

lysopterous (li-sop'te-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Lysopteri*, or having their characters.

lyssa (li'ssā), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *λύσσα*, Attic *λύττα*, raving, frenzy, madness (of persons and dogs).] Canine madness; rabies; hydrophobia.

Lyssacina (lis-ā-si'nā), *n. pl.* [NL.] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges with isolated or irregularly cemented spicules: contrasted with *Dictyonina*. Also *Lyssakina*.

lyssacine (lis'ā-sin), *a.* Having isolated spicules, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lyssacina*. Also *lyssakine*.

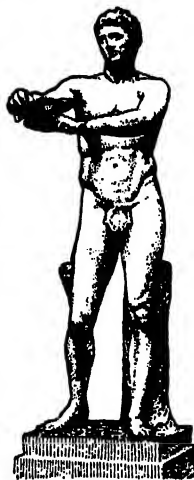
lysseth, *v.* An uncertain word, occurring in the following passage. If the form *lysseth* is correct, it is probably a variant of *lysseth*, from *lyssa*, in a sense like 'foul'; otherwise *lysseth* may be a scribal error for *lysseth*, 'laugheth.'

She *lysseth* and scorneth the wepynges of hem the which she hath makyd wepe with hir fre will.
Chaucer, Boethius, II. meter 1.

lyssophobia (lis-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *λύσσα*, canine madness, + *φόβος*, fear.] A nervous state produced by morbid dread of having contracted rabies.

lysti. An obsolete form of *lyst*, *lyst*, etc.

Lystra (li'strā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1783), < L. *Lystra*, < Gr. *λύστρα*, a city in Lycania.] A genus of lantern-flies of the family *Pulgoridae*,



The Lysippan Canon.—The Apoxyomenos, or Athlete using the Stigil. (Vatican Museum.)

containing about 15 beautiful and highly colored tropical species, as the South American *L. lanata*, the woolly lantern-fly, so called because it secretes long strings of a waxy substance which looks like wool.

lytel, *a.* and *n.* See *lytle*.

lytel, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *lytle*.

lyterian (li-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *λύτρηος*, loosing, delivering, < *λύτρη*, a deliverer, < *λύειν*, loose: see *lysis*.] In med., terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.

lyth, *n.* See *lythe*.

lythe, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lytle*.

lythe (li'th), *n.* [Also *lath*, *lath*; origin obscure.] The coalfish. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

The small boat was cleverly run alongside the jetty, and Miss Sheila, with a heavy string of lythe in her right hand, stepped, laughing and blushing, onto the quay.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, II.

lyther, *a.* See *lyther*.

Lythraceae (li-th-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Lythrum* + *-aceae*.] A synonym of *Lythriaceae*, still employed by some botanists.

lythraceous (li-th-rā'shi-us), *a.* [NL. *Lythrum* + *-aceus*.] Pertaining to the *Lythriaceae* (*Lythraceae*), or having their characters.

lythrad (li'th-rad), *n.* Any plant of the loosestrife family, *Lythriaceae*.

Lythraeae (li-th-rā-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1823), < *Lythrum* + *-arieae*.] The loosestrife family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the cohort *Myrtales*. It is characterized by valvate calyx-lobes, petals usually wrinkled, and an ovary which is generally free, with from two to an indefinite number of cells, the latter with numerous ovules. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees, with entire leaves, opposite on the stem or rarely alternate. The order embraces 2 tribes, *Ammannieae* and *Lythraeae*, about 30 genera and 865 species, the majority of which are natives of the tropics, especially in America; a few are found in temperate regions or dispersed throughout the world. Important genera are *Cuphea*, *Lagerstrœmia*, and *Lythrum*.

Lythrae (li'th-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Lythrum* + *-ae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Lythraeae*, the loosestrife family, consisting of shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, characterized by a herbaceous or coriaceous calyx, which is usually many-ribbed, and flowers generally large and almost always with wrinkled petals. The tribe embraces 27 genera and over 300 species. Most of the important genera of the order belong to this tribe.

Lythrum (li'th-rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called in allusion to the purple color of most of the flowers; < Gr. *λύθρον*, *λύθρος*, gore.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Lythraeae* and the tribe *Lythraeae*. It is characterized by a straight striate calyx having from 8 to 16 teeth, with minute intermediate teeth; from 4 to 8 petals; and a two-celled capsule with longitudinal placentae, both ovary and capsule being wholly included in the tube of the calyx. They are herbs or small shrubs, with entire, generally opposite leaves, and purple or rose-colored, rarely white, flowers, either solitary in the axils of the leaves or in few-flowered cymes. The genus includes about 23 species, found in all parts of the world. It shares with *Lysimachia* the name of *loosestrife*, and sometimes with *Epilobium* the name of *willow-herb*. The best-known species is *L. Salicaria*, the purple or spiked loosestrife. See *loosestrife*.

lytlet, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *lytle*.

lytta (li'th'), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *λύττα*, *λύσσα*, frenzy, rage, canine madness; also the 'worm' under a dog's tongue, supposed to produce madness: see *lyssa*.] 1. A long vermiform rod of cartilage or fibrous tissue in the middle line and under surface of the tongue of a carnivore; the glossohyal of a carnivore; the so-called "worm" of a dog's tongue. It is vulgarly supposed to be a parasite, and is often extracted by dog-fanciers. Compare *lyssa*. 2. [cap.] A Fabrician genus of *Coleoptera*: same as *Cantharis*.

lyvert, *n.* An obsolete form of *lyver*.

lyverett, *n.* An obsolete form of *lyveret*.

lyverey, *n.* An obsolete form of *lyvery*.

